

Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Asia and the Pacific, 2014



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Preface

This second issue in the current four-volume series of *Social Security Programs Throughout the World* reports on the countries of Asia and the Pacific. The combined findings of this series, which also includes volumes on Europe, Africa, and the Americas, are published at six-month intervals over a two-year period. Each volume highlights features of social security programs in the particular region.

The information contained in these volumes is crucial to our efforts, and those of researchers in other countries, to review different ways of approaching social security challenges that will enable us to adapt our social security systems to the evolving needs of individuals, households, and families. These efforts are particularly important as each nation faces major demographic changes, especially the increasing number of aged persons, as well as economic and fiscal issues.

Social Security Programs Throughout the World is the product of a cooperative effort between the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the International Social Security Association (ISSA). The ISSA is the principal international institution bringing together social security agencies and organizations around the world. Founded in 1927, the ISSA is located at the International Labour Office in Geneva.

Previous editions of this report, which date back to 1937, were issued as one volume and were prepared by SSA staff. With the introduction of the four-volume format in 2002, however, the research and writing has been contracted out to the ISSA. The ISSA has conducted the research largely through its numerous country-based correspondents, as well as its social security databases and other types of data that are drawn together to update this report. *Social Security Programs Throughout the World* is based on legislation in effect in July 2014, or the last date for which information has been received by SSA or ISSA. We added Iraq back in this volume after removing it 2004 because the information was old and could not be verified.

Barbara Kritzer managed the preparation of this report. Staff of the Office of Information Resources edited the report and prepared it for publication.

Your suggestions and comments on this report are welcome. Any suggestions, comments, or questions about the report should be e-mailed to ssptw@ssa.gov. Corrections, updated information, and copies of relevant documentation and legislation are also welcome and may be sent to:

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Manuel de la Puente
Associate Commissioner
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March 2015

Errata Policy

If there are any additions or corrections to the data published herein, they will be posted as errata on the web at <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/progdsc/ssptw/2014-2015/asia/index.html>.

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Guide to Reading the Country Summaries

This second issue in the current four-volume series of *Social Security Programs Throughout the World* reports on the countries of Asia and the Pacific. The combined findings of this series, which also includes volumes on Europe, Africa, and the Americas, are published at six-month intervals over a two-year period. Each volume highlights features of social security programs in the particular region.

This guide serves as an overview of programs in all regions. A few political jurisdictions have been excluded because they have no social security system or have issued no information regarding their social security legislation. In the absence of recent information, national programs reported in previous volumes may also be excluded.

In this volume on Asia and the Pacific, the data reported are based on laws and regulations in force in July 2014 or on the last date for which information has been received.¹ Information for each country on types of social security programs, types of mandatory systems for retirement income, contribution rates, and demographic and other statistics related to social security is shown in Tables 1–4 beginning on page 17.

The country summaries show each system's major features. Separate programs in the public sector and specialized funds for such groups as agricultural workers, collective farmers, or the self-employed have not been described in any detail. Benefit arrangements of private employers or individuals are not described in any detail, even though such arrangements may be mandatory in some countries or available as alternatives to statutory programs.

The country summaries also do not refer to international social security agreements that may be in force between two or more countries. Those agreements may modify coverage, contributions, and benefit provisions of national laws summarized in the country write-ups. Since the summary format requires brevity, technical terms have been developed that are concise as well as comparable and are applied to all programs. The terminology may therefore differ from national concepts or usage.

¹ The names of the countries in this report are those used by the U.S. Department of State. The term *country* has been used throughout the volume even though in some instances the term *jurisdiction* may be more appropriate.

Sources of Information

Most of the information in this report was collated from the Social Security Programs Throughout the World survey conducted by the International Social Security Association (ISSA) under the sponsorship of the U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA). This information was supplemented by data collected by the ISSA. Empirical data were also provided by numerous social security officials throughout the world. (For a listing of countries and jurisdictions that responded to the survey, see page 2.) Important sources of published information include the ISSA Documentation Service; the legislative database of the International Labour Office; and official publications, periodicals, and selected documents received from social security institutions. Information was also received from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations Development Programme. During the compilation process, international analysts at both SSA and the ISSA examined the material for factual errors, ambiguous statements, and contradictions in material from different sources.

Types of Programs

The term social security in this report refers to programs established by statute that insure individuals against interruption or loss of earning power and for certain special expenditures arising from marriage, birth, or death. This definition also includes allowances to families for the support of children.

Protection of the insured person and dependents usually is extended through cash payments to replace at least a portion of the income lost as the result of old age, disability, or death; sickness and maternity; work injury; unemployment; or through services, primarily hospitalization, medical care, and rehabilitation. Measures providing cash benefits to replace lost income are usually referred to as income maintenance programs; measures that finance or provide direct services are referred to as benefits in kind.

Three broad approaches to coverage provide cash benefits under income-maintenance programs; namely, employment-related, universal, and means-tested systems. Under both the employment-related and the universal approaches, the insured, dependents, and survivors can claim benefits as a matter of right. Under

means-tested approaches, benefits are based on a comparison of a person's income or resources against a standard measure. Some countries also provide other types of coverage.

Employment-Related

Employment-related systems, commonly referred to as social insurance systems, generally base eligibility for pensions and other periodic payments on length of employment or self-employment or, in the case of family allowances and work injuries, on the existence of the employment relationship itself. The amount of pensions (long-term payments, primarily) and of other periodic (short-term) payments in the event of unemployment, sickness, maternity, or work injury is usually related to the level of earnings before any of these contingencies caused earnings to cease. Such programs are financed entirely or largely from contributions (usually a percentage of earnings) made by employers, workers, or both and are in most instances compulsory for defined categories of workers and their employers.

The creation of notional defined contributions (NDC) is a relatively new method of calculating benefits. NDC schemes are a variant of contributory social insurance that seek to tie benefit entitlements more closely to contributions. A hypothetical account is created for each insured person that is made up of all con-

tributions during his or her working life and, in some cases, credit for unpaid activity such as caregiving. A pension is calculated by dividing that amount by the average life expectancy at the time of retirement and indexing it to various economic factors. When benefits are due, the individual's notional account balance is converted into a periodic pension payment.

Some social insurance systems permit voluntary affiliation of workers, especially the self-employed. In some instances, the government subsidizes such programs to encourage voluntary participation.

The government is, pro forma, the ultimate guarantor of many benefits. In many countries, the national government participates in the financing of employment-related as well as other social security programs. The government may contribute through an appropriation from general revenues based on a percentage of total wages paid to insured workers, finance part or all of the cost of a program, or pay a subsidy to make up any deficit of an insurance fund. In some cases, the government pays the contributions for low-paid workers. These arrangements are separate from obligations the government may have as an employer under systems that cover government employees. Social security contributions and other earmarked income are kept in a dedicated fund and are shown as a separate item in government accounts. (For further details on the gov-

Countries in Asia and the Pacific that Responded to the Social Security Programs Throughout the World Survey

Armenia	Iran	Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
Australia	Iraq	Micronesia	South Korea
Azerbaijan	Israel	Nepal	Sri Lanka
Bahrain	Japan	New Zealand	Syria
Brunei	Jordan	Oman	Taiwan
Burma (Myanmar)	Kazakhstan	Palau	Tajikistan
China	Kiribati	Papua New Guinea	Thailand
Fiji	Kuwait	Philippines	Uzbekistan
Georgia	Kyrgyzstan	Qatar	Vanuatu
Hong Kong	Laos	Samoa	Vietnam
India	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia	Yemen
Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	

ernment's role in financing social security, see source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.)

Universal

Universal programs provide flat-rate cash benefits to residents or citizens, without consideration of income, employment, or means. Typically financed from general revenues, these benefits may apply to all persons with sufficient residency. Universal programs may include old-age pensions for persons over a certain age; pensions for workers with disabilities, widow(er)s, and orphans; and family allowances. Most social security systems incorporating a universal program also have a second-tier earnings-related program. Some universal programs, although receiving substantial support from income taxes, are also financed in part by contributions from workers and employers.

Means-Tested

Means-tested programs establish eligibility for benefits by measuring individual or family resources against a calculated standard usually based on subsistence needs. Benefits are limited to applicants who satisfy a means test. The size and type of benefits awarded are determined in each case by administrative decision within the framework of the law.

The specific character of means, needs, or income tests, as well as the weight given to family resources, differ considerably from country to country. Such programs, commonly referred to as social pensions or equalization payments, traditionally are financed primarily from general revenues.

Means-tested systems constitute the sole or principal form of social security in only a few jurisdictions. In other jurisdictions, contributory programs operate in tandem with income-related benefits. In such instances, means- or income-tested programs may be administered by social insurance agencies. Means-tested programs apply to persons who are not in covered employment or whose benefits under employment-related programs, together with other individual or family resources, are inadequate to meet subsistence or special needs. Although means-tested programs can be administered at the national level, they are usually administered locally.

In this report, when national means-tested programs supplement an employment-related benefit, the existence of a means-tested program is generally noted, but no details concerning it are given. When a means-tested program represents the only or princi-

pal form of social security, however, further details are provided.

Other Types of Programs

Three other types of programs are those delivered, mainly through financial services providers (individual accounts, mandatory occupational pensions, and mandatory private insurance), publicly operated provident funds, and employer-liability systems.

Programs Delivered by Financial Services Providers

Individual account. Applies to a program where covered persons and/or employers contribute a certain percentage of earnings to the covered person's individual account managed by a contracted public or private fund manager. Participation may be mandatory or voluntary. The responsibility to establish membership in a scheme and the option to choose a fund manager lie with the individual. The accumulated capital in the individual account is normally intended as a source of income replacement for the contingencies of retirement, disability, ill health, or unemployment. It may also be possible for eligible survivors to access the accumulated capital in the case of the insured's death.

Contributions are assigned to an employee's individual account. The employee, and sometimes the employer, must pay administrative fees for the management of the individual account and usually purchase a separate policy for disability and survivors insurance.

Mandatory occupational pension. Applies to a program where employers are mandated by law to provide occupational pension schemes financed by employer, and in some cases, employee contributions. Benefits may be paid as a lump sum, annuity, or pension.

Mandatory private insurance. Applies to a program where individuals are mandated by law to purchase insurance directly from a private insurance company.

Provident Funds. These funds, which exist primarily in developing countries, are essentially compulsory savings programs in which regular contributions withheld from employees' wages are enhanced, and often matched, by employers' contributions. The contributions are set aside and invested for each employee in a single, publicly managed fund for later repayment to the worker when defined contingencies occur. Typically, benefits are paid in a lump sum with accrued interest, although in certain circumstances drawdown provisions enable partial access to savings prior to retirement or other defined contingencies. On retire-

ment, some provident funds also permit beneficiaries to purchase an annuity or opt for a pension. Some provident funds provide pensions for survivors.

Employer-Liability Systems. Under these systems, workers are usually protected through labor codes that require employers, when liable, to provide specified payments or services directly to their employees. Specified payments or services can include the payment of lump-sum gratuities to the aged or disabled; the provision of medical care, paid sick leave, or both; the payment of maternity benefits or family allowances; the provision of temporary or long-term cash benefits and medical care in the case of a work injury; or the payment of severance indemnities in the case of dismissal. Employer-liability systems do not involve any direct pooling of risk, since the liability for payment is placed directly on each employer. Employers may insure themselves against liability, and in some jurisdictions such insurance is compulsory.

Format of Country Summaries

Each country summary discusses five types of programs:

- Old age, disability, and survivors;
- Sickness and maternity;
- Work injury;
- Unemployment; and
- Family allowances.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Benefits under old age, disability, and survivor programs usually cover long-term risks, as distinct from short-term risks such as temporary incapacity resulting from sickness and maternity, work injury, or unemployment. The benefits are normally pensions payable for life or for a considerable number of years. Such benefits are usually provided as part of a single system with common financing and administration as well as interrelated qualifying conditions and benefit formulas.

The laws summarized under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors focus first on benefits providing pensions or lump-sum payments to compensate for loss of income resulting from old age or permanent retirement. Such benefits are usually payable after attaining a specified statutory age. Some countries require complete or substantial retirement to become eligible for a pension; other countries pay a retirement pension at a certain age regardless of whether workers retire or not.

The second type of long-term risk for which pensions are provided is disability (referred to in some countries as invalidity). Disability may be generally defined as long-term and more or less total work impairment resulting from a nonoccupational injury or disease. (Disability caused by a work injury or occupational disease is usually compensated under a separate program; see Work Injury.)

The third type of pension is payable to dependents of insured workers or pensioners who die. (Pensions for survivors of workers injured while working are usually provided under a separate Work Injury program.)

Coverage. The extent of social security coverage in any given country is determined by a number of diverse factors, including the kind of system, sometimes the age of the system, and the degree of economic development. A program may provide coverage for the entire country or some portion of the workforce.

In principle, universal systems cover the entire population for the contingencies of old age, disability, and survivorship. A person may have to meet certain conditions, such as long-term residence or citizenship. Many countries exclude aliens from benefits unless there is a reciprocal agreement with the country of which they are nationals.

The extent of employment-related benefits is usually determined by the age of the system. Historically, social security coverage was provided first to government employees and military personnel, then to workers in industry and commerce, and eventually extended to the vast majority of wage earners and salaried employees through a general system. As a result, public employees (including military personnel and civil servants), teachers, and employees of public utilities, corporations, or monopolies are still covered by occupation-specific separate systems in many countries.

In many countries, special occupational systems have been set up for certain private-sector employees, such as miners, railway workers, and seamen. Qualifying conditions and benefits are often more liberal than under the general system. The risk involved in an occupation, its strategic importance for economic growth, and the economic and political strength of trade unions may have had a role in shaping the type and size of benefits offered by the particular program.

Groups that might be considered difficult to administer—family workers, household workers, day workers, agricultural workers, and the self-

employed—were often initially excluded from coverage. The trend has been to extend coverage to these groups under separate funds or to bring them gradually under the general system. In some countries, noncovered workers become eligible for the right to an eventual pension if they make voluntary contributions at a specified level. Some systems also provide voluntary coverage for women who leave the labor force temporarily to have children or to raise a family, or for self-employed persons not covered by a mandatory program. Some developed countries with younger programs have constructed a unified national program, thus largely bypassing the need for developing separate industrial or agricultural funds.

Most developing countries have extended coverage gradually. Their first steps toward creating a social security system have commonly been to cover wage and salary workers against loss of income due to work injury, and then old age and, less commonly, disability.

In a number of developing countries, particularly in those that were once British colonies, this initial step has come via the institutional form of provident funds. Most provident funds provide coverage for wage and salary workers in the government and private sector. A few funds have exclusions based on the worker's earnings or the size of the firm. Funds that exclude employees with earnings above a certain level from compulsory coverage may in some cases give them the option to affiliate or continue to participate voluntarily.

Source of Funds. The financing of benefits for old-age, disability, and survivor programs can come from three possible sources:

- A percentage of covered wages or salaries paid by the worker,
- A percentage of covered payroll paid by the employer, and
- A government contribution.

Almost all pension programs under social insurance (as distinct from provident funds or universal systems) are financed at least in part by employer and employee contributions. Many derive their funds from all three sources. Contributions are determined by applying a percentage to salaries or wages up to a certain maximum. In many cases the employer pays a larger share.

The government's contribution may be derived from general revenues or, less commonly, from special earmarked or excise taxes (for example, a tax on tobacco, gasoline, or alcoholic beverages). Govern-

ment contributions may be used in different ways to defray a portion of all expenditures (such as the cost of administration), to make up deficits, or even to finance the total cost of a program. Subsidies may be provided as a lump sum or an amount to make up the difference between employer/employee contributions and the total cost of the system. A number of countries reduce or, in some cases, eliminate contributions for the lowest-paid wage earners, financing their benefits entirely from general revenues or by the employer's contribution.

The contribution rate apportioned between the sources of financing may be identical or progressive, increasing with the size of the wage or changing according to wage class. Where universal and earnings-related systems exist side by side, and the universal benefit is not financed entirely by the government, separate rates may exist for each program. In other instances, flat-rate weekly contributions may finance basic pension programs. These amounts are uniform for all workers of the same age and sex, regardless of earnings level. However, the self-employed may have to contribute at a higher rate than wage and salary workers, thereby making up for the employer's share.

For administrative purposes, a number of countries assess a single overall social security contribution covering several contingencies. Benefits for sickness, work injury, unemployment, and family allowances as well as pensions may be financed from this single contribution. General revenue financing is the sole source of income in some universal systems. The contribution of the resident or citizen may be a percentage of taxable income under a national tax program. General revenues finance all or part of the means-tested supplementary benefits in many countries.

Contribution rates, as a rule, are applied to wages or salaries only up to a statutory ceiling. A portion of the wage of highly paid workers will escape taxation but will also not count in determining the benefit. In a few cases, an earnings ceiling applies for the determination of benefits but not for contribution purposes. In some countries, contribution rates are applied not to actual earnings but to a fixed amount that is set for all earnings falling within a specified range or wage class.

Qualifying Conditions. Qualifying to receive an old-age benefit is usually conditional on two requirements: attainment of a specified pensionable age and completion of a specified period of contributions or covered employment. Another common requirement is total or substantial withdrawal from the labor force. In some

instances, eligibility is determined by resident status or citizenship.

Old-age benefits generally become payable between ages 60 and 65. In some countries, length-of-service benefits are payable at any age after a certain period of employment, most commonly between 30 and 40 years. In recent years, several countries have increased the age limit for entitlement, in part because of budgetary constraints arising as a consequence of demographic aging.

Many programs require the same pensionable age for women as for men. Others permit women to draw a full pension at an earlier age, even though women generally have a longer life expectancy. Although the norm has been for the differential to be about five years, there is now an emerging international trend toward equalizing the statutory retirement age.

Many programs offer optional retirement before the statutory retirement age is reached. A reduced pension, in some instances, may be claimed up to five years before the statutory retirement age. Some countries pay a full pension before the regular retirement age if the applicant meets one or more of the following conditions: work in an especially arduous, unhealthy, or hazardous occupation (for example, underground mining); involuntary unemployment for a period near retirement age; physical or mental exhaustion (as distinct from disability) near retirement age; or, occasionally, an especially long period of coverage. Some programs award old-age pensions to workers who are older than the statutory retirement age but who cannot satisfy the regular length-of-coverage requirement. Other programs provide increments to workers who have continued in employment beyond the normal retirement age.

Universal old-age pension systems usually do not require a minimum period of covered employment or contributions. However, most prescribe a minimum period of prior residence.

Some old-age pension systems credit periods during which persons, for reasons beyond their control, were not in covered employment. Credits can be awarded for reasons such as disability, involuntary unemployment, military service, education, child raising, or training. Other systems disregard these periods and may proportionately reduce benefits for each year below the required minimum. Persons with only a few years of coverage may receive a refund of contributions or a settlement in which a proportion of the full benefit or earnings is paid for each year of contribution.

The majority of old-age pensions financed through social insurance systems require total or substantial withdrawal from covered employment. Under a retirement test, the benefit may be withheld or reduced for those who continue working, depending on the amount of earnings or, less often, the number of hours worked. Universal systems usually do not require retirement from work for receipt of a pension. Provident funds pay the benefit only when the worker leaves covered employment or emigrates.

Some countries provide a number of exemptions that act to eliminate the retirement condition for specified categories of pensioners. For instance, the retirement test may be eliminated for workers who reached a specified age above the minimum pensionable age or for pensioners with long working careers in covered employment. Occupations with manpower shortages may also be exempted from the retirement test.

The principal requirements for receiving a disability benefit are loss of productive capacity after completing a minimum period of work or having met the minimum contribution requirements. Many programs grant the full disability benefit for a two-thirds loss of working capacity in the worker's customary occupation, but this requirement may vary from one-third to 100 percent.

The qualifying period for a disability benefit is usually shorter than for an old-age benefit. Periods of three to five years of contributions or covered employment are most common. A few countries provide disability benefits in the form of an unlimited extension of ordinary cash sickness benefits.

Entitlement to disability benefits may have age limitations. The lower limit in most systems is in the teens, but it may be related to the lowest age for social insurance or employment or to the maximum age for a family allowance benefit. The upper age limit is frequently the statutory retirement age, when disability benefits may be converted to old-age benefits.

For survivors to be eligible for benefits, most programs require that the deceased worker was a pensioner, completed a minimum period of covered employment, or satisfied the minimum contribution conditions. The qualifying contribution period is often the same as that for the disability benefit. The surviving spouse and orphans may also have to meet certain conditions, such as age requirements.

Old-Age Benefits. The old-age benefit in most countries is a wage-related, periodic payment. However, some countries pay a universal fixed amount that bears no relationship to any prior earnings; others supple-

ment their universal pension with an earnings-related pension.

Provident fund systems make a lump-sum payment, usually a refund of employer and employee contributions plus accrued interest. In programs that have individual accounts, options for retirement include purchasing an annuity, making withdrawals from an account regulated to guarantee income for an expected lifespan (programmed withdrawals), or a combination of the two (deferred annuity).

Benefits that are related to income are almost always based on average earnings. Some countries compute the average from gross earnings, including various fringe benefits; other countries compute the average from net earnings. Alternatively, some countries have opted to use wage classes rather than actual earnings. The wage classes may be based on occupations or, for administrative convenience, on earnings arranged by size using the midpoint in each step to compute the benefit.

Several methods are used to compensate for averages that may be reduced by low earnings early in a worker's career or by periods without any credited earnings due, for example, to unemployment or military service, and for the effects of price and wage increases due to inflation. One method is to exclude from consideration a number of periods with the lowest (including zero) earnings. In many systems the period over which earnings are averaged may be shortened to the last few years of coverage, or the average may be based on years when the worker had his or her highest earnings. Other systems revalue past earnings by applying an index that usually reflects changes in national average wages or the cost of living. Some assign hypothetical wages before a certain date. Alternatively, others have developed mechanisms for automatic adjustment of workers' wage records based on wage or price changes.

A variety of formulas are used in determining the benefit amount. Instead of a statutory minimum, some systems pay a percentage of average earnings—for instance, 35 percent or 50 percent—that is unchanged by length of coverage once the qualifying period is met. A more common practice is to provide a basic rate—for example, 30 percent of average earnings—plus an increment of 1 percent or 2 percent of earnings either for each year of coverage or for each year in excess of a minimum number of years. Several countries have a weighted benefit formula that returns a larger percentage of earnings to lower-paid workers than to higher-paid workers.

Most systems limit the size of the benefit. Many do so by establishing a ceiling on the earnings taken into account in the computation. Others establish a maximum cash amount or a maximum percentage of average earnings set, for example, at 80 percent. Some systems combine these and other, similar methods.

Most systems supplement the benefit for a wife or child. The wife's supplement may be 50 percent or more of the basic benefit, although in some countries the supplement is payable only for a wife who has reached a specified age, has children in her care, or has a disability. It may also be payable for a dependent husband.

Minimum benefits are intended to maintain a minimum standard of living in many countries, although that objective is not always achieved. A maximum that reduces the effect large families have on benefits is commonly used to limit total benefits, including those of survivors, in the interest of the financial stability of the program.

In some countries, benefits are automatically adjusted to reflect price or wage changes. In other countries, the process is semiautomatic—the adequacy of pensions is reviewed periodically by an advisory board or other administrative body that recommends a benefit adjustment to the government, usually requiring legislative approval.

Disability Benefits. Under most programs, provisions for disability benefits for persons who are permanently disabled as the result of nonoccupational causes are very similar to those for the aged. The same basic formula usually applies for total disability as for old age—a cash amount usually expressed as a percentage of average earnings. Increments and dependents' supplements are generally identical under the total disability and old-age programs. For persons with total disabilities, a constant-attendance supplement, for instance, 50 percent of the benefit, may be paid to those who need help on a daily basis. Partial disability benefits, if payable, are usually reduced, according to a fixed scale. The system may also provide rehabilitation and training. Some countries provide higher benefits for workers in arduous or dangerous employment.

Survivor Benefits. Most systems provide periodic benefits for survivors of covered persons or pensioners, although some pay only lump-sum benefits. Survivor benefits are generally a percentage of either the benefit paid to the deceased at death or the benefit to which the insured would have been entitled if he or she had attained pensionable age or become disabled at that time.

Survivor benefits are paid to some categories of widows under nearly all programs. The amount of a widow's benefit usually ranges from 50 percent to 75 percent of the deceased worker's benefit or, in some cases, 100 percent. In some countries, lifetime benefits are payable to every widow whose husband fulfills the necessary qualifying period. More commonly, the provision of widows' benefits is confined to widows who are caring for young children, are above a specified age, or have a disability.

Lifetime benefits are ordinarily payable to aged and disabled widows. Those awarded to younger mothers, however, are usually terminated when all children have passed a certain age, unless the widow has reached a specified age or has a disability. Most widows' benefits also terminate on remarriage, although a final lump-sum grant may be payable under this circumstance. Special provisions govern the rights of the divorced. Age limits for orphan's benefits are in many cases the same as for children's allowances. Many countries fix a somewhat higher age limit for orphans attending school or undergoing an apprenticeship or for those who are incapacitated. The age limit is usually removed for orphans with disabilities as long as their incapacity continues. Most survivor programs distinguish between half orphans (who have lost one parent) and full orphans (who have lost both parents), with the latter receiving benefits that are 50 percent to 100 percent larger than those for half orphans. Special payments are also made to orphans under the family allowance programs of some countries.

Benefits are payable under a number of programs to widowers of insured workers or pensioners. In many instances, a widower must have been financially dependent on his wife and either disabled or old enough to receive an old-age benefit at her death. A widower's benefit is usually computed in the same way as a widow's benefit.

Many systems also pay benefits to other surviving close relatives, such as parents and grandparents, but only in the absence of qualifying widows, widowers, or children. The maximum total benefit to be split among survivors is usually between 80 percent and 100 percent of the benefit of the deceased.

Administrative Organization. Responsibility for administration generally rests with semiautonomous institutions or funds. These agencies are usually subject to general supervision by a ministry or government department but otherwise are largely self-governing, headed by a tripartite board that includes

representatives of workers, employers, and the government. Some boards are bipartite with representatives of workers and employers only or of workers and the government. Where coverage is organized separately for different occupations, or for wage earners and salaried employees or self-employed workers, each program usually has a separate institution or fund. In a few cases, the administration of benefits is placed directly in the hands of a government ministry or department.

Sickness and Maternity

Sickness benefit programs are generally of two types: cash sickness benefits, which are paid when short-term illnesses prevent work, and health care benefits, which are provided in the form of medical, hospital, and pharmaceutical benefits. Some countries maintain a separate program for cash maternity benefits, which are paid to working mothers before and after childbirth. In most countries, however, maternity benefits are administered as part of the cash sickness program. (Benefits provided as a result of work injury or occupational disease are provided either under work injury or sickness programs. Details of the benefits are discussed under Work Injury.)

Cash sickness and maternity benefits as well as health care are usually administered under the same branch of social security. For this reason, these programs are grouped together in the country summaries.

An important reason for grouping these numerous benefits together is that each deals with the risk of temporary incapacity. Sometimes, such benefits are furnished as part of a single system with common financing and administration. Most countries provide medical care services for sickness and maternity as an integral part of the health insurance system and some link those services directly with the provision of cash benefits. In some instances, however, maternity cash grants are covered under family allowance programs. In many cases, medical care services are provided under a public health program, independent of the social insurance system. Where this dual approach is followed, it has been indicated in the summaries.

Where health care is dispensed directly by the government or its agencies and the principal source of funds is general revenue, the cash benefit program usually continues to be administered on an insurance basis, funded by payroll contributions, and merged in some instances with other aspects of the social insurance system such as old age and disability. However, countries that deliver health care primarily through

private facilities and private funding are also likely to have developed separate programs. Where the social security program operates its own medical facilities, both types of benefits are usually administered jointly.

Benefits designed to assist in the provision of long-term care, often at home, are generally supported by a special tax. Benefit levels are normally set to the level of care required. These benefits may be payable in cash, as care services, or as a combination of the two.

Coverage. The proportion of the population covered by sickness programs varies considerably from country to country, in part because of the degree of economic development. Coverage for medical care and cash benefits is generally identical in countries where both types of benefits are provided through the same branch of social insurance. In a number of systems, particularly in developing countries, health care insurance extends only to employees in certain geographic areas. A common procedure is to start the program in major urban centers, then extend coverage gradually to other areas. Both cash sickness and health care programs may exclude agricultural workers, who, in some countries, account for a major proportion of the working population. Where a health insurance system (as distinguished from a national health service program) exists, most workers earning below a certain ceiling participate on a compulsory basis. Others, such as the self-employed, may be permitted to affiliate on a voluntary basis. In several countries, higher-paid employees are specifically excluded from one or both forms of sickness insurance, although some voluntary participation is usually permitted.

Many countries include pensioners as well as other social security beneficiaries under the medical care programs, in some cases without cost to the pensioner. Elsewhere, pensioners pay a percentage of their pension or a fixed premium for all or part of the medical care coverage. Special sickness insurance systems may be maintained for certain workers, such as railway employees, seamen, and public employees.

Where medical care coverage is provided through a national health service rather than social insurance, the program is usually open in principle to virtually all residents. However, restrictions on services to aliens may apply.

Source of Funds. Many countries have merged the financing of sickness programs with that of other social insurance benefits and collect only a single contribution from employees and employers. More commonly, however, employees and employers contribute directly to a separate program that includes

both health care and cash benefits for sickness and maternity. Some countries also provide a government contribution. Where medical care is available to residents, generally through some type of national health service, the government usually bears at least the major part of the cost from general revenues.

Qualifying Conditions. Generally, a person becoming ill must be gainfully employed, incapacitated for work, and not receiving regular wages or sick-leave payments from the employer to be eligible for cash sickness benefits. Most programs require claimants to meet a minimum period of contribution or to have some history of work attachment prior to the onset of illness to qualify. Some countries, however, have eliminated the qualifying period.

The length of the qualifying period for cash sickness benefits may range from less than one month to six months or more and is ordinarily somewhat longer for cash maternity benefits. Usually the period must be fairly recent, such as during the last six or 12 months. In the case of medical benefits, a qualifying period is usually not required. In instances where such a requirement does exist, it is generally of a short duration. Most programs providing medical services to dependents of workers, as well as to the workers themselves, do not distinguish in their qualifying conditions between the two types of beneficiaries. A few programs require a longer period of covered employment before medical services are provided to dependents.

Cash Benefits. The cash sickness benefit is usually 50 percent to 75 percent of current average earnings, frequently with supplements for dependents. Most programs, however, fix a maximum benefit amount or do so implicitly through a general earnings ceiling for contributions and benefits. Benefits may be reduced when beneficiaries are hospitalized at the expense of the social insurance system.

A waiting period of two to seven days is imposed under most cash sickness programs. As a result, benefits may not be payable if an illness or injury lasts for only a few days. Similarly, in the case of a prolonged inability to work, benefits may not be payable for the first few days. Under some programs, however, benefits are retroactively paid for the waiting period when the disability continues beyond a specified time, commonly two to three weeks. A waiting period reduces administrative and benefit costs by excluding many claims for short illnesses or injuries during which relatively little income is lost and can also help reduce the potential for the inappropriate use of the system by

workers. In other programs, employers are required to pay benefits for a certain number of days before social insurance payments begin.

The period during which a worker may receive benefits for a single illness or injury, or in a given 12-month period, is ordinarily limited to 26 weeks. In some instances, however, benefits may be drawn for considerably longer and even for an unlimited duration. A number of countries permit the agency to extend the maximum entitlement period to 39 or 52 weeks in specific cases. In most countries, when cash sickness benefits are exhausted, the recipient is paid a disability benefit if the incapacity continues.

Cash maternity benefits are usually payable for a specified period, both before and after childbirth. A woman is almost always required to stop working while receiving maternity benefits, and usually she must use the prenatal and postnatal medical services provided by the system. In some countries, cash maternity benefits are also payable to working men who stay home to care for a newborn child while the mother returns to work. Cash payments may also be available for a parent, usually the mother, who is absent from work to care for a sick child under a specified age.

The proportion of earnings payable as a cash maternity benefit differs considerably from country to country but, like cash sickness benefits, is usually between 50 percent and 75 percent of current earnings. However, in a number of countries, maternity benefits are set at 100 percent of wages. Benefit payments usually start approximately six weeks before the expected date of childbirth and end six to eight weeks afterward.

A nursing allowance—usually 20 percent or 25 percent of the regular maternity benefit and payable for up to six months or longer—may be provided in addition to the basic cash maternity benefit. A grant for the purchase of a layette—clothes and other essentials for the newborn baby—or the provision of a layette itself is furnished under some programs. Finally, a lump-sum maternity grant may be paid on the birth of each child. The wives of insured men may be eligible for this grant. Similar benefits may be provided under the family allowance program.

Medical Benefits. Medical services usually include at least general practitioner care, some hospitalization, and essential drugs. Services of specialists, surgery, maternity care, some dental care, a wider range of medicine, and certain appliances are commonly

added. Transportation of patients and home-nursing services may be included.

There are three principal methods of meeting the cost of health care: direct payment to providers by the public system or its agents, reimbursement of patients, and direct provision of medical care. These methods may be used in different combinations and may be varied for different kinds of services.

Under direct payment, the social security or public medical care system pays providers directly for services. Patients usually have little or no direct financial dealings with the care provider. Payments for care are commonly made based on contracts with service providers or the professional groups representing them, such as practitioner or hospital associations. Remuneration may take the form of a specified fee for each service, a capitation payment in return for providing all necessary services to a given group of persons, or a salary.

Under the reimbursement method, the patient makes the initial payment and is reimbursed by social security for at least part of the cost. A maximum is sometimes placed on the refund, expressed as a percentage of the bill or a flat amount that can vary with the nature of the service as stipulated in a schedule of fees. The ceiling on medical bills can be placed on the provider when presenting the bill or on the patient when applying for reimbursement. In the latter case, the patient may be reimbursed for only a small portion of the bill.

Under the direct-provision method, the social security system or the government owns and operates its own medical facilities, largely manned by salaried staff. Countries using this method may contract for services of public or private providers. The patient normally pays no fee for most of these services, except insofar as part of the social security contribution may be allotted toward health care funding.

Regardless of the funding method used, all national health care programs provide for at least a small degree of cost-sharing by patients, usually on the assumption that such charges discourage overuse. Thus, the patient either pays part of the cost to the provider or social security agency or receives less than full reimbursement. Even under the direct-provision method, with its emphasis on basically free medical services to the whole population, patients are generally required to pay a small fixed fee per medical treatment or prescription or for each day of hospitalization.

Some health care systems have no limit on how long medical care may be provided. Other systems fix a maximum, such as 26 weeks, for services provided

for any given illness. Some set limits only on the duration of hospitalization paid for by social security. Where time limits are imposed, they may be extended.

Maternity Care. Prenatal, obstetric, and postnatal care for working women is provided in most countries under the medical services program. Obstetric care is sometimes limited to the services of a midwife, although a doctor is usually available in case of complications. Care in a maternity home or hospital, as well as essential drugs, are ordinarily furnished where necessary.

Medical Care for Dependents. When medical benefits for insured workers are provided through social insurance, similar services are typically furnished to their spouse and young children (and, in some cases, other adults or young relatives living with and dependent on the insured). Maternity care is generally provided to the wife of an insured man.

In some countries, however, medical services available to dependents are more limited than those provided to insured workers or heads of families. Dependents may be subject to a shorter maximum duration for hospital stays, for example, and may have to pay a larger percentage of the cost of certain services such as medicine.

Administrative Organization. The administrative organization for the sickness and maternity program is similar to that of the old-age, disability, and survivor program in many countries. Most commonly, such programs are administered by some form of national social security institution. Under some systems, social security agencies own and operate their own medical facilities, furnishing at least part of the services available under their programs.

In most countries with a national health insurance program, responsibility for detailed administration lies with semiautonomous, nongovernment health funds or associations. All workers covered by the program must join one of these funds.

Each health fund usually requires government approval and must satisfy certain requirements. Workers and, in some countries, employers participate in the election of governing bodies. The funds normally collect contributions within minimum and maximum limits. Funds may also receive government subsidies related to their expenditures or to the number of affiliated members.

National law usually prescribes the minimum (and, in some cases, the maximum) cash benefits and medical services the health funds may provide. In a

few countries, individual funds may determine what specific health care benefits and services to provide and arrange to furnish medical care to their members. This arrangement can involve delivery through contracts with care and service providers in the region.

Less commonly, government departments are responsible for the actual provision of medical services, usually through a national health service program. The administrative responsibility for delivering medical services in some countries is often separated from the administration of cash benefit programs, which tend to be linked with other types of social security benefits.

Work Injury

The oldest type of social security—the work injury program—provides compensation for work-connected injuries and occupational illnesses. Such programs usually furnish short- and long-term benefits, depending on both the duration of the incapacity and the age of survivors. Work injury benefits nearly always include cash benefits and medical services. Most countries attempt to maintain separate work injury programs that are not linked directly with other social security measures. In some countries, however, work injury benefits are paid under special provisions of the general social security programs. Both types of programs are dealt with under Work Injury.

Types of Systems. There are two basic types of work injury systems: social insurance systems that use a public fund, and various forms of private or semiprivate arrangements required by law. In most countries, work injury programs operate through a central public fund, which may or may not be part of the general social insurance system. All employers subject to the program must pay contributions to the public carrier, which in turn pays the benefits.

Countries that rely primarily on private arrangements require employers to insure their employees against the risk of employment injury. However, in some of these countries, only private insurance is available. In the remainder, a public fund does exist, but employers are allowed the option of insuring with either a private carrier or the public fund.

The premiums charged by private or mutual insurance companies for work injury protection usually vary according to the experience of work accidents in different undertakings or industries, and the cost of protection may vary widely. In some countries, however, experience rating has been eliminated, and all employers contribute to the program at one rate.

In other instances, workers' compensation laws simply impose on employers a liability to pay direct compensation to injured workers or their survivors. Employers covered under such laws may simply pay benefits from their own funds as injuries occur or may voluntarily purchase a private or mutual insurance contract to protect themselves against risk.

Coverage. Work injury programs commonly cover wage and salary workers and exclude the self-employed. The programs of some of the more highly industrialized nations cover practically all employees. However, many countries either exclude all agricultural employees or cover only those who operate power-driven machinery. Some programs also exclude employees of small enterprises.

Source of Funds. Work injury benefits are financed primarily by employer contributions, reflecting the traditional assumption that employers should be liable when their employees suffer work injuries. Where certain elements of the work injury program are meshed with one or more of the other branches of the social insurance system, however, financing usually involves contributions from employees, employers, and the government. Another exception occurs in countries that provide medical treatment for work-connected illnesses under their ordinary public medical care programs.

Work Injury Benefits. Work injury programs provide cash benefits and medical benefits. Cash benefits under work injury programs may be subdivided into three types: benefits for temporary disability, those for permanent total disability, and those for permanent partial disability. No qualifying period of coverage or employment is ordinarily required for entitlement to work injury benefits. The concept of work-connected injury has gradually been liberalized in a number of countries to cover injuries occurring while commuting to and from work.

Temporary disability benefits are usually payable from the start of an incapacity caused by a work injury, though some programs require a waiting period of one to three days. Benefits normally continue for a limited period, such as 26 to 52 weeks, depending on the duration of incapacity. If incapacity lasts longer, the temporary disability benefit may be replaced by a permanent disability benefit. In some systems, temporary benefits may continue for an extended period, particularly if the temporary and permanent benefit amounts are identical.

The temporary benefit is nearly always a fraction of the worker's average earnings during a period

immediately before injury, usually at least one-third to one-half. A ceiling may be placed on the earnings considered in computing a benefit. Temporary benefits under work injury programs may be significantly higher than in the case of ordinary sickness. Benefits are reduced under some programs when a worker is hospitalized.

The second type of cash work injury benefit is provided in cases of permanent total disability. Generally, it becomes payable immediately after the temporary disability benefit ceases, based on a medical evaluation that the worker's incapacity is both permanent and total. The permanent total disability benefit is usually payable for life, unless the worker's condition changes. A minority of programs, however, pay only a single lump-sum grant of several years of wages.

The permanent total disability benefit usually amounts to two-thirds to three-fourths of the worker's average earnings before injury, somewhat higher than for ordinary disability benefits. In addition, unlike ordinary disability benefits, the rate usually does not vary based on the length of employment before the injury. Supplements may be added for dependents and for pensioners requiring the constant attendance of another person, in which case benefits may exceed former earnings. In some countries, the benefits of apprentices or new labor force entrants who become permanently disabled as a result of work-connected injury or disease are based on hypothetical lifetime wages or on the wage of an average worker in the particular industry. This mechanism overcomes the problem of establishing a lifetime benefit based on a very low starting wage.

The third type of cash work injury benefit is provided when permanent partial disability results in a worker's loss of partial working or earning capacity. It is usually a portion of the full benefit corresponding to the percentage loss of capacity. Alternatively, permanent partial disability benefits may be paid in the form of a lump-sum grant. Partial disability payments are generally smaller and are usually stipulated in a schedule of payments for particular types of injuries. Some systems pay the benefit as a lump sum when the extent of disability is below a stated percentage, such as 20 percent.

Medical and hospital care and rehabilitation services are also provided to injured workers. Nearly always free, they may include a somewhat wider range of services than the general sickness program. Ordinarily, they are available until the worker recovers or the condition stabilizes. In some countries, however,

free care is limited, the amount being based on the duration of services or their total cost.

Survivor Benefits. Most work injury programs also provide benefits to survivors. These benefits are customarily payable to a widow, regardless of her age, until her death or remarriage; to a widower with a disability; and to orphans below specified age limits. If the benefit is not exhausted by the immediate survivors' claims, dependent parents or other relatives may be eligible for small benefits. No minimum period of coverage is required.

Survivor benefits are computed as a percentage of either the worker's average earnings immediately before death or the benefit payable (or potentially payable) at death. These percentages are typically larger than those for survivor benefits under the general program and do not normally vary with the length of covered employment. They are usually about one-third to one-half of the worker's average earnings for a widow, about half as much for each half orphan, and about two-thirds as much for each full orphan. A limit is commonly placed on the combined total of survivor benefits.

Not all countries, however, provide work injury benefits to survivors, and some do not differentiate between survivors in this category and survivors entitled to benefits under other social insurance programs. Some schemes pay only a lump sum equal to the worker's earnings over a specified number of years. Most systems also pay a funeral grant equivalent to a fixed sum or a percentage of the worker's earnings.

Administrative Organization. The functions involved in administering work injury programs differ widely between countries in which employers are not required to insure or can insure with private carriers and those in which a public agency or fund has sole responsibility for both collecting contributions and paying benefits.

Unemployment

Benefits in this category provide compensation for the loss of income resulting from involuntary unemployment. In some countries, these programs are independent of other social security measures and may be closely linked with employment services. In other countries, the unemployment programs are included with social security measures covering other short-term risks, although employment services may continue to verify unemployment and assist in a job search.

Unemployment programs, which exist mainly in industrialized countries, are compulsory and fairly

broad in scope in many countries. Some countries restrict benefits to those who satisfy a means or income test. In addition to the programs offering scheduled payments, a number of countries provide lump-sum grants, payable by either a government agency or the employer; other countries provide individual severance accounts, providing total benefits equal to the value of accumulated capital in the individual account. In addition, employers in many instances are required to pay lump-sum severance indemnities to discharged workers.

Coverage. About half of the compulsory unemployment programs cover the majority of employed persons, regardless of the type of industry. Coverage under the remaining programs is limited to workers in industry and commerce. A few exclude salaried employees earning more than a specified amount. Some have special provisions covering temporary and seasonal employees. Several countries have special occupational unemployment programs, most typically for workers in the building trades, dockworkers, railway employees, and seafarers.

Voluntary insurance systems are limited to industries in which labor unions have established unemployment funds. Membership in these funds is usually compulsory for union members in a covered industry and may be open on a voluntary basis to nonunion employees. Uninsured workers, such as recent school graduates or the self-employed, for example, may be eligible for a government-subsidized assistance benefit when they become unemployed.

Source of Funds. The methods used to finance unemployment insurance are usually based on the same contributory principles as for other branches of social insurance—contributions amounting to a fixed percentage of covered wages are paid on a scheduled basis. In many cases, the government also grants a subsidy, particularly for extended benefits.

Unemployment insurance contributions are shared equally between employees and employers in many countries. Alternatively, the entire contribution may be made by the employer. However, government subsidies may be quite large, amounting to as much as two-thirds of the program's expenditures. Means-tested unemployment assistance programs are financed entirely by governments, with no employer or employee contribution.

Qualifying Conditions. To be entitled to unemployment benefits, a worker must be involuntarily unemployed and have completed a minimum period

of contributions or covered employment. The most common qualifying period is six months of coverage within the year before employment ceased. In a number of industrialized countries, however, students recently out of school who are unable to find jobs may be eligible for unemployment benefits, even without a work record. This benefit provides a transition from school to work, particularly in periods of recession.

Nearly all unemployment insurance programs, as well as those providing unemployment assistance, require that applicants be capable of, and available for, work. An unemployed worker, therefore, is usually ineligible for unemployment benefits when incapacitated or otherwise unable to accept a job offer. Usually, the unemployed worker must register for work at an employment office and report regularly for as long as payments continue. This close linkage between unemployment benefits and placement services ensures that benefits will be paid only after the person has been informed of any current job opportunities and been found unsuitable.

An unemployed worker who refuses an offer of a suitable job without good cause usually will have benefits temporarily or permanently suspended. Most programs stipulate that the job offered must have been suitable for the worker. The definitions of suitable employment vary considerably. Generally, the criteria include the rate of pay for the job being offered in relation to previous earnings; distance from the worker's home; relationship to the worker's previous occupation, capabilities, and training; and the extent to which the job may involve dangerous or unhealthy work. In some countries, long-term unemployed workers may also be obliged to undertake employment retraining programs. Some countries also provide the unemployed with access to educational placements. If an unemployed worker refuses a place on a retraining program or fails, without good cause, to attend an educational placement, benefits can be temporarily or permanently suspended.

An unemployed worker may satisfy all of the qualifying conditions for a benefit but still be temporarily or permanently disqualified. Nearly all unemployment systems disqualify a worker who left voluntarily without good cause, was dismissed because of misconduct, or participated in a labor dispute leading to a work stoppage that caused the unemployment. The period of disqualification varies considerably, from a few weeks to permanent disqualification.

Unemployment Benefits. Weekly benefits are usually a percentage of average wages during a recent period.

A system of wage classes rather than a single fixed percentage is used in some countries. The basic rate of unemployment benefits is usually between 40 percent and 75 percent of average earnings. However, a ceiling on the wages used for benefit computations or maximum benefit provisions may considerably narrow the range within which the basic percentage of wages applies.

Flat-rate amounts are sometimes payable instead of graduated benefits that vary with past wages and customarily differ only according to the family status or, occasionally, the age of the worker. Supplements for a spouse and children are usually added to the basic benefit of unemployed workers who are heads of families. These supplements are either flat-rate amounts or an additional percentage of average earnings.

Most countries have a waiting period of several days before unemployment benefits become payable to reduce the administrative burden of dealing with a very large number of small claims. Most waiting periods are between three and seven days. Some programs have a waiting period for each incident of unemployment, and others limit eligibility to once a year. Longer waiting periods may be prescribed for certain workers, such as the seasonally employed.

Most countries place a limit on the period during which unemployment benefits may be continuously drawn. Typically, this limit varies from eight to 36 weeks but may be longer in certain cases.

Duration of benefits may also depend on the length of the preceding period of contribution or coverage under the program. That criterion may reduce the maximum duration of unemployment benefits for workers with brief work histories. However, workers with a long history of coverage may, under some programs, have their benefit period extended well beyond the ordinary maximum.

Many unemployed workers who exhaust the right to ordinary benefits continue to receive some assistance, provided their means or incomes are below specified levels. Recipients are usually required to continue registering and reporting at an employment exchange. Some countries that have unemployment assistance but no insurance program do not place any limit on the duration of payments. A number of countries require that insured workers approaching retirement age who have been out of work for a specified period be removed from the unemployment rolls and granted a regular old-age benefit.

Administrative Organization. Unemployment insurance systems may be administered by government departments or self-governing institutions that are usually managed by representatives of insured persons, employers, and the government.

Unemployment insurance and placement service programs usually maintain a close administrative relationship that ensures that benefits are paid only to workers who are registered for employment. At the same time, this liaison increases the effectiveness of the placement services by providing an incentive, through payment of benefits, for unemployed persons to register and report regularly.

Some countries have merged the administration of unemployment insurance and employment service programs, especially at the lower administrative levels where claims are received and benefits are paid by the local employment office. Other countries require persons to register with a local employment office, but the receipt of claims and payment of benefits are handled by a separate insurance office.

In addition to providing an income for the unemployed, many governments have elaborate measures to prevent or counteract unemployment. The typical procedure is for government employment services to work with industry to promote occupational and geographic mobility of labor and to minimize unemployment caused by economic or technological developments; they do that by subsidizing the retraining and relocation of workers in industries that are declining or being restructured. Governments may grant tax and other incentives to industry to locate in areas of high unemployment, or they may allocate funds to create jobs in anticipation of periods of seasonal unemployment.

Family Allowances

The general purpose of family allowance programs is to provide additional income for families with young children to meet at least part of the added costs of their support. These programs may either be integrated with other social security measures or kept entirely separate. In this report, family allowances primarily include regular cash payments to families with children. In some countries, they also include school grants, birth grants, maternal and child health services, and allowances for adult dependents.

Most industrialized countries have family allowance programs that originated in Europe in the 19th century when some large companies began paying premiums to workers with large families. The idea spread gradually, and several European countries

enacted programs during the 1920s and 1930s. Most programs in operation today, however, have been in place since 1945.

Types of Systems and Coverage. Family allowance programs are of two types: universal and employment-related. The first category, in principle, provides allowances to all resident families with a specified number of children. The second category provides allowances to all wage and salary workers and, in some cases, the self-employed. A few systems cover some categories of nonemployed persons as well. Most employment-related programs continue to pay family allowances to insured persons with dependent children in their care when they retire or are temporarily off the job and receiving sickness, unemployment, work injury, disability, or other benefits. Employment-related family programs also pay allowances to widows of social security beneficiaries.

Source of Funds. The differences in family allowance programs are reflected in the methods used for financing. In universal systems, the entire cost is usually covered by general revenue. By contrast, countries linking eligibility with employment meet the cost of allowances entirely or in considerable part from employer contributions, usually at a uniform percentage-of-payroll rate. If employer contributions do not cover the entire cost, the remainder is usually met from a government subsidy. Few countries require an employee contribution toward family allowances, although some require self-employed persons to contribute.

Eligibility. Eligibility is commonly related to the size of the family and, in some cases, to family income. Many countries pay allowances beginning with the first child. In addition, some countries pay an allowance for a nonemployed wife or other adult dependent, even if there are no children.

In some countries, families with only one child are ineligible. Age requirements vary but are usually tied to the last year of school or the minimum working age, which are often the same and fall somewhere between ages 14 and 18. Under most programs, the continuation of schooling, apprenticeship, or vocational training qualifies a child for an extension of the age limit. In the case of children with disabilities, many countries extend the age limit beyond that for continued education or pay allowances indefinitely.

Benefits. Whether a program pays a uniform rate for all children or an increasing or decreasing amount for each additional child may reflect the history or the

intent of the program. The allowance structure may vary, for example, depending on whether the primary intent is to provide assistance or stimulate population growth. The allowance in most countries is a uniform amount for every child, regardless of the number of children in a family. The allowance in most of the other countries increases for each additional child; the payment for a fifth child, for example, may be considerably larger than that for the first or second child. In a few countries, the allowance for each child diminishes or ceases with the addition of children beyond a certain number. In some countries, family allowances (and tax exemptions for dependent family members) have been replaced or supplemented by credits or other forms of a negative income tax.

Administrative Organization. In countries where family allowances are available to all families and financed from general revenues, the program is usually administered by a government department. Where allowances are payable mainly to families of employed persons and financed primarily from employer contributions, the administration may be by a semiautonomous agency under public supervision. Equalization funds may handle the program's financial operations. Each employer pays family allowances to its employees with their wages. The firm then settles with the local fund only the surplus or deficit of contributions due, after deducting allowances the firm has paid. A similar procedure of settling only surpluses or deficits is followed by the local funds in relation to the regional equalization funds under whose supervision they operate. The equalization process makes it possible to fix a uniform contribution rate for all employers, regardless of the number of children in their employees' families. It also eliminates any effect allowances might have on inducing employers to discriminate in hiring workers with children.

Table 1.
Social security programs, by country and type

Country	Old age, disability, and survivors	Sickness and maternity				Work injury	Unemployment	Family allowances
		Cash sickness benefits	Cash maternity benefits	Medical benefits				
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Australia	X	X	X	X	a	X	X	
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	a	X	X	
Bahrain	X	b	b	b	X	X	b	
Bangladesh	X	a	a	a	a	b	b	
Brunei	X	b	b	a	a	b	b	
Burma (Myanmar)	^c X	X	X	X	X	^c X	^c X	
China	X	X	X	X	d	X	X	
Fiji	X	a	a	X	a	b	X	
Georgia	X	a	d	X	a	b	X	
Hong Kong	X	a	a	X	a	X	X	
India	X	X	X	X	X	X	b	
Indonesia	X	b	X	X	X	b	b	
Iran	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Iraq	X	X	X	X	X	X	b	
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Jordan	X	b	X	b	X	X	b	
Kazakhstan	X	a	X	X	d	X	X	
Kiribati	X	b	a	X	a	b	b	
Kuwait	X	b	b	b	e	^c X	b	
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Laos	X	X	X	X	X	X	a	
Lebanon	X	b	b	X	a	b	X	
Malaysia	X	b	a	X	X	b	b	
Marshall Islands	X	b	a	X	b	b	b	
Micronesia	X	b	b	b	b	b	b	
Nepal	X	a	d	d	a	b	b	
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	d	X	X	
Oman	X	b	b	b	X	b	b	
Pakistan	X	a	a	X	d	b	X	

(Continued)

Table 1.
Social security programs, by country and type—Continued

Country	Old age, disability, and survivors	Sickness and maternity				Unemployment	Family allowances
		Cash sickness benefits	Cash maternity benefits	Medical benefits	Work injury		
Palau	X	b	b	X	b	b	b
Papua New Guinea	X	b	b	X	a	b	b
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	b	b
Qatar	X	a	a	^c X	a	b	b
Samoa	X	^c a	^c a	X	a	b	b
Saudi Arabia	X	b	b	b	X	^c X	b
Singapore	X	a	a	X	a	b	X
Solomon Islands	X	b	a	X	a	e	b
South Korea	X	b	X	X	X	X	b
Sri Lanka	X	b	a	X	a	b	X
Syria	X	b	a	X	X	b	b
Taiwan	X	X	X	X	X	X	b
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	b	X	b
Thailand	X	X	X	X	a	X	X
Turkmenistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	e
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu	X	a	a	a	b	b	b
Vietnam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yemen	X	b	a	X	X	b	b

SOURCE: The country summaries in this volume.

NOTE: A number of employer-liability systems appear for the first time in this volume due to increased data collection about these programs. Although most of these programs are not new, where relevant, new programs are indicated.

- a. Employer-liability system.
- b. Has no program or information is not available.
- c. New program.
- d. Social insurance and employer liability program.
- e. Coverage is provided under other programs.

Table 2.
Mandatory, old-age income security programs, by country and type

Country	Flat-rate	Earnings-related	Means-tested	Flat-rate universal	Provident funds	Occupational retirement schemes	Individual retirement schemes
Armenia	^a X	^a X	X				
Australia			X	X		X	
Azerbaijan	^a X	^a X	X				
Bahrain		X					
Bangladesh			X				
Brunei				X	X		X
Burma (Myanmar)		X					
China	^a X	^a X					X
Fiji			X		X		
Georgia				X			
Hong Kong			X	X		X	
India		X	X		X		
Indonesia					X		
Iran		X					
Iraq		X					
Israel	X		X				
Japan	X	X					
Jordan		X					
Kazakhstan		X		X			X
Kiribati				X	X		
Kuwait		X					
Kyrgyzstan	^a X	^a X	X				X
Laos		X					
Lebanon		X					
Malaysia			X		X		
Marshall Islands		X					
Micronesia		X					
Nepal				X	X		
New Zealand			X	X			
Oman		X					
Pakistan		X					
Palau		X					
Papua New Guinea						X	

(Continued)

Table 2.
Mandatory, old-age income security programs, by country and type—Continued

Country	Flat-rate	Earnings-related	Means-tested	Flat-rate universal	Provident funds	Occupational retirement schemes	Individual retirement schemes
Philippines	^a X	^a X					
Qatar		X					
Samoa				X	X		
Saudi Arabia		X					
Singapore					X		
Solomon Islands					X		
South Korea		X	X				
Sri Lanka					X		
Syria		X					
Taiwan	^a X	^a X	X				X
Tajikistan		X	X				X
Thailand		X	X				
Turkmenistan		X	X				
Uzbekistan		X	X				X
Vanuatu					X		
Vietnam		X	X				
Yemen		X					

SOURCE: The country summaries in this volume.

NOTE: The types of mandatory systems for retirement income are defined as follows:

Flat-rate pension: A pension of uniform amount or one based on years of service or residence but independent of earnings. It is financed by payroll tax contributions from employees, employers, or both.

Earnings-related pension: A pension based on earnings. It is financed by payroll tax contributions from employees, employers, or both.

Means-tested pension: A pension paid to eligible persons whose own or family income, assets, or both fall below designated levels. It is generally financed through government contributions, with no contributions from employers or employees.

Flat-rate universal pension: A pension of uniform amount normally based on residence but independent of earnings. It is generally financed through government contributions, with no contributions from employers or employees.

Provident funds: Employee and employer contributions are set aside for each employee in publicly managed special funds. Benefits are generally paid as a lump sum with accrued interest.

Occupational retirement schemes: Employers are required by law to provide private occupational retirement schemes financed by employer and, in some cases, employee contributions. Benefits are paid as a lump sum, annuity, or pension.

Individual retirement schemes: Employees and, in some cases, employers must contribute a certain percentage of earnings to an individual account managed by a public or private fund manager chosen by the employee. The accumulated capital in the individual account is used to purchase an annuity, make programmed withdrawals, or a combination of the two and may be paid as a lump sum.

a. The benefit formula contains a flat-rate component as well as an element based on earnings or years of coverage.

Table 3.
Demographic and other social security-related statistics, by country, 2014

Country	Total population (millions)	Percentage 65 or older	Dependency ratio (percentage) ^a	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Statutory pensionable age		Early pensionable age ^b		GDP per capita (US\$)
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Armenia	3.0	10.3	44.1	71.2	77.9	63	63	c	c	7,774
Australia	23.1	14.3	50.2	79.9	84.4	65	65	c	c	43,550
Azerbaijan	9.4	5.6	38.5	67.6	73.8	63	59.5	c	c	17,139
Bahrain	1.332	2.2	30.3	75.8	77.3	60	55	d	d	43,824
Bangladesh	156.6	4.8	53.3	69.5	71.1	65	62	c	c	2,557
Brunei	0.418	4.3	42.0	76.5	80.3	55	55	50	50	71,759
Burma (Myanmar)	53.3	5.2	43.1	62.9	67.1	60	60	c	c	1,700
China	1,357.4	8.9	36.8	73.9	76.5	60	55	55	45	11,904
Fiji	0.881	5.4	52.2	66.8	72.8	55	55	c	c	7,948
Georgia	4.5	14.4	47.7	70.4	77.7	65	60	c	c	7,165
Hong Kong	7.2	14.0	34.6	80.7	86.4	65	65	60	60	53,203
India	1,252.1	5.3	52.4	64.5	68.0	55	55	50	50	5,410
Indonesia	249.9	5.2	51.8	68.6	72.7	55	55	c	c	9,559
Iran	77.4	5.3	41.0	71.9	75.7	60	55	50	45	15,586
Iraq	33.4	3.2	76.2	65.7	73.0	60	55	c	c	15,188
Israel	8.1	10.7	62.5	79.9	83.6	70	68	c	c	32,760
Japan	127.3	25.1	61.6	79.9	86.4	65	65	60	60	36,315
Jordan	6.5	3.5	60.2	72.1	75.4	60	55	50	50	11,782
Kazakhstan	17.0	6.7	48.0	64.8	74.3	63	58	55	55	23,206
Kiribati	0.102	4.1	56.2	65.8	71.4	50	50	45	45	1,855
Kuwait	3.4	2.3	37.2	73.4	75.4	50	50	c	c	85,660
Kyrgyzstan	5.7	4.2	52.7	66.1	74.1	63	58	c	c	3,212
Laos	6.8	3.8	63.8	66.5	69.2	60	55	c	c	4,812
Lebanon	4.5	8.7	41.8	77.8	82.0	64	64	d	d	17,170
Malaysia	29.7	5.4	45.9	72.6	77.2	55	55	c	c	23,298
Marshall Islands	0.07	3.3	66.7	70.4	74.8	60	60	55	55	3,710
Micronesia	0.104	4.1	64.4	68.0	69.8	65	65	c	c	3,558
Nepal	27.8	5.1	66.1	66.9	69.1	58	58	c	c	2,244
New Zealand	4.5	14.0	51.9	79.4	83.0	65	65	c	c	34,227
Oman	3.6	2.8	35.7	74.5	78.7	60	55	45	45	44,052
Pakistan	182.1	4.4	61.8	65.6	67.3	60	55	55	50	4,699

(Continued)

Table 3.
Demographic and other social security-related statistics, by country, 2014—Continued

Country	Total population (millions)	Percentage 65 or older	Dependency ratio (percentage) ^a	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Statutory pensionable age		Early pensionable age ^b		GDP per capita (US\$)
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Palau	0.021	6.8	38.0	69.4	76.0	60	60	c	c	15,092
Papua New Guinea	7.3	2.9	69.3	60.2	64.5	55	55	d	d	2,538
Philippines	98.394	3.9	61.4	65.2	72.1	60	60	c	c	6,533
Qatar	2.2	1.0	17.2	77.6	79.3	60	55	40	40	131,758
Samoa	0.190	5.1	75.1	69.9	76.2	55	55	c	c	5,054
Saudi Arabia	28.8	2.9	46.9	73.7	77.4	60	55	d	d	53,780
Singapore	5.399	10.2	35.6	79.9	84.5	55	55	c	c	78,744
Solomon Islands	0.6	3.4	77.1	66.2	68.9	50	50	40	40	2,068
South Korea	50.220	12.2	37.1	78.1	84.8	61	61	56	56	33,140
Sri Lanka	20.5	8.5	50.7	71.1	77.2	55	50	d	d	9,736
Syria	22.846	4.1	64.3	71.9	77.7	60	55	d	d	5,100
Taiwan	23.4	11.6	35.1	76.7	83.2	60	60	55	55	39,600
Tajikistan	8.208	3.2	64.1	64.0	70.7	63	58	c	c	2,512
Thailand	67.0	9.7	38.6	70.9	77.6	55	55	c	c	14,390
Turkmenistan	5.240	4.1	48.3	61.2	69.6	62	57	52	48	14,001
Uzbekistan	30.2	4.3	49.0	64.8	71.5	60	55	c	c	5,167
Vanuatu	0.253	3.9	69.5	69.5	73.5	55	55	c	c	2,991
Vietnam	89.7	6.6	41.4	71.1	80.4	60	55	c	c	5,293
Yemen	24.407	2.9	75.6	61.6	64.3	60	55	d	d	3,958

SOURCES: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators*, available at <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>; U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook, 2013-14* (Washington D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 2013), available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>.

NOTES: Information on statutory and pensionable ages is taken from the country summaries in this volume.

GDP = gross domestic product.

- a. Population aged 14 or younger plus population aged 65 or older, divided by population aged 15–64.
- b. General early pensionable age only; excludes early pensionable ages for specific groups of employees.
- c. The country has no early pensionable age, has one only for specific groups, or information is not available.
- d. Regardless of age but subject to other requirements.

Table 4.
Insured and employer contribution rates, by country and program type, 2014 (in percent)

Country and contributor	Old-age, disability, and survivors	Sickness and maternity	Work injury	Unemployment	Family benefits	Total, all programs
Armenia						
Insured person	8	a	a	a	0	8
Employer	b	a	a	a	0	^b 0
Total	^b 8	a	a	a	0	^b 8
Australia						
Insured person	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employer	9.5	0	b	0	0	^b 9.5
Total	9.5	0	b	0	0	^b 9.5
Azerbaijan						
Insured person	3	a	0	a	a	3
Employer	22	a	c	a	a	^c 22
Total	25	a	^c 0	a	a	^c 25
Bahrain						
Insured person	6	...	0	1	...	7
Employer	9	...	3	1	...	13
Total	15	...	3	2	...	20
Bangladesh						
Insured person	0	0	0	...	...	^c 0
Employer	0	c	c	...	...	^c 0
Total	0	^c 0	^c 0	...	...	^c 0
Brunei						
Insured person	8.5	...	0	...	...	8.5
Employer	8.5	...	b	...	...	^b 8.5
Total	17.0	...	b	...	...	^b 17.0
Burma (Myanmar)						
Insured person	3	2	0	1	a	6
Employer	3	2	1	1	a	7
Total	6	4	1	2	a	13
China						
Insured person	8	0	0	1	...	9
Employer	20	^c 1	1	2	...	^c 24
Total	28	^c 1	1	3	...	^c 33

(Continued)

Table 4.
Insured and employer contribution rates, by country and program type, 2014
(in percent)—Continued

Country and contributor	Old-age, disability, and survivors	Sickness and maternity	Work injury	Unemployment	Family benefits	Total, all programs
Fiji						
Insured person	8	0	0	...	0	8
Employer	8	c	c	...	0	^c 8
Total	16	^c 0	^c 0	...	0	^c 16
Georgia						
Insured person	0	0	0	...	0	0
Employer	0	^c 0	b	...	0	^c 0
Total	0	^c 0	b	...	0	^c 0
Hong Kong						
Insured person	5	0	0	0	0	5
Employer	5	c	c	0	0	^c 5
Total	10	^c 0	^c 0	0	0	^c 10
India						
Insured person	12.0	1.75	a	a	...	13.75
Employer	16.5	4.75	a	a	...	21.25
Total	28.5	6.50	a	a	...	35.00
Indonesia						
Insured person	2	0.5	0	...	...	2.5
Employer	4	4.0	c	...	...	^c 8.0
Total	6	4.5	^c 0	...	...	^c 10.5
Iran						
Insured person	7	a	a	0	0	7
Employer	20	a	a	3	c	^c 23
Total	27	a	a	3	0	^c 30
Iraq						
Insured person	4.1	a	a	...	...	4.1
Employer	9.9	1	2	...	...	12.9
Total	14.0	1	2	...	...	17.0
Israel						
Insured person	0.34	0.04	0	0.01	0	0.39
Employer	1.60	0.11	0.37	0.03	1.32	3.43
Total	1.94	0.15	0.37	0.04	1.32	3.82

(Continued)

Table 4.
Insured and employer contribution rates, by country and program type, 2014
(in percent)—Continued

Country and contributor	Old-age, disability, and survivors	Sickness and maternity	Work injury	Unemployment	Family benefits	Total, all programs
Japan						
Insured person	8.737	b	0	0.50	0	^b 9.237
Employer	8.737	b	0.25	0.85	0.15	^b 9.987
Total	17.474	b	0.25	1.35	0.15	^b 19.224
Jordan						
Insured person	5.5	0	0	1.0	...	6.50
Employer	9.0	0.75	2	0.5	...	12.25
Total	14.5	0.75	2	1.5	...	18.75
Kazakhstan						
Insured person	10	0	0	0	0	10
Employer	0	b	b	a	0	^b 0
Total	10	b	b	0	0	^b 10
Kiribati						
Insured person	7.5	0	0	...	...	7.5
Employer	7.5	c	c	...	...	^c 7.5
Total	15.0	^c 0	^c 0	...	...	^c 15.0
Kuwait						
Insured person	5	...	...	0.5	...	5.5
Employer	10	...	...	0.5	...	10.5
Total	15	...	...	1.0	...	16.0
Kyrgyzstan						
Insured person	10.00	a	a	a	0	10.00
Employer	15.25	a	a	0	0	15.25
Total	25.25	a	a	0	0	25.25
Laos						
Insured person	2.5	1.25	0	1	...	4.75
Employer	2.5	1.25	0.5	1	...	5.25
Total	5.0	2.50	0.5	2	...	10.00
Lebanon						
Insured person	0	...	0	...	0	0
Employer	8.5	...	c	...	6	14.5
Total	8.5	...	^c 0	...	6	^c 14.5

(Continued)

Table 4.
Insured and employer contribution rates, by country and program type, 2014
(in percent)—Continued

Country and contributor	Old-age, disability, and survivors	Sickness and maternity	Work injury	Unemployment	Family benefits	Total, all programs
Malaysia						
Insured person	11.5	0	0.50	...	...	12.00
Employer	13.5	c	1.25	...	...	14.75
Total	25.0	0	1.75	...	...	26.75
Marshall Islands						
Insured person	7	...	...	...	...	7
Employer	7	...	...	...	...	7
Total	14	...	...	...	...	14
Micronesia						
Insured person	7.5	...	...	...	...	7.5
Employer	7.5	...	...	...	...	7.5
Total	15.0	...	...	...	...	15.0
Nepal						
Insured person	10	a	0	...	...	10
Employer	10	a	c	...	...	^c 10
Total	20	a	^c 0	...	...	^c 20
New Zealand						
Insured person	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employer	0	0	b	0	0	^b 0
Total	0	0	b	0	0	^b 0
Oman						
Insured person	7.0	...	0	...	...	7.0
Employer	10.5	...	1	...	...	11.5
Total	17.5	...	1	...	...	18.5
Pakistan						
Insured person	1	0	0	...	0	1
Employer	5	c	6	...	0	11
Total	6	^c 0	6	...	0	^c 12
Palau						
Insured person	6	...	...	...	...	6
Employer	6	...	...	...	...	6
Total	12	...	...	...	...	12

(Continued)

Table 4.
Insured and employer contribution rates, by country and program type, 2014
(in percent)—Continued

Country and contributor	Old-age, disability, and survivors	Sickness and maternity	Work injury	Unemployment	Family benefits	Total, all programs
Papua New Guinea						
Insured person	6.0	...	0	...	...	6.0
Employer	8.4	...	c	...	...	8.4
Total	14.4	...	0	...	...	14.4
Philippines						
Insured person	3.63	a	0	...	...	3.63
Employer	7.37	a	b	...	...	^b 7.37
Total	11.00	a	b	...	...	^b 11.00
Qatar						
Insured person	5	0	0	...	...	5
Employer	10	c	c	...	...	^c 10
Total	15	0	^c 0	...	...	^c 15
Samoa						
Insured person	5	0	0	...	...	5
Employer	5	c	1	...	...	^c 6
Total	10	^c 0	1	...	...	^c 11
Saudi Arabia						
Insured person	9	...	0	1	...	10
Employer	9	...	2	1	...	12
Total	18	...	2	2	...	22
Singapore						
Insured person	20	0	0	...	...	20
Employer	16	c	c	...	...	^c 16
Total	36	^c 0	^c 0	...	...	^c 36
Solomon Islands						
Insured person	5.0	0	0	...	...	5.0
Employer	7.5	c	c	...	...	^c 7.5
Total	12.5	^c 0	^c 0	...	...	^c 12.5
South Korea						
Insured person	4.5	a	0	0.695	...	5.195
Employer	4.5	a	0.6	0.900	...	6.000
Total	9.0	a	0.6	1.595	...	11.195

(Continued)

Table 4.
Insured and employer contribution rates, by country and program type, 2014
(in percent)—Continued

Country and contributor	Old-age, disability, and survivors	Sickness and maternity	Work injury	Unemployment	Family benefits	Total, all programs
Sri Lanka						
Insured person	8	0	0	...	b	^b 8
Employer	12	c	c	...	0	^c 12
Total	20	^c 0	^c 0	...	b	^b 20
Syria						
Insured person	7	0	0	...	...	7.0
Employer	14	c	3	...	...	^c 17.1
Total	21	^c 0	3	...	...	^c 24.1
Taiwan						
Insured person	6.20	a	0	0.2	...	6.40
Employer	11.95	a	0.27	0.7	...	12.92
Total	18.15	a	0.27	0.9	...	19.32
Tajikistan						
Insured person	1	0	...	0	0	1
Employer	25	a	...	a	a	25
Total	26	0	...	0	0	26
Thailand						
Insured person	3.44	1.06	0	0.5	a	5.0
Employer	3.44	1.06	0.2	0.5	a	5.2
Total	6.88	2.12	0.2	1.0	a	10.2
Turkmenistan						
Insured person	0	0	0	0	a	0
Employer	20	a	a	2	a	22
Total	20	0	0	2	a	22
Uzbekistan						
Insured person	6.5	0	0	0	0	6.5
Employer	25.0	a	a	a	a	25.0
Total	31.5	0	0	0	0	31.5
Vanuatu						
Insured person	4	0	...	...	...	4
Employer	4	c	...	...	...	^c 4
Total	8	^c 0	...	...	...	^c 8

(Continued)

Table 4.
Insured and employer contribution rates, by country and program type, 2014
(in percent)—Continued

Country and contributor	Old-age, disability, and survivors	Sickness and maternity	Work injury	Unemployment	Family benefits	Total, all programs
Vietnam						
Insured person	8	0	0	1	0	9
Employer	14	3	1	1	0	19
Total	22	3	1	2	0	28
Yemen						
Insured person	6	0	0	...	...	6
Employer	6	^c	1	...	...	^c 7
Total	12	^c 0	1	...	...	^c 13

SOURCE: The country summaries in this volume.

NOTES: This table provides an overview and contribution rates are not directly comparable across programs and countries. The earnings used to calculate contributions can vary and some rates are subject to contribution ceilings. In some cases, only certain groups, such as wage earners, are represented. When the contribution rate varies, either the average or the lowest rate in the range is used. In most cases, contribution rates for individual accounts do not include administrative fees. In some countries, certain benefits, such as disability and survivors, may be financed under another program. Sickness and Maternity contributions include medical benefits where applicable.

... = not applicable.

- a. All or certain benefits are financed under another program.
- b. Nonstandard financing. See country profile for specific information.
- c. Employer pays total cost or provides benefits directly to the insured.



**Country
Summaries**

Armenia

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 410 drams.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1956 and 1964.

Current laws: 2002 (state pensions), implemented in 2003; 2010 (individual accounts); and 2013 (public welfare).

Type of program: Social insurance, mandatory individual account, and social assistance system.

Note: As of January 1, 2014, individual accounts were introduced that are mandatory for workers born on or after January 1, 1974, and voluntary for those born before 1974. (Once a worker has chosen to participate, the decision cannot be reversed.)

Coverage

Employed and self-employed persons.

Special systems for military and police personnel, judges, public prosecutors, and their family members.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Social insurance: 3% of net monthly earnings.

There are no minimum or maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

The insured's contributions also finance sickness and maternity, work injury, and unemployment benefits.

Mandatory individual account: 5% of monthly earnings up to 500,000 drams a month, plus up to 1.5% of the account balance for administrative fees.

With earnings exceeding 500,000 drams a month, the insured's contribution is 10% of monthly earnings minus a government flat-rate contribution of 25,000 drams, plus up to 1.5% of the account balance for administrative fees.

Social assistance: None.

Self-employed person

Social insurance: An annual contribution of 15% of annual income from 60,000 drams to 1,200,000 drams plus 5% of income greater than 1,200,000 drams. (Farmers are exempt from contributions.)

The self-employed person's contributions also finance sickness and maternity and unemployment benefits.

Mandatory individual account: 5% of declared monthly earnings, plus up to 1.5% of the account balance for administrative fees.

Social assistance: None.

Employer

Social insurance: A flat rate of 7,000 drams a month plus 15% of the employee's monthly income from 20,000 drams to 100,000 drams plus 5% of income greater than 100,000 drams. (Collective farmers who are employers, contribute for their employees.)

The employer's contributions also finance sickness and maternity, work injury, and unemployment benefits.

Individual account: None.

Social assistance: None.

Government

Social insurance: Subsidies as needed.

The government's contributions also finance sickness and maternity, work injury, and unemployment benefits.

Mandatory individual account: 5% of the insured's monthly earnings up to 500,000 drams plus a flat-rate contribution of 25,000 drams for earnings exceeding 500,000 drams; none for voluntarily insured persons.

Social assistance: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension (social insurance): Age 63 with at least 25 years of covered employment; age 59 with at least 25 years of covered employment, including at least 20 years in arduous or hazardous work; or age 55 (men) or age 54.5 (women, rising to age 55 by 2015) with at least 25 years of covered employment, including at least 15 years in arduous or hazardous work.

A reduced pension is paid with at least eight years (gradually rising to 10 years by 2016) of covered employment.

Covered employment includes years as a university student, years of service in the military, and periods receiving unemployment benefits.

Benefits are payable abroad under reciprocal agreement.

Old-age benefit (mandatory individual account): Age 63.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): Age 65 with less than five years of covered employment.

Benefits are payable abroad under reciprocal agreement.

Disability pension (social insurance): Must have at least two years of covered employment. The pension is paid according to three degrees of disability: Group I (total incapacity for work and requiring constant attendance); Group II (total incapacity for work but not requiring constant attendance); and Group III (partial incapacity for work).

Covered employment includes years as a university student, years of service in the military, and periods receiving unemployment benefits.

A specialized medical committee assesses the degree of disability.

Benefits are payable abroad under reciprocal agreement.

Disability social pension (social assistance): Must be assessed with a disability and have less than five years of covered employment.

Benefits are payable abroad under reciprocal agreement.

Survivor pension (social insurance): Paid to a surviving spouse; a person who is not employed at the time of deceased's death, not receiving any pension, and who cares for the deceased's children, brothers, sisters, or grandchildren younger than age 8; or full orphans younger than age 18 (at any age if a full-time student who lost both parents from age 18 to 23) who are not receiving any other pension.

Covered employment includes years as a university student, years of service in the military, and periods receiving unemployment benefits.

Benefits are payable abroad under reciprocal agreement.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (social insurance): 100% of the basic pension plus a bonus pension (450 drams for each full calendar year of covered employment multiplied by a personal coefficient based on the length of service) is paid.

The basic pension is 13,000 drams.

There is no maximum pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Old-age benefit (mandatory individual account): The insured has three options: purchase an annuity, programmed withdrawals, or a lump sum.

The minimum benefit is the total insured and government contributions, adjusted for inflation, minus administrative fees.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): 13,000 drams a month is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (social insurance): 140% of the basic pension is paid for a Group I disability; 120% for a Group II disability; 100% for a Group III disability. A bonus pension is paid to each group (450 drams for each full calendar year of covered employment multiplied by a personal coefficient based on the length of service).

The basic pension is 13,000 drams a month.

There is no maximum pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Disability social pension (social assistance): 140% of the basic pension is paid for a Group I disability; 120% for a Group II disability; 100% for a Group III disability.

The basic pension is 13,000 drams a month.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (social insurance): 100% of the basic pension plus 50% of the bonus pension (450 drams for each full calendar year the deceased was in covered employment multiplied by a personal coefficient based on the length of service) is paid for one eligible survivor; 90% for two eligible survivors; 120% for three; or 150% for four or more.

The basic pension is 13,000 drams a month.

The survivor pension paid to a spouse ceases on remarriage.

Full orphan's pension (social insurance): 500% of the basic pension plus 50% (one eligible full orphan), 90% (two full orphans), 120% (three full orphans), or 150% (four or more full orphans) of the bonus pension (450 drams for each full calendar year both deceased parents were in covered employment) is paid.

The basic pension is 13,000 drams a month.

There is no maximum survivor pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (<http://www.mss.am>) is responsible for policy.

State Social Security Service (<http://www.social.am>) administers the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1912.

Current laws: 2005 (social benefits) and 2005 (temporary disability insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance (cash benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Employed and self-employed persons.

Medical benefits: Residents of Armenia.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None. (The total cost of optional employer-provided health care.)

Government

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: The total cost of medical benefits is paid by central and local governments.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: Must have worked at least three months in the last year or 10 months in the last two years before the incapacity began.

Cash maternity benefits: Must be in insured employment.

Childbirth or adoption lump sum: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Medical benefits: Must reside in Armenia.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: With at least eight years of covered employment, 100% of average earnings in the last three months before the incapacity began is paid; with less than eight years, 80%.

The benefit is also paid to an insured parent to provide care for a sick child.

Maternity benefit: The benefit is 100% of average earnings (regardless of the number of years of covered employment) divided by 30.4 (average number of days in a month) and multiplied by the number of days of maternity leave. The benefit is paid for 140 days (70 days before and 70 days

after the expected date of childbirth); 155 days if there are complications from childbirth; 180 days for multiple births.

The maximum earnings used to calculate the maternity benefit are five times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 50,000 drams.

Child-care leave benefit: 18,000 drams a month is paid until the child is age 2.

Childbirth or adoption lump sum: A lump sum of 50,000 drams is paid for the first child, 50,000 drams for the second child, and 430,000 drams for each subsequent child. The lump sum is paid during the six months after childbirth or adoption.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Government health providers offer medical services directly to patients. Benefits include general and specialist care, hospitalization, laboratory services, dental care, maternity care, and transportation.

Cost sharing: Patients pay part of the cost of appliances. Medicine is free if provided while the patient is hospitalized or for pensioners. The government fully or partially covers certain medical treatments.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Free medicine is provided for children with a disability younger than age 16, and for all infants until age 1.

Administrative Organization

Cash benefits: State Social Security Service (<http://www.social.am>) administers the program.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health (<http://www.moh.am>) develops and implements health policy.

State Health Agency purchases publicly financed services from health care provider organizations and monitors the use of state financial resources.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1955 and 1974.

Current laws: 1998 (civil code) and 2010 (state pensions).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None. (The total cost of optional employer-provided health care.)

Government

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: The total cost is paid by central and local governments.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Occupational diseases benefits: Occupational diseases are specified by law.

Temporary Disability Benefits

The daily benefit is 80% (with up to eight years of coverage) or 100% (with more than eight years of coverage) of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last three months. The benefit is paid from the first day of incapacity until recovery or the award of a permanent disability pension.

A specialized medical committee assesses the degree of disability.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: 140% of the basic pension is paid for a Group I disability; 120% for a Group II disability; and 100% for a Group III disability. Each group also receives a bonus pension (450 drams for each full calendar year of covered employment multiplied by a personal coefficient based on the length of service).

The minimum permanent disability pension is 20% of the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 50,000 drams.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits include the cost of necessary medical treatment, medicine, rehabilitation, and appliances.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (orphan's pension): 100% of the basic pension plus 50% (one eligible full orphan), 90% (two full orphans), 120% (three full orphans), or 150% (four or more full orphans) of the bonus pension (450 drams for each full calendar year both deceased parents were in covered employment) is paid.

The basic pension is 13,000 drams a month.

Full orphan's pension: 500% of the basic pension plus 50% (one eligible full orphan), 90% (two full orphans), 120% (three full orphans), or 150% (four or more full orphans) of the bonus pension (450 drams for each full calendar year both the deceased parents were in covered employment) is paid.

The basic pension is 13,000 drams a month.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Administrative Organization

Temporary disability benefits: State Social Security Service (<http://www.social.am>) administers the programs.

Enterprises and employers pay benefits directly to their employees.

Permanent disability and survivor pensions: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (<http://www.mss.am>) is responsible for policy.

Medical benefits: State Health Agency (<http://www.mss.am>) purchases publicly financed services from health care provider organizations and monitors the use of state financial resources.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1921.

Current laws: 1991 (employment), implemented in 1992, and 2005 (social protection and unemployment).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed and self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Self-employed person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Employer: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefits: Must be unemployed as a result of enterprise reorganization, staff reduction, or the cancellation of a collective agreement.

The insured must have at least 12 months of covered employment before unemployment began; have at least 12 months of covered employment between two periods of unemployment; or be actively looking for a first job or a new job after a lengthy period of unemployment. The insured must be registered at an employment office and be able and willing to work.

Unemployment Benefits

60% of the legal monthly minimum wage is paid for six months plus an additional month for each three-year period of covered employment, up to 12 months.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 50,000 drams.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Administrative Organization

State Social Security Service (<http://www.social.am>) finances unemployment programs.

State Employment Service (<http://www.employment.am>) implements the program through regional centers.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1944.

Current law: 2005 (social benefits).

Type of program: Universal and social assistance system.

Coverage

Families with children.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Family allowances: The beneficiary must be employed at the time of the child's birth. Benefits are paid for children up to age 18.

Child allowance: Paid to parents of children up to age 2.

Family Allowance Benefits

Cash benefits: 13,500 drams (basic sum) plus 5,500 drams to 6,500 drams (supplementary sum) a month is paid to each child younger than age 18.

Child allowance: 18,000 drams a month is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to available resources.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (<http://www.mss.am>) administers the program.

Australia

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 =
1.12 Australian dollars (A\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1908 (old-age and disability pensions) and 1942 (widow pension).

Current laws: 1991 (social security), 1992 (superannuation administration), and 1999 (family tax).

Type of program: Universal and mandatory occupational pension system.

Coverage

Age Pension (universal, means tested unless blind): All residents of Australia.

Mandatory occupational pension (Superannuation Guarantee): Employed persons aged 18 to 69 earning more than A\$450 a month.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Age Pension (universal): None.

Mandatory occupational pension: None required, but voluntary contributions are encouraged through tax incentives.

Self-employed person

Age Pension (universal): None.

Mandatory occupational pension: Contributions are encouraged through tax incentives.

Employer

Age Pension (universal): None.

Mandatory occupational pension: 9.5% of employees' earnings (gradually rising by 0.5% a year from 2021 until reaching 12% by 2025).

Employer contributions are tax deductible.

Government

Age Pension (universal): The total cost is financed from general revenue.

Mandatory occupational pension: Co-contribution, matches A\$0.50 for each A\$1 of the insured's voluntary contributions from a minimum of A\$20 up to A\$500 a year for annual after-tax incomes up to A\$34,488. The

co-contribution gradually decreases to 0 for annual incomes from A\$34,488 to A\$49,488.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension

Age Pension (universal, means tested unless blind): Age 65 (gradually rising to age 67 from 2017 to 2023). Must have been an Australian resident for at least 10 years, including at least five continuous years.

Work bonus (income tested): Over pensionable age and working for short periods of time.

The old age pension is payable abroad indefinitely if the pension begins before the insured leaves the country. The pension benefit may be reduced after 26 weeks.

Old-age pension supplement: Paid to old-age pensioners to assist with general living expenses, including utilities.

Commonwealth seniors health card (CSHC, income tested): Issued to Australian residents of pensionable age.

Energy supplement: Paid to assist with household expenses, including energy costs.

Caregiver payment (means tested): Paid to providers of constant at-home care. Care recipients must be of frail age (aged 65 or older and in need of a substantial level of care and support) with a severe disability or medical condition.

Caregiver allowance: Paid to providers of constant at-home care. Care recipients must be of frail age (aged 65 or older and in need of a substantial level of care and support) with a severe disability or medical condition. There is no means test.

Caregiver supplement: Paid to recipients of the caregiver payment or caregiver allowance to assist with general costs of caring.

Rent assistance (means tested): Paid based on family situation and level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages.

Remote area allowance: Paid to social security recipients who permanently live in remote tax zones for at least 12 months.

Pensioner concession card: Provided to persons receiving an old-age pension.

Mandatory occupational pension: Age 55 (gradually rising to age 60 from 2015 to 2025) and permanently retired.

Disability pension

Disability Support Pension (means tested unless blind): Age 16 to 65 (gradually rising to age 67 from 2017 to 2023). Must be an Australian citizen, permanently blind or have a severe physical, intellectual, or psychiatric impairment, be unable to work at least 15 hours a week for at least the minimum wage, and be unable to be retrained for such work for at least two years due to the impairment. Must have actively participated in a program of support for at least 18 months

within the three years prior to claiming the DSP. Compulsory work-focused activities for DSP recipients younger than age 35 with an assessed work capacity of at least eight hours per week.

If the assessed disability began before becoming an Australian resident, the person must reside in Australia at the time of the claim and have at least 10 years of residence, including at least five continuous years.

The disability pension is payable abroad in some circumstances.

Disability pension supplement: Paid to recipients of the disability pension to assist with general living expenses, such as utilities, telephone and pharmaceuticals.

Energy supplement: Paid to assist with household expenses, including energy costs.

Mobility allowance: Paid to a person aged 16 or older with a disability who cannot use public transportation without substantial assistance and who must travel to work (either paid or voluntary), receive training, or search for a job. There is no means test.

Caregiver payment (means tested): Paid to providers of constant at-home care. Care recipients must be of frail age (aged 65 or older and in need of a substantial level of care and support) with a severe disability or medical condition. The caregiver and the person receiving care must meet residency requirements.

Caregiver allowance: Paid to providers of constant at-home care. Care recipients must be of frail age (aged 65 or older and in need of a substantial level of care and support) with a severe disability or medical condition. The caregiver and the person receiving care must meet residency requirements. There is no means test.

Caregiver supplement: Paid to recipients of the caregiver payment or caregiver allowance to assist with general costs of caring.

Assistance for isolated children scheme: Paid for students who cannot attend a local state school because of geographic isolation, disability, or special health needs. Must normally be enrolled in an approved full-time primary or secondary program. The parents and the student (from the minimum school entry age up to age 18) must be citizens, meet the residency requirement, or have a permanent resident visa. A boarding allowance, second home allowance, and distance education allowance may be paid. An assistance for isolated children pensioner education supplement is paid to students aged 20 and younger who are studying at the primary level and receiving either the disability support pension or parenting payment (see *Sickness and Maternity*).

Child disability assistance payment: Paid to recipients of the caregiver allowance who are caring for a child younger than age 16.

Rent assistance (means tested): Paid based on family situation and level of rent.

Telephone allowance: Paid to disability pensioners younger than age 21 and without children to assist with maintaining a fixed telephone line, mobile phones, and home Internet connection.

Pharmaceutical allowance: Paid to disability pensioners younger than age 21 and without children to assist with the cost of medicine.

Youth disability supplement: Paid to disability pensioners younger than age 21 and without children.

Remote area allowance: Paid to social security recipients who permanently live in remote tax zones for at least 12 months.

Utilities allowance: Paid to recipients of disability pension younger than age 21 and without children to assist with utility bills.

Pensioner concession card: Provided to all pensioners.

Mandatory occupational pension: The account balance may be withdrawn when a superannuation fund member leaves the workforce as the result of a total and permanent disability.

Survivor pension

Widow B Pension (means tested): A widow(er) with dependent children is entitled to benefits under the family tax benefit (Part B). New grants of the Widow B Pension stopped in March 1997.

Widow allowance (means tested): Paid to a woman born on or before July 1, 1955, who is not currently a member of a couple and has been widowed, divorced, or separated since age 40. Must be a resident of Australia and have no recent gainful employment.

Widow allowance supplement: Paid to widow allowance recipients of pensionable age.

Rent assistance (means tested): Paid based on family situation and level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages.

Telephone allowance: Paid to widow allowance recipients aged 60 or older but younger than pensionable age who have received continuous income support for at least nine months.

Pharmaceutical allowance: Paid to widow allowance recipients younger than pensionable age with partial ability to work, or aged 60 or older who have received income support for at least nine months.

Pensioner concession card: Aged 60 or older and receiving the income support for at least nine months.

Utilities allowance: Paid to widow allowance recipients to assist with utility bills.

Energy supplement: Paid to assist with household expenses, including energy costs.

Double orphan payment: Paid for a child younger than age 16 (aged 16 to 21 if a student not receiving the youth

allowance) if both parents are deceased or if one parent is deceased and the other is in a hospital or an institution on a long-term basis, has been in prison for at least 10 years, or whose whereabouts are unknown.

Bereavement payment: Paid to a surviving partner, caregiver, or parent of a young child following the death of a pensioner, long-term income support recipient, child of a family tax benefit recipient, or care recipient.

Bereavement allowance (means tested): Generally paid to a surviving partner for up to 14 weeks to assist with settling financial affairs and provide ongoing support, subject to residency requirements.

Benefits are generally payable abroad for up to six weeks.

Mandatory occupational pension (superannuation): Paid to the survivors of a superannuation fund member.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension

Age Pension (universal, means tested unless blind): Up to A\$766.70 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$585.50 for each member of a couple (September 2014).

Work bonus: Eligible pensioners can earn up to \$250 every two weeks without it being counted as income under the pension means test. In addition, any unused amount of the \$250 work bonus accumulates in an employment 'income bank', up to \$6,500. Credit in the 'income bank' can then be carried forward to future years and used to offset employment income that would otherwise be taken into account under the pension means test.

Old-age pension supplement: Up to A\$63.50 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$47.90 for each member of a couple (September 2014).

Commonwealth seniors health card (CSHC): Provides access to reduced-cost medicine and medical services.

Energy supplement: A\$14.10 for a single person is paid every two weeks; A\$10.60 for each member of a couple (September 2014).

Caregiver payment (means tested): Paid every two weeks at the same rate as the old-age pension.

Caregiver supplement: A\$600 is paid once a year.

Caregiver allowance (not means tested): A\$118.20 is paid every two weeks for each person receiving care.

Caregiver supplement: A\$600 is paid once a year.

Rent assistance (means tested): Up to A\$127.60 is paid every two weeks, according to marital status, number of dependents, and the level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages (September 2014).

Remote area allowance: A\$18.20 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$15.60 for each member of a couple. An additional A\$7.30 is paid every two weeks for each dependent child.

Pensioner concession card: Provides cardholders with reduced costs for medical services, medicine, and for certain Commonwealth, state or territory and local government services.

Benefit adjustment: Pensions are adjusted in March and September according to the greater of the increase in the consumer price index or the pensioner and beneficiary living cost index. The combined couple rate of the old-age pension is benchmarked to the male total average weekly earnings.

The caregiver allowance is indexed on January 1 each year according to changes in the consumer price index.

Other supplementary payments are adjusted according to changes in the consumer price index.

Mandatory occupational pension: Generally, the account balance is paid as a lump sum. Alternatively, pensioners can choose to receive pension payments from their superannuation account.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension

Disability Support Pension (means tested unless blind): Up to A\$776.70 is paid every two weeks for a single person aged 21 or older; A\$585.50 is paid for each member of a couple. Different rates are payable to recipients under 21 years of age without dependent children. Up to A\$532.60 is paid every two weeks for a single person up to age 20 and living away from the family home; A\$391 if aged 18 to 20 and living in the family home; and A\$345 if younger than age 18 and living in the family home. **Youth disability supplement:** Up to A\$118.20 is paid every two weeks. (The combined youth disability supplement and the disability support pension may not exceed the amount a person aged 22 or older would be paid.)

Disability pension supplement: Up to A\$63.50 is paid every two weeks for a single person aged 21 or older; A\$47.90 for each member of a couple (September 2014).

Mobility allowance: A standard rate of A\$89.10 or a higher rate of A\$124.70 is paid every two weeks (September 2014). There is no means test.

Caregiver payment (means tested): Paid at the same rate as the old-age or disability pension.

Caregiver supplement: A\$600 is paid once a year.

Caregiver allowance (not means tested): A\$118.20 is paid every two weeks for each person receiving care.

Caregiver supplement: A\$600 is paid once a year.

Assistance for isolated children scheme: Four separate benefits may be paid.

Boarding allowance: A basic allowance of A\$7,667 a year is paid. An additional allowance (income tested and asset tested) of A\$1,466 may be paid.

Second home allowance: A\$223.31 is paid every two weeks.

Distance education allowance: A\$3,833 a year is paid.

Benefits are adjusted according to increases in the consumer price index.

Child disability assistance payment: Up to A\$1,000 is paid to the caregiver for each child aged younger than 16 in their care.

Rent assistance (means tested): Up to A\$168.98 is paid every two weeks, according to marital status, number of dependents, and the level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages (September 2014).

Telephone allowance: Up to A\$157.60 a year is paid.

Pharmaceutical allowance: A\$6.20 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$3.10 for each member of a couple.

Remote area allowance: A\$18.20 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$15.60 for each member of a couple. An additional A\$7.30 is paid every two weeks for each dependent child.

Utilities allowance: A\$588.40 a year is paid for a single person; A\$294.20 a year for each eligible member of a couple.

Pensioner concession card: Provides cardholders with reduced costs for medical services, medicine, and for certain Commonwealth, state or territory and local government services.

Benefit adjustment: Pensions are adjusted in March and September according to the greater of the increase in the consumer price index or the pensioner and beneficiary living cost index. The combined couple rate of the disability pension is benchmarked to the male total average weekly earnings. Disability pensions for people under the age 21 and other supplementary payments are adjusted according to changes in the consumer price index in January each year.

Mandatory occupational pension: Generally, the account balance is paid as a lump sum. Alternatively, pensioners can choose to receive pension payments from their superannuation account.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension

Widow B Pension (means tested): Up to A\$712 is paid every two weeks. New grants of the Widow B Pension stopped in March 1997.

Widow allowance (means tested): A\$515.60 is paid every two weeks for a single widow with no dependents; A\$557.90 with dependents, or if aged 60 or older more who receive income support for at least nine months.

Widow allowance supplement: Up to A\$62.90 is paid every two weeks.

Rent assistance: Up to A\$167.30 is paid every two weeks, according to marital status, number of dependents, and the

level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages.

Telephone allowance: Up to A\$39.40 a quarter is paid.

Pharmaceutical allowance: A\$6.20 is paid every two weeks.

Pensioner concession card: Provides cardholders with reduced costs for medical services, medicine, and for certain Commonwealth, state or territory and local government services.

Utilities allowance: A\$147.10 is paid quarterly for a single person; A\$73.55 a quarter for each eligible member of a couple.

Double orphan payment: See Family Allowances.

Bereavement payment: A lump sum may be paid.

Bereavement allowance: Paid for up to 14 weeks from the date of the partner's death; may be paid for a longer period if the surviving partner is pregnant.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted in March and September according to changes in the consumer price index.

Mandatory occupational pension: Generally, the account balance is paid as a lump sum.

Administrative Organization

Social security

Department of Social Services (<http://www.dss.gov.au>) provides general supervision.

Department of Human Services (<http://www.humanservices.gov.au>) delivers social and health-related payments and services.

Mandatory occupational pension

Australian Taxation Office (<http://www.ato.gov.au>) ensures employers make compulsory superannuation contributions.

Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (<http://www.apra.gov.au>) and the Australian Taxation Office (<http://www.ato.gov.au>) regulate private superannuation funds.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1944 (cash sickness benefits), 1947 (pharmaceutical benefits), and 1948 (national health).

Current laws: 1973 (national health), 1991 (social security) and 2010 (parental leave).

Type of program: Social assistance (cash sickness benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness benefits: Gainfully employed persons, including self-employed persons, with limited income; and certain others.

Cash maternity benefits: See Family Allowances.

Medical and pharmaceutical benefits: All residents of Australia who are citizens of Australia or New Zealand, or who have applied for or hold a permanent visa (excludes applications for a parent visa).

Source of Funds

Insured person

Sickness benefits: None.

Medical benefits: 1.5% levy on taxable income.

The maximum earnings used to calculate the levy are A\$90,000 (single persons) and A\$180,000 (couples or families) plus \$1,500 for the second and each subsequent dependent child. A 1% surcharge applies to families with income above the maximum who do not have private insurance hospital coverage.

Exemption from the levy: Veterans, war widows, and military personnel with dependents (half levy if no dependents).

Pharmaceutical benefits scheme: Cost sharing for prescription drugs.

Self-employed person

Sickness benefits: None.

Medical benefits: 1.5% levy on taxable income.

The maximum earnings used to calculate the levy are A\$90,000 (single persons) and A\$180,000 (couples or families) plus \$1,500 for the second and each subsequent dependent child. A 1% surcharge applies to families with income above the maximum who do not have private insurance hospital coverage.

Exemption from the levy: Veterans, war widows, and military personnel with dependents (half levy if no dependents).

Pharmaceutical benefits scheme: Cost sharing for prescription drugs.

Employer

Sickness benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Pharmaceutical benefits scheme: None.

Government

Sickness benefits: The total cost of cash benefits.

Medical benefits: Rebates for medical and hospital costs.

Federal government general revenue grants and medicare grants provided to states and territories for public hospital operating costs represent approximately 40% to 50% of the total funding of the medical benefits program.

Pharmaceutical benefits scheme: Cost sharing for prescription drugs.

The government provides funding for residential and community aged care and pays for the total cost of parenting payment.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits (means tested): Aged 22 or older, not receiving an old-age pension, and residing in Australia. The sickness or injury must prevent the insured from working; the insured must have a job to return to or must intend to resume full-time studies.

Cash maternity benefits: See Family Allowances.

Medical and pharmaceutical benefits: All persons residing in Australia who are citizens of Australia or New Zealand, or who have applied for or hold a permanent visa (excludes applications for a parent visa). Other requirements apply.

Rent assistance (means tested): Paid based on family situation and level of rent.

Income support bonus: Paid to recipients of the parenting payment or sickness allowance.

Telephone allowance: Paid to recipients of the parenting payment to assist with maintaining a fixed telephone line, mobile phones, and home Internet connection, or to a single person or couple, older than age 60 but younger than the pensionable age and received continuous income support for at least nine months.

Pharmaceutical allowance: Paid to recipients of the sickness allowance or the parenting payment to assist with the cost of medicine.

Remote area allowance: Paid to recipients of social security who permanently live in remote tax zones for at least 12 months.

Energy supplement: Paid to assist with household expenses, including energy costs.

Pensioner concession card: Paid to recipients of the parenting payment and to sickness allowance recipients who are older than age 60 and have received continuous income support for at least nine months.

Health care card: Paid to recipients of the parenting payment or sickness allowance.

Parental leave pay: Must have worked for at least 10 of the 13 months prior to the birth or adoption of their child including at least 330 hours in that 10 month period, with no more than an eight week gap between two consecutive working days. Must be residing in Australia and be an Australian citizen, holder of a permanent visa or a New Zealand citizen living in Australia. Eligible primary caregivers must meet an income test and be on leave and not working after the birth or adoption of their child.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (means tested): Up to A\$465.50 is paid every two weeks for each member of a couple; up to A\$515.60 for a single person aged 22 or older with no dependents; up to A\$557.90 if single with dependents or if single and aged 60 or older and have income support for at least nine months. Benefits are paid after a seven-day waiting period (September 2014).

For children's benefits, see Family Allowances.

Rent assistance (means tested): Up to A\$167.30 is paid every two weeks, according to marital status, number of dependents, and the level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages.

Income support bonus: A\$108.90 is paid biannually for a single person; A\$90.80 for each member of a couple (September 2014).

Telephone allowance: Up to A\$39.40 a quarter is paid.

Pharmaceutical allowance: A\$6.20 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$3.10 for each member of a couple.

Remote area allowance: A\$18.20 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$15.60 for each member of a couple. In addition, A\$7.30 is paid every two weeks for each dependent child.

Energy supplement: Up to A\$14.10 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$10.60 for each member of a couple, according to marital status, dependents status, age and duration on income support (September 2014).

Pensioner concession card: Provides cardholders with reduced costs for medical services, medicine, and for certain Commonwealth, state or territory and local government services.

Health care card: Provides sickness benefit recipients with reduced medical and pharmaceutical costs.

Benefit adjustment: Most benefits are adjusted in March and September according to changes in the consumer price index.

Parental leave pay: The weekly national minimum wage is paid for up to 18 weeks. Parents receiving parental leave pay for a single birth are ineligible for the family tax benefit Part A Newborn upfront payment and newborn supplement (except for cases of multiple births) or family tax benefit Part B during the 18 week period of parental leave pay. For multiple births, an eligible parent can receive parental leave pay for one child, and the family tax benefit Part A Newborn upfront payment and newborn supplement for each additional child, subject to also meeting the family tax benefit income test (see Family Allowances).

The weekly national minimum wage is A\$640.90.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Benefits include primary and specialist care and inpatient and outpatient services. Medicare, the

universal health insurance scheme, pays benefits according to the Medicare Schedule Fee, a list of standard fees for medical services. Medicare reimburses patients for 75 percent of the schedule fee and private insurance reimburses for about 25 percent for costs for up to A\$430.90; Medicare reimburses for 100% of the schedule fee for out of hospital services above A\$430.90. If a private provider charges more than the schedule fee, the patient is responsible for the difference between the schedule fee and the provider's charges. Medicare pays 80 percent of out-of-pocket costs of more than \$1,248.70, the extended Medicare Safety Net. Standard ward inpatient treatment provided by staff doctors in public hospitals is free.

Pharmaceutical benefit: Patients pay up to A\$36.90 for each prescription for most prescribed medicine. Persons with low-income and a current concession card pay A\$6 for each prescription. Medicine is available at a reduced cost or free above \$360 for concession card holders or A\$1,421.20 for other patients. The pharmaceutical benefit copayment and safety net threshold increase in January each year.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Pharmaceutical benefit: Pharmaceutical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Department of Social Services (<http://www.dss.gov.au/>) provides general supervision.

Department of Human Services (<http://www.humanservices.gov.au>) delivers social and health-related payments and services.

Department of Health (<http://www.health.gov.au>) is responsible for policy development.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First laws: For the six states, enacted from 1902 (Western Australia) to 1918 (Tasmania); 1911 (seamen's compensation); 1912 (commonwealth government employees); 1931 (Northern Territory); and 1946 (Australian Capital Territory).

Current laws: 1942, 1987, and 1998 (New South Wales); 1958, 1985, and 1993 (Victoria); 1986 (South Australia); 1986 (Northern Territory); 1988 (Tasmania); 1988 (commonwealth government employees); 1989 (Australian Capital Territory); 1992 (Seafarers compensation); 2001 (Western Australia); and 2003 (Queensland).

Type of program: Employer-liability program through a public or private carrier.

Note: Some states still allow common-law actions against an employer for negligence.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Voluntary coverage for some self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: The total cost of self-insurance.

Employer: The total cost for employees is met through insurance premiums. The cost of premiums varies according to the assessed degree of risk. Some employers are permitted to self-insure.

Government: None; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

Temporary disability benefit: The benefit varies depending on the state, territory or jurisdiction in which the award is made. Generally, at least 95% of earnings is paid for at least 13 weeks. Benefits may be paid for an extended period at reduced levels.

The maximum benefit levels are determined by the states and territories.

Income from the temporary disability benefit is taken into account for entitlement to means-tested disability benefits paid under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are generally adjusted annually according to changes in the consumer price index.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: Lump-sum payments are made for specified permanent injuries and for pain and suffering. Payment levels vary depending on the degree of impairment, pain and suffering. They also vary among the Commonwealth, states and territories.

Income from the permanent disability lump sum for a work injury is taken into account for entitlement to means-tested disability benefits paid under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are generally adjusted annually according to changes in the consumer price index.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include the reasonable cost of medical care, hospitalization, transportation, nursing care, and rehabilitation.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum is paid for a dependent survivor. A biweekly payment for each child under the age of 16 (up to age 25 if a full-time student).

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are generally adjusted annually according to changes in the consumer price index.

Funeral grant: The reasonable cost of a funeral is paid.

Administrative Organization

Commonwealth, state, and territory governments set up and run workers' compensation schemes. Workers' Compensation Commission administers claims in most states (except Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory, Tasmania, and Western Australia, which have multi-insurer systems with claims administered by insurers).

Workers' Compensation Commission administers claims for Commonwealth employees.

Australian government agencies: Safety, Rehabilitation, and Compensation Commission (<http://www.srcc.gov.au>); and Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority (Seacare Authority) (<http://www.seacare.gov.au>).

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1944.

Current law: 1991 (social security, job search, and newstart allowance).

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

Persons who are not gainfully employed, including the self-employed.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost is financed from general revenue.

Qualifying Conditions

Youth allowance (means tested): Unemployed young people aged 16 to 21 (aged 18 to 24 if a full-time student), in an approved education or training program, searching for a job, participating in other activities to prepare for employment, or unable to work because of an illness or injury. Recipients who have not completed secondary school must concurrently study or undergo training to complete schooling requirements. If the individual is a dependent, parental

and personal income and assets are considered in the means test.

Rent assistance (means tested): Paid according to marital status, number of dependents, and the level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages. Single recipients younger than age 25 and living with their parents are ineligible.

Income support bonus: Paid to help on certain income support payments.

Youth disability supplement: Paid to recipients of the disability pension younger than age 21.

Telephone allowance: Paid to insured persons younger than age 21 receiving a disability pension, with a partial capacity to work or who are the single principle provider of care to a dependent child.

Pharmaceutical allowance: Paid to recipients of the disability pension; with a temporary illness or medical condition or who are the single principle provider of care to a dependent child.

Energy supplement: Paid to assist with household expenses, including energy costs.

Health care card: Job-seeking youth allowance recipients are automatically granted a health care card (or pensioner concession card if eligible). Full time students may claim a low-income health card, subject to an income test.

Pensioner concession card: Job-seeking youth allowance recipients who are either single primary caregivers of a dependent child or assessed with a partial capacity for work.

Newstart allowance (means tested): Age 22 up to the pensionable age and unemployed. Must reside permanently in Australia and be present in the country during the payment period. Must be capable of undertaking and actively seeking work, prepared to enter into an employment pathway plan and meet activity-test requirements. Must have been receiving another allowance or benefit for at least nine months.

If exempt from having to actively seek work, the newstart allowance may be payable abroad for up to six weeks for some temporary absences.

Rent assistance (means tested): Paid according to marital status, number of dependents, and the level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages. Single recipients younger than age 25 and living with their parents are ineligible.

Telephone allowance: Paid to recipients of the parental payment (not applicable anymore if partnered); with partial ability to work; receiving partner allowance or parenting payment with a partner aged 60 or older and receiving income support continuously for nine months or who are the single principle carer for a dependent child.

Pharmaceutical allowance: Paid to insured persons under the pensionable age who have been receiving another allowance or benefit for at least nine months; with a temporary illness or medical condition or who are the single principle provider of care to a dependent child.

Energy supplement: Paid to assist with household expenses, including energy costs.

Partner allowance (means tested): Paid to a member of a couple born on or before July 1, 1955, who has a partner receiving a qualifying cash benefit. Must be Australian residents and have no recent gainful employment. This allowance is no longer open to new recipients.

Health care card: Provided to all partner allowance recipients.

Pensioner concession card: Provided to partner allowance recipients aged 60 or older and receiving income support for at least nine months.

Parenting payment (income tested): Paid to a single parent caring for at least one child younger than age 8; if caring for a least one child with a partner, the child must be younger than age 6. Must be an Australian resident.

Rent assistance (means tested): Paid according to marital status, number of dependents, and the level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages. Single recipients younger than age 25 and living with their parents are ineligible.

Telephone allowance: Paid to insured persons aged 60 up to the pensionable age; with a partner aged 60 up to the pensionable age and receives a newstart allowance or youth allowance and has a partial ability to work; to insured persons aged 60 up to the pensionable age who are single with dependents.

Utilities allowance: Paid to assist with utility bills.

Pharmaceutical allowance: Paid to insured persons aged 60 up to the pensionable age with a partial ability to work or who are the single principal care giver of a dependent child and have been receiving another allowance or benefit for at least nine months.

Energy supplement: Paid to assist with household expenses, including energy costs.

Health care card: Provided to parenting payment recipients with partners.

Pensioner concession card: Provided to single parenting payment recipients.

Payment supplements: Paid to social security recipients depending on particular circumstances.

Unemployment Benefits

Youth allowance (means tested): A\$226.80 to A\$542.90 is paid every two weeks depending on age, living arrangements, marital status, and whether the recipient has dependent children. A child is assessed as dependent according to

specified criteria, including the legal relationship with the claimant; the child's age, income, and residency status; and whether the child is a full-time student or receives social security benefits.

Rent assistance (means tested): Up to A\$167.30 is paid every two weeks, according to marital status, number of dependents, and the level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages.

Income support bonus: A\$107.80 for a single person is paid twice a year; A\$89.90 for each member of a couple.

Youth disability supplement: A\$118.20 is paid every two weeks to recipients younger than age 22 with partial ability to work.

Telephone allowance: Up to A\$39.40 a quarter is paid to recipients with partial ability to work or who are a single person with dependents.

Pharmaceutical allowance: A\$6.20 for a single person is paid every two weeks; A\$3.10 for each member of a couple.

Energy supplement: Up to A\$9.20 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$7.70 for each member of a couple, according to marital status, dependents status, age and duration on income support (September 2014).

Health care card: Provides reduced medical and prescription costs.

Pensioner concession card: Provides reduced costs for medical services, medicine, public transportation and for certain Commonwealth, state or territory and local government services.

Newstart allowance (means tested): Up to A\$460.90 is paid every two weeks for each member of a couple older than age 22; A\$510.50 if single, older than age 22, and with no dependents; A\$552.40 if single with dependents, or older than age 60.

The benefit may be reduced for up to 26 weeks or postponed for up to eight weeks if unemployment is due to voluntarily leaving, a labor dispute, or the refusal of a suitable job offer.

Rent assistance (means tested): Up to A\$167.30 is paid every two weeks, according to marital status, number of dependents, and the level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages.

Telephone allowance: Up to A\$39.40 a quarter is paid to recipients with partial ability to work or who are a single person with dependents.

Pharmaceutical allowance: A\$6.20 for a single person is paid every two weeks; A\$3.10 for each member of a couple.

Energy supplement: Up to A\$13.90 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$10.50 for each member of a couple, according to marital status, dependents status, age and duration on income support (September 2014).

Partner allowance (means tested): Up to A\$460.90 is paid every two weeks.

Health care card: Provides reduced medical and prescription costs.

Pensioner concession card: Provides reduced costs for medical services, medicine, and for certain Commonwealth, state or territory and local government services.

Parenting payment: Up to A\$460.90 is paid every two weeks.

Rent assistance (means tested): Up to A\$167.30 is paid every two weeks, according to marital status, number of dependents, and the level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages.

Telephone allowance: Up to A\$39.40 a quarter is paid.

Utilities allowance: A\$73.55 a quarter for each eligible member of a couple.

Pharmaceutical allowance: A\$6.20 for a single person is paid every two weeks; A\$3.10 for each member of a couple.

Energy supplement: Up to A\$13.90 is paid every two weeks for a single person; A\$10.50 for each member of a couple, according to marital status, dependents status, age and duration on income support (September 2014).

Health care card: Provides reduced medical and prescription costs.

Pensioner concession card: Provides reduced costs for medical services, medicine, and for certain Commonwealth, state or territory and local government services.

Administrative Organization

Department of Social Services (<http://www.dss.gov.au/>) provides general supervision.

Department of Human Services (<http://www.humanservices.gov.au>) delivers social and health-related payments and services.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1941 (child endowment).

Current laws: 1991 (orphan pension), 1999 (family assistance), and 2010 (paid parental leave).

Type of program: Universal and social assistance system.

Coverage

All residents of Australia with one or more children.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost is financed from general revenue.

Qualifying Conditions

Parenting payment (means tested): Paid to the single principle care provider to a child younger than age 8 if single, age 6 if with a partner. Only one parent can receive the payment. Must reside permanently in Australia.

Family tax benefit, Parts A and B: Paid to families with dependent children (up to age 18 if a full-time student). Must provide at least 35% of the dependent child's care. For Part A, the children must be fully immunized at ages 1, 2, and 5 and have a health exam at age 4.

Part A: The maximum family tax benefit rate is paid if annual family income is A\$50,151 or less. Families receive some benefit for annual family income up to A\$101,787 with one dependent child younger than age 18 (the income ceiling is raised for each additional dependent child younger than age 18).

Large family supplement: Paid for families with three or more children.

Multiple birth allowance: Paid for the birth of three or more children at one time. The allowance is paid until the children are age 16 (end of the calendar year in which they are age 18 if at least three children are full-time students).

Newborn upfront payment and newborn supplement: Paid to parents with a child born on or after March 1, 2014, eligible for family tax benefit Part A at a rate greater than 0; the child must be younger than age 1.

Rent assistance: Paid to people paying private rent and receiving more than the family tax benefit base rate.

Part B: The family tax benefit provides extra assistance for single parent families or two parent families where one parent is on a low income or not in paid employment. A higher rate is paid to families caring for children younger than age 5. The maximum rate is paid if the secondary earner's annual income is not greater than A\$5,329. Single parents with annual earnings above A\$150,000 are ineligible. Couples with a primary earner annual income of A\$150,000 or less receive some benefits if the secondary earner's annual income is less than A\$27,065 and the youngest child is younger than age 5 or less than A\$21,043 and the youngest child is aged 5 to 18.

Double orphan pension: Paid to a child younger than age 16 (aged 16 to 21 if a full-time student and not receiving the youth allowance) if both parents are deceased (or one parent is deceased and the other is in prison, a hospital or an institution on a long-term basis, or whose whereabouts are unknown) or for refugee children under certain circumstances. The pension is not income tested.

Paid parental leave (dad and partner pay): Paid to fathers or partners of a primary caregiver caring for a newborn child or recently adopted child, who meet work

and residency tests. Must be on unpaid leave or not working during the father and partner pay period.

Child care benefit: May be paid to families whose children have been immunized (or are exempt from immunization) and use an approved or registered child care provider.

Child care rebate: Paid to families with a child in approved child care who meet the child care benefit requirements (no income test).

Health care card: Provided to income support recipients and families receiving the maximum family tax benefit (Part A) or who meet an income test on average gross weekly income in the eight weeks immediately before the claim is made.

Income test: The income test is based on annual adjusted taxable income and maintenance (child support) income received.

Family Allowance Benefits

Parenting payment (means tested): Up to A\$465.50 is paid every two weeks for parents living as a couple; A\$720.30 for a single parent. Couples separated by illness, respite care, or prison can receive up to A\$557.90 every two weeks (September 2014).

Family tax benefit, Part A: The minimum and maximum rates of payment vary according to family income and the age of the dependent child.

The base rate for each two-week period for a child younger than age 18 and in full-time study is A\$56.70 before the income test is applied.

The maximum rate for each two-week period for a child younger than age 13 is A\$176.82; A\$230.02 if aged 13 to 19 and in secondary school. (An annual supplement of A\$726.35 for each eligible child is also paid as a lump sum at the end of the financial year.) (September 2014).

Large family supplement: A\$12.32 is paid every two weeks for the third and each subsequent child.

Multiple birth allowance: A\$147.84 is paid every two weeks for triplets; A\$196.84 for quadruplets or more.

Newborn upfront payment and newborn supplement: Parents may have their family tax benefit Part A increased by \$2,056.45 for their first child; \$1,028.15 for each subsequent child.

Rent assistance (means tested): Up to A\$160.44 is paid every two weeks, according to marital status, number of dependents, and the level of rent. Special rules apply to people living in retirement villages.

Family tax benefit, Part B: Up to A\$150.36 is paid every two weeks for a child younger than age 5; A\$105 if aged 5 to 18. (An annual supplement of A\$354.05 is also paid at the end of the financial year.)

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Double orphan pension: A\$59.30 is paid every two weeks.

Paid parental leave (dad and partner pay): A\$641.05 a week is paid for up to two weeks.

Child care benefit: The benefit rate depends on family income, the number of children in care, the age of the children, and the type and amount of care.

Child care rebate: 50% of child care expenses are paid quarterly for approved care, up to A\$7,500 a year for each child.

Health care card: Provides reduced medical and prescription costs.

Income test: The income test is based on annual adjusted taxable income and child support income received.

Benefit adjustment: Most benefits are adjusted on July 1 each year according to changes in the consumer price index.

Administrative Organization

Department of Social Services (<http://www.dss.gov.au/>) provides general supervision.

Department of Human Services (<http://www.humanservices.gov.au>) delivers social and health-related payments and services.

Azerbaijan

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 0.80 new manat.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1956.

Current laws: 1997 (social insurance) and 2006 (labor pensions).

Type of program: Social insurance, notional defined contribution (NDC), and social assistance system.

Coverage

NDC: All workers residing in Azerbaijan, including self-employed persons, members of collective farms, landowners, and foreign citizens.

Social allowance (social assistance): Persons ineligible for a labor (NDC and social insurance) pension.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Social insurance and NDC: 3% of gross earnings.

There are no minimum or maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

The insured person's contributions also finance sickness and maternity benefits, temporary disability benefits, funeral grants, unemployment benefits, and child care benefits.

Social allowance (social assistance): None.

Self-employed person

Social insurance and NDC: 50% of the national monthly minimum wage if working in a trade or construction; 20% of the national monthly minimum wage for all other self-employed professions. Rates may vary by region.

The national monthly minimum wage is 105 new manat.

There are no minimum or maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

The self-employed person's contributions also finance sickness and maternity benefits, temporary disability benefits, funeral grants, unemployment benefits, and child care benefits.

Social allowance (social assistance): None.

Employer

Social insurance and NDC: 22% of payroll.

There are no minimum or maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

The employer's contributions also finance sickness and maternity benefits, temporary disability benefits, funeral grants, unemployment benefits, and child care benefits.

Social allowance (social assistance): None.

Government

Social insurance and NDC: Provides subsidies; contributes as an employer.

There are no minimum or maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

Social allowance (social assistance): The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age labor pension (social insurance and NDC):

Age 63 (men) or age 59 and six months (women, rising to age 60 by 2016) with 12 years of covered employment.

Covered employment includes noncontributory periods of active military or alternative national service; periods providing care for a person with a Group I disability (see disability labor pensions), a child younger than age 18 with a disability, and persons aged 70 or older; periods receiving an unemployment allowance or professional retraining; periods receiving a Group I or II disability pension as a result of an occupational disease or a work injury; and periods receiving a disability pension from younger than age 18 until retirement age.

Early pension: Age 57 with 25 years of covered employment (men), including at least 12.6 years of work in unhealthy or arduous conditions; age 52 with 20 years of covered employment (women), including at least 10 years of work in unhealthy or arduous conditions. The retirement age is reduced by one year for each child for mothers who gave birth to at least five children (raising them until age 8), with at least 10 years of covered employment.

Old-age pensions are payable abroad under bilateral agreements (citizens only).

Gradual retirement pension: Paid to pensioners who continue working after the normal retirement age.

Old-age social allowance (social assistance): Paid to nonworking citizens age 67 (men) or age 62 (women) who are ineligible for the old-age labor pension (NDC); age 57 for mothers who gave birth to and raised at least three children or one disabled child up to age 8.

Disability labor pension (social insurance and NDC):

Must have at least five years of covered employment plus four months of covered employment for each full year of work since age 15. The pension is paid according to three assessed degrees of disability: Group I (total disability, incapacity for any work, and requires constant care); Group II (disability, incapacity for any work, but does not

require constant attendance); and Group III (incapacity for usual work).

Covered employment includes noncontributory periods of active military or alternative national service; periods providing care for a person with a Group I disability, a child younger than age 18 with a disability, and persons aged 70 or older; periods receiving unemployment allowance or professional retraining; periods receiving a Group I or II disability pension as a result of an occupational disease or a work injury; and periods receiving a disability pension from younger than age 18 until retirement age.

A medical commission assesses and periodically reviews the degree of disability until certification of a permanent disability.

Dependent's supplement: A supplement is paid to dependent family members who are either nonworking disabled persons with a Group I or II disability or children younger than age 18 with disabilities.

Care supplement: A supplement is paid for a Group I disability and for persons younger than age 18 with disabilities.

Disability pensions are payable abroad under bilateral agreement (citizens only).

Disability social allowance (social assistance): Paid to persons who are ineligible for a disability labor pension with a Group I, Group II, or Group III disability; and children younger than age 18 with a disability.

Survivor labor pension (social insurance and NDC): The deceased had at least five years of covered employment plus four months of covered employment for each full year of work since age 15.

Eligible survivors include a retired spouse or a spouse with a Group I or II disability, a nonworking spouse caring for a child of the deceased younger than age 18, children younger than age 18 (age 23 if a full-time student, no limit if disabled before age 18).

Other eligible survivors include dependent parents who are retired or have a Group I or II disability and a parent, grandparent, or sibling who does not work but cares for one or more of the deceased's children, siblings, or grandchildren younger than age 8.

Survivor pensions are payable abroad under bilateral agreement (citizens only).

Funeral grant (social insurance): Paid when an old-age or disability labor pensioner dies.

Survivors social allowance (social assistance): Paid to a dependent survivor if the deceased was ineligible for an old-age or disability labor pension.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age labor pension (social insurance and NDC): The benefit has two components: a basic flat-rate benefit and an insurance benefit.

The basic monthly flat-rate benefit is 100 new manat.

The insurance component has two parts: a benefit based on the number of years of employment prior to January 1, 2006, and a benefit based on the value of contributions since January 1, 2006.

Early pension: The early pension is calculated in the same way as the old-age labor pension.

Gradual retirement pension: 100% of the old-age labor pension is paid; the pension is recalculated after full retirement.

Special supplements: 5% of the basic flat-rate benefit is paid for a dependent who is incapable of work, to unemployed persons with a Group I or II disability, persons younger than age 18 with disabilities, and qualified unemployed military personnel; 10% to persons who care for a person with a Group I disability, persons younger than age 18 with disabilities, rehabilitated victims of political repression, and most war veterans; 100% to most veterans (if eligible for the old-age labor pension) with a Group I disability; 70% (Group II), or 50% (Group III); plus an additional 140% to veterans of the Great Patriotic War with a Group I disability, 110% (Group II), or 90% (Group III); and 120 manat to 200 manat to nonworking academics with 25 years of experience.

Benefit adjustment: The basic flat-rate benefit is adjusted on an ad hoc basis, according to changes in the consumer price index. The insurance benefit is adjusted annually according to the inflation rate in the previous year.

Old-age social allowance (social assistance): 60 new manat a month is paid.

Benefit adjustment: The old-age social allowance is adjusted annually according to changes in the consumer price index.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability labor pension (social insurance and NDC): 120% of the basic flat-rate benefit is paid for a Group I disability and for persons younger than age 18 with disabilities; 200% for a Group I visual impairment; 100% for a Group II disability; and 55% for a Group III disability.

The basic monthly flat-rate benefit is 100 new manat.

Dependent's supplement: 5% of the basic flat-rate benefit is paid for each dependent.

The basic monthly flat-rate benefit is 100 new manat.

Care supplement: 10% of the basic flat-rate benefit is paid.

The basic monthly flat-rate benefit is 100 new manat.

Disability social allowance (social assistance): 67 new manat a month is paid for a Group I disability and for

persons younger than age 18 with disabilities; 50 new manat a month for Group II disability; 43 new manat a month for a Group III disability.

Persons whose illnesses are the result of radiation accidents receive 195 new manat a year for medical treatment.

Benefit adjustment: The disability social allowance is adjusted annually according to changes in the consumer price index.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor labor pension (social insurance and NDC)

Spouse's pension: 100% of the basic flat-rate benefit is paid if the spouse is the only eligible family member.

The basic monthly flat-rate benefit is 100 new manat.

Survivor's supplement: 100% of the basic flat-rate benefit is paid to family members of deceased National Heroes of Azerbaijan; 85% to family members of citizens who died for the country's independence.

The basic monthly flat-rate benefit is 100 new manat.

Orphan's pension: 100% of the basic flat-rate benefit is paid for each full orphan, each child of a deceased unwed mother, or the deceased's only child.

The basic monthly flat-rate benefit is 100 new manat.

Other eligible survivors: 100% of the basic flat-rate benefit is paid when there is only one eligible survivor; 50% each for two or more eligible survivors.

The basic monthly flat-rate benefit is 100 new manat.

Funeral grant: Three times the basic flat-rate benefit is paid.

The basic monthly flat-rate benefit is 100 new manat.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis, according to changes in the consumer price index.

Survivor's social allowance (social assistance): 55 new manat a month is paid.

Benefit adjustment: The survivor's social allowance is adjusted annually according to changes in the consumer price index.

Administrative Organization

State Social Protection Fund (<http://www.sspf.gov.az>) is responsible for the social insurance and NDC program.

Regional and local branches of the State Social Protection Fund administer the social insurance and NDC program.

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population (<http://www.mlsp.gov.az>) is responsible for the social assistance program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1912.

Current laws: 1997 (social insurance) and 1999 (health insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance (cash benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash benefits: All workers residing in Azerbaijan, including self-employed persons, members of collective farms, landowners, and foreign citizens.

Medical benefits: Permanent residents of Azerbaijan.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: None; contributes as an employer.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Must be in covered employment with at least six months of contributions.

Medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 100% of average earnings in the last 12 months is paid for an employee with at least 12 years of employment; 80% with eight to 12 years; 60% with less than eight years.

100% of the last month of earnings is paid for certain groups, including persons wounded in certain conflicts; for the parents, wives, and children of soldiers killed in combat; and for Chernobyl disaster workers.

The benefit is paid from the 15th day of incapacity until recovery or certification of permanent incapacity for work. (The employer pays benefits for the first 14 days.)

Maternity benefit: 100% of gross average monthly earnings is paid for 70 days before and 56 days after the expected date of childbirth; 70 days after for multiple births or for a childbirth with complications. For the agricultural sector, the benefit is provided for 70 days before and 70 days after; 86 days after for a childbirth with complications; 110 days after for multiple births.

A birth grant and child care benefits are provided under Family Allowances.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Compulsory employer-provided medical insurance covers medical services through public and private facilities under contract with the health insurance agencies.

Free medical benefits include wheelchairs; vaccinations; home nursing care (persons with a Group I disability); dental prostheses and medicine (persons with Group I and Group II disabilities and persons with long employment histories); prostheses, eyeglasses, and hearing aids (persons with disabilities and persons with long employment histories); and general dental care (children up to age 16 and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities). Transportation expenses for persons with disabilities and authorized medical treatment abroad may be covered.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for workers.

Administrative Organization

State Social Protection Fund (<http://www.sspf.gov.az>) administers the cash benefits schemes.

Ministry of Health (<http://www.mednet.az>) administers the medical benefits program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1956.

Current laws: 1999 (labor code) and 2010 (accident insurance).

Type of program: Employer-liability system through a private carrier.

Coverage

Cash benefits: All employees.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons.

Medical benefits: All permanent residents of Azerbaijan.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: The total cost; contribution rates vary according to industry risk.

Employer: The total cost; contribution rates vary according to industry risk.

Government: The total cost of the funeral grant.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

A percentage of the insured's average monthly wage is paid according to the assessed degree of disability. The benefit is paid from the day the disability is determined until the insured fully recovers or is assessed as permanently disabled.

Benefits are paid monthly.

A medical commission assesses the degree of disability.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: If the insured is assessed with a total (100%) disability, a lump sum is paid.

A medical commission assesses the degree of disability. After the initial determination, it periodically reviews the degree of disability.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the assessed industry risk and payroll at the insured's place of work.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Compulsory employer-provided medical insurance covers medical services through public and private facilities.

Benefits include general and specialist care, hospitalization, supplemental nutrition, laboratory services, transportation, and the full cost of appliances and medicine. Rehabilitation and vocational training are also covered.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefits: A lump sum is paid to eligible survivors.

Funeral grant: 120 new manat is paid when an insured person dies.

Death grant: A lump sum of at least three times the deceased's average monthly wage in the last 12 months before death is paid.

Administrative Organization

Cash benefits (work injury): Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population (<http://www.sspf.gov.az>) provides general supervision.

Ministry of Finance regulates the activities of insurance companies.

Insurance companies administer work injury cash benefits.

Medical benefits (work injury): Ministry of Health (<http://www.mednet.az>) and health departments of local governments provide general supervision and coordination.

Insurance companies administer work injury medical benefits.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1991.

Current laws: 1999 (labor code) and 2001 (employment law).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

All residents of Azerbaijan.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Self-employed person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Employer: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: Subsidies as required from national and local governments.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must have at least 26 weeks of covered employment in the 12 months before unemployment. The insured must be aged 15 up to the normal retirement age, registered with the state employment services, and actively seeking and willing to work.

The benefit is suspended for three months for refusing two acceptable job offers or for failing to register each month at the employment service without a valid reason. The benefit ceases for filing false or fraudulent claims or for refusing to attend vocational training.

Unemployment Benefits

70% of average gross monthly earnings in the 12 months before unemployment is paid for up to 26 weeks in any 12-month period.

The maximum monthly benefit is the national average monthly wage.

The national average monthly wage is 439.80 new manat (July 2014).

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population (<http://www.mlsp.gov.az>) provides general oversight.

State Employment Service, under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, administers the program through local offices, pays benefits, and provides services for unemployed persons (including training).

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1944.

Current laws: 2005 (targeted social assistance) and 2006 (social allowances).

Type of program: Social insurance (child care benefit) and social assistance (targeted social assistance and child benefit) system.

Coverage

Social insurance benefits: Insured persons with at least one child.

Social assistance benefits: Low-income families.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds for social insurance under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Self-employed person: See source of funds for social insurance under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Employer: See source of funds for social insurance under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: The total cost of social assistance and the child allowance.

Qualifying Conditions

Social assistance (income tested): Paid to families with average monthly per capita income up to 100 new manat.

Child care benefit: Paid for children up to age 3.

Child allowance (income tested): Paid to families with a child younger than age 1 and average monthly per capita income up to 100 new manat.

Birth and adoption grants: Paid to the mother (or other recognized caregiver).

Full orphan's special allowance: Paid to a guardian for a full orphan.

Family Allowance Benefits

Social assistance (income tested): The benefit raises the family's average monthly per capita income to 100 new manat a month.

Child care benefit: 30 new manat a month is paid until the child reaches age 18 months; 15 new manat until the child reaches age 3.

Child allowance (income tested): 45 new manat a month is paid (55 new manat for a child whose parent is in active military service).

Birth and adoption grants: A lump sum of 90 new manat is paid.

Full orphan's special allowance: 50 new manat a month is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the consumer price index.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population (<http://www.mlsp.gov.az>) provides general oversight and administers and pays benefits to unemployed parents through local branches.

State Social Protection Fund (<http://www.sspf.gov.az>), through its departments and regional branches, collects and manages contributions.

Bahrain

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 0.38 dinars.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1976 (social insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed Bahraini citizens working in establishments with at least one employee or in one of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, or United Arab Emirates).

Voluntary coverage for persons with at least five years of previous compulsory social security coverage, self-employed persons, and other Bahraini citizens working abroad.

Exclusions: Household workers, certain groups of agricultural employees, casual workers, temporary noncitizen workers, and other groups specified by law.

Special system for public-sector employees.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 6% of total monthly earnings; 15% of declared monthly income for the voluntarily insured.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 4,000 dinars.

Self-employed person: 15% of monthly income.

The monthly income used to calculate contributions is determined by the self-employed person when joining the system.

The minimum monthly income used to calculate contributions is 200 dinars. (If greater than 200 dinars, the lower limit may be decreased annually by up to 5% but must not be below 200 dinars.)

The maximum monthly income used to calculate contributions is 1,000 dinars; may be increased annually by up to 5% but must not exceed 1,500 dinars.

Employer: 9% of the employee's monthly earnings.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 4,000 dinars.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with at least 10 years of coverage.

Early pension: At any age with at least 20 years of coverage (men) or 15 years of coverage (women).

Usual employment must cease.

Earnings test: Pensioners may work in a new job as long as the combined income (pension plus earnings) does not exceed the insured's average earnings in the last two years.

Compensation for prolonged service: Paid if the insured had more than 40 years of contributions.

Old-age settlement: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) and does not meet the contribution requirements for the old-age pension.

Disability pension: The insured was younger than age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) when the disability began and had at least six consecutive months of contributions immediately before the disability began or 12 nonconsecutive months of contributions with three months immediately before the disability began. The pension is also paid if the disability began within one year of ceasing contributions.

Disability settlement: The insured does not meet the contribution requirements for a disability pension.

Survivor pension: The insured received or was entitled to receive an old-age or disability pension at the time of death or had at least six consecutive months of contributions immediately before death or 12 nonconsecutive months of contributions with three months immediately before death. The pension is also paid if the insured dies within one year of ceasing contributions, regardless of age.

Eligible survivors include a widow, a widower with a disability, orphans (sons up to age 22, age 26 if a full-time student, no limit if disabled), and the deceased's dependent parents, brothers, and sisters.

Earnings test for orphans: No pension is paid if personal earnings are at least equal to the survivor pension.

The survivor pension for widows, daughters, or sisters ceases on marriage but may be reinstated if the survivor subsequently divorces or is widowed.

Marriage grant: A lump sum is paid to each woman receiving a survivor pension who marries. The grant is paid to each survivor only once.

If a widow remarries or dies after the death of her insured or pensioner spouse, or if any of the survivors' pensions cease for any reason, the pension is redistributed to the remaining eligible survivors according to a schedule in law.

Compensation for prolonged service: Paid if the deceased had more than 40 years of contributions.

Survivor settlement: The deceased did not qualify for an old-age or disability pension at the time of death.

Eligible survivors include a widow, a widower with a disability, orphans, and the deceased's dependent parents, brothers, and sisters.

Death grant: Paid to eligible survivors according to a schedule in law when an insured person or pensioner dies.

Funeral grant: Paid to a widow, the deceased's eldest son, or the person who paid for the funeral.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: 2% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last two years multiplied by the number of years of contributions is paid.

The maximum contribution period used to calculate the pension is 40 years (up to five years of credited contributions may be used to calculate the pension if the insured's total contribution period does not exceed 30 years).

The minimum pension is the insured's average contributory wage during the last two years or 200 dinars a month, whichever is less. The minimum pension for each family member (including the pensioner) is 35 dinars a month; the combined total may not exceed the insured's average contributory wage over the last two years.

The contributory wage is the insured's total monthly wage received in January of each year.

The maximum pension is 80% of the insured's average earnings plus an additional 10% of the pension. Instead of an additional 10%, the pensioner may choose a lump sum of 3% of the average monthly earnings in the last two years multiplied by 12 times the number of years of coverage.

Early pension: The pension is reduced by 20% if the insured retires before age 45, by 15% if aged 45 to 49, or by 10% if aged 50 to 54.

Compensation for prolonged service: A lump sum of 11% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years is paid for each contribution year exceeding 40 years.

Old-age settlement: A lump sum is paid of 15% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last two years multiplied by 12 times the number of years of contributions plus 5% interest from the date contributions cease until the date the settlement is first paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are increased by 3% every January.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: The pension is 44% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last year of contributions before the disability began or 2% of the insured's average earnings during the last year of contributions multiplied by the number of years of contributions, whichever is greater.

The minimum pension is 44% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last year of contributions or 200 dinars, whichever is greater.

The maximum pension is 80% of the insured's average earnings plus an additional 10% of the pension. Instead of an additional 10%, the pensioner may choose a lump sum of 3% of the monthly average earnings in the last two years multiplied by 12 times the number of years of coverage.

Disability settlement: A lump sum is paid of 15% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last year of contributions multiplied by 12 times the number of years of contributions plus 5% interest from the date the insured ceased employment due to disability until the date of the settlement.

Benefits are payable abroad in certain circumstances.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are increased by 3% every January.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension: 37.5% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a widow(er); 62.5% if there is no eligible orphan; 75% if there are no other eligible survivors.

Orphan's pension: 50% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is split equally among the insured's eligible children; 62.5% if the widow is the only eligible survivor.

If there are no other eligible survivors, 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a full orphan; 87.5% if there is no widow but there are other eligible survivors.

Other eligible survivors: 12.5% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is split equally among dependent parents, brothers, and sisters; 37.5% if there is no eligible orphan; 62.5% if there are no other eligible survivors.

The minimum pension is 44% of the deceased's average earnings in the last year of contributions or 200 dinars a month, whichever is greater. The minimum pension for each surviving family member is 35 dinars a month. The combined total may be more than 44% of the deceased's average earnings or 200 dinars and less than the insured's average contributory wage during the last year.

The contributory wage is the insured's total monthly wage received in January of each year.

The maximum pension is 80% of the deceased's average earnings in the last year of contributions plus an additional 10% of the pension. Instead of an additional 10%, the pensioner may choose a lump sum of 3% of the monthly average earnings in the last two years multiplied by 12 times the number of years of coverage.

Marriage grant: A lump sum of 15 times the monthly pension is paid.

Compensation for prolonged service: A lump sum of 11% of average earnings in the last two years is paid for each contribution year exceeding 40 years.

Survivor settlement: A lump sum is paid of 15% of the deceased's average monthly earnings in the last two years multiplied by 12 times the number of years of contributions plus 5% interest from the date of death until the date the settlement is first paid.

Death grant: Six months of the deceased's average earnings in the last year of contributions or the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

Funeral grant: Three months of the deceased's average earnings in the last year of contributions or the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

The minimum funeral grant is 500 dinars.

Benefits are payable abroad in certain circumstances.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are increased by 3% every January.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Finance (<http://www.mof.gov.bh>) provides general supervision.

Social Insurance Organization (<http://www.sio.bh>), managed by a board of directors, administers the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1976 (social insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed persons in establishments with one or more employees.

Exclusions: Household workers, casual employees, family labor, self-employed persons, and agricultural workers.

Special system for public-sector employees.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 3% of the employee's monthly earnings.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 4,000 dinars.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the insured's contributory daily wage is paid from the day after the injury until recovery or certification of permanent disability. (The employer pays the wage for the day of the injury.)

The contributory wage is the insured's total monthly wage received in January of each year.

A medical committee assesses the degree of disability. The Social Insurance Organization may request periodic medical examinations during the first four years of disability. The insured may also request a medical reexamination during this period.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: For an assessed degree of disability of 100%, 80% of the insured's last monthly earnings is paid. A supplement of 15% of the pension is paid if the pension is less than 50 dinars a month; 10% if the pension is at least 50 dinars.

The minimum pension is 200 dinars a month or 88% of the insured's contributory wage, whichever is greater. The contributory wage is the insured's monthly wage received in January of each year. The minimum pension for each family member (including the insured) is 35 dinars a month; the combined total may not exceed the insured's last contributory wage.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability. For a loss of working capacity of less than 30%, a lump sum of 36 times the monthly permanent disability pension multiplied by the assessed degree of disability is paid.

A medical committee assesses the degree of disability. The Social Insurance Organization may request periodic medical examinations during the first four years of disability. The insured may also request a medical reexamination during this period.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are increased by 3% every January.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension: 80% of the deceased's last monthly earnings is paid to a widow. A supplement of 15% of the pension is paid if the pension is less than 50 dinars a month; 10% if the pension is at least 50 dinars.

If a widow remarries or dies after the death of her insured or pensioner spouse, her share is redistributed to the remaining eligible survivors according to a schedule in law. If she remarries and is subsequently divorced or widowed, the pension may be reinstated.

37.5% of the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a widower with a disability; 62.5% if there is no eligible orphan; 75% if there are no other eligible survivors.

Orphan's pension: 50% of the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is split equally among the insured's children (sons up to age 22, age 26 if a full-time student, no limit if disabled); 62.5% if the widow is the only eligible survivor.

A daughter's pension ceases on marriage (or if personal earnings are at least equal to the pension) but is reinstated if she is subsequently divorced or widowed.

If there is no other eligible survivor, 100% of the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to each eligible full orphan; 87.5% if there are other eligible survivors but no widow.

Other eligible survivors: 12.5% of the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is split equally among dependent parents, brothers, and sisters; 37.5% if there is a widow but no eligible orphan; and 62.5% if there are no other eligible survivors.

The minimum pension is 200 dinars a month or 88% of the deceased's last contributory wage, whichever is higher. The contributory wage is the deceased's monthly wage received in January of each year. The minimum pension for every family member is 35 dinars a month; the combined total may not exceed the deceased's last contributory wage.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are increased by 3% every January.

Marriage grant: A lump sum of 15 times the monthly pension is paid to each woman receiving a survivor pension who marries. The grant is paid to each survivor only once.

Death grant: Six months of the deceased's earnings or the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

Funeral grant: Three months of the deceased's earnings or the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

The minimum funeral grant is 500 dinars.

Benefits are payable abroad in certain circumstances.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are increased by 3% every January.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Finance (<http://www.mof.gov.bh>) provides general supervision.

Social Insurance Organization (<http://www.sio.bh>), managed by a board of directors, administers the program.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2006 (unemployment insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Legal residents of Bahrain, civil servants (regardless of nationality), private-sector employees (regardless of nationality), and first-time job seekers (Bahraini citizens only).

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 1% of total monthly salary.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for private-sector employees are 4,000 dinars.

Self-employed: Not applicable.

Employer: 1% of the employee's total monthly salary.

The Labor Fund pays employer contributions for private-sector employees.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for private-sector employees are 4,000 dinars.

Government: 1% of the employee's total monthly salary.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for private-sector employees are 4,000 dinars.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must be younger than the retirement age. Must have at least 12 consecutive months of employment for the first benefit claim; 12 months of employment during the last 18 months for the second benefit claim; 18 months during the last 24 months for the third benefit claim; and 36 months during the last 48 months for each subsequent claim. Must be registered at an employment office and be capable of and available for work. Unemployment must not be due to voluntary leaving, misconduct, or the refusal of a suitable job offer.

Unemployment aid: Paid to first-time job seekers or insured persons who do not qualify for the unemployment benefit. Must be aged 17 to retirement age. Must not be engaged in gainful activity or own a business, and must be capable of and available for work.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment Benefit: 60% of the insured's average earnings in the last 12 months is paid for up to six months.

The minimum unemployment benefit is 150 dinars.

The maximum unemployment benefit is 500 dinars.

Unemployment aid: 150 dinars (persons with academic qualifications) or 120 dinars (other unemployed persons) is paid for up to six months.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labour registers unemployed persons, makes decisions on benefit entitlement, and provides training.

Social Insurance Organization (<http://www.sio.bh>), managed by a board of directors, administers the program.

Bangladesh

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 79 taka.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1971 (survivors); 1998 (old age); 2001 (disability).

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

Low-income citizens residing in Bangladesh.
Special system for public-sector employees.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension (means tested): Age 65 (men) or age 62 (women) with monthly income up to 3,000 taka. Only one member from each family can receive the pension. Income must be below 3,000 taka a month. Community committees select those elderly who are perceived to be the most vulnerable within their locality. Of those selected, at least half need to be women.

Disability pension (means tested): Paid to persons aged 6 or older assessed with at least one of the five categories of disability: hearing, visual, speech, intellectual, and physical impairment. Annual income must not exceed taka 24,000; must be ineligible for an old-age pension or other government or non-government allowances. A designated committee determines eligibility, giving priority to the elderly, homeless, women with multiple disabilities, and poor and intellectually impaired children in economically disadvantaged areas of the country.

Survivor allowance (means tested): Paid to widows and women who are divorced or abandoned by their husbands with monthly income up to 12,000 taka. Community targeting is used to identify needy women.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (means tested): 300 taka a month is paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (means tested): 300 taka a month is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor allowance (means tested): 900 taka is paid each quarter.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Welfare (<http://www.msw.gov.bd>) administers the program.

Local branches of government-run banks pay old-age pensions.

Department of Social Services (<http://www.dss.gov.bd>) pays disability and survivor benefits.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1939.

Current law: 2006 (labor law).

Type of program: Employer-liability system.

Coverage

Cash sickness benefits (employer liability): Employees in manufacturing and in firms with five or more workers.

Exclusions: Household workers, family laborers, self-employed persons, and informal-sector workers.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Employed women.

Medical benefits (employer liability): All employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost.

Government: Funds government hospitals.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits (employer liability): Must be in insured employment.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Must have at least six months of employment with the same employer on the expected date of childbirth.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (employer liability): 100% of earnings is paid for up to 14 days a year.

Maternity benefit (employer liability): The insured's average wage in the last three months of work before giving notice, is paid for eight weeks before and eight weeks after childbirth for up to two live births. Unpaid leave is provided for the third and subsequent births. If the mother dies during childbirth or up to eight weeks after the childbirth, the benefit is paid to the person who cares for the child.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits (employer liability): On-site medical facilities are provided for employees of firms with at least 300 workers. A medical allowance of 100 taka a month is paid to workers whose employer does not provide medical facilities.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Employment (<http://www.mole.gov.bd>) supervises the program.

Public Health Service administers public health services.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1923.

Current law: 2006 (labor law).

Type of program: Employer-liability system.

Coverage

Employees of railways, docks, estates, and factories with five or more workers.

Exclusions: Household workers, family laborers, self-employed persons, and informal-sector workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period for permanent or temporary disability benefits. The

insured must have at least three years of continuous service for the survivor benefit.

Temporary Disability Benefits

Temporary disability benefit: 100% of the insured's earnings is paid for the first two months, 66.7% of earnings for the next two months, and 50% of earnings for subsequent months of disability or for up to a year, whichever is shorter. The disability must last at least three days.

Death grant: A lump sum of 30 days of the deceased's wages is paid for every year of service.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: Up to 125,000 taka is paid.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed loss of earning capacity.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: 30 days of the insured's wages for every year of service or a lump sum of up to 125,000 taka, whichever is greater, is paid to surviving dependents in proportions determined by a labor court.

Administrative Organization

Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation provides supervision.

Ministry of Labor and Employment (<http://www.mole.gov.bd>) administers the program.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

No statutory unemployment benefits are provided.

The 2006 labor law requires employers in commerce and industry to provide a termination benefit, a retrenchment (reduction in work force) and layoff benefit, and a benefit for discharge from service for ill health.

Permanent employees with monthly salaries receive half of the average basic wage for 120 days (plus a lump sum of one month of salary for each year of service); casual workers for 60 days (plus a lump sum of 14 days of wages for each year of service); and temporary workers for 30 days.

Brunei

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 =
1.25 Brunei dollars (B\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1955 (old-age and disability pensions), 1992 (employees' trust fund), and 2009 (supplemental contributory pensions fund), implemented in 2010.

Type of program: Provident fund, supplementary individual account, and universal old-age and disability pension system.

Coverage

Provident fund: Public- and private-sector employees who are citizens or permanent residents of Brunei.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Special systems for military and police personnel and prison wardens.

Supplementary pension: Public- and private-sector employees who are citizens or permanent residents of Brunei.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons.

Exclusions: Employees covered under the public service pension scheme.

Universal old-age and disability pension: All residents of Brunei.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Provident fund: 5% of monthly earnings. Additional voluntary contributions are possible.

There are no minimum or maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

Supplementary pension: 3.5% of monthly earnings (3% for old age and 0.5% for survivors). The minimum contribution is B\$17.50. Additional voluntary contributions are possible.

There are no minimum earnings used to calculate contributions.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are B\$2,800 a month.

Universal old-age and disability pension: None.

Self-employed person

Provident fund: Not applicable.

Supplementary pension: B\$17.50 a month.

Universal old-age and disability pension: None.

Employer

Provident fund: 5% of monthly payroll. Additional voluntary contributions are permitted.

There are no minimum or maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

Supplementary pension: 3.5% of monthly payroll. The minimum contribution is B\$17.50.

There are no minimum earnings used to calculate contributions.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are B\$2,800 a month.

Universal old-age pension: None.

Government

Provident fund: None.

Supplementary pension: Any deficit; supplements the employee contribution for employees earning less than B\$500 a month; B\$17.50 a month for self-employed persons.

The government pays B\$30 for each month the insured was a provident fund member before January 1, 2010, regardless of the insured's salary. If the insured was younger than age 25 when he or she joined the provident fund, the contribution is calculated from age 25.

Universal old-age and disability pension: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age benefit

Provident fund: Age 55.

Early withdrawal: Age 50; at any age if emigrating permanently

Housing withdrawal: Fund members with at least B\$40,000 in their individual account or who have been provident fund members.

Supplementary pension: Age 60 with at least 35 years of continuous contributions.

(The government pays retroactive contributions for those who joined the provident fund scheme before January 1, 2010.)

The supplementary pension may not be drawn down before retirement.

Universal old-age pension: Age 60 with at least 10 years of residence immediately before claiming the pension if born in Brunei; at least 30 years if born outside of Brunei.

Disability benefit

Provident fund: The fund member must be unable to work as the result of a physical or mental disability.

A medical board assesses the degree of disability.

Universal disability pension: Must be unable to work, have resided in Brunei in the 10 years immediately before the disability began, and receive suitable medical treatment and rehabilitation.

Survivor benefit (provident fund): Paid to the next of kin or named survivors.

Survivor pension (supplementary pension): Paid to a widow and children younger than age 21 if the insured had continuous contributions until death.

The widow's portion of the survivor pension ceases on remarriage and is paid to eligible orphans.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefit

Old-age benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Early withdrawal: Fund members may draw down up to 25% of accumulated assets at age 50.

Housing withdrawal: The fund member may draw down up to 45% of accumulated assets only once before age 55.

Interest rate adjustment: Set by the board annually according to the financial health of the fund, interest rates on savings accounts, and inflation rates.

Supplementary pension: At least B\$150 a month is paid for up to 20 years.

If the insured does not meet the contribution requirements at retirement age, the account balance is paid as a lump sum.

Universal old-age pension: B\$250 a month is paid.

Benefit adjustment: The pension is adjusted on an ad hoc basis.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefit

Disability benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Interest rate adjustment: Set by the board annually according to the financial health of the fund, interest rates on savings accounts, and inflation rates.

Universal disability pension: B\$250 a month is paid.

Benefit adjustment: The pension is adjusted on an ad hoc basis.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Interest rate adjustment: Set by the board annually according to the financial health of the fund, interest rates on savings accounts, and inflation rates.

Survivor benefit (supplementary pension): If the deceased died before the normal retirement age, eligible survivors share a total of up to B\$400 a month for 15 years from the date of death.

If the deceased was aged 60 to 75, eligible survivors share a monthly amount based on the supplementary scheme account balance until the deceased would have been aged 75.

If the deceased was older than age 75, a lump sum of the supplementary scheme account balance is paid.

Administrative Organization

Employees' Trust Fund Department of the Ministry of Finance, under the supervision of the Employees' Trust Fund Board, administers contributions, benefits, and the investment of funds for the provident fund and the supplementary pension scheme.

Department of Community Development of the Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports (<http://www.japem.gov.bn>) administers the universal benefit program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

The government provides all residents of Brunei with access to medical benefits, including outpatient and inpatient care provided by registered physicians and in approved hospitals.

Ministry of Health (<http://www.moh.gov.bn>) registers physicians and approves hospitals that provide services to residents.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1957 (workmen's compensation).

Type of program: Employer-liability system.

Coverage

All employees who are citizens or permanent residents of Brunei.

Exclusions: Household workers, self-employed persons, security personnel, and home-based workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: Provides benefits directly to employees.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

66.7% of the employee's average monthly earnings in the six months before the disability began is paid monthly after a four-day waiting period for up to five years. If the disability lasts more than 14 days, the benefit is paid retroactively for the first four days.

The maximum monthly benefit is B\$130.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: A lump sum of 48 times the employee's average monthly earnings in the six months before the disability began is paid.

The maximum benefit is B\$9,600.

Constant-attendance supplement (total permanent disability): A lump sum of 25% of the total permanent disability benefit is paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Partial disability: A lump sum of the total permanent disability benefit multiplied by the assessed degree of disability is paid, according to a schedule.

If temporary disability benefits are paid for more than six months before the determination of total or partial permanent disability, the amount of temporary disability benefits paid after the six-month period is deducted from the permanent disability benefit.

Workers' Medical Benefits

The employer pays for the examination and treatment of the insured by a registered physician and in approved hospitals.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum of 36 times the insured's average monthly earnings in the last six months before death is paid.

The maximum benefit is B\$7,200.

Eligible survivors include the deceased's dependent family members, including the spouse, children, parents, and brothers and sisters.

If there are no eligible survivors, the employer must pay for the insured's funeral.

Administrative Organization

Workmen's Compensation, Health and Safety Section, of the Department of Labour (<http://www.labour.gov.bn>) enforces the law. The Department of Labour is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Individual employers must pay compensation directly to employees or dependent survivors.

An arbitrator settles disputes regarding the determination and provision of benefits.

Burma (Myanmar)

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 987 kyats.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2012 (social security), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Note: A funeral grant is paid under Sickness and Maternity.

Coverage

Employed persons and apprentices.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, employees of international organizations or foreign governments, seasonal farmers or fishermen, employees of nonprofit organizations, employees of firms established for less than three months, family enterprises with no employees, street vendors, day laborers, and part-time and casual workers.

Voluntary coverage is available.

Special systems for civil servants; permanent employees of state boards, state corporations, and municipal authorities; and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 3% of monthly earnings.

Self-employed person: 6% of monthly declared earnings.

Employer: 3% of monthly payroll.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension (superannuation): Age 60 with at least 180 months of contributions.

Disability pension: Must be assessed as incapable of any work and have at least 180 months of contributions.

Survivor pension: The deceased received or was entitled to receive an old-age or disability pension at the time of death.

Eligible survivors include persons named by the deceased; if there are no named survivors, survivors include (in order of priority) the deceased's dependent widow(er), children, and parents.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (superannuation): 15 times the insured's average monthly wage in the total contribution period is

paid as a monthly benefit or a lump sum. With more than 180 months of contributions, an additional amount is paid; with at least 12 months but less than 180 months of contributions, 40% of the insured's and employer's contributions plus accrued interest is paid; and with less than 12 months of contributions, a lump sum of the insured's contributions is paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: 15 times the insured's average monthly wage in the total contribution period is paid as a monthly benefit or a lump sum. With more than 180 months of contributions, an additional amount is paid; with at least 12 months but less than 180 months of contributions, 40% of the insured's and employer's contributions plus accrued interest is paid; and with less than 12 months of contributions, a lump sum of the insured's contributions is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: The old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid as a monthly benefit or a lump sum.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Social security (<http://www.mol.gov.mm>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Board (<http://www.mol.gov.mm/en/departments/social-security-board/>) administers contributions and benefits.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1954 (social security), implemented in 1956.

Current law: 2012 (social security), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed persons and apprentices.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, employees of international organizations or foreign governments, seasonal farmers or fishermen, employees of nonprofit organizations, employees of firms established for less than three months, family enterprises with no employees, street vendors, day laborers, and part-time and casual workers.

Voluntary coverage is available.

Special systems for civil servants; permanent employees of state boards, state corporations, and municipal authorities; and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 2% of monthly earnings.

Burma (Myanmar)

The minimum monthly contribution is 1,000 kyats.
The maximum monthly contribution is 6,000 kyats.
The insured's contributions also finance family allowances.

Self-employed person: 4% of monthly declared earnings.

The minimum monthly contribution is 1,000 kyats.
The maximum monthly contribution is 6,000 kyats.
The insured's contributions also finance family allowances.

Employer: 2% of monthly payroll.

The minimum monthly contribution is 1,500 kyats.
The maximum monthly contribution is 9,000 kyats.
The employer's contributions also finance family allowances.

Government: Subsidies as required.

Qualifying Conditions

Sickness benefit: Must have at least four months of contributions in the last six months. A medical officer of the Social Security Board must certify the insured as incapable of work.

Coverage is provided after the last day of covered employment for involuntarily unemployed persons registered as unemployed.

Maternity benefit: Must have at least six months of contributions in the 12 months before the date of childbirth or miscarriage.

Maternity grant: Paid to an insured woman who gives birth to one or more children at the same time.

Paternity benefit: Paid to the insured husband of an insured woman who takes maternity leave. Must have at least six months of contributions in the 12 months before the date of childbirth or miscarriage.

Paternity grant: Paid to an insured man whose uninsured wife gives birth to one or more children at the same time.

Medical benefits: Must be in insured employment. There is no minimum qualifying period.

Coverage is provided after the last day of covered employment for involuntarily unemployed persons registered as unemployed.

Funeral grant: Paid to persons named by the deceased. If there are no named survivors, the grant is paid to (in order of priority), the deceased's dependent widow(er), children, parents, or the person who paid for the funeral.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 60% of the insured's average monthly wage in the four months before the incapacity began is paid from the first day of incapacity for up to 26 weeks for one illness.

The minimum daily benefit is 1,000 kyats.

The maximum daily benefit is 6,000 kyats.

Maternity benefit: 70% of the insured's average monthly wage in the 12 months before childbirth is paid for up to six weeks before and eight weeks after the expected date of childbirth.

The minimum daily benefit is 1,116.67 kyats.

The maximum daily benefit is 7,000 kyats.

Maternity grant: A lump sum of 50% of the insured's average monthly wage in the 12 months before childbirth is paid for one child; 75% for twins; or 100% for three or more children.

Paternity benefit: 70% of the insured's average monthly wage in the year before the paternity leave is paid for up to 15 days.

Paternity grant: A lump sum of 50% of the maternity grant is paid.

Funeral grant: Up to five times the insured's average monthly wage in the last four months is paid.

Workers' Medical Benefits

The Social Security Board's dispensaries and hospitals, large employer dispensaries, and public hospitals provide medical services directly to patients. Insured persons registered with a dispensary are covered only for services provided by the dispensary (except for emergencies or upon referral from the dispensary). Medical benefits include medical care at the dispensary, emergency home health care, specialist and laboratory services at a diagnostic center, x-rays, necessary hospitalization, physical therapy, prostheses, appliances, and medicine.

Benefits are paid for up to 26 weeks for one illness (may be extended for an additional 26 weeks for medical reasons or in the interest of public health).

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Pediatric care is provided for an insured woman's child up to age 1.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.gov.mm>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Board administers contributions and benefits.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1923 (workmen's compensation) and 1954 (social security), implemented in 1956.

Current law: 2012 (social security), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Note: The 1923 law is still in force for agricultural workers not covered by the current law. A funeral grant is paid under Sickness and Maternity.

Coverage

Employed persons and apprentices.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, employees of international organizations or foreign governments, seasonal farmers or fishermen, employees of nonprofit organizations, employees of firms established for less than three months, family enterprises with no employees, street vendors, day laborers, and part-time and casual workers.

Voluntary coverage is available.

Employer liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act applies to all employees not covered by the Social Security Act.

Special systems for civil servants; permanent employees of state boards, state corporations, and municipal authorities; and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: 1% of monthly declared earnings.

Employer: 1% of monthly payroll.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

70% of the insured's average monthly wage in the four months before the disability began is paid from the first day of incapacity for up to 12 months.

The minimum daily benefit is 1,166.67 kyats.

The maximum daily benefit is 7,000 kyats.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: If assessed with a total disability, 70% of the insured's average monthly wage in the four months before the disability began is paid.

The minimum monthly benefit is 35,000 kyats.

The maximum monthly benefit is 210,000 kyats.

Constant-attendance supplement: 10% of the permanent disability pension is paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions, as certified by a medical officer of the Social Security Board.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed loss of capacity; if the loss of capacity is less than 20%, a lump sum of five years of the permanent disability pension is paid.

Medical officers of the Social Security Board assess the percentage loss of capacity and may reassess it at any time at the request of the board. The board can temporarily or permanently suspend benefits if the insured fails to attend requested medical examinations.

Workers' Medical Benefits

The Social Security Board's dispensaries and hospitals, large employer dispensaries, and public hospitals provide medical services directly to patients. Insured persons registered with a dispensary are covered only for services provided by the dispensary (except for emergencies or upon referral from the dispensary). Medical benefits include medical care at the dispensary, emergency home health care, specialist and laboratory services at a diagnostic center, x-rays, necessary hospitalization, physical therapy, prostheses, appliances, and medicine.

There is no limit to duration.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: With up to 60 months of contributions, 30 times the deceased's average monthly wage in the four months before death is paid; with 60 to 119 months of contributions, 50 times the deceased's average monthly wage; with 120 to 239 months, 60 times the deceased's average monthly wage; and with at least 240 months of contributions, 80 times the deceased's average monthly wage.

Eligible survivors include persons named by the deceased. If there are no named survivors, survivors include (in order of priority) the deceased's dependent widow(er), children, and parents.

Other eligible survivors: A pension is paid to a widower or dependent relatives who are elderly or have a disability. The pension for other survivors is determined by the Social Security Board, depending on the nature of the survivor's relationship with the deceased, personal income, working capacity, and other related conditions.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.gov.mm>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Board administers contributions and benefits.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2012 (social security), implemented in 2014.

Burma (Myanmar)

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed persons and apprentices.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, employees of international organizations or foreign governments, seasonal farmers or fishermen, employees of nonprofit organizations, employees of firms established for less than three months, family enterprises with no employees, street vendors, day laborers, and part-time and casual workers.

Voluntary coverage is available.

Special systems for civil servants; permanent employees of state boards, state corporations, and municipal authorities; and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 1% of monthly earnings.

Self-employed person: 2% of monthly declared earnings.

Employer: 1% of monthly payroll.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must have at least 36 months of contributions, be registered at a local labor exchange office, and be capable of and available for work. Unemployment must not be due to voluntary leaving, misconduct, or the refusal of a suitable job offer.

Unemployment Benefits

50% of the insured's average monthly wage in the last year is paid for up to two months. An additional month of the unemployment benefit is paid for each 12-month period of contributions exceeding 36 months, up to four additional months.

Dependent's supplement: Up to 10% of the unemployment benefit is paid if the insured person has a dependent spouse.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Social security (<http://www.mol.gov.mm>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Board (<http://www.mol.gov.mm/en/departments/social-security-board/>) administers contributions and benefits.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2012 (social security), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Special systems for civil servants; permanent employees of state boards, state corporations, and municipal authorities; and military personnel.

Coverage

Employed persons and apprentices.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, employees of international organizations or foreign governments, seasonal farmers or fishermen, employees of nonprofit organizations, employees of firms established for less than three months, family enterprises with no employees, street vendors, day laborers, and part-time and casual workers.

Voluntary coverage is available.

Special systems for civil servants; permanent employees of state boards, state corporations, and municipal authorities; and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity.

Self-employed person: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity.

Employer: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity.

Government: Subsidies as needed.

Qualifying Conditions

Education allowance (means tested): Must have at least 36 months of contributions and income below a defined threshold. Children must be full-time students.

Natural disaster assistance: Must have at least 36 months of contributions.

Family Allowance Benefits

Education allowance (means tested): An allowance is paid.

Natural disaster assistance: 40% of the insured's average monthly wage in the year before the disaster occurred is paid.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Social security (<http://www.mol.gov.mm>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Board (<http://www.mol.gov.mm/en/departments/social-security-board/>) administers contributions and benefits.

China

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 6.15 yuan.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1951.

Current laws: 1953 (regulations); 1978, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2005 (directives); 2009 (guideline on rural pensions); 2010 (social insurance); 2011 (social insurance); and 2014 (pension portability and guideline on unified pension for rural and nonsalaried urban residents).

Type of program: Social insurance, mandatory individual account, and social assistance system.

Note: Since July 2011, existing regional and local social security schemes, including pooling arrangements, are gradually being unified under the country's first national law on social insurance. In early 2014, the government issued provisional measures on portability among different types of pension programs and guidelines for implementing a unified pension program covering both rural and nonsalaried urban residents throughout mainland China by the end of 2015.

Coverage

Basic pension insurance and mandatory individual account: Employees (including legally employed foreigners and migrants) in urban enterprises and urban institutions managed as enterprises; self-employed persons and small business owners with no employees; part-time employees in urban areas; and casual workers.

Pension schemes for rural and nonsalaried urban residents: Rural and nonsalaried urban residents.

Exclusions: Persons covered under the basic pension insurance scheme.

Special government-funded, employer-administered systems for civil servants, including employees of government and communist party organizations, and government-funded cultural, educational, and scientific institutions.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Basic pension insurance: None, or as determined by local government regulations.

Mandatory individual account: 8% of gross insured earnings.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are 60% of the local average wage for the previous year.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 300% of the local average wage for the previous year.

Pension schemes for rural and nonsalaried urban residents:

Noncontributory pension: None.

Individual account: A choice of 100 yuan to 2,000 yuan a year according to 12 scales. Local governments may increase the number of scales.

Self-employed person

Basic pension insurance: 12% of the local average wage.

Mandatory individual account: 8% of the local average wage.

Pension schemes for rural and nonsalaried urban residents:

Noncontributory pension: None.

Individual account: A choice of 100 yuan to 2,000 yuan a year according to 12 scales. Local governments may increase the number of scales.

Employer

Basic pension insurance: Up to 20% of payroll, depending on local government regulations. Contribution rates vary among provinces.

Mandatory individual account: None.

Pension schemes for rural and nonsalaried urban residents: None.

Government

Basic pension insurance: Central and local governments provide subsidies as needed.

Mandatory individual account: Central and local governments provide subsidies as needed.

Pension schemes for rural and nonsalaried urban residents:

Noncontributory pension: The central government provides the total cost (at least 55 yuan a month per insured person) in the central and western regions and 50% of the cost in the eastern region. Local governments may make additional contributions.

Individual account: Local governments provide a minimum annual subsidy of 30 yuan to the individual account of each insured person (at least 60 yuan for those who contribute at least 500 yuan).

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension

Basic pension insurance (central government guidelines): Age 60 (men); age 60 (professional women), age 55 (non-professional salaried women), or age 50 (other categories of women) with at least 15 years of coverage.

Age 55 (men) or age 45 (women) with at least 15 years of coverage if employed in arduous or unhealthy work.

The minimum pension is paid with at least 15 years of coverage.

Early pension: Age 50 (men) or age 45 (women) with at least 10 years of coverage and assessed with a total disability; age 55 (men) or age 45 (women) with eight to 10 years of continuous coverage if employed in arduous or unhealthy work.

Insured persons who reach retirement age with less than 15 years of contributions may continue making contributions until they reach 15 years or transfer their pension entitlements to the schemes for rural and nonsalaried urban residents. Those who joined the basic pension insurance scheme before 2011 and at the retirement age have at least 10 but less than 15 years of contributions may make a lump-sum contribution to become eligible for the basic pension.

Mandatory individual account (central government guidelines): Age 60 (men and professional women), age 55 (non-professional salaried women), or age 50 (other categories of women), with at least 15 years of coverage.

Age 55 (men) or age 45 (women) with at least 15 years of coverage if employed in arduous or unhealthy work.

Those who joined the basic pension insurance scheme before 2011 and at the retirement age have at least 10 but less than 15 years of contributions may make a lump-sum contribution to become eligible for the basic pension. A lump sum is paid if the insured has less than 15 years of contributions but chooses to stop making contributions or, if applicable, to transfer the pension entitlement to the schemes for rural and nonsalaried urban residents.

Pension schemes for rural residents and nonsalaried urban residents: Age 60 and not entitled to the basic pension (noncontributory benefit); age 60 with at least 15 years of contributions and not entitled to the basic pension (individual account).

Insured persons who reach age 60 with less than 15 years of contributions can continue making contributions to the individual account until they become eligible or make a lump-sum contribution to become eligible for the rural or nonsalaried urban resident's old-age pension.

In some areas, such as Beijing and Shanghai, a government-financed, residence-based monthly welfare pension is granted to both urban and rural residents who have reached retirement age but are not covered under any pension program.

Disability pension

Basic pension insurance (central government guidelines): Assessed with a total incapacity for work and ineligible for an early old-age pension.

Medical experts of the Labor Ability Appraisal Committee assess the degree of disability.

Survivor pension

Basic pension insurance (central government guidelines): The deceased was a pensioner or in covered employment at the time of death.

Eligible survivors include the widow(er), children, and parents.

Funeral grant: Paid when the insured or an immediate family member who was dependent on the insured dies. Eligible survivors include the widow(er), children, parents, and grandparents.

Mandatory individual account (central government guidelines): The deceased was in covered employment at the time of death.

An eligible survivor is the deceased's legal heir.

Pension schemes for rural residents and nonsalaried urban residents: The deceased received or was entitled to receive an old-age pension for rural or nonsalaried urban residents.

Individual account: Eligible survivors include the deceased's legal heirs.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension

Basic pension insurance (central government guidelines): The pension is the average local wage in the previous year plus the average individual monthly wage used to calculate contributions, divided by two. The result is multiplied by 1% for each year of contributions.

The average individual monthly wage used to calculate contributions is the insured's average monthly wage indexed to the average local wage.

Early pension: The pension is based on the average local wage in the previous year, the average individual monthly wage used to calculate contributions, and the number of years of contributions.

The minimum pension (the combined basic pension and the pension based on the individual account) is normally 40% to 60% of the average local monthly wage during the previous year, depending on the region.

Mandatory individual account (central government guidelines): The monthly benefit is the account balance divided by the actuarial month.

The actuarial month is 139 and is determined by the insured's retirement age, the average life expectancy for the urban population, and the interest rate. Local governments provide transitional arrangements for workers who began employment before the introduction of mandatory individual accounts in 1997 and who retired on or after January 1, 2006.

After the monthly benefits from the mandatory individual account are exhausted, benefits are paid from a local pooling fund.

The minimum pension (the combined basic pension and the pension based on the individual account) is normally 40% to 60% of the average local monthly wage during the previous year, depending on the region.

Lump-sum settlement (mandatory individual account): A lump sum of the account balance.

Pension schemes for rural residents and nonsalaried urban residents:

Noncontributory pension: At least 55 yuan a month is paid. The amount of the pension increases with age in some areas.

Individual account: The insured's contributions plus accrued interest, divided by the actuarial month, is paid.

The actuarial month is 139.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension

Basic pension insurance (central government guidelines): 40% of the insured's monthly wage is paid.

The minimum pension is set by provincial and local governments according to the local standard of living.

Mandatory individual account (central government guidelines): No cash benefit is provided.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension

Basic pension insurance (central government guidelines): A lump sum of six to 12 months of the deceased's last monthly wage is paid, according to the number of surviving dependents.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of two months of the average local wage in the previous year is paid. When an immediate family member who was dependent on the insured dies, 33% to 50% of the monthly average local or enterprise wage in the previous year is paid, depending on the age of the deceased.

Mandatory individual account (central government guidelines): A lump sum of the balance of the deceased's contributions plus accrued interest is paid to the deceased's legal heir. If the insured died before the normal retirement age, the balance of any employer contributions made to the deceased's individual account before January 1, 2006, is transferred to a local pooling fund.

Pensions for rural residents and nonsalaried urban residents (individual account): The balance of the deceased's contributions plus accrued interest is paid to the deceased's legal heir.

Administrative Organization

Department of Pensions and Department of Rural Social Insurance, under the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, provide general supervision.

Provincial or local social insurance agencies administer their respective retirement pension pools and individual accounts. Provincial and local social insurance pools are gradually being consolidated into national pools by 2015.

Mandatory individual account funds are deposited in state-owned banks or used to purchase state bonds.

Provincial labor and social security authorities are responsible for regulatory funds (special reserve funds) to which local pooling funds in the jurisdiction must pay a percentage of their revenue.

Provincial or local social insurance agencies also administer the pension schemes for rural and nonsalaried urban residents.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1951.

Current laws: 1953; 1978 (permanent employees); 1986 (contract workers); 1988 and 1994 (female employees); 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2002 (medical insurance and pilot rural cooperative medicare); 2007 (pilot nonsalaried urban resident medical insurance); 2009 (directive on health care reforms); 2010 (social insurance); 2011 (social insurance); and 2012 (special protection for female employees).

Type of program: Social insurance (cash sickness and maternity benefits and medical benefits for rural and nonsalaried urban residents) and social insurance and mandatory individual account (basic medical insurance benefits) system.

Note: Since July 2011, existing regional and local social security schemes, including pooling arrangements, are being gradually unified under the country's first national law on social insurance.

Coverage

Sickness and maternity insurance programs: All employees in urban enterprises. (Urban enterprises comprise all state-owned enterprises, regardless of their location.) Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons in most provinces.

Basic medical insurance program: All employees in urban areas working in government organizations, enterprises, social groups, and nonprofit organizations. Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons.

Medical insurance for rural and nonsalaried urban residents: Rural and nonsalaried urban residents of China. Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Sickness and maternity insurance (social insurance): None.

Basic medical insurance (social insurance and individual medical savings account): None to the pooling fund; about 2% of gross wages to the individual account (contribution rates may vary by local government).

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are 60% of the local average wage in the previous year.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 300% of the local average wage in the previous year.

Medical insurance for rural and nonsalaried urban residents (social insurance): An average annual flat-rate contribution of 90 yuan.

Self-employed person

Sickness and maternity insurance (social insurance): The total cost (actual rates vary according to region).

Basic medical insurance (individual medical savings account): About 10% of gross earnings (local government may adjust contribution rates according to local conditions).

The self-employed person's contributions are split between the pooling fund and the individual account in varying proportions according to local conditions. Self-employed persons may also pay a lower rate to the pooling fund (without establishing an individual account) or join the nonsalaried urban resident medical insurance program.

Medical insurance for rural and nonsalaried urban residents (social insurance): An average annual flat-rate contribution of 90 yuan.

Employer

Sickness and maternity insurance (social insurance): The total cost (sickness benefits); up to 1% of total payroll (maternity benefits).

Basic medical insurance (social insurance and individual medical savings account): About 6% of total payroll (local government may adjust contribution rates according to local conditions).

70% of the employer's contribution is directed to the pooling fund; 30% to the insured's individual account.

Nonparticipating enterprises pay benefits directly to the insured.

Medical insurance for rural and nonsalaried urban residents (social insurance): Not applicable.

Government

Sickness and maternity insurance (social insurance): None; subsidizes administrative costs.

Basic medical insurance (social insurance and individual medical savings account): Central and local governments provide tax concessions and subsidies for administrative

costs and finance complementary medical insurance systems for civil servants.

Medical insurance for rural and nonsalaried urban residents (social insurance): An annual matching contribution (combined central and local governments) of 320 yuan per person (rising to 360 yuan in 2015). The actual amount of the matching contribution varies by province. (Central and local governments finance an average of over 80% of the insured's contributions to the rural program (less in more developed provinces) and an average of 60% of the nonsalaried urban resident program.)

Qualifying Conditions

Sickness, maternity, and medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (central government guidelines for permanent workers): 60% to 100% (according to length of service) of the insured's last monthly wage is paid for up to six months each year; thereafter, 40% to 60% until the employee recovers or is assessed with a permanent disability.

Contract workers receive the same benefits as permanent workers.

Maternity benefit (central government guidelines for permanent workers): 100% of the enterprise's average monthly wage for the previous year is paid for up to 98 days for the birth of a child, including 15 days before the birth (an additional 15 days for complicated deliveries), 42 days for an abortion or miscarriage that takes place after at least four months of pregnancy, and 15 days for an abortion or miscarriage that takes place after less than four months of pregnancy.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits

Basic medical insurance benefits (central government guidelines): Insured workers receive medical benefits at an accredited hospital or clinic on a fee-for-service basis.

Cost sharing: The individual account finances medical benefits only, up to 10% of the local average annual wage. The pooling fund reimburses the cost of medical benefits above 10% and up to 600% of the local average annual wage, according to a schedule. Reimbursement for payments beyond 600% of the local average annual wage must be covered by private insurance or public supplementary systems.

Medical insurance benefits for rural and nonsalaried urban residents: Insured persons are reimbursed annually for medical costs up to 600% of the local average annual income.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents

Basic medical insurance benefits (central government guidelines): No benefits are provided. The individual account must not be used to pay for dependents' medical benefits.

Medical insurance benefits for rural and nonsalaried urban residents: No benefits are provided.

Administrative Organization

Department of Medical Insurance, under the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, provides general guidance to local governments' medical insurance programs and ensures that local regulations follow central government guidelines.

Department of Medical Insurance, under the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, supervises the provision of benefits by nonparticipating enterprises.

Local government social insurance agencies and participating enterprises administer medical benefits insurance with the social insurance funds.

Local government social insurance agencies contract with accredited clinics and hospitals to provide medical benefits.

Ministry of Public Health provides general guidance to medical care providers.

Individual state-run enterprises administer cash benefit programs.

Local government social insurance agencies manage individual medical savings accounts and the medical insurance program for nonsalaried urban residents. Most county-level public health authorities administer the medical insurance program for rural residents.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1951.

Current laws: 1953, 1978 (permanent employees), 1986 (contract workers), 1996, 2003 (work injury), 2004 (rural migrants), and 2010 (work injury insurance regulations).

Type of program: Local government-administered social insurance system. (Employer-liability system for nonparticipating enterprises.)

Coverage

Employees in enterprises, institutions, civil associations, private nonenterprise units, foundations, law firms, and accounting firms.

Special government-funded, employer-administered systems for civil servants, including employees of government

and communist party organizations, and cultural, educational, and scientific institutions.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Contributes as an employer for employees.

Employer

Social insurance: An average of 1% of total payroll, according to three categories of industry and the assessed degree of risk.

Employer-liability: The total cost for employers not participating in the social insurance program.

Government: Subsidies as needed.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the insured's wage is paid for up to 12 months; may be extended for 12 months.

Medical experts of the municipal Labor Ability Appraisal Committee assess the degree of disability. The benefit is suspended if the insured's disability is assessed as permanent.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefits: The benefit is awarded according to 10 degrees of assessed disability.

For a total disability (degrees 1-4), a lump sum of 27 months of the insured's previous wage plus a monthly pension of 90% of the insured's previous wage is paid (1st degree); a lump sum of 25 months of wages plus a pension of 85% of the insured's previous wage (2nd degree); a lump sum of 23 months of wages plus a pension of 80% of the insured's previous wage (3rd degree); or a lump sum of 21 months of wages plus a pension of 75% of the insured's previous wage (4th degree).

The insured's previous wage is the insured's average monthly income in the last 12 months before the disability began. The previous wage used to calculate benefits must be 60% to 300% of the average monthly wage in the pooling area.

The benefit ceases when the insured becomes entitled to an old-age pension. If the old-age pension is less than the permanent disability benefit, the work injury fund pays the difference.

To receive a benefit for an assessed total disability, the insured and the former employer must contribute to the basic medical insurance system.

For a moderate permanent disability (degrees 5-6), a lump sum of 18 months of wages (5th degree) or 16 months of wages (6th degree) is paid. If the employer cannot offer the insured an appropriate job, a monthly benefit of 70% (5th degree) or 60% (6th degree) of the insured's wage before the disability began is paid.

Employers pay social insurance contributions for pensioners assessed with a 5th or 6th degree disability. If the permanent disability benefit is less than the local minimum wage, the employer pays the difference. If the insured voluntarily ceases the employment relationship with the employer, a lump-sum work injury medical treatment subsidy and a disability employment subsidy are paid. Provincial governments set the subsidy rates.

For a minor permanent disability (degrees 7-10), a lump sum of 13 months of wages (7th degree), 11 months of wages (8th degree), nine months of wages (9th degree), or seven months of wages (10th degree) is paid. If the labor contract expires or the insured voluntarily ceases the employment relationship with the employer, a lump-sum work injury medical treatment subsidy and a disability employment subsidy are paid. Provincial governments set the subsidy rates.

For injured workers employed illegally and assessed with any degree of disability, employers must pay a lump-sum benefit that is at least equal to the work injury benefit paid to legally employed workers.

The minimum benefit is the local minimum wage.

Medical experts of the municipal Labor Ability Appraisal Committee assess the degree of disability.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Accredited hospitals and clinics provide benefits. Benefits include treatment, surgery, nursing, medicine, appliances, rehabilitation, transportation, and hospitalization, according to a list of approved diagnoses and treatments.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 40% of the deceased's last monthly wage is paid to the widow(er); 30% to each additional dependent.

Widow(er)'s and orphan's supplements: 10% of the deceased's last monthly wage is paid.

Other eligible survivors include parents, grandparents, grandchildren, brothers, and sisters.

All survivor pensions combined must not exceed 100% of the deceased's last monthly wage.

Death allowance: A lump sum of 20 times the national urban per capita disposable income of the previous year is paid.

The national urban per capita disposable income is 26,955 yuan (2013).

Funeral grant: A lump sum of six months of the local average wage is paid.

Administrative Organization

Department of Medical Insurance, under the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, provides general guidance and ensures that local regulations follow central government guidelines.

Local government social insurance agencies and participating enterprises administer the programs.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1986, 1993, 1999, 2010 (social insurance), and 2011 (medical insurance for unemployment benefit claimants).

Type of program: Local government-administered social insurance programs.

Coverage

All employees of urban enterprises and institutions.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 1% of gross earnings.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 2% of payroll.

Government: Provincial regulatory fund and local governments provide subsidies to unemployment funds as required.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must have at least one year of covered employment; be involuntarily unemployed; not be receiving old-age benefits; be registered at, and regularly reporting to, a local employment-service agency; and be actively seeking employment. The claim for the unemployment benefit must be made within 60 days after the labor contract expires or is terminated. The benefit may cease or be suspended for refusing a suitable job offer.

Unemployment Benefits

Local governments set benefit amounts at a level higher than the local public assistance benefit but lower than the local minimum wage. The benefit is paid for up to one year with less than five years of coverage, for up to 1.5 years with at least five but less than 10 years of coverage, or for up to two years with 10 or more years of coverage. The unemployment insurance fund pays medical insurance contributions for the insured during the benefit period.

Administrative Organization

Department of Unemployment Insurance, under the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, provides general guidance and ensures that local regulations follow central government guidelines.

Local government social insurance agencies pay benefits.

Local government social insurance agencies and the tax authorities collect contributions.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

Tax-financed, means-tested minimum subsistence guarantee and medical assistance programs, both administered by the local Bureau of Civil Affairs, provide benefits to urban and rural families whose income is below a minimum level.

Local governments offer various financial incentives (lump-sum, periodic, or in-kind benefits) to families who comply with family planning policies.

Fiji

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 1.86 Fiji dollars (F\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1966 (provident fund), 2001 (social assistance), and 2011 (provident fund regulations), implemented in 2012.

Type of program: Provident fund and social assistance system.

Coverage

Provident Fund: Employed workers who reside in Fiji.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons, household workers, students, some foreign workers employed in Fiji, and informal-sector workers.

Exclusions: Employees whose employer's principal place of business is outside Fiji.

Special systems for civil servants and military and police personnel who began employment before November 1971 and opted to continue under the Civil Service Pension Scheme.

Social assistance: Citizens of Fiji.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Provident fund: 8% of total wages; F\$35 is deducted annually from the member's provident fund account (death benefit).

Social assistance: None.

Self-employed person

Provident fund: An annual contribution of 30% of earnings; F\$35 is deducted annually from the member's provident fund account (death benefit).

The minimum annual contribution is F\$84.

Social assistance: None.

Employer

Provident fund: 8% to 30% of payroll up to age 65.

Social assistance: None.

Government

Provident fund: None.

Social assistance: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Provident fund

Old-age benefit: Age 55; age 50 if unemployed for the last three years with an account balance of up to F\$2,000; at any age if emigrating permanently.

Disability benefit: Must have a permanent incapacity for work in covered employment. Medical certification is required. A medical board appointed by the Fiji National Provident Fund Board may request that the fund member undergo a medical examination.

Survivor benefit: Paid to a widow(er) and other eligible survivors named by the fund member when the fund member dies.

Death benefit: Paid to survivors named by the deceased.

Social assistance

Old-age social pension: Age 70 and not receiving any other pension.

Old-age and disability allowance: Age 65, chronically ill, or with a permanent, severe disability; and assessed as needy.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefit (provident fund): At least 70% of the balance of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid. This amount may be taken as a lump sum; a single life or joint life annuity; a term annuity for terms of five, 10, or 15 years; or a combination of these. Life annuity rates depend on age at retirement. Life annuities are guaranteed for up to five years; may purchase both a single and joint life annuity at the same time.

Drawdown payment: Up to one-third of 70% of the balance of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest may be drawn down one time only before retirement for housing costs; up to 30% of the balance of total employee and employer contributions plus all voluntary contributions may be drawn down for education purposes and medical care.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): F\$30 a month (rising to F\$50 a month in 2015) is paid.

Old-age allowance (social assistance): F\$60 to F\$110 a month is paid per household. (Most households receive F\$60 a month).

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefit (provident fund): The balance of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid. This amount may be taken as a lump sum; a single life or joint life annuity; a term annuity for terms of five, 10, or 15 years; or a combination of these. The annuity rates are not adjusted for age.

Disability allowance (social assistance): See old-age allowance (social assistance).

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit (provident fund): The balance of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid. This amount may be taken as a lump sum; a single life or joint life annuity; a term annuity for terms of five, 10, or 15 years; or a combination of these. Only a widow(er) can choose an annuity option.

Death benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of up to F\$8,500 is paid.

Benefit adjustment: The death benefit is reviewed annually.

Administrative Organization

Fiji National Provident Fund Board (<http://www.fnpf.com.fj>), appointed by the Minister of Finance, provides general supervision and enforces the law.

Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Women, Children, and Poverty Reduction administers the social assistance schemes.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 2002 (public health), 2002 (public hospitals), and 2007 (labor code).

Type of program: Employer-liability (cash benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Employed persons.

Medical benefits: Citizens of Fiji.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash benefits (employer liability): The total cost; pays benefits directly to employees.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits (employer liability): Temporarily incapable of work due to illness or injury and has at least three months of continuous service with the same employer. The employer may request a medical certificate.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Must have been employed for at least 150 days in the nine months before the date of childbirth.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Cash sickness: 100% of the insured's normal earnings is paid for up to 10 days a year.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): 100% of the woman's normal earnings is paid for up to 84 days for up to three births; 50% for the 4th and subsequent births. If the woman was employed by multiple employers during the entitlement period, the responsibility for payment is divided proportionally among them.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Public hospitals and clinics provide free health care. Benefits include preventive care, generalist and specialist services, and hospitalization.

Private hospitals and clinics provide services on a fee-for-service basis.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for workers.

Administrative Organization

Cash benefits (employer liability)

Ministry of Employment, Productivity, and Industrial Relations (<http://www.labour.gov.fj/>) provides general supervision.

Employment Relations Tribunal and Employment Relations Court adjudicate employment claims for paid sickness and maternity leave.

Medical benefits

Division of Public Health and Hospital Services of the Ministry of Health (<http://www.health.gov.fj/>) oversees the provision of government health services.

Deputy Secretary of Public Health coordinates primary and preventive care services through a network of local health facilities and hospitals.

Deputy Secretary of Hospital Services coordinates secondary and tertiary care through a network of national hospitals.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1965 (workmen's compensation).

Type of program: Employer-liability system.

Coverage

Employed persons and apprentices.

Exclusions: Casual labor, family labor, military personnel, self-employed persons, some public-sector employees, and other workers designated by the government.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: Provides benefits directly to employees.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: Must have an incapacity for work for at least three days.

Temporary Disability Benefits

66% of the insured's weekly earnings is paid after a two-day waiting period for up to 260 weeks.

The maximum total benefit is F\$16,000. The benefit may be converted to a lump-sum payment in certain cases.

The assessed degree of disability is established according to a schedule in law and following an examination by a doctor chosen by the employer. Periodic assessment of the degree of disability may be required.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: For a total disability, a lump sum of 260 weeks of earnings is paid.

Constant-attendance supplement: 25% of the lump sum for a total disability is paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Partial disability: A percentage of the lump sum for a total disability is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

The assessed degree of disability is established according to a schedule in law and following an examination by a doctor chosen by the employer. Periodic assessment of the degree of disability may be required.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include medical and hospital care, surgery, medicine, appliances, and transportation.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum of 208 weeks of the deceased's earnings is paid.

Eligible survivors include individuals who were fully or partially dependent on the insured. Survivor benefits are split among all eligible survivors.

The minimum benefit is F\$9,000.

The maximum combined benefit is F\$24,000.

Administrative Organization

Permanent Secretary for Labour and Industrial Relations (<http://www.labour.gov.fj>) enforces work injury law.

Individual employers pay compensation directly to their own employees, except for lump-sum payments and survivor benefits.

Local courts administer lump-sum payments and survivor benefits.

Courts settle disputes regarding the provision of medical benefits.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2001 (social justice).

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

Citizens of Fiji.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-Employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Family allowance (means tested): Paid to needy households with children and a single parent, a deserted spouse, or a deceased or incarcerated breadwinner.

Food voucher program (means tested): Food vouchers are provided to needy households with children in remote rural areas if children are enrolled in school; to needy pregnant women during the last seven months of pregnancy; and to certain needy citizens aged 70 and older who qualify for an old-age or disability allowance.

Family Allowance Benefits

Family allowance (means tested): F\$25 to \$110 a month is paid per household. The benefit amount varies according

to the child's age, school enrollment, and other criteria such as disability status.

Food voucher program (means tested): Food vouchers are provided.

Administrative Organization

Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Women, Children, and Poverty Reduction administers the schemes.

Georgia

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 1.75 tlari.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1956 (state pensions).

Current laws: 2005 (state pensions) and 2005 (state compensation).

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Note: The 2005 law on state pensions abolished the social insurance system.

Coverage

All residents of Georgia.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost. Local authorities finance additional benefits.

Qualifying Conditions

Social pension (old age): Age 65 (men) or age 60 (women).

Social pension (disability): The pension is paid according to three degrees of assessed disability: severe disability (Group I), significant disability (Group II), and moderate disability (Group III).

An authorized medical institution must assess the degree of disability.

Social pension (survivors): Paid to surviving children up to age 18 when the breadwinner dies. The death must have been caused by an industrial injury, occupational sickness, or a nonwork-related sickness or injury.

State assistance supplement: Paid to parents with two or more children who died in the wars for independence.

Old-Age Benefits

Social pension (old age): 150 tlari a month is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Social pension (disability): 150 tlari a month is paid for a Group I disability; 100 tlari for a Group II disability; and 70 tlari for a Group III disability that began before 2006.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis.

Survivor Benefits

Social pension (survivors): 100 tlari a month is paid.

State assistance supplement: 100 tlari a month is paid for each deceased child.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis.

Administrative Organization

Social Services Agency (<http://www.ssa.gov.ge>) provides general supervision and coordination.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1964 (health).

Current laws: 1997 (health care), 2006 (sickness), 2006 (maternity), 2007 (temporary work incapacity and sickness), 2009 (temporary work incapacity), and 2010 (labor code).

Type of program: Employer-liability (cash sickness and maternity benefits) and social assistance (maternity and medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): Employed persons, military personnel, and civil servants.

Medical benefits and maternity benefits (social assistance): Needy residents of Georgia.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits and maternity benefits (social assistance): None.

Self-employed person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits and maternity benefits (social assistance): None.

Employer

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): The total cost.

Medical benefits and maternity benefits (social assistance): None.

Government

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits and maternity benefits (social assistance): The total cost of maternity and medical benefits for needy persons residing in Georgia.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits (employer liability): Must be in covered employment and obtain a sickness certificate from an authorized doctor or medical institution.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): There is no minimum qualifying period.

Medical benefits and maternity benefits (social assistance): Must satisfy a needs test.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (employer liability): 100% of the insured's daily wage is paid for up to 30 days. A medical commission examination is required for an extension.

Maternity benefit (social assistance): 100% of the insured's daily wage is paid, up to a total of 1,000 tlari. The benefit is paid for 126 calendar days (140 calendar days if there are complications or multiple births). For the adoption of a child younger than age 1, the benefit is paid for 70 days, starting from the date of the adoption.

Maternity benefit (employer liability): 100% of the insured's daily wage for earnings that exceed 1,000 tlari (the government pays for the first 1,000 tlari) is paid for 126 calendar days (140 calendar days if there are complications or multiple births). For the adoption of a child younger than age 1, the benefit is paid for 70 days, starting from the date of the adoption.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Government clinics, hospitals, maternity homes, and other facilities provide medical benefits to the needy and disabled.

Cost sharing: Insured persons younger than age 18 pay 20% of the cost; aged 18 to 60, 50%; older than age 60, 30%.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): Employers provide benefits directly to employees.

Medical benefits (social assistance): Social Services Agency (<http://www.ssa.gov.ge>) administers the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1997 (civil code)

Current laws: 2010 (labor code).

Type of program: Employer liability.

Note: The employer's liability is determined by a court.

Coverage

Work injury benefits: All employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: If the employer is found liable, the total cost of cash and medical benefits.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: A court determines the benefit amount according to the insured's degree of disability.

Temporary Disability Benefits

The benefit is based on the insured's average pay in the three months before the temporary disability began (unless otherwise stated in the employment contract).

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: A court determines the benefit amount according to the insured's degree of disability.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Government health facilities provide medical services directly to insured.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: A court determines the benefit amount according to the insured's level of disability.

Administrative Organization

Employers may insure against liability with private insurance companies. If the employer is at fault, the employer provides compensation directly.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

The 2010 (labor code) regulates severance pay for employed persons. In the case of termination by the employer, the employer pays one month of average monthly earnings (unless otherwise stated in the employment contract).

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2006 (social assistance).

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

All residents of Georgia.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Family benefit (means tested): Needy families. (May also be eligible for a social pension.)

Large families' supplement: Paid to families with seven or more children younger than age 18.

Family Allowance Benefits

Family benefit (means tested): 60 tlari a month is paid to a single person and to orphaned children; for families with two or more members 60 tlari a month is paid to the oldest member and 48 tlari to each subsequent member.

Large families' supplement: 35 tlari a month is paid.

Administrative Organization

Social Services Agency (<http://www.ssa.gov.ge>) administers the program.

Hong Kong

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 =
7.76 Hong Kong dollars (HK\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1971 (social assistance); 1973 (universal old-age and disability allowance); 1988 (universal higher-rate disability allowance); 1993 (comprehensive social security assistance); and 1995 (mandatory provident funds), implemented in 2000.

Type of program: Universal allowances, mandatory occupational benefit, and social assistance system.

Note: Mandatory provident funds in Hong Kong are privately run mandatory occupational funds and should not be confused with publicly run national provident funds found in other countries.

Coverage

Old-age and disability allowances (universal) and comprehensive social security (social assistance): Residents of Hong Kong.

Mandatory provident fund (occupational): Employees under contract for 60 days or more (employees in the catering and construction industries who are employed for periods shorter than 60 days or are covered on a daily basis) and self-employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed hawkers; household workers; persons covered by statutory pension plans or provident funds, such as civil servants or teachers; members of occupational retirement plans who are granted exemption certificates; and foreign workers in Hong Kong for less than 13 months or covered by another country's retirement system.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Old-age and disability allowances and comprehensive social security: None.

Mandatory provident fund: At least 5% of monthly earnings (salary, leave pay, commissions, gratuities, bonuses, and housing allowances). Additional voluntary contributions are permitted.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are HK\$7,100 a month.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are HK\$30,000 a month.

Self-employed person

Old-age and disability allowances and comprehensive social security: None.

Mandatory provident fund: At least 5% of monthly or yearly income. Additional voluntary contributions are permitted.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are HK\$7,100 a month.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are HK\$30,000 a month.

Employer

Old-age and disability allowances and comprehensive social security: None.

Mandatory provident fund: At least 5% of monthly payroll (salary, leave pay, commissions, gratuities, bonuses, and housing allowances). Additional voluntary contributions are permitted.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are HK\$7,100 a month.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are HK\$30,000 a month.

Government

Old-age and disability allowances and comprehensive social security: The total cost.

Mandatory provident fund: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension

Old-age allowance (universal)

Old-age living allowance (means tested): Aged 65 to 69 and a resident of Hong Kong for at least seven years (requirement waived if residency was established before January 1, 2004), including one year of continuous residence immediately before claiming the benefit. The allowance is income tested (monthly income must not exceed HK\$7,090 if single or HK\$11,360 if married) and asset tested (assets must not exceed HK\$201,000 if single or HK\$305,000 if married).

Old-age allowance: Age 70 and a resident of Hong Kong for at least seven years, including one year of continuous residence immediately before claiming the benefit.

Mandatory provident fund (occupational): Age 65.

Early retirement: Age 60 if ceasing employment permanently; at any age if emigrating permanently.

Comprehensive social security old-age benefit (social assistance): Age 60 and a resident of Hong Kong for at least one year. The one-year residence does not have to be continuous or immediately before claiming the benefit. The benefit is income tested and asset tested on an individual basis if living alone; if living with other family members, the total

Hong Kong

income and assets of all family members are taken into account for determining eligibility.

Disability pension

Disability allowance (universal)

Normal-rate allowance: A resident of Hong Kong for at least seven years, including one year of continuous residence immediately before claiming the benefit. Both residency requirements are waived for residents younger than age 18. Must be assessed with a 100% loss of earning capacity or as profoundly deaf.

Higher-rate allowance: A resident of Hong Kong for at least seven years, including one year of continuous residence immediately before claiming the benefit. Both residency requirements are waived for residents younger than age 18. Must require constant attendance of another person to perform daily activities. Must not receive care in government-subsidized residential institutions, hospitals, or boarding schools.

Mandatory provident fund (occupational): Must be assessed with a total and permanent incapacity for work by a registered medical practitioner.

Employment must cease.

Comprehensive social security disability benefit (social assistance): Must be assessed with a disability by a public medical officer and be a resident of Hong Kong for at least one year (requirement waived for residents younger than age 18). The one-year residence does not have to be continuous or immediately before claiming the benefit. The benefit is income tested and asset tested on an individual basis if living alone; if living with other family members, the total income and assets of all family members are taken into account for determining eligibility.

Partial disability: Paid for an assessed degree of disability of 50% or more and the loss of at least 50% but less than 100% of earning capacity.

Survivor pension

Mandatory provident fund (occupational): Paid when the insured dies before retirement. The benefit is paid to the named survivor.

Burial grant (social assistance): Paid to the person who paid for the funeral if the deceased received social assistance.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension

Old-age allowance (universal)

Old-age living allowance (means tested): HK\$2,285 a month is paid.

Old-age allowance: HK\$1,090 a month is paid.

Mandatory provident fund (occupational): A lump sum of the account balance is paid.

Comprehensive social security old-age benefit (social assistance): HK\$3,055 to HK\$5,205 a month is paid for a person living alone or HK\$2,880 to HK\$4,775 a month if living with other family members, depending on the recipient's health and need for constant attendance; plus special grants to meet the recipient's needs.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension

Disability allowance (universal)

Normal-rate allowance: HK\$1,510 a month is paid.

Higher-rate allowance: HK\$3,020 a month is paid.

Mandatory provident fund (occupational): A lump sum of the account balance is paid.

Comprehensive social security disability benefit (social assistance): HK\$3,055 to HK\$5,580 a month is paid for a person living alone or HK\$2,880 to HK\$5,155 a month if living with other family members, depending on the recipient's age, the assessed degree of disability, and the need for constant attendance; plus special grants to meet the recipient's needs.

Survivor Benefits

Mandatory provident fund (occupational): A lump sum of the account balance is paid.

Comprehensive social security burial grant (social assistance): A lump sum equal to the cost of the funeral is paid, up to HK\$13,200.

Administrative Organization

Universal allowances and social assistance: Social Welfare Department (<http://www.swd.gov.hk>) administers the programs.

Mandatory occupational benefits: Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority (MPFA) (<http://www.mpfa.org.hk>), under an executive director and an advisory committee, supervises mandatory provident funds. The MPFA licenses provident funds and oversees management of the funds by trustees.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1968 (employment ordinance) and 1971 (social assistance).

Type of program: Employer-liability (cash benefits) and social assistance (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Medical benefits (social assistance): Residents of Hong Kong.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: The total cost; provides benefits directly to employees.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits (employer liability): Must have at least one month of continuous employment.

The employee must accumulate a sufficient number of paid sick days to cover the leave period. Paid sick days accumulate at the rate of two days for each complete month of employment during the first 12 months of employment and four days for each month of employment thereafter, up to 120 days. The sick leave period must last at least four consecutive days, and the employee must provide an appropriate medical certificate issued by a registered medical practitioner or dentist.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Must have at least 40 weeks of continuous employment. The employee must provide notice to the employer of her intention to take maternity leave after the pregnancy has been confirmed by a registered medical practitioner.

Medical benefits (social assistance): Aged 15 to 59, in ill health, and a resident of Hong Kong for at one year. The one-year residence does not have to be continuous or immediately before claiming the benefit. Benefits are income tested and asset tested on an individual basis if living alone; if living with other family members, the total income and assets of all family members are taken into account for determining eligibility.

Must be assessed with a limited working capacity or as incapable of work by a public medical officer.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (employer liability): 80% of the employee's normal earnings is paid for the number of paid sick days accumulated by the employee.

Maternity benefit (employer liability): 80% of the employee's normal earnings is paid for 10 weeks from two to four weeks before the expected date of childbirth or from the date of childbirth if it occurs earlier.

Medical benefits (social assistance): HK\$3,055 a month is paid for a person living alone or HK\$2,880 a month if living with other family members; plus special grants to meet the beneficiary's other needs.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits (social assistance): Free medical treatment is provided in public hospitals and clinics through the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance program.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for workers.

Administrative Organization

Employer liability: Labour Department (<http://www.labour.gov.hk>) administers the program.

Social assistance: Social Welfare Department (<http://www.swd.gov.hk>) administers the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1953 (employee's compensation ordinance).

Type of program: Employer-liability system through private carriers.

Coverage

Employees, including household workers, agricultural employees, and crew members of Hong Kong ships.

Exclusions: Home-based workers, family helpers, certain casual workers, and self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost. (The minimum coverage is HK\$100 million for employers with up to 200 employees or HK\$200 million for employers with more than 200 employees.)

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

80% of the difference between the employee's monthly earnings before and after the accident is paid for up to 36 months, after which a disability is considered permanent.

The employee's monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are the earnings in the month immediately before the accident or average monthly earnings in the last 12 months before the accident, whichever is higher.

A registered medical practitioner or an Employees' Compensation Assessment Board appointed by the Commissioner for Labour assesses the incapacity for work.

Benefit adjustment: Employees' monthly earnings are adjusted according to the average rate of earnings increase of employees in similar employment with the same employer or, if there are no such employees, according to the rate of increase in the consumer price index at the end of each 12-month period that the worker receives a temporary disability benefit.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability grant: For a total disability (100%), a lump sum of 48 months of the insured's earnings is paid if aged 56 or older; 72 months if aged 40 to 55; or 96 months if younger than age 40.

The insured's earnings used to calculate benefits are the earnings in the month immediately before the accident or average monthly earnings in the last 12 months before the accident, whichever is higher.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are HK\$23,580 (2012).

The minimum lump sum for a permanent total disability is HK\$386,110 (2012), regardless of age.

The maximum lump sum for a permanent total disability is HK\$1,131,840 if aged 56 or older; HK\$1,697,760 if aged 40 to 55; or HK\$2,263,680 if younger than age 40 (2012).

Partial disability: A percentage of the full benefit is paid according to the assessed degree of disability and a schedule in law.

Constant-attendance supplement: The actual cost of constant attendance, up to HK\$462,890 (2012), is paid as a lump sum or as periodic payments for up to two years.

An Employees' Compensation Assessment Board appointed by the Commissioner for Labor assesses the degree of disability.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits include examination and treatment by a registered medical practitioner, dental care, physical therapy, chiropractic services, and appliances.

The maximum limits on employers' liability for treatment costs are HK\$200 a day for inpatient care or outpatient care, or HK\$280 if both types of care are needed during the same day. The maximum limit for appliances is initially HK\$33,460; HK\$101,390 for subsequent repair and renewal of the appliance (2012).

Survivor Benefits

Survivor grant: A lump sum of 36 months of the deceased's earnings is paid if the deceased was aged 56 or older; 60 months if aged 40 to 55; or 84 months if younger than age 40.

The deceased's earnings used to calculate benefits are earnings in the month immediately before the accident or average monthly earnings in the last 12 months before the accident, whichever is higher.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are HK\$23,580 (as of July 21, 2012).

The minimum lump sum is HK\$340,040 (as of July 21, 2012), regardless of age.

The maximum lump sum is HK\$848,880 if the deceased was aged 56 or older; HK\$1,414,800 if aged 40 to 55; or HK\$1,980,720 if younger than age 40 (as of July 21, 2012).

Eligible survivors include the deceased's spouse, children, parents, grandparents, and other family members who had been living with the deceased for at least 24 months immediately before the accident. The grant is split among eligible survivors. The amount paid to each survivor depends on the number and type of eligible survivors (with the spouse and children receiving the major share of the benefit in all cases). If the only survivors are the spouse and children, 50% of the grant is paid to the spouse, and 50% is split equally among the children.

Funeral grant: A lump sum is paid to the person who paid for the funeral, up to HK\$70,000.

Administrative Organization

Labour Department (<http://www.labour.gov.hk>) administers the employer-liability program.

Employers purchase insurance policies with private insurance carriers.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1977.

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

Residents of Hong Kong.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Comprehensive social security unemployment benefit (social assistance): Aged 15 to 59 with at least one year of residence (requirement waived if a resident is younger than age 18) before claiming the benefit. The one-year residence does not have to be continuous or immediately before claiming the benefit. Benefits are income tested and asset tested on an individual basis if living alone; if living with other family members, the total income and assets of all family members are taken into account for determining eligibility.

Must be capable of work, actively seeking full-time work, and participating in the Support for Self-reliance Scheme of the Social Welfare Department.

Unemployment Benefits

Comprehensive social security unemployment benefit (social assistance): HK\$2,155 a month is paid for a person living alone or HK\$1,545 to HK\$1,920 a month if living with other family members, depending on the number of family members; plus special grants to meet the beneficiary's other needs.

Administrative Organization

Social Welfare Department (<http://www.swd.gov.hk>) administers the program.

Family Allowances**Regulatory Framework**

First and current law: 1971 (social assistance).

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

Residents of Hong Kong.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Comprehensive social security family benefit (social assistance): A resident of Hong Kong for at least one year (residency requirement waived if a resident is younger than age 18) before claiming the benefit. The one-year residence does not have to be continuous or immediately before claiming the benefit. Benefits are income tested and asset tested on an individual basis if living alone; if living with other family members, the total income and assets of all family members are taken into account for determining eligibility.

Family Allowance Benefits

Comprehensive social security family benefit (social assistance): From HK\$1,545 to HK\$2,340 a month is paid, depending on the number of family members; plus special grants to meet the recipient's needs.

Administrative Organization

Social Welfare Department (<http://www.swd.gov.hk>) administers the program.

India

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 61.75 rupees.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1952 (employees' provident funds), 1972 (payment of gratuity), 1976 (employees' deposit-linked insurance), 1995 (employees' pension scheme), 1995 (national social assistance program), 2008 (unorganized workers' social security), and 2013 (pension fund regulatory and development authority).

Type of program: Provident fund, social insurance, employer-liability, and social assistance system.

Note: A funeral grant is paid under Sickness and Maternity.

Coverage

Provident fund and survivor (deposit-linked) insurance:

Employees, including those engaged in casual, part-time, daily wage, and contract work, with monthly earnings of 15,000 rupees or less working in firms with at least 20 workers in one of 186 categories of covered industry (the firm remains covered even if the number of employees falls below 20); employees of other types of businesses specified by law, including cooperatives with more than 50 employees.

Employees covered by equivalent occupational private plans may opt out.

Voluntary coverage for employees of covered firms with monthly earnings of more than 15,000 rupees, with the employer's agreement. Voluntary coverage for employees of firms with fewer than 20 workers if the employer and a majority of employees agree to contribute.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, agricultural workers, and members of cooperatives with fewer than 50 workers.

Pension scheme: Employees who became members of the provident fund on or after November 16, 1995.

Voluntary coverage is available.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, agricultural workers, and members of cooperatives with fewer than 50 workers.

Gratuity scheme (employer liability): Employees of factories, mines, oil fields, plantations, ports, railways, and businesses with at least 10 workers.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, agricultural workers, and members of cooperatives with fewer than 50 workers. There is no coverage in the states of Jammu and Kashmir.

Special systems for coal miners, railway employees, and public-sector employees.

Social assistance: Needy older persons and poor households when the primary breadwinner dies.

Separate informal-sector schemes exist for certain artisans and the rural landless.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Provident fund: 12% of basic wages (10% in specified categories of industry; businesses covered prior to September 22, 1997, with fewer than 20 employees; and some other specific cases).

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 rupees.

Survivor (deposit-linked) insurance scheme: None.

Pension scheme: None.

Gratuity scheme (employer liability): None.

Social assistance: None.

Self-employed person

Provident fund: Not applicable.

Survivor (deposit-linked) insurance scheme: Not applicable.

Pension scheme: Not applicable.

Gratuity scheme (employer liability): Not applicable.

Social assistance: None.

Employer

Provident fund: 3.67% of monthly payroll plus 1.1% of monthly payroll for administrative costs.

Survivor (deposit-linked) insurance scheme: 0.5% of monthly payroll plus 0.01% of monthly payroll for administrative costs.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 rupees.

Pension scheme: 8.33% of monthly payroll.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 rupees.

Gratuity scheme (employer liability): An average of 4% of monthly payroll.

Social assistance: None.

Government

Provident fund: None.

Survivor (deposit-linked) insurance scheme: None.

Pension scheme: 1.17% of the insured's basic wages.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 rupees.

Gratuity scheme (employer liability): None.

Social assistance: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age benefits

Old-age benefit (provident fund): Age 55 and retired from covered employment; at any age if permanently emigrating, if covered employment ends involuntarily, on the termination of service under a voluntary retirement scheme, on changing employment from an establishment covered by the scheme to one that is not, or after two months of unemployment.

Drawdown payment: Partial drawdown is permitted before retirement for special purposes, including paying for life insurance, purchasing or building a home, loan repayment, a child's education or marriage, care costs for a serious illness, damage from a natural disaster, or costs relating to the onset of a disability.

Under certain circumstances, the full amount can be drawn down before age 55.

Old-age pension (pension scheme): Age 58 with at least 10 years of coverage.

Partial pension: Age 58 with less than 10 years of coverage.

Early pension: Age 50 with at least 10 years of coverage.

Employment must cease.

Old-age benefit (gratuity scheme): Must have at least five years of continuous employment.

Old-age pension (social assistance): Age 65 and needy.

Disability benefits

Disability benefit (provident fund): Assessed with a permanent and total incapacity for normal work.

Disability pension (pension scheme): Assessed with a permanent and total disability as the result of an occupational injury and has at least one month of contributions.

Disability benefit (gratuity scheme): Assessed with a disability caused by a disease or an accident.

Disability pension (social assistance): Aged 16 to 64, needy, and assessed with a severe or multiple disabilities.

Survivor benefits

Survivor benefit (provident fund): Paid if the provident fund member dies before retirement.

Survivor (deposit-linked) insurance scheme: Paid if the provident fund member dies before retirement.

Survivor pension (pension scheme): Paid to a widow(er) and up to two children younger than age 25 (no limit with a total and permanent disability) if the deceased had at

least one month of contributions, regardless of whether the deceased was employed or retired at the time of death.

The widow(er)'s pension ceases on remarriage.

If there is no surviving widow(er) or orphan, the pension is paid to a named survivor or a dependent parent.

Survivor benefit (gratuity scheme): Paid if the insured dies as the result of an illness or an accident.

Survivor grant (social assistance): Paid to needy households (under the National Family Benefit Scheme) when the primary breadwinner aged 18 to 64 dies.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefits

Old-age benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Drawdown payment: According to circumstances, the value of the minimum payment varies from one month of wages to total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest.

Old-age pension (pension scheme): A monthly pension is paid based on a member's pensionable service and earnings.

The minimum pension is 1,000 rupees a month.

Partial pension: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Early pension: The basic pension is reduced by 3% for each year that retirement is taken before age 58.

Benefit adjustment: The pension is adjusted annually by the central government according to an actuarial evaluation.

Old-age benefit (gratuity scheme): Based on the insured's final salary, a lump sum of 15 days of wages for each year of continuous service is paid (a reduced amount is paid for partial years exceeding six months).

The maximum benefit is 350,000 rupees.

For seasonal employees, employers pay at the rate of seven days of wages for each season worked.

Old-age pension (social assistance): A basic pension of 200 rupees a month is paid. Additional amounts vary by state.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefits

Disability benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Disability pension (pension scheme): A monthly pension is paid based on the member's pensionable earnings or a lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest.

The minimum earnings used to calculate pensions is 250 rupees.

The minimum pension is 1,000 rupees a month.

Pension adjustment: The pension is adjusted annually by the central government according to an actuarial evaluation.

Disability benefit (gratuity scheme): A lump sum of 15 days of the insured's last wage is paid for each year of continuous service before the disability began (a reduced amount is paid for partial years exceeding six months).

The maximum benefit is 350,000 rupees.

For seasonal employees, employers pay the gratuity at the rate of seven days of wages for each season worked.

Disability pension (social assistance): A basic pension of 200 rupees a month is paid. Amounts in addition to the basic pension vary by state.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefits

Survivor benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid to a named survivor or split equally among all eligible family members.

Death grant: Up to 2,000 rupees is paid.

Survivor (deposit-linked) insurance scheme: A lump sum is paid of the average balance of the deceased's provident fund account during the 12 months before death or during the period of membership, whichever is less.

The maximum benefit is 130,000 rupees. The benefit is paid in addition to the provident fund survivor benefit.

Spouse's pension (pension scheme): 50% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

The minimum spouse's pension is 450 rupees a month.

Orphan's pension (pension scheme): 25% of the spouse's pension is paid; 75% for full orphans.

The minimum orphan's pension is 150 rupees a month (250 a month for full orphans).

Other eligible survivors (pension scheme): Up to 75% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

Benefit adjustment: The pension is adjusted annually by the central government according to an actuarial evaluation.

Survivor benefit (gratuity scheme): A lump sum of 15 days of the deceased's last wage is paid for each year of continuous service (a reduced amount is paid for partial years exceeding six months).

The maximum benefit is 350,000 rupees.

When seasonal employees die, employers pay the gratuity at the rate of seven days of wages for each season worked.

Survivor grant (social assistance): A lump sum of 10,000 rupees is paid.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labour and Employment (<http://www.labour.nic.in>) provides general supervision for most schemes.

Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (<http://www.epfindia.com>) administers the provident fund program through regional, subregional, inspectorate, and subaccount offices.

Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund, through a tripartite body comprising representatives of government, employers, and employees, administers the funds.

Central and state authorities administer the gratuity scheme.

Ministry of Rural Development (<http://rural.nic.in>) provides general supervision for social assistance schemes.

National Social Assistance Programme administers social assistance old-age pension and disability schemes.

National Family Benefit Scheme administers survivor grants.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1948 (employees' state insurance), 1995 (social assistance), and 2008 (unorganized workers' social security).

Type of program: Social insurance and social assistance system.

Note: Under a 1961 law (Maternity Benefit Act), implemented in 1963, employers provide maternity benefits to employees in factories and establishments not covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948.

Coverage

Social insurance: Employees earning from 100 rupees a day to 15,000 rupees a month (up to 25,000 rupees a month if disabled) and working in a factory or firm with at least 10 workers.

Employees working for government-run firms covered by equivalent private plans may opt out.

Coverage is being extended gradually, with 851 industrial centers currently covered. (The scheme has not been implemented in the states of Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, or Mizoram.)

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, seasonal workers (less than seven months a year), agricultural workers, and workers in certain other sectors.

Voluntary coverage for medical benefits is available to previously insured retired persons.

Social assistance: Needy pregnant women.

A national health insurance scheme covers qualified hospitalization and transport costs for needy individuals in most states.

Separate informal-sector schemes exist for certain artisans.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Social insurance: 1.75% of earnings.

The insured person's contributions also finance work injury benefits and the unemployment allowance.

Voluntarily insured persons pay a flat-rate of 10 rupees a month (medical benefits).

Social assistance: None.

Self-employed person

Social insurance: Not applicable.

Social assistance: None.

Employer

Social insurance: 4.75% of payroll.

The employer's contributions also finance work injury benefits and the unemployment allowance.

Social assistance: None.

Government

Social insurance: State governments pay 12.5% of the cost of medical benefits.

State government contributions also finance work injury medical benefits and the cost of necessary medical care for unemployment allowance beneficiaries and their dependents.

Social assistance: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits (social insurance): Must have been in insured employment for at least 78 days during a six-month period before the incapacity began.

Extended sickness benefit: Younger than age 60, diagnosed with any of 34 malignant and long-term diseases, and has exhausted normal cash sickness benefits. Must have been in insured employment for at least 156 days during the last two years, including at least 78 days of contributions during a six-month period before the incapacity began.

Cash maternity benefits (social insurance): Must have been in insured employment for at least 70 days during two designated and consecutive six-month periods. Paid to an insured woman or to the wife of an insured man.

Confinement grant: Paid to an insured woman or to the wife of an insured man who gives birth in a health facility not registered with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Janani Suraksha Yojana maternity grant (social assistance): Paid to needy women aged 19 or older who give birth in a government health facility.

Medical benefits (social insurance): Must be currently in insured employment or qualify for cash sickness benefits.

Funeral grant (social insurance): Paid when the insured dies.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (social insurance): 70% of the insured's average daily wage is paid after a two-day waiting period for up to 91 days in any two consecutive designated six-month periods.

Family planning (sterilization): Cash sickness benefit is paid at a double rate for seven days (men) or 14 days (women); may be extended if there are complications.

Extended sickness benefit: 80% of the insured's average daily wage is paid for 124 days; may be extended to 309 days under certain circumstances and up to two years with a recommendation from the medical board.

Maternity benefit (social insurance): 100% of the insured's average earnings, according to wage class, is paid for up to 12 weeks (including up to six weeks before the expected date of childbirth); six weeks in the case of a miscarriage. The benefit may be extended by four weeks for medical reasons.

The minimum daily benefit is 25 rupees.

Confinement grant: A lump sum of 5,000 rupees is paid.

Janani Suraksha Yojana cash maternity grant (social assistance): A lump sum of 600 rupees to 1,400 rupees is paid, depending on the geographic area. The grant is limited to two live births in states designated as high performing.

Funeral grant (social insurance): A lump sum of up to 10,000 rupees for the cost of the funeral is paid to the dependents or to the person who performs the last rites.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical care is provided in different states through social insurance dispensaries and hospitals, state government services, or private doctors under contract. Benefits include outpatient treatment, specialist consultations, hospitalization, surgery and obstetric care, imaging and laboratory

services, and transportation. Drugs, dressings, artificial limbs, aids, and appliances are provided free-of-charge.

Benefits are provided for three months to one year, according to the insured's contribution record.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured. Eligible dependents include the spouse, children up to age 18 (age 21 if a student, no limit if disabled or an unmarried daughter), a widowed mother, and dependent parents.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labour and Employment (<http://www.labour.nic.in>) provides general supervision.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation (<http://www.esic.nic.in>), managed by a tripartite board and a Director General, administers the social insurance program through regional and local offices.

State governments oversee the provision of medical benefits through agreement with and reimbursement by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, except in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and model hospitals where the Corporation provides medical benefits directly.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation oversees the provision of medical benefits in some cases.

National Rural Health Mission (<http://nrhm.gov.in>), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, administers the social assistance scheme.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1923 (workmen's compensation).

Current law: 1948 (employees' state insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees earning from 100 rupees a day to 15,000 rupees a month (up to 25,000 rupees a month if disabled) and working in a factory or firm with at least 10 workers.

Employees working for government-run firms covered by equivalent private plans may opt out.

Coverage is being extended gradually, with 790 industrial centers currently covered. (The scheme has not been implemented in the states of Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, or Mizoram.)

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, seasonal workers (less than seven months a year), agricultural workers, and workers in certain other sectors.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity.

Government: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

90% of the insured's average daily wage is paid for the duration of the disability (must last at least three days).

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: A pension is paid according to the assessed loss of earning capacity.

The maximum daily rate is the temporary disability benefit daily rate (90% of the insured's average daily wage).

If the daily value of the pension is 10 rupees or less and the total value of the benefit does not exceed 60,000 rupees, the benefit may be paid as a lump sum.

Separate medical boards assess the loss of earning capacity resulting from a work injury or an occupational disease.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed loss of earning capacity.

Benefit adjustment: The Employees' State Insurance Corporation periodically reviews benefits and adjusts them for inflation.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Services are provided in different states through social insurance dispensaries and hospitals, state government services, or private doctors under contract. Benefits include outpatient treatment; specialist consultations; hospitalization; surgery; obstetric care; imaging and laboratory services; transportation; and free medicine, dressings, artificial limbs, aids, and appliances.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension: 60% of the total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive (the average pension is 90% of the deceased's earnings) is paid to the widow(er). If there is more than one widow, the benefit is split equally.

Orphan's pension: 40% of the total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive (the average

pension is 90% of the deceased's earnings) is paid for an orphan younger than age 25 (no limit if disabled or an unmarried daughter).

All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100% of the pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Other eligible survivors: If there is no widow(er) or orphan, up to 40% of the total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to other eligible survivors including the deceased's parents, grandparents, widowed mother, and other dependents younger than age 18 (no limit if an unmarried female).

The minimum monthly benefit is 1,200 rupees for each family.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of up to 10,000 rupees for the cost of the funeral is paid to the oldest member of the family or to the person who pays for the funeral.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labour and Employment (<http://www.labour.nic.in>) provides general supervision.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation (<http://www.esic.nic.in>), managed by a tripartite board and a Director General, administers the program through regional and local offices.

State governments oversee the provision of medical benefits through agreement with and reimbursement by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation oversees the provision of medical benefits in some cases.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1948 (state insurance) and 2005 (rural employment guarantee).

Type of program: Social insurance and social assistance system.

Coverage

Social insurance: Employees earning from 100 rupees a day to 15,000 rupees a month (up to 25,000 rupees a month if disabled) and working in a factory or firm with at least 10 workers.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Social assistance: Households in qualified rural areas.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity.

Government: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity. State governments fund the rural employment guarantee (social assistance).

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment allowance (social insurance): Must have at least three years of contributions, including three years of continuous employment before unemployment began. Unemployment must be due to the closure of the factory or firm, retrenchment, or an assessed nonwork-related disability of at least 40%.

National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (social assistance): A member of the household must volunteer to do unskilled manual work in qualified rural areas.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment allowance (social insurance): 50% of the insured's average earnings is paid for up to one year.

Free medical care is also provided to beneficiaries and their dependents.

National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (social assistance): At least 100 days of unskilled manual work at minimum wage are guaranteed.

Administrative Organization

Employees' State Insurance Corporation (<http://www.esic.nic.in>), managed by a tripartite board and a Director General, administers the program through regional and local offices.

Ministry of Rural Development administers the National Rural Employment Guarantee (<http://www.nrega.nic.in>).

Indonesia

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 11,500 rupiah.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1977 (government regulation).

Current laws: 1992 (employees' social security), 2004 (social security system) being implemented in stages, and 2011 (social security agency), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Provident fund and social insurance system.

Note: In January 2014, the Social Security Manpower Agency (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan) replaced the Employees' Social Security System (Jamsostek). The goal is to achieve universal coverage by 2029. The first stage of the process, covering all employees, is set to be completed by July 2015.

Coverage

All employees by July 1, 2015. (Under Jamosostek, employees of firms with 10 or more employees or a monthly payroll of at least 1 million rupiah. (Employees with contracts of less than three months are covered for social insurance death benefits only).

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons.

Special systems for public-sector employees and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Provident fund: 2% of gross monthly earnings.

Social insurance: None.

Self-employed person

Provident fund: At least 2% of gross monthly declared earnings.

Social insurance: 1% of gross monthly declared earnings.

Employer

Provident fund: 3.7% of monthly payroll.

Social insurance: 0.3% of monthly payroll.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age benefit (provident fund): Age 55.

Employment may continue.

The benefit may be deferred. There is no maximum age for deferral.

Drawdown payments: At any age if emigrating permanently, if starting work as a public employee or beginning military service, or if unemployed for at least six months after at least five years of fund membership.

Disability benefit (provident fund): Younger than age 55 with a total permanent incapacity for work as a result of a work injury. A medical doctor must certify the incapacity.

Survivor benefit (provident fund): The deceased was younger than age 55 at the time of death or aged 55 or older and receiving a periodic pension at the time of death. The benefit is paid to the spouse or, if there is no spouse, to dependent children.

Death grant and funeral grant (social insurance): Paid when the insured dies.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer provident fund contributions plus accrued interest is paid. Members with more than 50 million rupiah in their provident fund account may opt for a periodic pension.

Drawdown payments: The maximum lump sum is total employee and employer provident fund contributions plus accrued interest.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of 70% of 80 months of the insured's wage in the month before the disability began is paid, plus 200,000 rupiah a month for up to 24 months.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer provident fund contributions plus accrued interest is paid. Eligible survivors of deceased members who had more than 50 million rupiah in their provident fund account may opt for a periodic pension.

If the deceased was receiving a periodic pension, the survivor benefit is the total employee and employer provident fund contributions plus accrued interest minus the amount already paid to the deceased member.

Death grant and funeral grant (social insurance): A lump-sum death grant of 14,200,000 rupiah is paid plus 200,000 rupiah a month for up to 24 months. A lump-sum funeral grant of 2 million rupiah is paid.

Eligible survivors (in order of priority) include the spouse, children, parents, grandchildren, grandparents, siblings, or parents-in-law. If there are no eligible survivors, the benefit is paid to a person named by the deceased; if there

is no named survivor, only the funeral benefit is paid to the person who pays for the funeral.

Benefit adjustment: Social insurance benefits are adjusted every two years.

Administrative Organization

National Social Security Board provides general supervision.

Social Security Manpower Agency (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan) (<http://www.bpjsketenagakerjaan.go.id>) collects contributions, administers benefits, and manages the investment funds.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1957.

Current laws: 1992 (employees' social security), 2004 (social security system) being implemented in stages, and 2011 (social security agency), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Note: In January 2014, the Social Security Health Agency (BPJS Kesehatan) replaced the Employees' Social Security System (Jamsostek). The goal is to achieve universal coverage by 2029. The first stage of the process, covering all employees, is set to be completed by July 2015.

Coverage

All employees by January 1, 2014. (Under Jamosostek, employees of firms with 10 or more employees or a monthly payroll of at least 1 million rupiah.)

Exclusions: Employees with labor contracts of less than three months. Employees covered by company-provided health insurance plans (more comprehensive than the benefits provided by BPJS) are exempt from BPJS until 2019.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons.

Special system for civil servants, civil service pensioners, military and police pensioners, veterans, and national independence pioneers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 0.5% of monthly earnings (1.0% in July 2015). An additional 1% for each person for family members and dependents.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 4,700,000 rupiah.

Self-employed person: 25,000 to 59,500 rupiah a month.

Employer: 4% of monthly earnings.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 4,700,000 rupiah.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: No benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Maternity benefits: Maternity and paternity benefits are paid.

Medical benefits: Must be currently covered by BPJS.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: No statutory benefits are provided.

Maternity benefit: 100% of the insured's normal wages are paid for three months.

Paternity benefit: 100% of the insured's normal wages are paid for two days.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits include primary and specialist outpatient care; hospitalization; medicine; and emergency, dental, and eye care. Eyeglasses, hearing aids, and prostheses. Insured persons must register with a primary care provider who is under contract with BPJS. A doctor's referral is required for access to specialist and inpatient care (except for emergencies).

Services at community health centers are set at 3,000 to 6,000 rupiah; 100,000 rupiah for inpatients. Clinics and hospitals are required to pay any extra medical costs themselves. There is a standard cost for ophthalmic services, orthopaedic surgery, neurosurgery, outpatient treatment.

The cost of maternity care for up to three children, up to 500,000 rupiah each, is paid.

Inpatient care is provided for up to 60 days a year.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Eligible dependents include the dependent spouse and up to three dependent children (unmarried and unemployed) younger than age 21.

Administrative Organization

National Social Security Board provides general supervision.

Social Security Health Agency (BPJS Kesehatan) (<http://bpjs-kesehatan.go.id>) collects contributions, administers benefits, and manages the investment funds.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1951 (workmen's compensation).

Current law: 1992 (employees' social security) and 2011 (social security agency), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Note: In January 2014, the Social Security Manpower Agency (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan) replaced the Employees' Social Security System (Jamsostek).

Coverage

All employees by July 1, 2015. (Under Jamosostek, employees of firms with 10 or more employees or a monthly payroll of at least 1 million rupiah. Employees with contracts of less than three months are covered for social insurance death benefits only).

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons.

Special system for public-sector employees.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: 1% of monthly declared earnings.

Employer: The total cost; contributions vary according to five classes of risk: 0.24% of monthly payroll (class I); 0.54% (class II); 0.89% (class III); 1.27% (class IV); or 1.74% (class V).

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: Must be assessed with a partial or total disability before age 55. There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the insured's wage in the month before the disability began is paid for the first four months; 75% for the next four months; 50% thereafter until rehabilitation or the determination of permanent disability.

The degree of disability is based on a health examination by a medical doctor.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: A lump sum of 70% of 80 months of the insured's wage in the month before the

disability began is paid, plus 200,000 rupiah a month for 24 months.

Partial disability: A lump sum is paid of 80 months of the insured's wage in the month before the disability began multiplied by the assessed degree of disability according to a schedule in law.

The degree of disability is based on an examination by a medical doctor.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits include medical treatment, hospital care, dental and eye care, rehabilitation and prostheses.

The maximum cost of medical treatment and hospital expenses is 12 million rupiah for each accident.

From 750,000 rupiah up to 2,000,000 rupiah is paid for transportation costs from the place of the accident to the hospital are provided depending on the method of transport used.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum of 60% of 80 months of the deceased's wage in the month before death is paid, plus 200,000 rupiah a month for 24 months.

Eligible survivors (in order of priority) include the spouse, children, parents, grandchildren, grandparents, siblings, and parents-in-law. If there are no eligible survivors, the benefits are paid to a person named by the deceased; if there is no named survivor, only the funeral grant is paid to the person who pays for the funeral.

Death grant: A lump sum of 14,200,000 rupiah is paid plus 200,000 rupiah a month for up to 24 months.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of 2 million rupiah is paid to the survivor eligible for the survivor benefit; if there is no eligible survivor, the funeral grant is paid to the person who pays for the funeral.

Administrative Organization

National Social Security Board provides general supervision.

Social Security Manpower Agency (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan) (<http://www.bpjsketenagakerjaan.go.id>) collects contributions, administers benefits, and manages the investment funds.

Iran

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 8,229 rials.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1953.

Current laws: 1975 (social security), and 1986 (self-employed insurance), implemented in 1987.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed and self-employed persons. Self-employed and voluntarily insured persons may choose different levels of coverage for old-age, disability, and survivor benefits.

Voluntary coverage for previously insured persons up to age 55 with at least 30 days of coverage and for commercial drivers.

Special systems for government employees and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 7% of earnings. Voluntarily insured persons, 26% of earnings (old-age and survivors benefits) plus an additional amount (disability benefits; commercial drivers, 13.5% of earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for salaried employees are 6,089,070 rials.

The insured's contributions also finance medical, sickness, maternity, and work injury benefits.

Self-employed person: 18% of earnings; 12% of earnings (old age); or 14% of earnings (old age and survivors).

Employer: 20% of payroll. To subsidize certain strategic industries, the government pays the employer's contributions for up to five employees for each company.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for salaried employees are 6,089,070 rials.

The employer's contributions also finance medical, sickness, maternity, and work injury benefits.

Government: 3% of payroll, including voluntarily insured persons; 13.5% of payroll for commercial drivers. The government pays the employer's contributions for up to five employees for each company for certain strategic industries.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for salaried employees are 6,089,070 rials.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with at least 20 years of contributions; age 50 (men) or age 45 (women) with at least 30 years of contributions; at any age with at least 35 years of contributions; at any age with at least 20 continuous years or 25 noncontinuous years of work in an unhealthy working environment or in a physically demanding natural environment. Insured women aged 42 with at least 20 years of contributions receive a reduced pension.

Employment must cease.

Disability pension: Must be assessed with a total disability (loss of at least 66% earning capacity).

Pension supplement: Paid if the old-age or disability pension is less than 60% of the insured's average earnings and the insured has dependents.

Survivor pension: The deceased was an old-age or total disability pensioner at the time of death, had at least one year of paid contributions in the last 10 years, including at least 90 days in the year before death, or a total of at least 20 years of contributions.

Eligible survivors include a widow or dependent widower, children younger than age 18 (age 20 if a student, no limit if disabled), an unmarried daughter, and aged dependent parents (a father older than age 60, a mother older than age 55).

Survivor grant: Paid if the deceased did not meet the contribution requirements for a survivor pension and had more than 10 years but less than 20 years of contributions.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: 3.33% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years multiplied by the number of years of contributions, up to 35 years, is paid.

For insured persons working in difficult or hazardous occupations, each year of paid contributions counts as 1.5 years.

The minimum pension is the minimum wage of an unskilled laborer.

The minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is 6,089,070 rials a month.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to wage changes.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: The pension is 3.33% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years multiplied by the number of years of contributions.

The minimum monthly pension is 50% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years or 100% of the minimum wage of an unskilled laborer.

The minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is 6,089,070 rials a month.

The maximum monthly pension is 100% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years.

Pension supplement: 10% of the pension is paid, up to a total pension plus supplement of 60% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 50% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to the widow(er). If there is more than one legitimate widow, the pension is split equally.

Orphan's pension: 25% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid for each eligible orphan (50% for a full orphan).

Parent's pension: 20% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid for each eligible parent.

The minimum total survivor pension is the minimum wage of an unskilled laborer.

The minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is 6,089,070 rials a month.

All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living.

Survivor grant: A lump sum of one month of the minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is paid for each year of service.

The minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is 6,089,070 rials a month.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of one month of the minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is paid.

The minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is 6,089,070 rials a month.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare provides general supervision.

Social Security Organization (<http://www.tamin.ir>) administers the program through provincial branch offices and local agencies.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1949.

Current laws: 1975 (social security) and 1986 (self-employed insurance), implemented in 1987.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Special systems for government employees and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Self-employed person: Pays a contribution set by the Social Security Organization for medical benefits.

Employer: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness and medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Cash maternity benefits: Must have at least 60 days of contributions in the year before the expected date of childbirth. The benefit is paid for live births or stillborns. There is no limit to the number of births.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 75% of the insured's average earnings in the three months before the sickness began is paid for a worker with dependents; 66% with no dependents.

The benefit is reduced to 50% of the insured's average earnings if unmarried and hospitalized in a Social Security Organization hospital; there is no reduction if the insured person has dependents.

The benefit is paid after a three-day waiting period (unless hospitalized) until recovery.

Maternity benefit: 66% of the insured woman's average earnings in the three months before the birth is paid for up to six months (one year for multiple births).

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits

Social Security Organization medical facilities provide medical care and medicine.

Dental grant: 300,000 rials for a half set of dentures or 600,000 rials for a full set is paid.

Public and private hospitals and clinics, as well as university hospitals and contracted-out physicians, provide

medical services. Cost sharing and rates of reimbursement vary depending on the service.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Eligible dependents include a wife and the first three children younger than age 18 (age 20 if a student, no limit if disabled); an unmarried daughter; a disabled, dependent husband older than age 60; and aged dependent parents.

Administrative Organization

Social Security Organization (<http://www.tamin.ir>) administers the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1936.

Current law: 1975 (social security).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

All employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Special systems for government employees and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

The daily benefit is 75% of the insured's last daily wage for a worker with dependents; 66% for a worker without dependents.

The benefit is reduced to 50% of the insured's last daily wage if the insured is hospitalized in a Social Security Organization hospital.

The benefit is paid from the first day of incapacity until recovery or certification of permanent disability.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: For an assessed degree of disability of at least 66%, 3.33% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years multiplied by the number of years of contributions is paid.

The minimum monthly pension is 50% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years or 100% of the minimum wage of an unskilled laborer.

The minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is 6,089,070 rials a month.

The maximum monthly pension is 100% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years.

Pension supplement: If the pension is less than 60% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years and the insured has dependents, an additional 10% of the pension is paid, up to 60% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years.

Partial disability: For an assessed degree of disability of 33% to 66%, a percentage of the full disability pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living.

Disability grant: For an assessed degree of disability of 10% to 33% or a disability that is the result of losing a limb, a lump sum of 36 times the full disability pension multiplied by the assessed degree of disability is paid.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Social Security Organization medical facilities provide patients with medical care and medicine. There is no qualifying period for prostheses.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension: 50% of the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a widow or dependent widower.

Orphan's pension: 25% of the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive (50% for a full orphan) is paid for each orphan younger than age 18 (no age limit for a student or if disabled) and to an unmarried daughter.

Parent's pension: 20% of the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid for each dependent aged parent (a father older than age 60 or disabled; a mother older than age 55 or disabled).

The minimum survivor pension is 50% of the insured's average earnings or 100% of the minimum wage of an unskilled laborer.

The minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is 6,089,070 rials a month.

All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100% of the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of one month of the minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is paid.

The minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is 6,089,070 rials a month.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare provides general supervision.

Social Security Organization (<http://www.tamin.ir>) administers the program through provincial branch offices and local agencies.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1987.

Current law: 1990 (unemployment insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

All employed persons covered by the labor law.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, foreign citizens, and voluntarily insured persons under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 3% of payroll.

Government: Any deficit.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must have at least six months of insurance before the date of unemployment. Must be registered at an employment office and capable of, and available for, work. Unemployment must not be due to leaving voluntarily, misconduct, or refusing a suitable job offer.

Unemployment Benefits

55% of the insured's average earnings in the 90 days before unemployment began is paid plus 10% for each of the first four dependents.

With six to 24 months of coverage, the benefit is paid for up to 12 months (six months if single); with 25 to 120 months of coverage, up to 18 months (12 months if single); with 121 to 180 months, up to 26 months (18 months if single); with 181 to 240 months, up to 36 months (26 months if single); with 241 months and longer, up to 50 months (36 months if single).

The minimum benefit is the minimum wage of an unskilled laborer.

The minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is 6,089,070 rials a month.

The maximum benefit is 80% of the insured's average earnings in the 90 days before unemployment began.

Insured persons aged 55 or older may receive unemployment benefits up to the retirement age.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare provides general supervision.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1953.

Current law: 1975 (social security).

Type of program: Employment-related system.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Family allowances: The parent must have at least 720 working days of contributions. The child must be younger than age 18 (no limit if a student or disabled).

Marriage grant: Must have at least 720 working days of contributions in the five years before the date of marriage.

Family Allowance Benefits

Family allowances: Three times the lowest daily wage of an unskilled laborer is paid for up to two children.

The minimum wage of an unskilled laborer is 6,089,070 rials a month.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living.

Marriage grant: A lump sum of one month of the insured's average earnings is paid. If both spouses are insured, both the husband and wife receive the grant.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor and Social Welfare provides general supervision.

Social Security Organization (<http://www.tamin.ir>) administers the program.

Iraq

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 1,166 dinars.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1956 (provident fund).

Current law: 1971 (social insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Note: Two recent laws (2006 and 2014) have not been fully implemented.

Coverage

Employees of enterprises with three or more workers, including cooperative workers.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, agricultural employees, temporary employees, household workers, and family labor.

Special systems for Kurdistan public-sector employees, employees of semi-governmental agencies including nationalized industries; lawyers, and journalists.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 4.1% of the insured's monthly wage.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions is based on the minimum wage in the insured's profession.

The insured's contributions also finance sickness, maternity, and work injury benefits.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 9.9% of monthly payroll. 15% for employers in the oil sector (pensions) and, 4% (social services).

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions is based on the minimum wage in the insured's profession.

Government: A subsidy may be provided.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with 20 years of contributions; at any age with 30 years of contributions.

Employment must cease.

The pension is payable abroad in certain cases.

Old-age settlement: Paid if ineligible for an old-age pension.

Disability pension: Paid for a permanent or long-term loss of at least 35% of working capacity.

Survivor pension: The deceased received or was entitled to receive an old-age pension at the time of death.

Eligible survivors include widow(er)s, orphans, a dependent mother, father, sister, or brother.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: 2.5% of the insured's average wage during the last three years times the number of months of contributions, divided by 12 is paid.

Old-age settlement: A lump sum of the average monthly wage paid in the last three years times the number of years of service, is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: 2.5% of the insured's average wage during the last three years times the number of months of contributions, divided by 12 is paid.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension: 60% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a surviving spouse.

Orphan's pension: 40% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid for each son younger than age 17 (age 27 if a student; no limit if disabled) and each unmarried daughter younger than age 17; 60% for a full orphan.

If there are no other survivors, 40% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid for a dependent mother, father, sister, or brother.

The maximum total combined survivor pension is 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs provides general supervision.

Under the direction of a tripartite board and a director general, the Labor and Social Security Institute administers the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1956 (provident fund).

Current laws: 1971 (social insurance) and 1987 (labor code).

Type of program: Social insurance system (cash and medical benefits).

Note: The information in this branch has not been updated.

Coverage

Cash benefits: Employees of enterprises with three or more workers.

Medical benefits: Citizens of Iraq.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, agricultural employees, household workers, temporary employees, and family labor.

Special system for the Kurdistan region.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors, above.

Medical benefits: None

Self-employed person

Cash benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash benefits: 1% of monthly payroll; 3% for employers in the oil industry.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash benefits: A subsidy may be provided.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash and medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 75% of the insured's average wage during the three months before the incapacity began is paid after an eight-day waiting period) for up to six months (may be extended to two years at 100% of wage for incurable or malignant diseases). The employer must pay full wages for the first eight days after the incapacity began.

Maternity benefit: 100% of the insured's wage is paid for at least 10 weeks, including at least four weeks before the expected date of childbirth; 75% of wages for a nine-month extension if there are complications resulting from childbirth.

Maternity leave: 50% of the wages at any time during the first four years of the child's life is paid for up to six months. The benefit is paid for the first child only.

Maternity grant: If leaving employment because of pregnancy, a lump sum of one month's benefit for each year of contributions is paid.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Government health care centers and hospitals funded by the Labor and Social Security Institute provide health care services. Benefits include general and specialist care, hospitalization, surgery, medicines, X-rays, appliances, laboratory services, and rehabilitation.

A small private health care sector exists.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs provides general supervision.

Under the direction of a tripartite board and a director general, the Labor and Social Security Institute administers the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1936.

Current law: 1971 (social insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Note: The information in this branch has not been updated.

Coverage

Employees of enterprises with five or more workers; all enterprises, survivor pensions only.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, agricultural employees, household workers, family labor, and temporary employees. (Some employees are covered under the 1936 legislation.)

Special system for the Kurdistan region.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors, above.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 2% of monthly payroll; 3% for employers in the oil industry.

Government: A subsidy may be provided.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the last wage before the disability began (and the insured paid contributions) is paid after an eight-day waiting period until recovery or certification of permanent disability. The employer must pay full wages for the first eight days after the disability began.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: 80% of the insured's average wage is paid if the insured is assessed with a total disability.

The minimum disability pension is equal to the minimum wage in the insured's profession.

Partial disability: For an assessed disability of at least 32%, a percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability; for an assessed disability of less than 32%, a lump sum of four years' of the insured's partial disability pension is paid.

Workers' Medical Benefits

The Ministry of Health, local authorities, and private clinics provide health care services. Benefits include general medical care, home visits, surgery, specialist care, hospitalization, and prescribed medicines.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension: 60% of the permanent total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is

paid. A lump sum of four years of the partial disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to the widow or to a dependent disabled widower.

Orphan's pension: 40% of the pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid (60% if a full orphan) for each son younger than age 17 (age 27 if a student; no limit if disabled) and each unmarried daughter under age 17.

If there are no other survivors 40% of the deceased's pension is paid for a dependent mother, father, sister, or brother younger than age 16.

The maximum survivor pension is 100% of the deceased's pension.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs provides general supervision.

Labor and Social Security Institute administers contributions and benefits.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1964.

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Health and welfare fund is authorized under the 1964 law to provide employment assistance.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs provides services and cash benefits to the most needy citizens.

Israel

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 3.48 new shekels.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1953 (national insurance), implemented in 1954; 1955 (survivor pensions); 1957 (old-age pensions); 1974 (disability pensions); 1980 (income support); 1982 (income support benefits); and 1988 (long-term care benefits).

Type of program: Social insurance and social assistance system.

Coverage

Social insurance: Residents of Israel.

Exclusions: Persons who immigrated to Israel for the first time after age 60 to 62 (depending on date of birth).

Social assistance (income support programs, means tested): Residents of Israel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 0.22% of earnings up to and 3.85% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (old-age and survivor pensions); 0.11% of earnings up to and 1.86% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (disability benefits); and 0.01% of earnings up to and 0.14% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (long-term care).

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,300 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

The old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels a month.

Self-employed person: 3.09% of earnings up to and 5.21% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (old-age and survivor pensions); 1.11% of earnings up to and 1.86% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (disability benefits); and 0.12% of earnings up to and 0.18% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (long-term care).

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 25% of the national average wage.

Employer: 1.30% of earnings up to and 2.04% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (old-age and survivor pensions); 0.26% of earnings up to and 0.42% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (disability benefits); and 0.04% of earnings up to and 0.09% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (long-term care).

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,300 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

Government: Through a contribution of 0.25% of insured persons' earnings (old-age and survivor pensions), 0.10% of insured persons' earnings (disability benefits), and 0.02% of insured and self-employed persons' earnings (long-term care), the government subsidizes the following: 17.1% of total insured person and employer contributions; the total cost of special old-age and survivor benefits and long-term care benefits for new immigrants; and the total cost of social assistance income support programs and the mobility allowance.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension

Social insurance: Age 70 (men) and age 68 (women, gradually rising to age 70 from 2017 to 2020) without an earnings test; age 67 (men) and age 62 (women, gradually rising to age 64 from 2017 to 2022) for the earnings-tested pension.

The pension is gradually reduced by 0.60 of a new shekel for every new shekel of income that exceeds 57% (individuals) or 76% (with dependents, according to the number of dependents) of the national average wage.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

Must have at least 60 months of coverage in the last 10 years or a total of 144 months of coverage. No qualifying period for insured women who are widowed, divorced, abandoned, married to an uninsured husband, unmarried and aged 57 or older at the time of immigration, or receiving a disability pension during the month before reaching the retirement age.

Income supplement: Paid if income, including the old-age pension, is less than the minimum income established by law.

Pension deferral increment: Paid to persons older than the retirement age who did not meet the earnings test for a pension.

Dependent's supplement (earnings tested): Paid for a dependent spouse or child. A housewife or widow who receives a pension is ineligible.

Seniority increment: Paid for more than 10 years of coverage. A housewife or widow who receives a pension is ineligible.

Special old-age benefit (social assistance): Paid to new immigrants not insured because of their age at the time of immigration.

Income support benefit (social assistance): Must have at least 24 months of continuous residence (12 cumulative months for new immigrants), subject to a means and employment test; total income from any source must be lower than an amount established by law.

Benefits are payable abroad under bilateral agreement.

Disability pension: Aged 18 to the retirement age for the earnings-tested old-age pension. There is no qualifying period. Must have either a total assessed degree of disability of at least 60% (from one or more impairments), a total assessed degree of disability of at least 40% (one impairment must be assessed as at least 25%), or a total assessed degree of disability of at least 50% (for a housewife with a disability).

Must not be able to support him or herself from employment, have at least a 50% assessed loss of earning capacity, and have no or limited income from employment.

The full pension is paid if assessed with a degree of disability greater than 74% and if income from employment is less than the monthly national average wage.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

Partial disability: Paid for an assessed disability of up to 74%.

Incentive pension: The insured's income from employment must exceed the amount specified by law. The amount depends on the severity of the medical impairment and the period of entitlement to a disability pension. Must have received a disability pension for at least 12 consecutive months before his or her income exceeded the amount.

Additional monthly pension (AMP): Must have at least a 50% assessed degree of disability and at least a 75% assessed loss of earning capacity. Must not reside in an institution where a public body pays over 50% of expenses.

Graduated AMP: Paid to recipients of the AMP whose income from employment exceeds the threshold for the normal disability pension.

Dependent's supplement: Paid for a spouse or a child with earnings below 57% of the national average wage. (A housewife with a disability is entitled to a supplement for her child only.)

Income supplement: Paid if income, including the disability pension, is less than the minimum income established by law.

Attendance allowance: Paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. Must be assessed with at least a 60% disability and

receiving a disability pension (or assessed with a disability of at least 75% and subject to an earnings test).

Special benefit: Paid to a person assessed as disabled who receives the attendance allowance.

Mobility allowance: Aged 3 to 67 with an assessed loss of mobility of at least 40% (with a valid driver's license) or 60% (without a valid driver's license if there is an authorized driver). A medical committee assesses the degree of disability.

Maintenance allowance (means tested): Paid to female residents, with a 'judgment for maintenance' (awarded when the husband fails to pay child maintenance), and who are caring for at least one child, is aged 60 or older, or is unable to maintain themselves. Paid to a child possessing a 'judgment for maintenance' and not in the custody of his mother or of the state or of a local authority.

Disabled child benefit: Paid for a child with a disability, younger than age 18, not living in an institution or with a foster family, and not receiving a mobility allowance (unless the child's parent has two children, both with a disability, and under certain other circumstances).

Long-term care benefit (earnings tested): Must have at least the retirement age for an earnings-tested old-age pension, not living in an institution, and requiring the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. The benefit is paid to an individual with income less than 1.5 times the national average wage, to a couple with income less than 2.25 times the national average wage, or to a person with a child with additional income less than 0.75 times the national average wage for each child.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

Benefits are payable abroad under bilateral agreement.

Survivor pension (social insurance): Paid to a widow(er) or child up to age 18 (age 20 if in higher education or the premilitary framework, age 21 if in military or volunteer service, up to age 24 in certain other cases) of an insured person who died from any cause, except war or hostile action. The deceased had 12 months of coverage in the year before death, 24 months in the last five years, 60 months in the last 10 years, or met the qualifying period for an old-age pension. The widow(er)'s pension ceases on remarriage, except for certain cases.

A widow must have been married to (or been the common-law spouse of) the deceased for at least one year (six months if aged 55 or older) at the time of his death or had a child with the deceased.

A widower must have been married to (or been the common-law spouse of) the deceased for at least one year (six months if aged 55 or older) at the time of her death and must either have a child living with him or meet an earnings test.

Seniority increment: Paid if the insured had more than 10 years of coverage.

Spouse's grant: Paid to a widow(er) younger than age 40 without dependent children or to a widower no longer eligible for a survivor pension.

Special survivor benefit: Paid to the widow and orphans of a person who resided in Israel but did not meet the age requirements to be insured at the time of immigration.

Marriage grant: Paid to a widow(er) on remarriage.

Bar Mitzvah grant: Paid to orphans at age 13 (boys) and age 12 (girls).

Death grant: Paid to the widow(er) or children of a deceased pensioner.

Funeral grant: Paid to the organization responsible for the funeral.

Survivor pension with income supplement (social assistance): Paid to an individual who has a combined income from employment and a survivor pension less than an amount established by law.

Benefits are payable abroad under bilateral agreement.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension

Social insurance: 17.7% of the monthly old-age basic amount is paid. An additional 1% is paid to pensioners aged 80 and older.

The monthly old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels.

Income supplement: 30.3% to 65.2% of the monthly old-age basic amount, depending on marital status and the number of children, is paid to pensioners younger than age 70; 31.2% to 66.5% if aged 70 to 79; and 32.6% to 68.5% if aged 80 or older. The resulting amounts are increased by an additional 7% for all age groups.

Pension deferral increment: The pension is increased by 5% for each year retirement is deferred.

Dependent's supplement: 8.9% of the monthly old-age basic amount is paid for the spouse and 5.6% of the monthly old-age basic amount for each of the first two children up to age 18 (age 20 if in higher education or the premilitary framework, age 21 if in military or volunteer service, age 24 in certain other cases).

The monthly old-age basic amount is 8,848 new shekels.

Seniority increment: The pension is increased by 2% for each year of coverage exceeding 10 years, up to 50% of the pension.

Special old-age benefit (social assistance): The benefits are the same as the social insurance old-age pension.

Income support benefit (social assistance): 20% to 25% of the monthly old-age basic amount is paid to an individual

pensioner; 27.5% to 37.5% to a couple without children. The benefit amount varies with age. Widows, separated persons, and single parents receive a higher benefit.

The monthly old-age basic amount is 8,370 new shekels.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually in January according to the increase in the consumer price index in the previous year.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (social insurance): 25% of the disability basic amount plus an additional 7% of the resulting amount is paid.

The disability basic amount is 8,957 new shekels a month.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full disability pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

Incentive pension: Up to a full disability pension is paid according to the insured's income.

For a partial disability, a pension is paid according to the insured's earning capacity or a schedule in law (whichever is lower).

Additional monthly pension (AMP): 17% of the disability pension is paid if the assessed degree of disability is at least 80%; 14% for an assessed degree of 70% to 79%; 11.5% for an assessed degree of 50% to 69%.

Graduated AMP: The full AMP amount is paid in the first year, 75% in the second year, 50% in the third year, 25% in the fourth year, and none in the fifth year.

Dependent's supplement (income tested): Up to 12.5% of the disability basic amount is paid for a spouse; 10% for each of the first two children. An additional 7% is paid for both categories.

Income supplement: Paid if income, including the disability pension, is less than an amount established by law.

Attendance allowance: 50%, 105%, or 175% of the full disability pension is paid, according to the assessed degree of dependence.

Special benefit: 14%, 28.5%, or 42.5% of the full disability pension is paid, according to the assessed degree of dependence.

Mobility allowance: The monthly benefit varies depending on whether the insured has earned income, has a driver's license, and owns a car. Additional cash benefits may be provided to help cover car taxes and costs resulting from a loss in mobility.

Maintenance allowance (means tested): 20% to 52.5% of 8,648 new shekels a month is paid, according to the number of children and age; 10% to 37.5% is paid to children who receive the benefit directly.

Disabled child benefit: 50% to 128% of the full disability pension is paid, according to the assessed degree

of disability. An increment of 50% of the benefit is paid for each child, with two or more disabled children in the family.

Disabled child benefit supplements: The cost of schooling for students with disabilities and an additional benefit for children with severe disabilities is paid.

The maximum total benefit is 140% of the full disability pension.

Long-term care benefit (earnings tested): 91% of the full disability pension is paid if the beneficiary is largely dependent on the help of others; 150% if severely dependent; 168% if completely dependent. Benefits are normally paid directly to the organization providing the long-term care services. (If long-term care services are not available and the beneficiary lives with and is cared for by a family member, the benefit is paid directly to the caregiver. If he or she employs a full-time caregiver, the benefit rate is of 80%.)

The benefit is reduced by 50% if the insured's income is higher than the national average wage for a single person; by 50% if income is higher than 1.5 times the national average wage for a couple, plus 0.5 times the national average wage for each child, up to a maximum.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually in January according to the increase in the consumer price index in the previous year.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (social insurance): 17.7% of the monthly old-age basic amount is paid to a widow(er) aged 50 or older or caring for a child; 13.3% to a widow(er) aged 40 to 49 with no children.

The monthly old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels.

Child increment: 8.3% of the monthly old-age basic amount is paid for each child.

11% of the basic old-age amount is paid for a single child not covered by the survivor pension child increment; 8.3% each if there is more than one child; 11% for each full orphan.

If the survivor also receives the old-age pension, the survivor pension is reduced by 50%.

Seniority increment: The pension is increased by 2% for each year the deceased had more than 10 years of coverage, up to 50% of the survivor pension.

Spouse's grant: A lump sum of 36 months of the survivor pension is paid to a widow(er) younger than age 40 with no children.

Special survivor benefit: The benefits are the same as for the social insurance survivor pension.

Marriage grant: 36 months of the survivor pension is paid in two equal parts (the first upon marriage, the second two years later).

Bar Mitzvah grant: 33% of the disability basic amount is paid.

The disability basic amount is 8,957 new shekels.

Death grant: A lump sum of the disability basic amount is paid to the widow(er) or children of a deceased pensioner.

The disability basic amount is 8,957 new shekels.

Funeral grant: The cost of the burial is paid, up to a fixed amount.

Survivor pension with income supplement (social assistance): 30.3% to 60% of the monthly old-age basic amount minus 140 new shekels is paid to a widow(er) depending on his or her age and the number of children. The resulting amounts are increased by an additional 7%.

25% of the monthly old-age basic amount minus 140 new shekels is paid for a single child (orphans and abandoned children); 37.5% minus 280 new shekels for two children.

Seniority increment: The pension is increased by 2% for each year the deceased had more than 10 years of coverage, up to 50% of the survivor pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually in January according to the increase in the consumer price index in the previous year.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Affairs (<http://www.molsa.gov.il>) provides general supervision.

National Insurance Institute (<http://www.btl.gov.il>) administers the program, collects contributions, and pays benefits through its branch offices.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1953 (national insurance), implemented in 1954; 1976 (vacation pay for adoptive parents); 1986 (birth allowance); 1990 (at-risk pregnancy benefit); 1997 (paternity allowance); and 1995 (national health insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Sickness benefits: All employees are covered under collective agreements. (Cash sickness benefits are not provided under the 1953 law.)

Maternity benefits: Employed persons, self-employed persons, and persons in vocational training.

Maternity grant: Insured women or the wife of the insured; persons working in but not residing in Israel, including self-employed persons.

Medical benefits: All persons residing in Israel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 3.1% of earnings up to and 5% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (medical benefits); 0.04% of earnings up to and 0.87% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (maternity benefits).

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,300 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

The old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels a month.

Self-employed person: 3.1% of earnings up to and 5% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (medical benefits); 0.56% of earnings up to and 0.82% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (maternity benefits).

The national average wage is 8,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 25% of the national average wage.

Employer: None (medical benefits); 0.11% of earnings up to and 0.40% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage (maternity benefits).

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,300 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

The old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels a month.

Government: None (medical benefits); 0.09% of earnings (maternity benefits). Subsidizes the birth allowance and the hospitalization grant.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: Sickness benefits are not provided under the 1953 law.

Cash maternity and paternity benefits: The full benefit is paid with at least 10 months of coverage in the last 14 months (or 15 months in the last 22 months). A partial benefit is paid with at least six months of coverage in the last 14 months.

Under certain conditions a father with at least 10 months of coverage in the last 14 months (or 15 months in the last 22 months) may share the benefit with the mother.

Adoption and foster benefit: Paid for the cessation of work to adopt (or foster for at least half a year) a child younger than age 10. For a child up to age 3, at least one of the adoptive or foster parents must have at least 10 months of coverage in the last 14 months (or 15 months in the last 22 months). The benefit may be paid to the father for at least 21 days when the mother returns to work. For a child older than age 3, at least one of the adoptive or foster parents must have at least 10 months of coverage in the last 14 months (or 15 months in the last 22 months). A partial benefit is paid with at least six months of coverage in the last 14 months.

Risk pregnancy benefit: Paid for the cessation of work due to a risk to the pregnancy. Must be authorized by an obstetrician, have at least 10 months of coverage in the last 14 months (or 15 months in the last 22 months) and must not receive a similar payment from any other source.

Maternity grant: Paid for the purchase of a layette for a newborn child. If not residing in Israel, the woman or her husband must have worked in Israel for at least six months immediately before childbirth. The birth must occur in Israel.

Adoption grant: Paid for the adoption of a child younger than age 10.

Hospitalization grant: Paid for necessary hospitalization for a birth.

Multiple birth allowance: Paid for the birth of three or more children, if at least three survive past 30 days. The mother must be entitled to the maternity grant.

Hospital transportation costs: Provided for women who travel by ambulance to a hospital and give birth within three days of arriving at the hospital nearest to the woman's residence.

Special allowance and special benefit: Paid for a mother who was insured for the maternity grant and who died while giving birth or within a year of giving birth, and if the spouse stops working to care for the child(ren).

Benefits are payable abroad under bilateral agreement.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: Benefits are provided to employees under collective agreements; 75% to 100% of earnings are paid for at least 90 days.

Maternity allowance: 100% of the insured's average daily net income in the three months preceding the day on which the insured woman stopped work is paid for up to 14 weeks; seven weeks for a partial benefit. (May be extended if the mother or child is hospitalized during the maternity leave.)

Adoption and foster benefit: For a child up to age 3, 100% of the insured's average daily net income in the three months preceding the day on which the insured woman ceased working because of the pregnancy (or the day of the adoption) is paid for up to 14 weeks; seven weeks for a partial benefit. For a child over age 3, 100% of the insured's average daily net income in the three months preceding the adoption day is paid for up to four weeks.

Risk pregnancy benefit: For each day the mother is not working because of a risk to the pregnancy, the benefit is the disability basic amount divided by 30 or the insured woman's income in the three months preceding the day she stopped working divided by 90, whichever is lower.

Maternity and adoption grants: 1,751 new shekels is paid for the first child, 788 new shekels for the second child, and 525 new shekels for the third and each subsequent child (higher for multiple births).

Hospitalization grant: 12,397 new shekels is paid directly to the hospital for hospitalization expenses for each woman giving birth.

Multiple birth allowance: A percentage of the disability basic amount is paid for 20 months.

The disability basic amount is 8,957 new shekels a month.

Hospital transportation costs: A fixed amount is paid for the cost of transportation to the hospital.

Special allowance: For 24 months after the birth of a child, 30% of the national average wage is paid to the child's father or guardian for each child born; 12 months if the spouse is also receiving survivor or dependent benefits.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

Special benefit: A benefit equal to the injury allowance (See Work Injury) is paid for up to 12 weeks.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Doctors provide services in hospitals owned and operated by, or under contract with, a sickness fund. Benefits include general and specialist care, medicine, laboratory services, hospitalization, and rehabilitation.

Cost sharing: Patients pay a set amount toward the cost of drugs and appliances, which varies according to the sickness fund.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Affairs (<http://www.molsa.gov.il>) provides general supervision.

National Insurance Institute (<http://www.btl.gov.il>) administers the program, collects contributions, and pays benefits through its branch offices.

Sickness insurance and medical care are administered by four funds under the supervision of the Ministry of Health (<http://www.health.gov.il>), Leumit (National) Sickness Fund (<http://www.leumit.co.il>), Clalit (General) Sickness Fund (<http://www.clalit.org.il>), Maccabi Healthcare Services (<http://www.maccabi-health.co.il>), and Meuhedet (United) Sickness Fund (<http://www.meuhedet.co.il>).

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1953 (national insurance), implemented in 1954 and 1956 (self-employed persons), implemented in 1957.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed persons, self-employed persons, vocational trainees and those undergoing vocational rehabilitation, working prisoners, foreign residents working in Israel, migrant workers working in Israel, and some Israelis working abroad.

Exclusions: Police, prison service, and defense force employees.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: 0.37% of earnings up to and 0.68% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 25% of the national average wage

Employer: 0.37% of earnings up to and 1.47% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,300 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

The old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels a month.

Government: 0.03% of insured and self-employed persons' earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,300 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

The old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels a month.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits

Temporary disability benefit (injury allowance): Paid for a temporary work incapacity and absence from work as the result of a work injury or occupational disease. There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary disability pension: Paid to a worker assessed with a temporary degree of disability of at least 9%. There is no minimum qualifying period.

Permanent disability pension: Paid to a worker assessed with a permanent degree of disability of at least 20%. There is no minimum qualifying period.

Disability grant: Paid to a worker assessed with a permanent degree of disability of at least 9% but less than 20%. There is no minimum qualifying period.

Special pension and special grant: Paid for an assessed degree of disability of at least 75%; 65% to 74% for persons with difficulty walking.

Income supplement: Paid if income, including the disability pension, is less than the minimum income established by law.

Dependents' pension: Paid to a widow aged 40 or older; at any age with a dependent child or if unable to support herself. Paid to a widower with a dependent child, without children if aged 40 or older and unable to support himself or with an income below 4,569 new shekels a month. The pension ceases on remarriage.

Income supplement: Paid if income, including the disability pension, is less than the minimum income established by law.

Dependents' grant: Paid to a widow or a widower not entitled to a survivor pension.

Marriage grant: Paid to a widow(er) on remarriage.

Bar-mitzvah grant: Paid to orphans at age 13 (boys) and age 12 (girls).

Death grant (work injury-related death): Paid to the deceased's spouse and children if the deceased received a disability pension for an assessed degree of disability of at least 50%, had reached retirement age for the earnings-tested old-age pension, or received a dependent's allowance.

Death grant (nonwork injury-related death): Paid to the deceased's spouse and children if the deceased had an assessed degree of disability of at least 50% for at least 36 months before death and received a work injury disability pension throughout this period. The deceased's spouse's

average income must not be higher than twice the national average wage in the year preceding the death.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

Funeral grant: Paid for the insured's funeral.

Temporary Disability Benefits

Temporary disability benefit (injury allowance): The daily benefit is 75% of covered earnings in the three months before the work injury occurred or the occupational disease began divided by 90.

The benefit is paid after a two-day waiting period (waived if the incapacity for work lasts at least 12 days) for up to 13 weeks. The National Insurance Institute pays the benefit and is reimbursed by the employer for the first 12 days. Self-employed persons are ineligible for the benefit for the first 12 days of incapacity.

The maximum benefit is the basic amount multiplied by five and divided by 30.

The basic amount is 8,957 new shekels.

Temporary disability pension: A percentage of the insured's monthly wage is paid according to the assessed degree of medical disability.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: For a total (100%) disability, the monthly pension is 75% of the insured's earnings.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the insured's earnings and assessed degree of disability.

Income support: An income supplement is paid.

Disability grant: A lump sum of 43 months of the disability pension is paid.

Special pension: Financial aid for personal expenses and transportation, up to a maximum.

Special grant: Aid in purchasing a car (under special conditions), in solving housing problems and acquiring assistive devices.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually in January according to the increase in the consumer price index in the previous year.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Doctors provide services in hospitals owned and operated by, or under contract with, a sickness fund. Benefits include general and specialist care, medicine, laboratory services, hospitalization, and rehabilitation.

Cost sharing: Patients pay a set amount toward the cost of drugs and appliances, which varies according to the sickness fund.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (Dependents' pension): 40% to 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive if assessed with a total disability is paid, depending on the number of children and the age of the widow(er); 20% for the first orphan and 10% each for the second and third. If there is no widow(er) entitled to the survivor pension, 60% is paid to the first orphan and 10% each for the third and fourth. If there is no eligible widow(er) or orphan, 50% is paid to one dependent, up to 100% for four or more dependents.

Dependents' grant: A lump sum of 36 months of the survivor pension is paid.

Income support: Low-income recipients of dependents' pensions may receive an income supplement.

Marriage grant: 36 months of the pension is paid in two equal parts (the first on marriage, the second two years later).

Bar Mitzvah grant: 33% of the disability basic amount is paid.

The disability basic amount is 8,957 new shekels.

Death grant (work injury-related): A lump sum of the disability basic amount is paid.

The disability basic amount is 8,957 new shekels.

Death grant (nonwork injury-related): 60% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive if assessed with a total disability multiplied by 36 is paid in two equal parts.

Funeral grant: The cost of the funeral is paid, up to a maximum, to the organization responsible for the funeral.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Affairs (<http://www.molsa.gov.il>) provides general supervision.

National Insurance Institute (<http://www.btl.gov.il>) administers the program, collects contributions, and pays benefits through its branch offices.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1970 (unemployment insurance) and 1973 (payment of benefits).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed permanent and temporary residents of Israel, including certain military personnel.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 0.01% of earnings up to and 0.21% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are equal to the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,300 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

The old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels a month.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 0.03% of earnings up to and 12% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are equal to the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,300 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

The old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels a month.

Government: 0.06% of insured persons' earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are equal to the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,300 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

The old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels a month.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefits: Must be involuntarily unemployed, registered at the labor exchange, and ready and able to perform any suitable work.

Must have paid contributions for at least 12 work months in the 18 months before unemployment.

Unemployment Benefits

A daily benefit of 20% to 80% of the insured's daily wage in the six months before unemployment is paid.

The maximum daily benefit is 363.56 new shekels for the first five months and 242.37 new shekels from the sixth month onward. The benefit is paid after a five-day waiting period (the waiting period is applied each time the insured receives unemployment benefits for four consecutive months).

The benefit is paid for up to 50 to 175 days, depending on age and number of dependents.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Affairs (<http://www.molsa.gov.il>) provides general supervision.

National Insurance Institute (<http://www.btl.gov.il>) administers the program, collects contributions, and pays benefits through its branch offices.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1959.

Current laws: 1975 (children's insurance), 1984 (income test), and 1993 (universal).

Type of program: Universal system.

Coverage

Residents of Israel with one or more children.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: 1.32% of earnings up to and 2.4% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage.

The national average wage is 9,089 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 2,272 new shekels.

Employer: 1.32% of earnings up to and 2.08% of earnings above 60% of the national average wage.

The national average wage is 8,619 new shekels a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,100 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

The old-age basic amount is 8,370 new shekels a month.

Government: 0.8% of insured persons' earnings and 208% of the total amount from contributions; funds the study grant and payments to new immigrant children.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 4,300 new shekels.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are five times the old-age basic amount as of January 1 each year.

The old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels a month.

Qualifying Conditions

Family allowances: The child must be younger than age 18, unmarried, and residing in Israel.

Family allowance increment: Paid to families with at least three children and receiving certain other National Insurance benefits.

Study grant: Paid for a child aged 6 to 14 residing in Israel. Paid to a single-parent family; a parent with four or more children and receiving certain other National Insurance benefits; an orphan or abandoned child; a child who immigrated to Israel without an insured parent; some women residing in battered women's shelters; and a person who receives his or her own income support benefit.

Family Allowance Benefits

Family allowances: For children born before June 1, 2003: 140 new shekels a month is paid for the first child and the second child, 172 new shekels for the third, 336 new shekels for the fourth, and 354 new shekels for the fifth and each subsequent child.

For children born on or after June 1, 2003: 140 new shekels a month is paid for each child.

Family allowance increment: 70% of the family allowance basic amount is paid for each of the third and fourth children.

The family allowance basic amount is 140 shekels.

Study grant: At the beginning of the school year 18% of the old-age basic amount is paid for each child aged 6 to 11; 10% for each child aged 12 to 14.

The old-age basic amount is 8,648 new shekels a month.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually in January according to the increase in the consumer price index in the previous year.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Affairs (<http://www.molsa.gov.il>) provides general supervision.

National Insurance Institute (<http://www.btl.gov.il>) administers the program, collects contributions, and pays benefits through its branch offices.

Japan

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 101.88 yen.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1941 (employees' pension insurance).

Current laws: 1954 (employees' pension insurance) and 1959 (national pension).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Note: The social insurance system consists of a flat-rate benefit under the national pension program (NP) and an earnings-related benefit under the employees' pension insurance program (EPI). Employers with more than 1,000 employees may contract out a portion of the EPI if they provide more generous benefits.

Coverage

National pension program: Residents aged 20 to 59; voluntary coverage for residents aged 60 to 64 and for Japanese citizens residing abroad (aged 20 to 64; to age 69 in special cases).

Self-employed persons who run an unincorporated business with up to four workers.

Employees' pension insurance: Employees younger than age 70 in covered firms in industry and commerce.

Exclusions: Most self-employed persons.

Special system for civil servants.

Source of Funds

Insured person

National pension program: No direct contributions to the national pension program; contributions from the employees' pension insurance or other employment-related program are transferred to the national pension program. The total amount transferred is based on the number of the insured persons under each program.

The employees' pension insurance or other employment-related programs pay contributions for low-income insured persons and dependent spouses of insured persons.

Employees' pension insurance: 8.737% (September 2014 to August 2015, gradually rising to 9.150% by September 2017) of monthly wage class earnings, according to 30 wage classes; miners and seamen contribute 8.844% (September 2014 to August 2015, gradually rising to 9.150% by September 2017) of monthly earnings.

The contributions of insured persons whose employers contract out a portion of the employees' pension insurance are reduced by 1.2% to 2.5% of monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 98,000 yen.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 620,000 yen.

The minimum and maximum earnings levels are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to the increase in the national average wage.

Self-employed person

National pension program: 15,250 yen a month (April 2014 to March 2015, gradually rising to 16,900 yen a month by September 2017).

Employees' pension insurance: Generally not applicable.

Employer

National pension program: Contributions from the employees' pension insurance or other employment-related program are transferred to the national pension program (see Insured Person).

Employees' pension insurance: 8.737% (September 2014 to August 2015, gradually rising to 9.150% by September 2017) of monthly payroll, according to 30 wage classes; contributions for miners and seamen, 8.844% (September 2014 to August 2015, gradually rising to 9.150% by September 2017) of payroll.

The contributions of employers who contract out a portion of the employees' pension insurance are reduced by 1.2% to 2.5% of monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 98,000 yen.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 620,000 yen.

The minimum and maximum earnings levels are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to the increase in the national average wage.

Government

National pension program: 50% of the cost of benefits and 100% of administrative costs are financed by the national tax system.

Employees' pension insurance: The total cost of administration is financed by the national tax system.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension

National pension program: Age 65 with at least 25 years of contributions (including any periods exempt from contribution requirements such as low-income periods). The full pension is paid with 40 years of paid contributions.

The coverage period includes years of coverage under the employees' pension insurance and other employment-related programs as an insured's dependent spouse (including common-law spouse).

Retirement is not necessary. There is no earnings test.

Early pension: Aged 60 to 64 with at least 25 years of contributions.

Deferred pension: Age 66 with at least 25 years of contributions. The pension may be deferred until age 70.

Spousal supplement: If the insured receives a supplement for a spouse under the employees' pension insurance, the spouse will receive a supplement when he or she reaches age 65 and starts to receive the old-age national pension.

Employees' pension insurance: Age 60 (gradually rising to age 65 by 2025 (men) and 2030 (women)) or age 59 (seamen and miners) with at least 25 years of coverage (including any periods exempt from contribution requirements such as low-income periods). The insured may continue working beyond the normal retirement age.

Dependent's supplement: Paid for a dependent spouse younger than age 65. The supplement ceases when the spouse reaches age 65 and receives a pension in his or her own right under the national pension program. Paid for children up to the end of the fiscal year in which they reach age 18 (up to the month they reach age 20 if disabled).

Disability pension

National pension program: Must be assessed with a Group I (total disability and requires constant attendance) or a Group II (severely restricted ability to live independently) disability. Must have been insured at the first medical exam and have paid contributions during 66.7% of the period from age 20 to two months before the month of the first medical exam (including any periods exempt from contribution requirements such as low-income periods). Alternatively, must have paid continuous contributions for one year from age 20 to two months before the month of the first medical exam (until March 2026).

Dependent's supplement: Paid for children up to the end of the fiscal year in which they reach age 18 (up to the month they reach age 20 if disabled).

Employees' pension insurance: Must be assessed with a Group I (total disability and requires constant attendance), Group II (severely restricted ability to live independently), or Group III (severely restricted ability to work) disability. Must have been insured at the first medical exam and have paid contributions during 66.7% of the period from age 20 to two months before the month of the first medical exam (including any periods exempt from contribution requirements such as low-income periods).

Dependent's supplement: Paid to persons with a Group I or II disability for a dependent spouse younger than age 65. The supplement ceases when the spouse reaches age 65 and

receives a pension in his or her own right under the national pension program.

Disability grant (employees' pension insurance): Paid for a Group I or Group II disability. Must have paid contributions during 66.7% of the period from age 20 to two months before the month of the first medical exam (including any periods exempt from contribution requirements such as low-income periods).

Survivor pension

National pension program: The deceased was an old-age pensioner; was an insured person or a resident of Japan aged 60 to 64 with paid contributions during 66.7% of the period from age 20 to two months before the month of the death (including any periods exempt from contribution requirements such as low-income periods); or, if younger than age 65, has paid continuous contributions for one year before the two-month period before the month of the death.

Eligible survivors include a widow(er) living with and caring for the deceased's children up to the end of the fiscal year that the child reaches age 18 (age 19 if disabled), and the deceased's children up to the end of the fiscal year that they reach age 18 (age 19 if disabled).

Dependent's supplement: Paid for children up to the end of the fiscal year in which they reach age 18 (up to the month they reach age 20 if disabled).

Childless widow's pension (national pension program): Paid to a childless, dependent widow aged 60 to 64 and married to the deceased for at least 10 years. The deceased was not an old-age pensioner at the time of death and had at least 25 years of contributions (including any periods exempt from contribution requirements such as low-income periods).

Death grant (national pension program): The deceased was not an old-age or disability pensioner at the time of death and had at least three years of contributions (including any periods exempt from contribution requirements such as low-income periods).

Employees' pension insurance: The deceased received or was entitled to receive an old-age or disability (Group I or II) pension; or had paid contributions during 66.7% of the period from age 20 to two months before the month of the death (including any periods exempt from contribution requirements such as low-income periods).

Eligible survivors include a widow, a widower aged 55 or older at the time of the insured's death (from age 60 if he or she does not receive a pension in his or her own right under the national program), children or grandchildren up to the end of the fiscal year in which the child reaches age 18 (age 19 if disabled), and parents or grandparents older than age 55 at the time of the insured's death (benefits are paid from age 60), if they were financially dependent on the deceased at the time of death. The pension is paid to

the first eligible survivor in the following order of priority: spouse, children, parents, grandchildren, and grandparents.

Widow's supplement (employee's pension insurance): An additional benefit may be paid to a childless widow aged 40 to 64 if she was aged 40 or older at the time of the insured's death.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension

National pension program: The full pension is 772,800 yen a year. A reduced pension is paid according to the number of contributions paid and credited. The pension is paid every two months.

Early pension: For those born on or after April 2, 1941, the reduction is 0.5% multiplied by the number of months between application and one month before age 65. For older cohorts, the pension is reduced by 42% to 11%, depending on the age at which the pension is awarded.

Deferred pension: For those born on or after April 2, 1941, the increase is 0.7% multiplied by the number of months between application and one month before age 65. For older cohorts, the pension paid at age 65 is increased by 12% to 88%, depending on the age at which the pension is awarded.

Dependent's supplement: Paid directly to a qualifying spouse aged 65 or older and ranges from 14,900 yen to 222,400 yen a year, depending on the spouse's age.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are automatically adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living and wages.

Employees' pension insurance: The pension is based on the insured's average monthly wage over the full career multiplied by a coefficient determined by the insured's date of birth multiplied by the number of months of coverage. The pension is paid every two months. The pension is reduced if the pension and salary combined exceed a certain limit. The reduction is greater for those aged 60 to 64 than for those aged 65 to 69.

Pensioners aged 60 to 64 receive an additional 1,676 yen a month for each month of total coverage.

Working pensioner (aged 60 to 64): The full pension is paid for continued employment from age 60 to 64 if the combined total of monthly earnings and pension is no greater than 280,000 yen; if the combined monthly total is 280,000 yen to 460,000 yen, the pension is reduced by 50% of the amount exceeding 280,000 yen; if monthly earnings exceed 460,000 yen a month, the pension is further reduced.

Working pensioner (aged 65 to 69): If the combined monthly earnings and pension exceed 460,000 yen, the pension is reduced by 50% of the amount exceeding 280,000 yen.

Dependent's supplement: 222,400 yen a year is paid for a spouse; 222,400 yen a year for each of the first two children and 74,100 yen a year for each subsequent child.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are automatically adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living and wages.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension

National pension program: 966,000 yen a year is paid for a Group I disability; 772,800 yen a year for a Group II disability.

Dependent's supplement: 222,400 yen a year is paid for each of the first two children and 74,100 yen a year for each subsequent child.

Benefits are paid every two months.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are automatically adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living and wages.

Employees' pension insurance: 125% of the old-age employees' pension plus additional benefits for dependents the insured received or was entitled to receive is paid for a Group I disability; 100% (plus additional benefits for dependents) for a Group II disability; or 100% for a Group III disability. For persons with less than 300 months of coverage, the pension is calculated based on a contribution period of 300 months.

The minimum benefit is 579,700 yen a year.

Dependent's supplement: 222,400 yen a year is paid for a spouse.

Benefits are paid every two months.

Disability grant: A lump sum of 200% of the old-age employees' pension the insured received or was entitled to receive is paid. The minimum lump sum is 1,153,800 yen.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are automatically adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living and wages.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension

National pension program: 772,800 yen a year is paid to a widow(er).

Dependent's supplement: 222,400 yen a year is paid for each of the first two children and 74,100 yen a year for each subsequent child.

Full orphan's pension: The benefit is the same as for a widow(er) plus dependent supplements and is split equally among all eligible full orphans.

Childless widow's pension: 75% of the old-age pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

Benefits are paid every two months.

Death grant: A lump sum of 120,000 yen to 320,000 yen is paid according to the number of paid contributions from three to 35 years.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are automatically adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living and wages.

Employees' pension insurance: 75% of the old-age pension is paid to the first eligible survivor.

Widow's supplement: 579,700 yen a year is paid.

Benefits are paid every two months.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are automatically adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living.

Administrative Organization

Pension Bureau of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp>) supervises both the national and employees' pension programs.

Japan Pension Service (<http://www.nenkin.go.jp>), managed by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, administers both programs nationally.

Japan Pension Service collects contributions, provides consultation services, and pays benefits for both programs through their branch offices.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1922 (employees' health insurance), implemented in 1927; 1938 (national health insurance); and 1982 (medical system for the elderly), implemented in 1983.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

National health insurance: All persons up to age 75 residing in Japan and not covered under the employees' health insurance program.

Special national health insurance societies provide coverage for certain occupations.

Exclusions: Disabled persons aged 65 to 74 are covered under the health and medical care program for older people.

Employees' health insurance

Society-managed health insurance: Members of an occupational health insurance society.

Association-managed health insurance: Employees of firms in industry and commerce with five or more employees who are not members of an occupational health insurance society.

Voluntary coverage for employees in private-sector workplaces with fewer than five workers and for agricultural, forestry, or fishery workers.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Special systems for seamen, private-school employees, and local and national government employees.

Health and medical care program for older people:

Persons aged 75 or older.

Source of Funds

Insured person

National health insurance: Varies according to the insurer. (The average annual contribution in 2012 was 84,265 yen for each insured person, or 143,362 yen for each household.)

The maximum contribution is 670,000 yen a year for each household.

Contributions may be reduced for low-income persons.

The contributions (insured person, self-employed person, and employer) to the national health insurance program also finance about 40% of the cost (excluding the insured's copayment) of medical care provided under the health and medical care program for older people.

Employees' health insurance: 5% of monthly earnings, according to 47 wage classes (association-managed program). The annual average contribution in 2014 is 3.98% of monthly earnings, according to 47 wage classes (society-managed program).

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 58,000 yen.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,210,000 yen.

The minimum and maximum earnings levels are adjusted according to any increase in the national average wage.

Self-employed person

National health insurance: Varies according to the insurer. (The average annual contribution in 2012 was 84,265 yen for each insured person, or 143,362 yen for each household.)

The maximum contribution is 670,000 yen a year for each household.

Contributions may be reduced for low-income persons.

The contributions (insured person, self-employed person, and employer) to the national health insurance program also finance about 40% of the cost (excluding the insured's copayment) of medical care provided under the health and medical care program for older people.

Employees' health insurance: Not applicable.

Employer

National health insurance: None.

Employees' health insurance: 5% of monthly payroll, according to 47 wage classes (association-managed program). The annual average contribution in 2014 is 4.76% of monthly payroll, according to 47 wage classes (society-managed program).

The minimum monthly basic earnings used to calculate contributions are 58,000 yen.

The maximum monthly basic earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,210,000 yen.

The minimum and maximum earnings levels are adjusted according to any increase in the national average wage.

The contributions (insured person, self-employed person, and employer) to the national health insurance program also finance about 40% of the cost (excluding the insured's copayment) of medical care provided under the health and medical care program for older people.

Government

National health insurance: 50% (41% from the national government and 9% from the prefecture) of the cost of medical care.

Employees' health insurance: 16.4% of benefit costs, 16.4% of the cost of health care for older people, the total cost of administration for the association-managed program, and part of the cost of administration for the society-managed program.

Also, about 50% of the cost (excluding the insured's copayment) of medical care provided under the health and medical care program for older people.

Qualifying Conditions

National health insurance and health and medical care program for older people: A resident of Japan.

Employees' health insurance: Must be in covered employment. If an insured person leaves employment but was in covered employment during the previous two months, the insured may be covered on a voluntary basis for up to two years.

Eligible dependents include spouses, parents, grandparents, younger siblings, children, and grandchildren whether or not residing with the insured person; and fathers- and mothers-in-law, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, and older siblings if they reside with the insured.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

National health insurance: Each insurer provides maternity and child care allowances and funeral grants, according to the municipality.

Employees' health insurance

Sickness and injury allowance: 66.67% of the average daily basic wage is paid according to wage class. The benefit is paid after a three-day waiting period for up to 18 months.

Health insurance societies may provide more generous benefits. If the insured receives wages, benefits are suspended or partially reduced.

Maternity allowance: 66.67% of the average daily basic wage is paid, according to wage class, for 42 days before (98 days for expected multiple births) and 56 days after the expected date of childbirth. If the insured receives wages, benefits are suspended or partially reduced.

Child care allowance: A lump sum of 420,000 yen is paid to an insured person or the dependent of an insured person.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of 50,000 yen is paid to a dependent who pays for the funeral. If there is no dependent, the actual cost is paid to the person who pays for the funeral, up to 50,000 yen.

Health and medical care program for older people: Not applicable.

Workers' Medical Benefits

National health insurance and health and medical care program for older people: Clinics, hospitals, and pharmacists under contract with and paid by the insurer usually provide medical care and treatment (some insurers provide services directly through their own clinics and hospitals). Benefits include medical treatment, surgery, hospitalization, nursing care, dental care, maternity care (only for a difficult childbirth), and medicine.

There is no limit to duration.

Cost sharing: The amount depends on the person's age: 20% of the cost for preschool children; 30% of the cost for persons up to age 69; 20% or 30% of the cost (depending on income) for persons aged 70-74; and 10% or 30% of the cost (depending on income).

Hospitalized persons also pay a daily fee toward the cost of nonmedical expenses, depending on family income.

Employees' health insurance: Benefits include medical treatment, surgery, hospitalization, nursing care, dental care, maternity care (only for a difficult childbirth), and medicine.

There is no limit to duration.

Cost sharing: The amount depends on the person's age: 20% of the cost for preschool children; 30% of the cost for persons up to age 69; 20% or 30% of the cost (depending on income) for persons aged 70-74; 10% or 30% of the cost (depending on income) for persons aged 75 or older.

Hospitalized persons also pay a daily fee toward the cost of nonmedical expenses, depending on family income.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

National health insurance and health and medical care program for older people: Not applicable.

Employees' health insurance: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Health Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp>) oversees the National Health Insurance and Employee's Health Insurance programs.

Regional Bureaus of Health and Welfare and prefectures supervise the programs locally.

National health insurance: Municipalities administer the program.

Employees' health insurance: Japan Health Insurance Association (<http://www.kyoukaikenpo.or.jp>) administers the association-managed program nationally and 1,447 health insurance societies administer the society-managed program nationwide.

Health and medical care program for older people: Municipalities administer the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1911.

Current law: 1947 (workmen's accident compensation insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees.

Voluntary coverage for employees in agricultural, forestry, and fishery establishments with fewer than five workers.

Some self-employed persons and entrepreneurs (such as business owners of small- and medium-sized enterprises) are covered.

Special systems for civil servants.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: 0.25% to 8.9% of declared earnings.

Employer: 0.25% to 8.9% of payroll, according to a three-year accident rate.

Government: Provides subsidies as needed.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

60% of the basic daily benefit plus a temporary disability special supplement of 20% of the basic daily benefit is paid after a three-day waiting period until recovery (the employer pays 60% of the average daily wage for the first three days).

The basic daily benefit is calculated based on the last three months of wages before the injury occurred or disease began.

The minimum daily benefit is 3,930 yen.

The maximum daily benefit is 13,037 yen to 25,371 yen, depending on the insured's age.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are automatically adjusted quarterly for wage changes greater than 10% from the previous quarter.

From the 19th month of disability, persons with less severe disabilities (Grades 1 to 8) continue to receive the same level of benefit until recovery.

Injury and diseases pension: Paid from the 19th month of disability to persons with more severe disabilities (Grades 1 to 7). The annual benefit is 100% of the basic daily benefits multiplied by 245 to 313 days until recovery, according to the degree of disability, plus a special supplement based on the worker's annual salary bonus.

Benefits are paid every two months.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are automatically adjusted annually for changes in wages.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: The pension varies according to the assessed degree of disability.

An annual pension of 131 to 313 times the basic daily benefit before the disability began is paid to persons with more severe disabilities (Grades 1 to 7).

A lump sum of 56 to 503 times the basic daily benefit before the disability began is paid to persons with less severe disabilities (Grades 8 to 14).

The basic daily benefit is calculated based on the last three months of wages before the injury occurred or disease began.

Constant attendance allowance (Grades 1 and 2): Up to 104,290 yen a month is paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions (56,600 yen if family members provide care); up to 52,150 yen a month if the insured requires part-time care (28,300 yen if family members provide care).

Benefits are paid monthly.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are automatically adjusted annually according to changes in wages.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Benefits include medical treatment, surgery, hospitalization, nursing, dental care, medicine, appliances, and transportation.

There is no limit to duration of benefits.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: An annual pension of the basic daily benefit multiplied by 153 to 245 days is paid according to the number of survivors.

The basic daily benefit is calculated based on the deceased's wages in the last three months before the death.

Eligible survivors include a widow(er) aged 60 or older, children and grandchildren (up to the end of the fiscal year that the child reaches age 18), parents and grandparents aged 60 or older, and brothers and sisters (up to the end of the fiscal year that the child reaches age 18; or aged 60 or older) who were dependent on the deceased worker at the time of death.

Benefits are paid every two months.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are automatically adjusted annually according to changes in wages.

If there are no eligible survivors, a lump sum of the insured's average daily wage in the three months before the insured's death multiplied by 1,000 days is paid to a nondependent survivor.

Funeral grant: 60 days of the deceased's average daily wage in the three months before death or 315,000 yen plus 30 days of wages, whichever is greater, is paid.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp>) provides general supervision and administration.

Work Injury Compensation Department within the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's Bureau of Labour Standards administers the program through prefectural Labour Bureaus and local Labour Standards Inspection Offices.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1947.

Current law: 1974 (employment insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees up to age 65.

Voluntary coverage for employees in agricultural, forestry, and fishery establishments with fewer than five regular employees.

Exclusions: Workers with less than 20 scheduled working hours a week and self-employed persons.

Special systems for daily workers and seasonal workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 0.5% of monthly earnings; 0.6% for agricultural, forestry, fishery, or sake brewing industry workers.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 0.85% of payroll; 0.95% for agricultural, forestry, fishery, or sake brewing industry workers; and 1.05% for construction workers.

Government: 13.8% of the cost of unemployment benefits and special allowances, 18.3% of the cost of benefits for daily workers, and 6.9% of the cost of benefits for insured persons on child care leave and for older workers.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must have at least 12 months of coverage during the last 24 months before unemployment (in case of unemployment due to insolvency or dismissal, at least six months of insurance during the last 12 months). Must be registered with the Public Employment Security Office and be capable of, and willing to, work. The unemployed person must report to the Public Employment Security Office once every four weeks. Unemployment must not be due to voluntary leaving, serious misconduct, refusal of a suitable job offer, or nonattendance at vocational training (otherwise, the benefit may be limited to one to three months).

Special daily or monthly allowances: Must have at least three years (one year if receiving the benefit for the first time) of coverage to receive education and training benefits and must take designated educational and training courses.

Older worker benefit: Paid to workers aged 60 to 64 with more than five years of coverage whose wage was reduced by 75% from the wage paid at age 60.

Child care leave benefit: Paid to insured persons who take child care leave to care for a newborn child up to age 1; up to age 18 months under certain conditions.

Nursing care leave benefit: Paid to insured persons who take leave to provide nursing care for family members.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment benefit: 50% to 80% of the insured's average daily wage (higher percentages are awarded to lower-wage earners) in the six months before unemployment is paid; 45% to 80% if aged 60 to 64. The benefit is paid after a seven-day waiting period for 90 to 330 days, according to the length of coverage, age, and reasons for unemployment. The benefit may be extended for another 60 days for insured persons who are unemployed due to insolvency

or dismissal and are having difficulty finding a new job, taking into consideration age and regional circumstances (temporary measure until March 31, 2017).

The minimum daily benefit is 1,848 yen.

The maximum daily benefit is 7,830 yen.

Special daily or monthly allowances: Allowances are paid to cover the cost of vocational training, transportation for job search activities, moving, and lodging expenses while seeking employment in the wider area.

Older worker benefit: Up to 15% of the wage after age 60 is paid, depending on the percentage of wage reduction.

Child care leave benefit: 67% of the insured's average daily wage in the six months before the leave period multiplied by 30 is paid for the first six months; thereafter, 50%.

Nursing care leave benefit: 40% of the insured's wage before the leave period is paid.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp>) provides general supervision and management.

Employment Security Bureau in the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare administers the national program through the Employment Insurance Divisions of prefectural Labour Bureaus and Public Employment Security Offices.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1971 (child allowance), implemented in 1972, and 2010 (payment of child allowance).

Type of program: Employer-liability and social assistance system.

Coverage

Persons raising or fostering one or more children younger than the age of graduation from junior high school.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: 47% of the cost (about 0.15% of wages) for children up to age 3.

Government: For employees' children up to age 3: the National Treasury pays 36% of the cost; the prefecture, 9%; and municipalities, 9%. For employees' children aged 3 to 15 and the children of self-employed and unemployed persons: the National Treasury pays 67%; the prefecture, 17%; and municipalities, 17%.

Qualifying Conditions

Must meet an income test of 9.6 million yen a year for parents with two children (June 2012).

Family Allowance Benefits

15,000 yen a month is paid for each child younger than age 3; 10,000 yen a month for each of the first two children aged 3 up to graduation from elementary school (15,000 yen a month for each subsequent child); and 10,000 yen a month for each child in junior high school.

For persons who do not meet an income test, 5,000 yen a month is paid for each child up to graduation from junior high school.

The sum of allowances for the previous four months is normally paid every four months (February, June and October).

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp>) supervises the program through its Equal Employment, Children, and Families Bureau.

Japan Pension Service Branch Offices collect contributions.

Municipalities pay allowances.

Jordan

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 0.71 dinars.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1978.

Current laws: 2010 (social security), implemented in 2011, and 2014 (social security).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees working in private firms with at least one worker; employers; most government and public-sector workers; and Jordanian citizens working at diplomatic missions or for international organizations.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons and all Jordanian citizens residing in Jordan or abroad who cease to be compulsorily covered and non-working citizens (including housewives and students), subject to a minimum and maximum wage.

Exclusions: Civil servants hired before 1995 and military staff hired before 2003; foreign employees in international organizations or foreign political or military missions; and casual labor. (A law on coverage for household workers has not yet been implemented.)

Special systems for public-sector employees covered under civil or military pension laws.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 5.5% (rising by 0.25% in January each year until reaching 6.5%) of gross monthly earnings; insured workers can also contribute for previous uncovered work periods.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions covered wage are 3,000 dinars.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are adjusted according to changes in the consumer price index and the legally defined average covered wage for the previous year.

The voluntarily insured pay 14.5% (rising by 0.75% in January each year until reaching 17.5%) of monthly earnings between the national monthly minimum wage and 3,000 dinars.

The national monthly minimum wage is 190 dinars.

The average monthly covered wage for private-sector workers is 460 dinars.

Self-employed person: 14.5% (rising by 0.75% in January each year until reaching 17.5%) of monthly earnings between the national minimum wage and 3,000 dinars.

The national monthly minimum wage is 190 dinars.

The average monthly covered wage for private-sector workers is 460 dinars.

Employer: 9% (rising by 0.5% in January each year until reaching 11%) of monthly payroll. Employers of workers in hazardous professions pay an additional 1%.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions covered wage are 3,000 dinars.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are adjusted according to changes in the consumer price index and the legally defined average covered wage for the previous year.

The average monthly covered wage for private-sector workers is 460 dinars.

Government: Any deficit.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with at least 180 months of coverage, including 84 months of paid contributions.

An insured person with a minimum number of months of coverage at the normal retirement age may continue to contribute up to age 65 (men) or age 60 (women) to either qualify for, or increase the value of, the old-age pension.

Dependent's supplement: Eligible dependents include a dependent wife; a dependent, disabled husband; a son up to age 23 or disabled; an unmarried, unemployed, dependent daughter; and dependent parents, brothers, and sisters.

Early pension: Age 50 with at least 252 months (men) or 228 months (women) of contributions or age 45 with at least 300 months of contributions (age 45 with at least 216 months (men) or 180 months (women) of contributions for persons working in hazardous professions). Early pensions are also paid to certain groups before age 50, depending on the insured's age on March 1, 2014, gender, and number of contributions.

Benefits are payable abroad.

Disability pension: The insured must be assessed with a total or partial incapacity for work and have at least 60 months of contributions, including 24 consecutive months.

Constant-attendance allowance: Paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

The Central Medical Committee and Appeal Medical Committee assess the degree of disability.

Benefits are payable abroad.

Survivor pension: The deceased had at least 24 months of contributions, including six consecutive months. If there is more than one eligible survivor, the pension is split according to a schedule in law.

Eligible survivors include a widow; a disabled widower with no income; the insured's male children up to age 23; an unemployed, dependent daughter who is unmarried, widowed, or divorced; dependent brothers younger than age 18; dependent sisters; parents; and an unborn child.

The pension for a widow, daughter, or sister ceases on marriage but is resumed if she is subsequently widowed or divorced.

Benefits are payable abroad.

Funeral grant: Paid when an insured person dies.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: The pension is 2.5% of the covered monthly wage up to 1,500 dinars multiplied by the insured's total number of monthly contributions divided by 12, plus 2% of the amount above 1,500 dinars multiplied by the insured's total number of monthly contributions divided by 12.

The covered monthly wage is the insured's average covered monthly wage in the last 36 months.

Dependent's supplement: The pension is increased by 12% for the first dependent (at least 10 dinars and up to 100 dinars) and 6% each for the second and third (at least 10 dinars and up to 25 dinars for each person), up to 24% of the pension.

Early pension: The pension is reduced proportionally according to a schedule in law and is based on the last 60 months of contributions and the insured person's age at application.

If an insured person is not entitled to an old-age pension at retirement age, a lump sum of 10% of the insured's average annual earnings is paid for each year of contributions for less than 10 years of contributions; 12% of the insured's average annual earnings for 10 to 18 years; or 15% of the insured's average annual earnings for more than 18 years of contributions.

Lump-sum benefits can also be paid in certain other cases as determined by the Board of Directors of the Social Security Corporation.

All newly awarded pension benefits are increased by 40 dinars except for the early pension, which is increased by 20 dinars and again by 20 additional dinars at the normal retirement age.

Benefit adjustment: Pensions are adjusted in May every year according to changes in the consumer price index or the annual growth in the legally defined average covered wage, whichever is lower, but may not increase more than 20 dinars.

Early pensions are not adjusted until the pensioner reaches the normal retirement age.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: 50% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 36 months is paid for the first 1,500 dinars of earnings plus 30% of the amount above 1,500 dinars.

The pension is increased by 0.5% for each full year of contributions if the insured has 60 months to 119 months of contributions; by 1% with at least 120 months of contributions.

Constant-attendance allowance: 25% of the pension is paid.

All newly awarded pension benefits are increased by 40 dinars.

There is no maximum pension.

Benefit adjustment: Pensions are adjusted in May every year according to changes in the consumer price index or the annual growth in the legally defined average covered wage, whichever is lower, but may not increase more than 20 dinars.

Early pensions are not adjusted until the pensioner reaches the normal retirement age.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 50% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last year of contributions is paid.

The pension is increased by 0.5% for each full year of contributions if the deceased had 60 to 119 months of contributions; by 1% with at least 120 months of contributions.

All newly awarded pension benefits are increased by 40 dinars.

Benefit adjustment: Pensions are adjusted in May every year according to changes in the consumer price index or the annual growth in the legally defined average covered wage, whichever is lower, but may not increase more than 20 dinars.

Early pensions are not adjusted until the pensioner reaches the normal retirement age.

Funeral grant: 500 dinars is paid.

Administrative Organization

Social Security Corporation (<http://www.ssc.gov.jo>) administers the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1978.

Current law: 2010 (social security), implemented in 2011.

Type of program: Social insurance system (cash maternity benefits only).

Coverage

Employees working in private firms with at least one worker.

Exclusions: Persons voluntarily insured under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors, including self-employed persons, and certain categories of government and public-sector employees as determined by the Board of Directors of the Social Security Corporation.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 0.75% of monthly payroll.

Government: Any deficit.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash maternity benefits: Must have at least six months of coverage before childbirth.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Cash maternity benefits: 100% of the insured's last monthly earnings is paid for up to 10 weeks.

Administrative Organization

Social Security Corporation (<http://www.ssc.gov.jo>) administers the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1978.

Current law: 2014 (social security).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees working in private firms with at least one worker; employers; most government and public-sector employees; Jordanian citizens working at diplomatic missions or for international organizations; and apprentices.

Exclusions: Civil servants hired before 1995 and military staff hired before 2003; foreign employees in international organizations or foreign political or military missions; self-employed persons; and casual labor. (A law on coverage for household workers has not yet been implemented.)

Special systems for public-sector employees covered under civil or military pension law.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: At least 2% of monthly payroll (may be increased up to 4% depending on the employer's sector risk and implementation of occupational health and safety standards); none for wages paid to apprentices.

Government: Any deficit.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

75% of the insured's daily earnings is paid after a three-day waiting period until the insured resumes work, is assessed with a permanent disability, or dies. (The employer pays the insured's earnings for the first three days.)

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: For an assessed loss of working capacity of at least 75%, 75% of the monthly earnings on the day of the injury is paid.

Constant-attendance allowance: 25% of the pension is paid, up to the national monthly minimum wage.

The national monthly minimum wage is 190 dinars.

Partial disability: For an assessed loss of working capacity of 30% to 74%, 75% of the insured's monthly earnings on the day of the injury multiplied by the assessed degree of disability is paid.

The Central Medical Committee and Appeal Committee assess the degree of disability.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical treatment, hospitalization, transportation, and rehabilitation services (including artificial limbs) are provided.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 75% of the deceased's covered monthly earnings on the day of the injury is paid. If there is more than one eligible survivor, the pension is split according to a schedule in law.

Eligible survivors include a widow; a disabled widower with no income; the insured's male children up to age 23 if a student or until the completion of the first university degree, whichever is earlier; an unemployed, dependent daughter who is unmarried, widowed, or divorced; dependent brothers younger than age 18; dependent sisters; parents; and an unborn child.

The pension for a widow, daughter, or sister ceases on marriage but is resumed if she is subsequently widowed or divorced.

All newly awarded pension benefits are increased by 40 dinars.

Funeral grant: 500 dinars is paid.

Administrative Organization

Social Security Corporation (<http://www.ssc.gov.jo>) administers the program.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1978.

Current law: 2014 (social security).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees working in private firms with at least one worker.

Exclusions: Persons voluntarily insured under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors, including self-employed persons, and certain categories of government and public-sector employees as decided by the Board of Directors of the Social Security Corporation.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 1% of monthly earnings.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 0.5% of monthly payroll.

Government: Any deficit.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment cash benefits: Must have at least 36 months of old-age insurance coverage before the date of entitlement to unemployment benefits.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment cash benefits: 75% of the insured's last covered wage is paid for the first month; 65% for the second month; 55% for the third month; and 45% for the fourth to sixth months. Paid for up to three months with contributions of less than 180 months; up to six months with contributions of 180 months or more.

Administrative Organization

Social Security Corporation (<http://www.ssc.gov.jo>) administers the program.

Kazakhstan

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 184.10 tenge.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1991.

Current laws: 1997 (social security benefits); 2003 (social insurance), implemented in 2005; 2007 (labor code), and 2013 (pensions).

Type of program: Mandatory individual account, social insurance, and social assistance system.

Coverage

Mandatory individual account (old age): Employed and self-employed residents of Kazakhstan.

Solidarity pension (old age): Employed Kazakh citizens with at least six months of contributions before January 1, 1998.

State basic pension (old age): Kazakh citizens.

Social insurance (disability and survivors): Employed and self-employed persons, including foreign citizens and persons without citizenship who work and reside permanently in Kazakhstan.

Exclusions: Employed pensioners.

State social benefit (social assistance): Residents of Kazakhstan.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Mandatory individual account (old age): 10% of monthly earnings.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 75 times the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 19,966 tenge.

Solidarity pension (old age): None.

State basic pension (old age): None.

Social insurance (disability and survivors): None.

State social benefit (social assistance): None.

Self-employed person

Mandatory individual account (old age): 10% of monthly income.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 75 times the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 19,966 tenge.

Solidarity pension (old age): None.

State basic pension (old age): None.

Social insurance (disability and survivors): 5% of monthly income.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 10 times the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 19,966 tenge.

The self-employed person's contribution also finances unemployment benefits.

State social benefit (social assistance): None.

Employer

Mandatory individual account (old age): None; 5% of monthly payroll for workers employed in hazardous occupations.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 75 times the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 19,966 tenge.

Solidarity pension (old age): None.

State basic pension (old age): None.

Social insurance (disability and survivors): 5% of monthly payroll.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 10 times the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 19,966 tenge.

The employer's social insurance contributions also finance disability, survivor, unemployment, maternity, and child care benefits.

State social benefit (social assistance): None.

Government

Mandatory individual account (old age): None.

Solidarity pension (old age): Subsidies as needed.

State basic pension (old age): The total cost.

Social insurance (disability and survivors): None; contributes as an employer.

The government's social insurance contributions (made as an employer) also finance disability, survivor, unemployment, maternity, and child care benefits.

State social benefit (social assistance): The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Mandatory individual account (old age): Age 63 (men) or age 58 (women, gradually rising to age 63 by January 1, 2017). Age 55 (men and women) if the account balance is sufficient to finance a benefit at least equal to the minimum monthly pension.

The minimum monthly pension is 21,736 tenge.

Solidarity pension (old age): Age 63 with at least 25 years of contributions (men) or age 58 with at least 20 years of contributions (women); age 50 with at least 25 years of contributions (men) or age 45 with at least 20 years of contributions (women) and lived in certain ecologically damaged zones for at least five years from 1949 to 1963; or age 53 for mothers who raised at least five children until age 8.

State basic pension (old age): Paid at the retirement age regardless of the insurance period.

Social insurance (disability): Assessed with a Group I (incapacity for any work), Group II (incapacity for usual work), or Group III (capacity for work) disability.

State social benefit (disability): Assessed with a Group I (incapacity for any work), Group II (incapacity for usual work), or Group III (capacity for work) disability.

Mandatory individual account (survivors): Paid to survivors named by the deceased.

Social insurance (survivors): Paid to survivors when the insured family breadwinner dies.

Eligible survivors include dependents unable to work, children younger than age 18 (age 23 if a full-time student; no limit if disabled before age 18); a widow (er) of retirement age, disabled, or caring for children younger than age 3; and any relative caring for children younger than age 3.

State social benefit (survivors): Paid to survivors when the family breadwinner dies.

Eligible survivors include dependents unable to work, children younger than age 18 (age 23 if a full-time student; no limit if disabled before age 18); a widow(er) of retirement age, disabled, or caring for children younger than age 8; and any relative caring for children younger than age 8.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension

Mandatory individual account: A benefit based on the insured's account balance at retirement may be paid monthly, quarterly, or annually.

A lump sum is paid if the value of the insured's account balance is less than 30 times the minimum monthly pension.

The minimum monthly pension is 21,736 tenge.

Solidarity pension: 60% of the insured's earnings in the best three consecutive years after 1995 plus 1% of earnings for each year exceeding 25 years (men) or 20 years (women) of work is paid.

The maximum monthly old-age solidarity pension is 75% of the insured's earnings in the best three consecutive years after 1995.

Partial pension: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the number of years below the required number of years of coverage.

The monthly minimum pension is 21,736 tenge.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the consumer price index.

State basic pension: 52% of the monthly minimum wage is paid.

The monthly minimum wage is 19,966 tenge.

The minimum monthly pension is 21,736 tenge.

Benefit adjustment: The benefit is set annually in the national budget.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension

State social benefit: A flat-rate monthly benefit is paid according to the assessed degree of disability and the prescribed category of disability.

Social insurance: A monthly benefit is paid based on the difference between average monthly insured earnings in the last 24 months and 80% of the monthly minimum wage, multiplied by the income replacement rate, the loss of working capacity rate, and the covered period rate.

The monthly minimum wage is 19,966 tenge.

The income replacement rate is 0.6.

The loss of working capacity rate is 0.7 for a loss of working capacity of 80% to 100% (Group I disability); 0.5 for a loss of at least 60% but less than 80% (Group II disability); and 0.3 for a loss of at least 30% but less than 60% (Group III disability).

The covered period rate is 0.1 with less than six months of coverage; 0.7 with at least six but less than 12 months; 0.75 with at least 12 but less than 24 months; 0.85 with at least

24 but less than 36 months; 0.9 with at least 36 but less than 48 months; 0.95 with at least 48 but less than 60 months; and 1.0 with at least 60 months.

The disability pension ceases at the retirement age and is replaced by the old-age pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the consumer price index.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension

Mandatory individual account: A benefit based on the deceased's account balance is distributed among named survivors in proportions determined by the deceased.

State social benefit: A flat-rate monthly benefit is paid according to family size and whether any family members have disabilities.

Social insurance: A monthly benefit is paid based on the difference between the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 24 months and 80% of the monthly minimum wage, multiplied by the income replacement rate, the number of survivors rate, and the covered period rate.

The monthly minimum wage is 19,966 tenge.

The income replacement rate is 0.6.

The number of survivors rate is 0.4 for one dependent survivor; 0.5 for two; 0.6 for three; and 0.8 for four or more.

The covered period rate is 0.1 with less than six months of coverage; 0.7 with six to 12 months; 0.75 with 12 to 23 months; 0.85 with 24 to 36 months; 0.9 with 36 to 48 months; 0.95 with 48 to 60 months; and 1.0 with 60 or more months.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the consumer price index.

Administrative Organization

Mandatory individual account: Kazakhstan Agency for Financial Market and Financial Organizations supervises pension funds and insurance companies.

Old-age solidarity pension: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population provides general coordination and supervision. Regional departments administer the program.

Social insurance: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population provides general coordination and supervision.

State Fund of Social Insurance (<http://www.gfss.kz>) manages the program finances.

State social benefit: Regional departments of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population administer the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1999 (employer-financed benefits); 2003 (social insurance), implemented in 2005; 2007 (labor code).

Type of program: Employer-liability (sickness benefits), social insurance (maternity benefits), and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash benefits: Employed Kazakh citizens.

Medical benefits: Permanent residents of Kazakhstan.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash benefits: The total cost of sickness benefits; see source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors for maternity and child care benefits.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash benefits: None.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness, maternity, and child care benefits, and medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (employer liability): The daily benefit is calculated based on the insured's average daily earnings.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the consumer price index.

Maternity benefit (social insurance): A benefit based on the mother's average monthly earnings in the last 12 months is paid for 126 days, including 70 days before and 56 days after childbirth; may be extended in certain circumstances.

Child care benefit (social insurance): A benefit based on one of the parents' average monthly earnings in the last

24 months is paid from the end of the paid maternity leave period until the child reaches age 1.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the consumer price index.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include general and specialist care, hospitalization, laboratory services, dental care, maternity care, and transportation.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Cash sickness benefits: Employers pay benefits directly to employees.

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population provides general coordination and supervision.

Cash maternity and child care benefits: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population provides general coordination and supervision.

State Fund of Social Insurance (<http://www.gfss.kz>) manages the program finances.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health (<http://www.dari.kz>) and health departments of local governments provide general supervision and coordination.

Clinics, hospitals, and other facilities administered by the Ministry of Health and local health departments provide medical services.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1955 (temporary benefits).

Current laws: 1993 (work injury) and 2005 (employer liability).

Type of program: Employer-liability, normally through a private carrier, and social assistance system.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: The cost of certain benefits.

Employer: Pays the total cost of annual insurance premiums that range from 0.04% to 9.9% of payroll or provides benefits directly to the insured (temporary disability

benefit, the lump-sum grant, medical benefits, and the funeral benefit).

Government: The total cost of permanent disability and survivor benefits.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of earnings is paid from the first day of incapacity until recovery or award of a permanent disability pension.

Permanent Disability Benefits

State social benefit (permanent disability): A flat-rate monthly benefit is paid according to the assessed degree and prescribed category of disability.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the consumer price index.

Lump-sum grant: According to collective agreements, at least five times annual earnings is paid for a Group I (incapacity for any work) or Group II (incapacity for usual work) disability; two times annual earnings for a Group III (capacity for work) disability; or 100% of annual earnings for the permanent loss of working capacity if no disability group is determined.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the consumer price index.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Benefits include general and specialist care, hospitalization, laboratory services, transportation, appliances, and rehabilitation.

Survivor Benefits

State social benefit (survivors): A flat-rate monthly allowance is paid according to family size and whether any family members have a disability.

Eligible survivors include dependents unable to work, children younger than age 18 (age 23 if a full-time student; no limit if disabled before age 18); a widow(er) of retirement age, disabled, or caring for a child(ren) younger than age 8; and any relative caring for a child(ren) younger than age 8.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the consumer price index.

Funeral benefit: The cost of the funeral if the death was the result of a work injury or an occupational disease.

Administrative Organization

Temporary disability benefits: Employers pay benefits directly to employees.

Permanent disability and survivor benefits: Regional departments of Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population administer the program.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health Care and Social Development (<https://www.mzsr.gov.kz/en>) and health departments of local governments provide general supervision and coordination.

Clinics, hospitals, and other facilities administered by the Ministry of Health and local health departments provide medical services.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2003 (compulsory social insurance), implemented in 2005.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed and self-employed permanent residents of Kazakhstan.

Exclusions: Employed pensioners.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Employer: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must have at least six months of coverage.

Unemployment Benefits

A monthly benefit is paid based on average monthly insured earnings in the last 24 months multiplied by the income replacement rate and the covered period rate.

The income replacement rate is 0.3.

The covered period rate is 0.7 with six to 11 months of coverage; 0.75 with 12 to 23 months; 0.85 with 24 to 35 months; 0.9 with 36 to 47 months; 0.95 with 48 to 59 months; and 1.0 with 60 or more months.

The duration of the benefit depends on the insured's coverage period.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population provides general coordination and supervision.

State Social Insurance Fund (<http://www.gfss.kz>) manages the program finances.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2001 (social assistance), implemented in 2002.

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

Needy residents of Kazakhstan; persons with disabilities; full-time students and persons in training; persons aged 80 or older; and children younger than age 7.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Family allowances: Must satisfy needs and income tests.

Family Allowance Benefits

Family allowance: Cash benefits are based on individual or family income, subject to needs and income tests. (Income from state social benefits is not included.)

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the consumer price index.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population provides general coordination and supervision and administers the program through regional departments.

Kiribati

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 =
1.12 Australian dollars (A\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1976 (provident fund).

Type of program: Universal and provident fund system.

Coverage

Universal old-age pension: Citizens of Kiribati.

Provident fund: Employed persons.

Voluntary coverage is available.

Exclusions: Expatriates working in Kiribati under an overseas contract, household workers, prisoners, and patients in mental hospitals.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Universal old-age pension: None.

Provident fund: 7.5% of gross wages.

Additional voluntary contributions are possible.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are A\$10 a month.

Self-employed person

Universal old-age pension: None.

Provident fund: At least A\$5 a month.

Employer

Universal old-age pension: None.

Provident fund: 7.5% of payroll.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are A\$10 a month.

Government

Universal old-age pension: The total cost.

Provident fund: None; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Universal old-age pension: Age 67.

Old-age benefit (provident fund): Age 50; at any age if emigrating permanently or unemployed for at least six months.

Early withdrawal: Age 45 if retired permanently from employment or if evidence of the intention to do so is provided.

Partial withdrawal: Age 45 and employed.

Loan scheme: Fund members must present a viable business plan to the Ministry of Commerce.

Disability benefit (provident fund): Must be assessed with a physical or mental incapacity for work by two independent medical practitioners.

Survivor benefit (provident fund): Paid to a named survivor or to the person(s) indicated by a court if there are no named survivors.

Funeral grant (provident fund): Paid when a fund member dies.

Old-Age Benefits

Universal old-age pension: A\$50 a month is paid.

Old-age benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Early withdrawal: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Partial withdrawal: Multiple partial withdrawals of up to 50% of the balance of the fund member's account are permitted. If the fund member makes a partial withdrawal at age 45 while employed, the remaining amount cannot be withdrawn until age 50.

The interest rate is 7% a year.

Interest rate adjustment: The National Provident Fund Board reviews the interest rate annually.

Loan scheme: Up to 50% of 70% of the member's account balance may be pledged against a loan from approved lending institutions. In the event of loan default, the outstanding sum is paid from the account if under court order.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accumulated accrued interest is paid.

The interest rate is 7% a year.

Interest rate adjustment: The National Provident Fund Board reviews the interest rate annually.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accumulated interest is paid.

The interest rate is 7% a year.

Interest rate adjustment: The National Provident Fund Board reviews the interest rate annually.

Funeral grant (provident fund): A lump sum of 50% of the balance in the deceased member's fund at the time of death or A\$1,500, whichever is lower, is paid to eligible survivors before the final distribution of the survivor benefit.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Social Development administers the universal old-age pension.

National Provident Fund Board, which consists of two representatives each from the government and employer and employee organizations, administers the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1977 (maternity).

Type of program: Employer-liability (cash maternity benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits: Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Medical benefits: Citizens of Kiribati.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash maternity benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash maternity benefits: The total cost.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits: (employer liability): Must be currently employed.

Medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: No statutory benefits are provided.

Maternity benefit (employer liability): 25% of the employee's monthly earnings is paid for 12 weeks, including up to six weeks before and at least six weeks after childbirth for up to two children.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Public hospitals and health facilities provide free public health care, including treatment abroad in certain circumstances. Benefits include preventive and primary care; hospitalization; medicine; rehabilitation; mental health, laboratory and medical imaging services; and dental care.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for workers.

Administrative Organization

Cash maternity benefits: Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development provides general supervision.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health and Medical Services (<http://www.health.gov.ki>) provides general supervision.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1949 (workmen's compensation).

Type of program: Employer-liability system through a private carrier.

Coverage

Employed persons earning A\$10,000 or less a year, including seamen employed on Kiribati ships.

Exclusions: Casual employees and self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period. Accidents that occur while commuting to and from work are covered. For occupational diseases, the incapacity or death must have occurred during employment or within 12 months after employment ended.

Temporary Disability Benefits

The benefit is 100% of monthly earnings up to A\$40; 75% of monthly earnings greater than A\$40 up to A\$60; and 66.6% of monthly earnings greater than A\$60.

The benefit is paid after a three-day waiting period.

The maximum benefit is A\$160 a month.

The total maximum temporary benefit is equal to the permanent disability lump sum the insured would be entitled to receive.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability grant: A lump sum of 48 months of earnings is paid.

The minimum grant is A\$500.

The maximum grant is A\$25,000.

Constant-attendance supplement: 25% of the permanent disability grant is paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Partial disability: A percentage of the permanent disability grant is paid according to the assessed degree of disability and a schedule in law.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical and surgical care is provided.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor grant: A lump sum of 48 months of the deceased's earnings is paid.

The minimum grant is A\$400.

The maximum grant is A\$25,000.

Funeral grant: Burial expenses of up to A\$30 are paid.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Development administers claims and calculates the benefits due.

Employers insure work injury liability with the Kiribati Insurance Corporation.

Kuwait

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 0.28 dinars.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1976 (civilians), implemented in 1977; 1980 (military), implemented in 1981; and 1992 (supplementary), implemented in 1995.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Basic system: Public-, private-, and oil-sector employees, self-employed persons, and military personnel.

Supplementary system: Employees with monthly earnings greater than 1,500 dinars.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Basic system: 5% of monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 230 dinars.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,500 dinars.

Supplementary system: 5% of earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,501 dinars.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,750 dinars.

An additional 2.5% of monthly earnings up to 2,750 dinars finances benefit adjustments under both systems.

Self-employed person

Basic system: 5% to 15% of declared monthly income, chosen by the self-employed person from 27 income bands. An additional 3.5% of declared monthly income up to 2,750 dinars finances benefit adjustments.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 200 dinars.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,500 dinars.

Supplementary system: Not applicable.

Employer

Basic system: 10% of payroll.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 230 dinars.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,500 dinars.

Supplementary system: 10% of payroll.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,501 dinars.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,750 dinars.

An additional 1% of monthly earnings up to 2,750 dinars finances benefit adjustments under both systems.

Government

Basic system: 10% of covered earnings (public employees), 32.5% of payroll (military personnel), and 25% of monthly income minus the self-employed persons' contributions (self-employed persons).

Supplementary system: 10% of payroll.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,501 dinars.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,750 dinars.

An additional 2.5% of employees' monthly earnings or income (self-employed) up to 2,750 dinars finances benefit adjustments under both systems.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension

Basic system: Age 50 (gradually rising to age 55 by 2020) with at least 15 years of contributions; age 49 (men and unmarried women with no children, gradually rising to age 55 by 2020) with at least 20 years of contributions; age 44 (married women and women with children, gradually rising to age 50 by 2020) with at least 15 years of contributions; at any age with at least 20 years of contributions for those in arduous work or at least 15 years for women who care for a husband or child with disabilities; age 60 with at least 15 years of contributions or age 55 with 20 years of contributions for self-employed persons; age 50 with at least 15 years of contributions or age 45 with 20 years of contributions for military personnel, subject to other conditions.

The maximum basic old-age pension is paid with 30 years of contributions (27.5 years for military).

Deferred basic pension: The basic pension may be deferred if the insured continues to work beyond the normal retirement age.

Benefits are not payable abroad.

Supplementary system: The qualifying conditions for the supplementary system are the same as those for the basic system.

Deferred supplementary pension: The supplementary pension may be deferred if the insured continues to work beyond the normal retirement age.

Benefits are not payable abroad.

Disability pension

Basic system and supplementary system: An assessed degree of incapacity for work of more than 50%.

The general medical council assesses the degree of disability.

Benefits are not payable abroad.

Survivor pension: The insured received or was entitled to receive an old-age pension at the time of death.

Eligible survivors include widows; dependent widowers with a disability and incapable of working; children (sons up to age 26; age 28 if a full-time student); parents; brothers; sisters; and a son's children. There is no limit for unmarried female survivors or male survivors with disabilities.

Marriage grant: Paid to the deceased's daughter or the daughter of the deceased's son.

Death grant: Paid when an insured person or a pensioner dies.

Benefits are not payable abroad.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension

Basic system: The benefit is 65% (75% for military personnel) of the insured's last monthly earnings or the insured's average monthly income in the last three years for self-employed persons, plus 2% for each year of contributions exceeding 15 years, up to 95% of earnings (100% for military personnel).

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 230 dinars; 200 dinars for self-employed persons.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 1,500 dinars.

Deferred basic pension: In addition to the full basic old-age pension, a lump sum of 10% of the insured's average monthly income in the last year of employment is paid for each of the first five years exceeding 30 years; 12% for the next five years; and 20% thereafter.

Benefit adjustment: Flat-rate adjustments are made to benefits every three years.

Supplementary system: The benefit is 25% to 30% (according to age) of the insured's average monthly earnings during the total contribution period plus 5% for each year of contribution, divided by a fixed amount of 202 dinars to 120 dinars (according to age).

Part of the pension may be paid as a lump sum before age 65.

Deferred pension (supplementary system): The benefit is increased by 5% for each year of deferral.

Benefit adjustment: Flat-rate adjustments are made to benefits every three years.

The minimum monthly combined basic and supplementary pension ranges from 547 dinars (women and single men) to 960 dinars (men with five or more dependent children).

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension

Basic system: The benefit is 65% (75% for military personnel) of the insured's last monthly earnings or the average monthly insured income in the last three years for self-employed persons, plus 2% for each year of contributions exceeding 15 years, up to 95% of earnings (100% for military personnel). The insured is credited with contribution years from the date the disability began until age 60.

Benefit adjustment: Flat-rate adjustments are made to benefits every three years.

Supplementary system: The benefit is 25% to 30% (according to age) of the insured's average monthly earnings during the total contribution period plus 5% for each year of contribution, divided by a fixed amount ranging from 202 dinars to 120 dinars, according to the insured's age.

The benefit is based on 15% to 25% (according to age) of the insured's average monthly earnings during the total contribution period, plus 5% for each year of contribution.

The insured is credited with contribution years from the date the disability began until age 60.

Benefit adjustment: Flat-rate adjustments are made to benefits every three years.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: The maximum pension is 100% of the old-age pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive, according to the number and category of eligible survivors. The survivor pension for different eligible categories of survivors is set according to a schedule in law.

The pension is suspended on marriage but reinstated if subsequently divorced or widowed.

The pension is suspended or ceases if the survivor (except the widow) starts working.

If a survivor's eligibility ceases, the pension is split among all remaining eligible survivors.

The minimum monthly pension is 242 dinars for a widow or a dependent widower; 190 dinars for each parent; 122 dinars for each of the other survivors.

Marriage grant: A lump sum of six months of the eligible survivor's share of the pension is paid. The grant is paid to each survivor only once.

Death grant: The grant is twice the deceased's last monthly earnings or the old-age pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive. The minimum grant is twice the minimum wage in the oil and private sectors.

Benefit adjustment: Flat-rate adjustments are made to benefits every three years.

Administrative Organization

Public Institution for Social Security (<http://www.pifss.gov.kw>) managed by a board of directors that is chaired by the Minister of Finance, administers the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1976 (social insurance), not yet implemented.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

There is no specific program for work injury. Cash benefits for a work-related injury are provided through the basic system of the Old Age, Disability, and Survivors program.

The government pays for any medical care required as the result of a work-related injury.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2013 (unemployment insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Kuwaiti employees in the private and oil sectors.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 0.5% of monthly earnings.

Self-employed: Not applicable.

Employer: 0.5% of monthly earnings.

Government: Contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Aged 18 to 60 and ineligible for an old-age pension. Must have at least six consecutive months of contributions immediately before making the first claim; a total of 18 months of contributions including at least six consecutive months immediately before making the second claim; and total of 36 months of contributions including at least six consecutive months immediately before making any subsequent claim.

Unemployment Benefits

60% of the insured's last monthly earnings plus the old-age pension the insured person would be entitled to receive under the supplementary system is paid for up to six months.

Administrative Organization

Public Institution for Social Security (<http://www.pifss.gov.kw>) managed by a board of directors that is chaired by the Minister of Finance, administers the program.

Kyrgyzstan

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 52.80 soms.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1922.

Current laws: 1997 (state pension) and 2008 (individual accounts).

Type of program: Social insurance, notional defined contribution (NDC), mandatory individual account, and social assistance system.

Coverage

Social insurance, NDC and mandatory individual account: All employed persons and members of cooperatives and state and collective farms.

Special system for military personnel.

Special provisions for workers in aviation and the performing arts and for citizens recognized by the government for meritorious service to the nation.

Social assistance: Needy persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 8% of earnings (social insurance and NDC) and 2% (mandatory individual account).

The insured person's contributions also finance sickness, maternity, work injury and unemployment benefits.

Self-employed person: 9.25% of monthly average earnings.

Employer: 15.25% of payroll.

The employer's contributions also finance sickness and maternity and work injury benefits.

Government: The total cost of social assistance allowances and constant-attendance supplements for persons with disabilities.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 63 with 25 years of covered employment (men) or age 58 with 20 years of covered employment (women).

Covered employment includes periods of study, maternity leave, caring for persons with disabilities, registered unemployment, and other leave periods approved by special decree.

The qualifying conditions are reduced for periods of full-time underground work, full-time work in hazardous conditions, Chernobyl disaster-related work, for mothers with five or more children or at least one child with a disability, and for little people.

Partial pension: Paid with less than the required number of years of covered employment for a full old-age pension.

Pension supplement (old age): Persons aged 80 or older, World War II veterans, Chernobyl disaster workers, persons with a Group I disability (requires constant attendance), caregivers of persons with a Group II disability (totally disabled with an 80% loss of mobility), and single persons with a Group II disability.

Pensions are payable in the Russian Federation under bilateral agreement.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): Paid at the normal retirement age to persons ineligible for an old-age pension. There is no income test.

Disability pension: Must have one to five years of covered employment, depending on the insured's age when the disability began. Must be assessed with a Group I (total disability and requires constant attendance), Group II (total disability with an 80% loss of mobility), or Group III (partial disability with some loss in working capacity) disability.

Covered employment includes periods of study, maternity leave, caring for persons with disabilities, registered unemployment, and other leave periods approved by special decree.

An expert commission of the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Youth assesses the degree of disability.

Constant-attendance supplement: Paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Partial disability pension: Paid with less than the required number of years of covered employment for a total disability pension.

Pension supplement (disability): Paid to a person with a Group I disability, single persons with a Group II disability, and Chernobyl disaster workers.

Pensions are payable in Russia under bilateral agreement.

Disability social pension (social assistance): Paid to persons assessed with disabilities who are ineligible for the disability pension.

Survivor pension: Paid if the deceased had one to five years of covered employment, depending on age at the time of death.

Covered employment includes periods of study, maternity leave, caring for disabled persons, registered unemployment, and other leave periods approved by special decree.

Eligible survivors include the spouse; children younger than age 16 (age 21 if a student) if both parents are deceased; nonworking dependents, including sisters, brothers, and grandchildren younger than age 16; and parents of pensionable age or disabled.

Pensions are not payable abroad if the pensioner emigrates permanently.

Survivor social pension (social assistance): Paid to survivors ineligible for a survivor pension. There is no income test.

Funeral grant: Paid for the death of an individual.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: The monthly benefit is the sum of several components: a basic flat-rate benefit, a social insurance component, an NDC component, and a benefit from the mandatory individual account.

The flat-rate benefit is 1,500 soms or 12% of the average wage in the last year, whichever is higher.

The social insurance component is calculated as the insured's average earnings for 60 consecutive working months multiplied by 1% for every complete year of insured employment before 1996.

The maximum average earnings used to calculate benefits are 50 times the basic rate.

The basic rate is 100 soms.

The NDC component is calculated as accumulated contributions (of at least one year) since 1996 divided by 12 months and multiplied by a coefficient based on life expectancy of the insured's cohort at retirement age.

There is no maximum pension.

The individual account benefit is based on the account balance at retirement.

Partial pension: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the number of years of covered employment.

Pension supplement: 50% to 475% of the basic rate is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage and the consumer price index.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): 1,000 soms a month is paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: If assessed with a Group I or Group II disability, the monthly pension is the sum of several components: a basic flat-rate benefit, a social insurance component, and an NDC component. If assessed with a Group III disability, 50% of the full disability pension is paid.

The flat-rate benefit is 1,500 soms or 12% of the average wage in the last year, whichever is higher.

The social insurance component is calculated as average earnings for 60 consecutive working months multiplied by 1% for every complete year of insured employment before 1996.

The maximum average earnings used to calculate benefits are 50 times the basic rate.

The basic rate is 100 soms.

The NDC component is calculated as accumulated contributions (of at least one year) since 1996 divided by 12 months and multiplied by a coefficient based on life expectancy of the insured's cohort at retirement age.

There is no maximum disability pension.

Constant-attendance supplement: 200% of the basic rate is paid for blind persons and 100% of a specified rate for other categories of disabilities.

Partial disability pension: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the number of years of covered employment.

Pension supplement: 50% to 475% of the basic rate is paid.

The basic rate is 100 soms.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage and the consumer price index.

Disability social pension (social assistance): 2,000 soms a month is paid for a Group I disability; 1,500 soms for Group II; 1,000 soms for Group III; if disabled before age 18, 3,000 soms is paid for Group I; 2,500 soms for Group II; 2,000 soms for Group III.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 50% of the Group II disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid for one survivor; 90% for two; 120% for three; and 150% for four or more survivors.

Orphan's pension: The pension is the sum of all pensions that both parents received or were entitled to receive.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage and the consumer price index.

Social survivor pension (social assistance): 150% of the guaranteed minimum standard of living (GM) is paid a month for each orphan younger than age 16 (age 21 if a full-time student); 225% for a full orphan. There is no income test.

The GM is 640 soms.

Funeral grant: A lump sum is paid depending on the status of the deceased at the time of death. If the deceased was receiving an old-age, disability or survivor pension, 10 times the basic component is paid (three times the basic component for a dependent of a pensioner). If the deceased was an employee, 100% of the national average wage in the previous year is paid; 50% if self-employed; 20% for a dependent of an employed or self-employed person. If the deceased was receiving social assistance, five times the basic rate is paid.

The basic component is 1,500 soms or 12% of the average wage in the last year, whichever is higher.

The basic rate is 100 soms.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic (<http://www.mlsp.gov.kg>) provides general coordination and oversight.

Provincial and county offices of the Ministry of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic administer the program.

Social Fund (<http://www.sf.kg>) pays benefits.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1922.

Current laws: 1955, 1996 (social insurance), and 1997 (medical insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance (cash benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Employed persons, students, and members of cooperatives.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons (cash benefits).

Medical benefits: All persons residing in Kyrgyzstan.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: 2% of payroll.

Government

Cash benefits: None.

Medical benefits: The remainder of the cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness and maternity benefits and medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: The benefit is 60% of the insured's monthly average wage for the first 10 working days with less than five years of work; 80% if five to eight years; 100% if eight or more years (100% with three or more dependent children, if a disabled veteran, or if disabled as a result of the Chernobyl disaster). After 10 days, the benefit is 50 times the basic rate.

The basic rate is 100 soms.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average national wage and the consumer price index.

Maternity benefit: 100% of the insured's monthly average wage is paid for the first 10 working days; 10 times the basic rate from the 11th day up to 126 calendar days before and after the expected date of childbirth (may be extended to 140 days if there are complications during childbirth).

The basic rate is 100 soms.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage and the consumer price index.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical services are provided directly to patients through government or enterprise-administered health providers. Benefits include general and specialist care, hospitalization, laboratory services, dental care, maternity care, and transportation.

Providers may charge fees for services.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Health (<http://www.med.kg>) and local government health departments provide general supervision and coordination and oversee medical services delivered

through clinics, hospitals, maternity homes, and other facilities.

Mandatory Health Insurance Fund provides health care benefits.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1922.

Current laws: 1955 (short-term benefits), 1990 (pensions), and 2005 (labor safety).

Type of program: Social insurance (cash benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Employed persons, students, and members of cooperatives.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons (cash benefits).

(Medical benefits are available to all residents.)

Source of Funds

Insured person

See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Self-employed person

Not applicable.

Employer

See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors (permanent disability and survivor benefits) and Sickness and Maternity (medical benefits).

Government

See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors (permanent disability and survivor benefits) and Sickness and Maternity (medical benefits).

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of earnings is paid from the first day of incapacity until recovery or the award of a permanent disability pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage and the consumer price index.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: Must be assessed with a Group I (total disability and requires constant attendance),

Group II (total disability with an 80% loss of mobility), or Group III (partial disability with some loss in working capacity) disability.

If assessed with a Group I or Group II disability, the monthly pension is the sum of a basic component, an insurance component based on years of covered employment and earnings for the period before 1996, and an insurance component based on the value of accumulated contributions since 1996. If assessed with a Group III disability, 50% of the full disability pension is paid.

The basic component is 1,500 soms or 12% of the average wage in the last year, whichever is higher.

The insurance component for the period before 1996 is calculated as average earnings for 60 consecutive working months multiplied by 1% for every complete year of insured employment.

The insurance component for the period since 1996 is calculated as accumulated contributions (of at least one year) divided by 12 months and multiplied by a coefficient.

Constant-attendance supplement: 100% of the basic rate is paid if blind and requiring the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions; 50% of the basic rate for other disability categories.

The basic rate is 100 soms.

Pension supplement: 50% to 475% of the basic rate is paid.

The basic rate is 100 soms.

The minimum disability pension is 100% of the minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 940 soms.

Pensions for a work injury or an occupational disease are payable abroad.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage and the consumer price index.

Workers' Medical Benefits

All necessary medical care is provided.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 50% of the Group II disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid for one survivor; 90% for two survivors; 120% for three survivors; and 150% for four or more survivors.

Orphan's pension: Paid at the same rates as the survivor pension (above) but based on the Group II disability pensions both parents received or were entitled to receive.

The minimum orphan's pension is 100% of the minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 940 soms.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage and the consumer price index.

Administrative Organization

Temporary disability benefits: Social Fund provides (http://www.sf.kg) general supervision.

Enterprises and employers pay cash benefits directly to their employees.

Permanent disability and survivor pensions: Ministry of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic (http://www.mlsp.gov.kg) provides general coordination and oversight.

Provincial and county offices of the Ministry of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic (http://www.mlsp.gov.kg) administer the program.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health (http://www.med.kg) and local government health departments provide general supervision and coordination and oversee medical services delivered through clinics, hospitals, maternity homes, and other facilities.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1921.

Current law: 1998 (supporting employment).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: None.

Government: Central and local governments provide subsidies as needed.

Qualifying Conditions

Must be registered at an employment office and able and willing to work. The benefit may be reduced, suspended, or terminated if the worker is discharged for violating work discipline, leaving employment without good cause, violating conditions for a job placement or vocational training, or filing fraudulent claims.

Also paid to students who register as unemployed in the 12 months after graduation.

Unemployment Benefits

250 to 500 soms is paid monthly for up to six calendar months.

Dependent's supplement: 10% of the unemployment benefit is paid for each dependent.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic (http://www.mlsp.gov.kg) provides general coordination and oversight.

Employment Service and local employment centers administer the program.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1944.

Current law: 1998 (state allowances).

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

Children of single-parent families or of unwed mothers; students (younger than age 18) with disabled or unemployed parents.

For orphans, see social assistance survivor pension under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Family allowances (income tested): Household per capita income, based on average income during the three months before making the claim, must be lower than 100% of the guaranteed minimum standard of living (GM).

The GM is 640 soms.

Social assistance allowance: Paid for each child younger than age 16 (age 18 if a full-time student).

Birth grant: Paid for each newborn child.

Family Allowance Benefits

Family allowances (income tested): 100% of the guaranteed minimum standard of living (GM) is paid monthly for a mother on leave caring for a child younger than age 18 months or caring for two children younger than age 3;

150% of the GM if caring for three children younger than age 16.

The GM is 640 soms.

Social assistance allowance: The allowance is the difference between family average per capita income and the GM.

The GM is 640 soms.

Birth grant: A lump sum of 300% of the GM is paid for each newborn child.

The GM is 640 soms.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic (<http://www.mlsp.gov.kg>) and local offices administer the program.

Laos

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 8,014 kip.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1999 (employees in enterprises), implemented in 2001.

Current law: 2013 (social security), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Note: The 2013 law unified the separate systems covering all different groups, but retained separate rules for civil servants and police and military personnel which are not included in this profile. To date, no regulations on the transition have been set. Also, since the law does not indicate how the total combined contribution rate is divided among the branches, the rate for each branch may be subject to future changes.

Coverage

Civil servants, employees of private-sector and state-owned enterprises, and police and military personnel.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 2.5% of gross monthly insurable earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,000,000 kip a month.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 626,000 kip.

Self-employed person: 5% of gross monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,000,000 kip a month.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 626,000 kip.

Employer: 2.5% of gross monthly insurable earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,000,000 kip a month.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 626,000 kip.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 (men) or 55 (women) with 15 years of contributions. Age 55 (men) or 50 (women) in hazardous or arduous working conditions.

Old-age lump-sum benefit: Age 60 (men) or 55 (women) with less than 15 years of contributions.

Disability pension: Must have at least 12 months of contributions and an assessed degree of disability of at least 41%.

Disability lump sum: Must have at least 12 months of contributions and an assessed degree of disability less than 41%.

The National Social Security Fund's Medical Committee assesses the disability.

Caregiver's benefit: Paid for an assessed degree of disability of at least 81%.

Spouse's pension: The deceased had at least five years of contributions.

Eligible spouses include a nonworking widower (aged 60 or older) or a widow (aged 55 or older). The widow(er)'s pension ceases on remarriage or employment.

Orphan's pension: Paid to orphans up to age 18 (no limit if disabled and without working capacity).

Parent's pension: Paid to a surviving dependent father (aged 60 or older) or a mother (aged 55 or older) without any income.

Survivor lump-sum benefit: Paid if the deceased had at least three months of contributions.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: The pension is the insured's total pension points multiplied by the average insured earnings of all insured persons in the calendar year preceding retirement multiplied by 2%.

The number of pension points earned each year equals the insured's average earnings divided by the year's average insured earnings of all insured persons. Pension points are credited for periods when other benefits are received.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted at least once a year according to changes in the average insured earnings of all insured persons.

Old-age lump-sum benefit: A lump sum of 1.5 times the insured's average earnings in the last six months multiplied by the number of years of contributions is paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: 90% of the insured's average earnings in the last six months multiplied by the assessed degree of disability is paid.

The disability pension is reduced to 25% if the person is still employed.

Disability lump sum: 10 times the insured's average earnings in the last six months multiplied by the assessed degree of disability is paid.

Caregiver's benefit: 70% of the insured's disability pension is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted at least once a year according to changes in the average insured earnings of all insured persons.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension: 30% of the deceased's insured monthly earnings, or the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

Orphan's pension: 20% of the deceased's insured monthly earnings, or the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid. The maximum orphan's pension is 60% of the deceased's insured monthly earnings, or the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Parent's pension: 30% of the deceased's insured monthly earnings, or the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid. The maximum combined parents' pensions is 50% of the deceased's insured monthly earnings, or the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

The maximum total of all survivor pensions is 80% of the deceased's insured monthly earnings, or the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted at least once a year according to changes in the average insured earnings of all insured persons.

Survivor lump-sum benefit: A lump sum is paid based on the length of the deceased's contribution period: for the first three to 12 months of contributions, five times the average insured monthly earnings; for years two to six, one month for each additional year of contributions; for years seven to 14, 0.5 months for each additional year of contributions; for year 15, one month; from year 16 onwards, 0.5 months for each year of contributions.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (<http://www.molsw.gov.la/molsw/Main/index.php>) supervises the program.

The National Social Security Fund collects contributions and administers the payment of benefits.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1999 (employees in enterprises), implemented in 2001.

Current law: 2013 (social security), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Civil servants, employees of private-sector and state-owned enterprises, and police and military personnel.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: 1.25% of gross monthly insurable earnings.

Medical benefits (health insurance): 0.75% of gross monthly insurable earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,000,000 kip a month.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 626,000 kip.

Self-employed person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: 2.5% of gross monthly insurable earnings.

Medical benefits (health insurance): 1.5% of gross monthly insurable earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,000,000 kip a month.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 626,000 kip.

Employer

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: 1.25% of gross monthly insurable earnings.

Medical benefits (health insurance): 0.75% of gross monthly insurable earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,000,000 kip a month.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 626,000 kip.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Sickness benefit: Must have at least three months of contributions, provide a hospital-issued medical certificate, and be registered with that hospital.

Maternity benefit: Paid to an insured woman who stops working because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a miscarriage. Must have at least six months of contributions in the last 12 months before the expected date of childbirth or miscarriage.

Birth grant: Paid to an insured woman or the wife of an insured man for a pregnancy, childbirth, or miscarriage. The insured must have at least six months of contributions in the last 12 months before the expected date of childbirth or miscarriage.

Funeral benefit: Must have at least three months of contributions.

Medical benefits: Must have at least three months of contributions.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 70% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last six months is paid for up to six months; 60% if extended for six months. If the insured is still unable to work after the additional six months, the insured will be assessed for permanent disability.

Maternity benefit: 80% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the six months before the insured stops working is paid for three months.

Birth grant: A lump sum of 60% of the insured's average earnings in the six months before childbirth.

Funeral grant: A lump sum is paid based on the deceased's average monthly earnings in the last six months: 12 times the monthly insured earnings for the death of an insured person, six times for the death of a spouse or three times for the death of the deceased's child.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include medical, preventative, and maternity care and rehabilitation.

Hospitalization is limited to six months for each admission; for longer periods, the insured has a co-payment.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (<http://www.molsw.gov.la/molsw/Main/index.php>) supervises the program.

The National Social Security Fund collects contributions, administers cash benefit payments, and contracts with hospitals to provide medical benefits.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1999 (employees in enterprises), implemented in 2001.

Current law: 2013 (social security), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Civil servants, employees of private-sector and state-owned enterprises, and police and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable

Employer: 0.5% of gross monthly insurable earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,000,000 kip a month.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 626,000 kip.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: Must have at least one month of contributions.

Disability pension: Must have at least one month of contributions and an assessed degree of disability of at least 41%.

Disability lump sum: Must have at least one month of contributions and an assessed degree of disability less than 41%.

The National Social Security Fund's Medical Committee assesses the disability.

Caregiver's benefit: Paid for an assessed degree of disability of at least 81%.

Temporary Disability Benefits

70% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last six months is paid for up to six months; 60% if extended for another six months. If the insured is still unable to work after the additional six months, the insured will be assessed for permanent disability.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: The monthly benefit is the percentage of assessed permanent loss of earning capacity multiplied by the insured's average earnings in the last six months before the disability began.

The disability pension is reduced by 50% if the person is still employed.

The Social Security Organization's Medical Board assesses the insured's loss of earning capacity initially and reassesses it every three years.

Disability lump-sum benefit: A lump sum of 12 times the insured's average earnings in the last six months before the disability began, multiplied by the insured's assessed loss of earning capacity is paid.

Caregiver's benefit: 70% of the insured's disability pension is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted at least once a year according to changes in the average insured earnings of all insured persons.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include medical, preventative, and maternity care and, rehabilitation.

Hospitalization is limited to six months for each admission; for longer periods, the insured has a co-payment.

Survivor Benefits

See survivors' benefits under Old Age, Disability and Survivors.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare supervises the program.

The National Social Security Fund collects contributions and administers the payment of benefits.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law and current law: 2013 (social security), implemented in 2014.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees of private-sector and state-owned enterprises.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 1% of gross monthly earnings.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 1% of gross monthly earnings.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must have at least 12 months of contributions in the last 24 months, be involuntarily unemployed and be registered as unemployed for at least 30 days.

Vocational training: Must be unemployed and in need of vocational training.

Unemployment Benefits

60% of the insured's average earnings in the last six months before unemployment is paid for up to three months with less than three years of contributions; six months with less than six years; nine months with less than 12 years; 12 months for more than 12 years.

The benefit is terminated if the unemployed person refuses to accept a job offer.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (<http://www.molsw.gov.la/molsw/Main/index.php>) supervises the program.

The National Social Security Fund collects contributions and administers the payment of benefits.

Lebanon

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 1,500 pounds.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1963.

Type of program: Social insurance system. Lump-sum benefits only.

Coverage

Employees in industry, commerce, and agriculture.

Exclusions: Temporary agricultural employees, citizens of countries without reciprocal agreements with Lebanon, and self-employed persons.

Special system for public-sector employees and teachers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 8.5% of payroll.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age benefit: Age 60 (compulsory at age 64); at any age with at least 20 years of employment or for a woman who marries and leaves employment during the first year of marriage.

Reduced benefit: At any age with five to 19 years of employment if the insured leaves employment permanently.

Employment must cease.

Disability benefit: Assessed with at least a 50% loss of normal working capacity.

Survivor benefit: The deceased had at least six years of covered employment and was in covered employment or receiving an old-age or disability benefit at the time of death.

Eligible survivors include a widow(er), orphans (no age limit), parents (no age limit), and brothers and sisters.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefit: A lump sum is paid of the final month of earnings (or one month of the insured's average monthly earnings during the previous 12 months, if greater) multiplied by the number of years of service up to 20 years plus 0.5 months of earnings per year of service beyond 20 years.

Reduced benefit: A lump sum of 50% of the old-age benefit is paid with one to five years of contributions; 65% with more than five but less than 10 years; 75% with more than ten but less than 15 years; or 85% with more than 15 but less than 20 years.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefit: A lump sum of the insured's last month of earnings multiplied by the number of years of service is paid.

The minimum benefit is 20 months of the insured's earnings in the last month before the disability began.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum of 25% of the deceased's final month of earnings multiplied by the number of years of service is paid to a widow(er) (75% is split equally among eligible orphans) if there are no surviving parents. If there are surviving parents, 10% of the deceased's final month of earnings multiplied by the number of years of service is paid to surviving parents; the remaining 90% is paid to the widow and orphans (25% and 75%, respectively).

Other eligible survivors: If there is no eligible widow(er) or orphan, 50% of the deceased's final month of earnings is paid to surviving parents and 50% to brothers and sisters (100% is paid to surviving brothers and sisters if there are no surviving parents).

The minimum benefit is six months of the deceased's earnings in the final month of work.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.labor.gov.lb>) provides general supervision.

National Social Security Fund (<http://www.cnss.gov.lb>), managed by a tripartite board and a director general, administers the program through its district offices.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1963.

Type of program: Social insurance system. Medical benefits only.

Note: Programs for cash sickness and maternity benefits have not been implemented.

Coverage

Employees in industry and commerce, certain categories of agricultural employees, and teachers.

Public-sector employees, university students, dock workers, and doctors are covered for medical benefits only.

Exclusions: Temporary agricultural employees and citizens of countries without reciprocal agreements.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons and for workers previously covered by the mandatory system.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 2% of earnings.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,500,000 pounds.

Self-employed person: 9% of earnings.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,000,000 pounds (2,500,000 pounds for self-employed persons with employees).

Employer: 7% of payroll.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,500,000 pounds.

Government: About 25% of the cost of benefits.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Medical benefits: Must be currently covered. (Must have at least three months of coverage in the last six months for maternity care.)

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness and maternity benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Funeral grant: 150% of the minimum wage is paid.

The monthly minimum wage is 675,000 pounds.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include general and specialist care, hospitalization, maternity care, medicine, and laboratory services.

The National Social Security Fund contracts with and pays hospitals for 90% of the cost of benefits (the insured person pays 10%). The fund normally reimburses insured persons for 80% of the cost of a doctor's treatment and 100% of the cost of maternity care, cholesterol monitoring and treatment, and kidney dialysis, according to a schedule in law.

Benefits are paid for up to 26 weeks; up to 52 weeks in special cases. For chronic illnesses, including heart disease and cancer, there is no limit to duration.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.labor.gov.lb>) provides general supervision.

National Social Security Fund (<http://www.cnss.gov.lb>), managed by a tripartite board and a director general, administers the program through its district offices.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1943.

Type of program: Employer-liability system through a private carrier.

Coverage

Wage earners covered by an employment contract.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost.

There are maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

75% of the covered worker's daily wage is paid from the day after the accident or onset of the occupational disease until full recovery, certification of permanent disability, or death.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: 33.3% of monthly earnings is paid for an assessed degree of disability of more than 50%; 50% of the full permanent disability benefit is paid for an assessed degree of disability of 20% to 50%; a lump sum of three years of earnings is paid for an assessed degree of disability of less than 30%.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full benefit is paid according to the assessed loss of earning capacity.

Constant-attendance supplement: If the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions, a set amount is paid according to a schedule in law.

Workers' Medical Benefits

The National Social Security Fund contracts with and pays hospitals for the cost of medical services. Medical benefits include general and specialist care, hospitalization, medicine, laboratory services, and appliances.

There is no cost sharing for doctors' services.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: A lump sum of up to 500 days of the deceased's pay is paid. The benefit formula limits the deceased's pay to 25% of the amount above the minimum wage and 12.5% of the amount above twice the minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 675,000 pounds.

Eligible survivors include the widow, an aged or disabled widower, children younger than age 16 (age 25 if a student or disabled), aged or disabled parents, and dependent brothers and sisters.

Funeral grant: 150% of the minimum wage is paid.

The monthly minimum wage is 675,000 pounds.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.labor.gov.lb>) provides general supervision.

National Social Security Fund (<http://www.cnss.gov.lb>), managed by a tripartite board and a director general, administers benefits.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1943.

Current law: 1963.

Type of program: Employment-related system.

Coverage

Employees and social insurance beneficiaries.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 6% of payroll.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 2,500,000 pounds.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Family allowances: The child must be younger than age 18 (age 25 if a full-time student or an unmarried, unemployed daughter; no limit if disabled). The wife must not be gainfully employed.

Family Allowance Benefits

Family allowances: A monthly benefit of up to 75% of the minimum wage is paid, including a lump sum of 60,000 pounds paid to the wife and 33,000 pounds paid for each child, up to five children.

The monthly minimum wage is 675,000 pounds.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.labor.gov.lb>) provides general supervision.

National Social Security Fund (<http://www.cnss.gov.lb>), managed by a tripartite board and a director general, administers allowances.

Malaysia

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 3.28 ringgits.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1951 (provident fund).

Current laws: 1969 (social security), 1980 (pension adjustment), 1991 (provident fund), and 2012 (minimum retirement age).

Type of program: Provident fund, social insurance, and social assistance system.

Note: The Employees Provident Fund (EPF) provides two types of accounts that finance old-age, survivors, and disability benefits. A portion of the Account 1 balance may be used to invest with an external manager. A portion of the Account 2 may be used for education, designated critical illnesses, or to purchase a house.

Coverage

Provident fund: Private-sector employees and certain public-sector employees not covered by the separate public-sector system.

Voluntary coverage for household workers, self-employed persons, and foreign workers.

Special systems for public-sector employees and military personnel.

Social insurance: Employees earning up to 3,000 ringgits a month. Previously enrolled employees earning more than 3,000 ringgits must continue to contribute.

Voluntary coverage for employees earning more than 3,000 ringgits a month when first employed; there must be an agreement between the employer and the employee.

Exclusions: Household workers, self-employed persons, and foreign workers.

Special systems for public-sector employees and military personnel.

Social assistance: Needy elderly persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Provident fund: 11% of monthly earnings for private-sector employees younger than age 60; 5.5% of monthly earnings for members aged 60 to 75. (70% and 30% of monthly contributions are allocated to Accounts 1 and 2, respectively.)

Insured persons and their spouses and children can make additional contributions to Account 1.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 10 ringgits.

There are no maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

Up to 6,000 ringgits a year of the insured person's contributions to the EPF are tax deductible.

Social insurance: 0.5% of monthly earnings, according to 34 wage classes.

There are no minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 3,000 ringgits.

Social assistance: None.

Self-employed person

Provident fund: 50 to 5,000 ringgits a month.

Social insurance: Not applicable.

Social assistance: None.

Employer

Provident fund: 13% of monthly earnings for members younger than age 60 earning up to 5,000 ringgits, 12% if earning 5,001 ringgits or more; 6.5% for members aged 60 to 75 earning up to 5,000 ringgits; 6% if earning 5,001 ringgits or more. (70% and 30% of monthly contributions are allocated to Accounts 1 and 2, respectively.)

Employers can make additional contributions.

Social insurance: 0.5% of monthly payroll, according to 34 wage classes.

There are no minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 3,000 ringgits.

Social assistance: None.

Government

Provident fund: For self-employed persons and household workers, 10% of contributions up to 120 ringgits a year is allocated to members' Account 1.

Social insurance: None.

Social assistance: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Provident fund

Old-age benefit: Age 55 to withdraw all funds (Account 1 and 2). Other withdrawals can be made under specified conditions:

Drawdown payment: 20% of the funds can be drawn down before age 55 for investment in unit trusts through external fund management institutions approved by the Ministry of Finance. Members must have at least 5,000 ringgits more than the required basic savings level based on their age.

The basic savings level ranges from 1,000 ringgits (age 18) to 196,800 ringgits (age 55).

Leaving the country withdrawal: May withdraw all funds at any age if the member permanently emigrates from Malaysia or is a foreign worker who returns home after the job contract expires.

Purchase of house withdrawal: May use these funds to purchase a house (one time) or to reduce monthly mortgage payments.

Health withdrawal: See Sickness and Maternity.

Education withdrawal: May use these funds to help pay for their children's higher education in an undergraduate or graduate degree program at an approved university.

Age 50 withdrawal: A one-time withdrawal from Account 2 at age 50.

Members are not required to retire at age 55 and may withdraw all or part of their funds and continue working up to age 75. Members who are still working and do not withdraw their funds at age 55 must continue to make contributions to the EPF. Those fund members who withdraw all of their funds (Accounts 1 and 2) at age 55 can choose to rejoin and contribute to the EPF if still employed or working in a new job.

Incapacitation benefit: Must be assessed by a medical doctor as mentally or physically unable to work. Fund members may be referred to an EPF panel to confirm the disability assessed by the medical doctor.

Additional benefit: Paid up to age 55.

Survivor benefit: Paid to the named beneficiary (non-Muslims) or administrator (Muslims). In the absence of a named beneficiary, the benefit is paid (in order of priority) to the spouse, children, parents, and siblings.

Hajj withdrawal: Paid up to age 55 to cover expenses related to a member's first Hajj pilgrimage if there are insufficient savings in the member's Lembaga Tabung Haji (LTH) account. (The purpose of the account is to save for a pilgrimage. LTH invests according to Islamic principles.) The insured needs a letter from LTH indicating "Selected" status and evidence of insufficient savings.

All provident fund benefits are payable abroad.

Social insurance

Disability pension: Must be younger than age 60, with at least a 66.7% assessed loss of earning capacity, have at least 24 months of contributions in the last 40 months; or have contributions in at least 66.7% of the months since

first becoming insured, with a total of at least 24 months of contributions.

Reduced disability pension: The insured paid contributions for at least 33.3% of the months since first becoming insured, with a total of at least 24 months of contributions.

A medical board appointed by the Social Security Organization in consultation with the Ministry of Health assesses the degree of disability.

Constant-attendance allowance: Paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Invalidity grant: Paid if the insured is ineligible for a disability pension but has at least 12 months of contributions.

Survivor pension: The deceased had at least 24 months of contributions in the last 40 months before death; or had contributions in at least 66.7% of the months since first becoming insured, with a total of at least 24 months of contributions.

Reduced survivor pension: The deceased paid contributions for at least 33% of the months since first becoming insured, with a total of at least 24 months of contributions.

Eligible survivors include a widow(er) and unmarried children younger than age 21 (or until the completion of an undergraduate degree, no limit if disabled).

The spouse's pension ceases on remarriage.

Other eligible survivors: Paid to the parents (grandparents if the parents are deceased) and to unmarried dependent brothers and sisters younger than age 21.

Funeral grant: Paid to the insured's dependents, next of kin, or the individual who paid for the funeral.

Noncontributory old-age pension (social assistance, mean tested): Age 60, assessed as needy, with no financial support from other family members.

Old-Age Benefits

Provident fund

Accounts 1 and 2: Members can withdraw total or partial savings through a lump-sum withdrawal (employee and employer contributions plus compound interest minus drawdown payments); a monthly pension of at least 250 ringgits for at least one year; a withdrawal at any time of at least 2,000 ringgits a month; a combination of the last two options or a withdrawal of only the annual dividend by keeping the principal in Account 1.

The minimum amount that can be invested is 1,000 ringgits; the maximum is 20% of the amount above the required basic savings level.

The basic savings level ranges from 1,000 ringgits (age 18) to 196,800 ringgits (age 55).

The guaranteed minimum interest rate is 2.5% a year. If funds remain in the accounts after age 55, members continue to earn compound interest until age 75.

Leaving the country withdrawal: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions (Accounts 1 and 2) plus compound interest minus drawdown payments is paid.

Purchase of house withdrawal: The difference between the mortgage loan plus house price plus 10% of the house price and the balance in Account 2, whichever is lower, is paid.

Health withdrawal: See Sickness and Maternity.

Education withdrawal: Education fees or the balance in Account 2, whichever is lower, is paid to the university or the member.

Age 50 withdrawal: A lump sum of employee and employer contributions (Account 2) plus compound interest minus drawdown payments is paid.

Hajj withdrawal: The difference between the cost of Hajj and the amount in the LTH savings account is paid up to a maximum of 3,000 ringgits.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Incapacitation benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions (Accounts 1 and 2) plus compound interest minus drawdown payments is paid.

The guaranteed minimum interest rate is 2.5% a year.

Additional benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of 5,000 ringgits is paid.

Disability pension (social insurance): 50% to 65% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the 24 months before the disability began is paid, depending on the number of contributions.

The maximum pension is 65% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the 24 months before the disability began.

The maximum pension is 1,917.55 ringgits.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 2,950 ringgits.

Reduced disability pension: 50% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the 24 months before the disability began is paid.

The minimum monthly pension is 475 ringgits.

Constant-attendance allowance: 40% of the insured's pension (up to 500 ringgits a month) is paid.

Invalidity grant (social insurance): A lump sum of total employer and employee contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Social insurance benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost of living and the social insurance system's finances.

Noncontributory old-age pension (social assistance, means tested): 300 ringgits a month is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions (Accounts 1 and 2) plus compound interest minus drawdown payments is paid.

The guaranteed minimum interest rate is 2.5% a year.

Additional benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of 2,500 ringgits is paid.

Survivor pension (social insurance): If the deceased was a disability pensioner, 100% of the disability pension is paid; if the deceased was employed at the time of death, 50% to 65% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the 24 months before death is paid, depending on the number of contributions.

The survivor pension is split as follows: 60% of the benefit is paid to the eligible widow(er) and 40% to eligible children.

If there are no other eligible survivors, 40% of the benefit is paid to parents or grandparents and 30% to eligible siblings up to age 21.

Reduced survivor pension: 50% of the deceased's average monthly earnings in the 24 months before death is paid.

The minimum monthly survivor pension is 475 ringgits.

Funeral grant (social insurance): Up to 1,500 ringgits is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Social insurance benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost of living and the social insurance system's finances.

Administrative Organization

Provident fund: Ministry of Finance (<http://www.treasury.gov.my>) provides general supervision.

Employees Provident Fund (<http://www.kwsp.gov.my>), managed by a tripartite governing board, administers contributions and benefits and is responsible for investing members' funds.

Social insurance: Ministry of Human Resources (<http://www.mohr.gov.my>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Organization (SOCISO) (<http://www.perkeso.gov.my>), managed by a tripartite governing board, administers contributions and benefits.

Social assistance: Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development (KPWK) (<http://www.kpwkm.gov.my>) provides general supervision for social assistance benefits.

Department of Social Welfare (JKMM) administers benefits through local branches.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1951 (provident fund), 1955 (public health) and 1955 (maternity).

Current law: 1955 (maternity), 1991 (provident fund), and 2012 (maternity).

Type of program: Provident fund (medical benefits only) and employer-liability (maternity) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Medical benefits: Private-sector employees and certain public-sector employees not covered by the separate public-sector system.

Voluntary coverage for household workers, self-employed persons, foreign workers, and pensionable public-sector employees.

Special system for public-sector employees and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: Contributes to Account 2. See source of funds (provident fund) under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Self-employed person

Cash maternity benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: Contributes to Account 2. See source of funds (provident fund) under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Employer

Cash maternity benefits: The total cost.

Medical benefits: Contributes to an employee's Account 2. See source of funds (provident fund) under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None for the provident fund; subsidizes public health care services from general revenues.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Must have been employed in the last four months and have worked for the same employer for at least 90 days in the last nine months.

Medical benefits: Provident fund members.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: No statutory benefits are provided

Maternity benefit (employer liability): The insured's wage or the rate set by the Minister of Labour, whichever is greater, is paid for at least 60 days.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Fund members can withdraw savings from Account 2 to pay for medical treatment for a critical illness, if the employer does not provide full coverage for such treatment. The EPF Board provides a list of 55 designated critical illnesses.

The Ministry of Health provides public health care services with some cost sharing.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Cash maternity benefits: Ministry of Human Resources (<http://www.mohr.gov.my/>) provides general supervision.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health (<http://www.moh.gov.my>) provides general supervision.

Employees Provident Fund (<http://www.kwsp.gov.my>), managed by a tripartite governing board, administers contributions and benefits and is responsible for investing members' funds.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1969 (social security).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees earning up to 3,000 ringgits a month. Previously enrolled employees earning more than 3,000 ringgits must continue to contribute.

Voluntary coverage for employees earning more than 3,000 ringgits a month; there must be an agreement between the employer and the employee.

Exclusions: Household workers, military personnel, spouses of business owners, and self-employed persons.

Special systems for public-sector employees, foreign workers, and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 0.5% of monthly earnings, according to 34 wage classes.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 1.25% of monthly payroll, according to 34 wage classes.

There are no minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 3,000 ringgits.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary disability benefit: Must be certified by a medical doctor to be unfit for work for at least four days.

Temporary Disability Benefits

80% of the insured's average daily wage in the six months before the disability began is paid during the employee's medical leave.

The minimum daily benefit is 30 ringgits.

The maximum daily benefit is 78.67 ringgits.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: For a total (100%) disability, 90% of the insured's average daily wage in the six months before the disability began is paid.

The minimum daily benefit is 30 ringgits.

The maximum daily benefit is 88.50 ringgits.

Constant-attendance allowance (total permanent disability): 40% of the insured's pension (up to 500 ringgits a month) is paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

The minimum daily benefit for a permanent partial disability is 30 ringgits.

If the disability is assessed as less than 20%, the insured can request the benefit as a lump sum. If the disability is at least 20%, the insured is paid monthly, and may request up to 20% of the benefit as a lump sum.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost of living and the social insurance system's finances.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include necessary medical treatment, hospitalization, medicine, artificial limbs and other prosthetic appliances, and physical and vocational rehabilitation.

Government hospitals and physicians under contract with the Social Security Organization provide care.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 60% of the full daily benefit is paid to the widow (the widower if previously the insured's dependent) and 40% to unmarried children (60% to full orphans) younger than age 21 (until the completion of a graduate degree, no limit if disabled).

The full daily benefit is 90% of the insured's average daily wage in the six months before death.

The spouse's pension continues on remarriage.

Other eligible survivors: 40% of the full daily benefit is paid to parents (grandparents if the parents are deceased) and 30% to unmarried dependent brothers and sisters younger than age 21.

The minimum daily survivor benefit is 30 ringgits.

The maximum daily survivor benefit is 88.50 ringgits.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost of living and the social insurance system's finances.

Funeral grant: Up to 1,500 ringgits is paid to the person who paid for the funeral. The benefits are paid (in order of priority) to the deceased's surviving spouse, orphans, or parents.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost of living and the social insurance system's finances.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Human Resources (<http://www.mohr.gov.my>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Organization (SOCSO) (<http://www.perkeso.gov.my>), managed by a tripartite governing board, administers contributions and benefits and contracts with health care providers for medical services.

Marshall Islands

Exchange rate: Currency is the US dollar (US\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1967.

Current law: 1990 (social security).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Gainfully employed persons, including self-employed persons.

Exclusions: Certain casual workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 7% of earnings.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$5,000 a quarter.

Self-employed person: 14% of 75% of gross income.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$5,000 a quarter.

Employer: 7% of payroll; small business employers contribute 14% of twice the salary of the highest-paid employee.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$5,000 a quarter.

Government: None; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 with one quarter of coverage for each year after June 30, 1968 (or since age 21, if younger than age 21 on June 30, 1968).

A minimum pension is paid with at least 12 quarters of coverage.

Early pension: Age 55 with at least 80 quarters of coverage.

Deferred pension: The pension may be deferred beyond age 60.

Disability pension: Must have an incapacity for usual work and at least one quarter of coverage for each year after June 30, 1968 (or since age 21, if younger than age 21 on June 30, 1968), with at least 12 quarters of coverage including at least six quarters of coverage in the last 40 quarters before the disability began.

Survivor pension: The deceased had one quarter of coverage for each year after June 30, 1968 (or since age 21, if younger than age 21 on June 30, 1968), or at least six quarters of coverage in the 40 quarters before death.

Eligible survivors include a widow(er) of any age and orphans younger than age 18 (age 22 if a full-time student, no limit if disabled before age 22).

Income test: The pension is reduced by US\$1 for each US\$3 of earnings above US\$1,500 a quarter for pensioners who are younger than age 62.

Benefits are payable abroad to noncitizens for up to six months; may be paid for longer under a reciprocal agreement.

Lump-sum survivor benefit: Paid when all eligible survivors no longer qualify for a survivor pension as a result of death, remarriage, or age.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: The pension is 8.3% of the sum of 2% of indexed covered earnings plus 14.5% of the first US\$11,000 of cumulative annual covered earnings plus 0.7% of cumulative annual covered earnings from US\$11,001 to US\$44,000.

The minimum old-age pension is US\$128.99 a month.

Early pension: The pension is reduced by 0.5% for each month the pension is taken before age 60.

Deferred pension: The pension is increased by 0.5% for each month the pension is deferred after age 60.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: The pension is 8.3% of the sum of 2% of indexed covered earnings plus 14.5% of the first US\$11,000 of cumulative annual covered earnings plus 0.7% of cumulative annual covered earnings from US\$11,001 to US\$44,000.

The minimum disability pension is US\$128.99 a month.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: The pension is 8.3% of the sum of 2% of the insured's indexed earnings plus 14.5% of the first US\$11,000 of cumulative annual covered earnings plus 0.7% of cumulative annual covered earnings from US\$11,001 to US\$44,000.

The minimum survivor pension is US\$128.99 a month.

Orphan's pension: 25% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to each eligible orphan.

The minimum survivor pension is US\$128.99 a month.

The maximum survivor pension is 100% of the deceased's pension.

Marshall Islands

Lump-sum survivor benefit: A lump sum is paid of 4% of cumulative covered earnings minus the sum of all survivor benefits already paid.

Administrative Organization

Marshall Islands Social Security Administration (<http://www.rmimissa.org>) administers the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1991 (health fund).

Current law: 2002 (health fund administration).

Type of program: Social insurance program. Medical benefits only.

Coverage

Gainfully employed persons, including self-employed persons.

Exclusions: Certain casual workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 3.5% of earnings.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$5,000 a quarter.

Self-employed person: 7% of 75% of gross income.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$5,000 a quarter.

Employer: 3.5% of payroll; small business employers contribute 7% of twice the salary of the highest-paid employee.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$5,000 a quarter.

Government: None; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: No statutory cash benefits are provided.

Medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness and maternity benefits: No statutory cash benefits are provided.

Workers' Medical Benefits

General medical services are delivered through public hospitals in Majuro and Ebeye. Referrals to the Philippines and Hawaii are covered for patients with life-threatening conditions.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Health Services administers the Social Security Health Fund.

Marshall Islands Social Security Administration (<http://www.rmimissa.org>) is responsible for the collection of contributions for the Social Security Health Fund.

Micronesia

Exchange rate: Currency is the US dollar (US\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1968.

Current law: 1982 (social security), implemented in 1983.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Gainfully employed persons, including certain self-employed persons.

Exclusions: Casual employees who work less than one week in any calendar month, certain self-employed persons, and family labor.

Special systems (individual retirement plans) for some types of government employees.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 7.5% of earnings (January 2013).

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$300 a quarter.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$7,000 (rising by US\$1,000 every five years until reaching US\$10,000 in 2028) a quarter.

Self-employed person: 5% of business annual gross revenue for the previous calendar year.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$7,000 (rising to US\$1,000 every five years until reaching US\$10,000 in 2028) a quarter.

Employer: 7.5% of twice the salary of the highest-paid employee per quarter (January 2013).

Government: None; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension (earnings tested): Age 65 with one quarter of coverage for each year after June 1968 (or since age 21, if younger than age 21 in June 1968) up to age 60 and a total of at least 50 quarters and US\$2,500 in contributions.

A reduced benefit (no earnings test) is paid to persons aged 60-64 who meet the contribution requirements for an old-age pension. Retirement is not necessary.

The pension is payable abroad to citizens of Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the United States, under reciprocal

agreement. For citizens of other nations who are fully insured and older than age 60, benefits are paid over a six-month period.

Old-age lump-sum benefit: Paid to insured citizens of Micronesia who do not meet the contribution requirements for the old-age pension at retirement age.

The lump-sum benefit is payable abroad to citizens of Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the United States under reciprocal agreement.

Disability pension: Must have an assessed incapacity for substantial gainful activity due to a disability that will last for at least one year or result in death. Must have at least one quarter of coverage for each year after June 1968 (or since age 21, if younger than age 21 in June 1968) and a total of at least 45 quarters of coverage (including 20 in the last 25 quarters) and US\$1,500 in contributions.

Eligibility for the disability pension may cease if the insured's condition improves.

Micronesia's Social Security Administration's certified disability examiners periodically assess the degree of disability.

Dependent disabled child benefit: Paid to a dependent child disabled before age 22 when an insured person eligible for a disability pension dies. The benefit may continue as long as the disability exists.

Disability benefits are payable abroad to citizens of Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the United States, under reciprocal agreement. For citizens of other nations who are fully insured and older than age 60, benefits are paid over a six-month period.

Survivor pension (earnings tested): The deceased had one quarter of coverage for each year after June 1968 (or since age 21, if younger than age 21 in June 1968) and a total of at least 50 quarters of coverage and US\$2,500 in contributions.

Eligible survivors include the insured's spouse and dependent, unmarried children younger than age 18 (age 22 if a student, no limit if the child was disabled before age 22).

The spouse's pension ceases on remarriage.

Earnings test: The survivor's pension is reduced by US\$1 for every US\$2 of earnings exceeding US\$300 a quarter.

The pension is payable abroad to citizens of Palau, the Marshall Islands, and the United States, under reciprocal agreement. For citizens of other nations (if the deceased was fully insured and older than age 60), benefits are paid over a six-month period.

Survivor lump-sum benefit: If the survivor pension is less than 4% of the deceased's cumulative covered earnings, a lump sum is paid to eligible survivors.

The lump-sum survivor benefit is payable abroad to citizens of Palau and the Marshall Islands under reciprocal agreement.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (earnings tested): The monthly pension is 16.5% of the first US\$10,000 of cumulative covered earnings plus 3% of the next US\$30,000 plus 2% of the next US\$262,500 plus 1% of cumulative earnings exceeding US\$302,500.

The minimum monthly old-age pension is US\$100.

Earnings test: The old-age pension is reduced by US\$1 for every US\$2 of earnings exceeding US\$300 a quarter.

The reduced benefit (no earnings test) is 50% of the total monthly pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the earnings test.

Old-age lump-sum benefit: 4% of the insured's cumulative covered earnings is paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: The monthly pension is 16.5% of the first US\$10,000 of cumulative covered earnings plus 3% of the next US\$30,000 plus 2% of the next US\$262,500 plus 1% of cumulative earnings exceeding US\$302,500.

The minimum monthly disability pension is US\$100.

Dependent disabled child benefit: 15% of the monthly disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension (earnings tested): 60% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a widow(er).

Orphan's pension (earnings tested): 15% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid for each eligible child.

The maximum combined half orphan's pension is 40% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive (if there are three or more children and if a spouse's pension is paid).

The maximum combined full orphan's pension is 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive (if there are seven or more children).

The minimum monthly survivor pension is US\$100.

The maximum monthly survivor pension is 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the earnings test.

Survivor lump-sum benefit: 4% of the deceased's total cumulative covered earnings is paid (reduced by the amount of any benefits paid to the insured and his or her eligible dependents).

Administrative Organization

Federated States of Micronesia Social Security Administration (<http://www.fm/fsmss>) administers the program.

Nepal

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 100.60 rupees.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1962 (provident fund), 1994 (old-age allowance), and 2011 (social security fund).

Type of program: Provident fund and social assistance system.

Note: Additional cash benefits are provided to Nepalese citizens based on ethnicity and geographic location.

Government employees and their widow(er)s receive a non-contributory monthly pension in addition to the provident fund benefit.

The 2011 law established a Social Security Fund Secretariat to administer a contributory social insurance scheme covering old-age, disability, unemployment, and various other insurance programs. Public- and private-sector employees already contribute 1% of earnings to the fund, but no benefits have been introduced.

Coverage

Provident fund: Government employees.

Voluntary coverage for firms with 10 or more employees.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, temporary workers, part-time workers, and household workers.

Social assistance: Nepalese citizens.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Provident fund: 10% of monthly earnings.

Social assistance: None.

Self-employed person

Provident fund: Not applicable.

Social assistance: None.

Employer

Provident fund: 10% of monthly payroll. (Employers may make additional voluntary contributions for employees.)

Social assistance: None.

Government

Provident fund: None.

Social assistance: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age benefit (provident fund): Age 58 or upon termination of employment.

The benefit may be deferred for up to six years after retirement.

Loan scheme: Loans are provided from the fund member's account to help finance the cost of housing, education, and other needs. The qualifying conditions vary according to the nature of the loan.

Old-age allowance (social assistance): Aged 70 or older (aged 60 or older for Dalits and residents of Karnali Zone).

Personal accident insurance (provident fund): Paid for the partial or permanent disability or accidental death of the fund member.

Disability pension (social assistance): Aged 16 or older and assessed as blind or having lost the use of feet or hands.

Survivor benefit (provident fund): Paid when a fund member dies.

Funeral grant (provident fund): Paid when a fund member dies.

Survivor allowance (social assistance): Paid to Nepalese widows aged 60 or older who satisfy a means test (no personal income, no family support, and no survivor pension as a widow) and for Dalit children or children younger than age 5 from the Humla district.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of employer and employee contributions plus 8% interest a year is paid.

An annual bonus based on the fund's operating profit is credited to each member's account.

Loan scheme: The maximum amount that may be borrowed and the maximum borrowing period vary according to the nature of the loan.

Interest rate adjustment: The Board of Directors of the Provident Fund sets the interest rate based on the fund's annual income.

Old-age allowance (social assistance): 500 rupees a month is paid; 1,000 rupees a month for members of the Rautes, Chepang, and certain other ethnic groups.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Personal accident insurance (provident fund): A lump sum of 100,000 rupees is paid for a total disability.

Partial disability: A lump sum of 10,000 rupees to 25,000 rupees is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

Disability pension (social assistance): 1,000 rupees a month is paid for a total disability and 300 rupees a month for a partial disability.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of 150,000 rupees (civil servants) or 45,000 rupees to 75,000 rupees (military personnel) is paid to a named survivor or heir. If there is more than one named survivor, the amount is split equally.

Funeral grant (provident fund): A lump sum of 25,000 rupees is paid.

Personal accident insurance (provident fund): A lump sum of 100,000 rupees is paid.

Survivor allowance (social assistance): 500 rupees a month is paid to widows aged 60 or older; 200 rupees for each child, up to two children.

Administrative Organization

Provident fund: Employees' Provident Fund (<http://www.epfnepal.com.np>), an autonomous body under the general supervision of the Ministry of Finance (<http://www.mof.gov.np>) and managed by a board of directors, administers the program.

Social assistance: Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (<http://www.mofald.gov.np/index.php?lang=en>) administers the programs.

Benefits are administered at the local level by Village Development Committees.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1974 (employer-provided medical benefits), 1992 (labor law), and 1993 (labor regulations).

Type of program: Provident fund, employer-liability, universal, and social assistance system.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): Employed persons.

Special system for civil servants.

Maternity incentive scheme (social assistance): Needy pregnant women.

Medical benefits (provident fund): Government employees.

Medical benefits (employer liability): Private-sector employees.

Medical benefits (universal): Citizens of Nepal.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Provident fund: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Employer liability system: None.

Universal and social assistance system: None.

Self-employed person

Provident fund: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Employer liability system: None.

Universal and social assistance system: None.

Employer

Provident fund: See source of funds for Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Employer liability system: The total cost.

Universal and social assistance system: None.

Government

Provident fund: None.

Employer liability system: None.

Universal and social assistance system: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits (employer liability): Must have worked for the employer for at least one continuous year before the incapacity began.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): There is no minimum qualifying period.

Maternity incentive scheme (social assistance): Must reside in a designated remote or mountainous region.

Medical benefits (provident fund): Must be currently contributing.

Medical benefits (employer liability): There is no minimum qualifying period.

Medical benefits (universal): There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (employer liability): 50% of the employee's wages is paid for up to 15 days a year.

Maternity benefit (employer liability): 100% of the employee's wages is paid for 52 days before or after childbirth for up to two births (may be paid for more than two births if the children do not survive).

Maternity incentive scheme (social assistance): A lump sum of 500 rupees is paid in Tarai, 1,000 rupees in hill

regions, and 1,500 rupees in mountainous regions to cover the cost of transportation to health facilities.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits (provident fund): Up to 15,000 rupees or 50% of medical expenses, whichever is lower, is reimbursed for standard treatment; up to 35,000 rupees or 50% of medical expenses, whichever is lower, for critical care.

Government employees also receive subsidized medical care and medicine at government hospitals.

Medical benefits (employer liability): Basic medical services are provided.

Medical benefits (universal): Government health centers provide essential health care services free of charge.

Additional free health care services are provided to persons aged 75 or older and persons assessed as disadvantaged, destitute, underserved, with a physical or psychological disability, or living in certain remote, mountainous regions, or designated low human development districts.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for workers.

Administrative Organization

Provident fund: Employees' Provident Fund (<http://www.epfnepal.com>), an autonomous body under the general supervision of the Ministry of Finance (<http://www.mof.gov.np>) and managed by a board of directors, administers the program.

Employer liability system: Ministry of Labour and Employment (<http://www.mole.gov.np/eng>) provides general supervision.

Universal and social assistance system: Ministry of Health and Population (<http://www.mohip.gov.np>) provides general supervision and administers the programs.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1959.

Current law: 1992 (work injury).

Type of program: Employer-liability system through a private carrier.

Coverage

Employees of firms with 10 or more employees.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons and household workers.

Special system for miners.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost; provides benefits directly or pays insurance premiums.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

50% of earnings (100% if hospitalized) is paid from the first day of incapacity for up to a year.

An approved doctor assesses the degree of disability, according to a schedule in law.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: A lump sum of five years of the insured's earnings is paid for a total disability (100%).

Partial disability: A percentage of the total disability lump sum is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

An authorized doctor assesses the degree of disability, according to a schedule in law.

Education benefit: 1,800 rupees to 2,400 rupees, depending on the insured's earnings, is paid for up to two children younger than age 18 if the insured is assessed with a total incapacity for work due to a work-related injury.

Workers' Medical Benefits

The total cost of necessary treatment is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum of three years of the deceased's earnings is paid to a dependent survivor.

Education benefit: 1,800 rupees to 2,400 rupees, depending on the deceased's earnings, is paid for up to two children younger than age 18 if the deceased died from a work-related injury.

Administrative Organization

Labour and Employment Promotion Department, under the Ministry of Labour and Employment (<http://www.mole.gov.np/eng>), enforces the law.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

No statutory unemployment benefits are provided.

Nepal

The 1992 Labor Act requires employers to pay lump-sum severance benefits to laid-off employees of one month of wages for each year of service in all firms with 10 or more employees.

The 1993 Labor Rules require employers in firms with 10 or more employees to pay a cash benefit to workers with at least three years of employment when they retire or resign (50% of monthly wages is paid for each of the first seven years of service, 66% for each year from eight to 15 years, and 100% for each year exceeding 15 years).

The employee may choose between a cash benefit and a lump sum.

New Zealand

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 =
1.19 New Zealand dollars (NZ\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1898 (old-age pension), 1911 (widow's pension), 1924 (blind person's pension), and 1936 (disability pension).

Current law: 1964 (social security), implemented in 1965.

Type of program: Universal and social assistance system.

Note: All net benefits reflect the applied primary tax rate.

Coverage

Legal residents of New Zealand.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost is financed from general revenues.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension (New Zealand superannuation): Age 65 with at least 10 years of residency and physical presence in New Zealand since age 20, including at least five years after age 50, and must be a resident on the date of application. There is no income or asset test (except for pensioners who choose to include an unqualified partner in their pension).

The pension is payable abroad for up to 26 weeks if the beneficiary is not abroad for more than 30 weeks; may be extended beyond 26 weeks according to the length of residence in New Zealand, reciprocal agreements, and domestic legislation.

Old-age assistance benefits (means tested): Other assistance may be paid to old-age pensioners.

Disability pension (supported living payment, income tested): Citizens or permanent residents aged 16 or older with at least two years of residency who are assessed with a limited capacity for work (less than 15 hours a week for more than two year) due to a serious disability or mental health condition or are caring for a person who would otherwise need professional care.

The disability pension (supported living payment) may be payable abroad temporarily in certain circumstances.

Disability assistance benefits (means tested): Other assistance may be paid to disability pensioners.

Survivor pension (jobseeker support): Paid to a widow(er) with no children or whose youngest child is aged 14 or older. Must be available for full-time or part-time work and be a citizen or permanent resident aged 19 or older with at least two years of residency.

Survivor pension (sole parent support): Paid to a widow(er) whose youngest child is younger than age 14. Must prepare for work (if the youngest child is younger than age 5) or seek part-time work of at least 15 hours a week (if the youngest child is aged 5 to 13). Must be a citizen or permanent resident aged 19 or older with at least two years of residency.

Orphan's benefit (income tested): Paid to the primary caregiver of an orphan younger than age 18 whose biological or adoptive parents are dead, cannot be found, or are incapable of caring for the child due to a serious long-term disability. The caregiver must be aged 18 or older and expect to care for the child for at least 12 months. The child must be a resident and physically present in New Zealand; the caregiver must be a resident and continuously physically present in New Zealand for at least 12 months.

Funeral grant: May be paid to assist with funeral expenses. There is an income and asset test based on the deceased's circumstances before death.

Survivor assistance benefits (means tested): Other assistance may be paid to survivors.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (New Zealand superannuation): NZ\$366.94 (net) a week is paid for a single person living alone, NZ\$338.71 (net) if sharing accommodation, or NZ\$564.52 (net) for a married, civil-union, or de facto couple living together where both partners qualify for the pension.

The pension may be reduced by one dollar for each dollar received if the beneficiary is receiving a benefit or pension from an overseas government.

A pensioner with a spouse or partner who does not qualify for the pension may receive the married rate (NZ\$282.26 (net) a week) with no income test (the partner receives no payment). If the pensioner chooses to include a partner who does not qualify in the calculation of the pension, up to NZ\$536.54 (net) a week is paid, subject to an income test (benefits are reduced by NZ\$0.70 for each dollar of joint income above NZ\$5,200 (gross) a year).

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually on April 1, according to changes in the consumer price index for the previous year, with a further adjustment based on the net average ordinary time weekly wage. The net average ordinary time weekly wage is determined by the quarterly employment survey published by Statistics New Zealand.

Old-age assistance benefits (means tested): An accommodation supplement, a disability allowance, a special needs grant, and other benefits may be paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (supported living payment, income tested): Up to NZ\$211.46 (net) a week is paid for a single person aged 16 or 17; NZ\$261.31 (net) for a single person aged 18 or older; NZ\$217.75 (net) for each member of a married, civil-union, or de facto couple, with or without children; NZ\$343.27 (net) for a single person with children.

Income test: The benefit is reduced by NZ\$0.30 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$5,200 a year and by NZ\$0.70 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$10,400. The personal earnings of totally blind persons are exempt.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually on April 1, according to changes in the consumer price index for the previous calendar year.

Disability assistance benefits (means tested): An accommodation supplement, a family tax credit, an advance payment of benefit, a training incentive allowance, transition-to-work assistance, a disability allowance, a temporary additional benefit, a special needs grant, and other benefits may be paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (jobseeker support): NZ\$209.06 (net) a week is paid (NZ\$217.75 (net) a week for persons who began receiving a widow's benefit or domestic purposes benefit for widowers before July 15, 2013).

Survivor pension (sole parent support): NZ\$299.45 (net) a week is paid.

Orphan's benefit (income tested): Up to NZ\$203.42 (net) a week is paid, according to age, for each orphan younger than age 18 (not taxable).

Income test: The benefit is reduced by one dollar for each dollar of unearned income the child receives above 50% of the basic annual orphan's benefit rate (up to NZ\$203.42 (net) a week). (The caregiver's income is not taken into account.)

Funeral grant: Up to NZ\$1,998.57 is paid to the surviving spouse, partner, or dependent child for funeral costs (not taxable but income and asset tested).

Income test: The survivor pensions (jobseeker support and sole parent support) are reduced by NZ\$0.30 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$5,200 a year and by NZ\$0.70 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$10,400.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually on April 1, according to changes in the consumer price index for the previous calendar year.

Survivor assistance benefits (means tested): An accommodation supplement, an advance payment of benefit, a training incentive allowance, transition-to-work assistance, a disability allowance, a special needs grant, and other benefits may be paid.

Administrative Organization

Service Line Work and Income (<http://www.workandincome.govt.nz>), under the Ministry of Social Development (<http://www.msd.govt.nz>), administers pensions and benefits through its local offices.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1938.

Current laws: 1964 (social security), implemented in 1965.

Type of program: Universal and social assistance system.

Coverage

Cash sickness benefits (jobseeker support): Citizens or permanent residents of New Zealand aged 18 or older (aged 19 or older with a dependent child) with at least two years of continuous residency.

Cash maternity benefits (jobseeker support): Single female citizens or permanent residents of New Zealand aged 18 or older (aged 19 or older with a dependent child) with at least two years of continuous residency.

Paid parental leave: Female employees or adoptive parents who are legally resident in New Zealand, according to employment and self-employment history. Partial or full entitlement is transferable to a qualifying spouse or partner.

Medical benefits: Legal residents of New Zealand and some other persons according to the 2012 Health and Disability Services Eligibility Direction (such as beneficiaries under reciprocal agreements, refugees, and suspected victims of human trafficking). No residency requirement for subsidized treatment for accidents under the Accident Compensation Corporation.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost is financed from general revenues.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (jobseeker support, income tested): Must have stopped working, have

reduced hours and income, or be unemployed or working part-time and be unable to perform full-time work due to sickness, injury, pregnancy, or disability.

For persons with less than two years of residency, a benefit may be paid in cases of hardship. For nonpermanent residents, an income- and asset-tested emergency benefit may be paid in cases of hardship.

Paid parental leave: Must have been working for the same employer for at least six months before the expected date of childbirth or the adoption of a child younger than age 5 and have worked for an average of at least 10 hours a week, including at least one hour a week or 40 hours a month. Self-employed persons must have been employed for at least six months and have worked an average of at least 10 hours a week before the expected date of childbirth or intended adoption.

Medical benefits: Must have resided or have a stated intent to remain in New Zealand for at least two years. There is no income test.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (jobseeker support): Up to NZ\$209.06 (net) a week is paid if aged 25 or older, single, and with no children; NZ\$174.21 (net) if aged 20 to 24, or if aged 18 or 19 and living away from home; NZ\$139.37 (net) if aged 18 or 19 and living with a parent.

Up to NZ\$299.45 (net) a week is paid for a single beneficiary with children; up to NZ\$174.21 (net) for each member of a married or civil-union couple with or without children.

The benefit is paid after a waiting period of up to two weeks, depending on previous income.

There is no limit on the period of eligibility for the sickness benefit (jobseeker support) but the beneficiary must reapply every 52 weeks. A medical professional must periodically assess the illness.

Income test: The benefit is reduced by NZ\$0.70 for each dollar of gross earned income exceeding NZ\$80 a week.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually on April 1, according to changes in the consumer price index for the previous calendar year.

Maternity benefit (jobseeker support): May be paid to a single pregnant woman at the sickness benefit rate (see above) after the 26th week of pregnancy (or earlier if the woman is unable to work due to pregnancy complications, an illness, or disability). Payment may continue for up to 13 weeks after childbirth.

Income test: The benefit is reduced by NZ\$0.70 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$80 a week.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually on April 1, according to changes in the consumer price index for the previous calendar year.

Paid parental leave: 100% of the employee's last weekly earnings is paid for up to 14 weeks. The benefit is paid to one parent or shared between both parents if they are both eligible.

The maximum benefit is NZ\$504.10 of gross earnings a week.

Self-employed persons who earn less than the equivalent of 10 hours a week at the highest adult minimum wage receive the minimum benefit.

The minimum benefit for self-employed persons is NZ\$142.50 a week.

Benefit adjustment: The maximum benefit is adjusted annually on July 1, according to the increase in net average ordinary time weekly earnings. Net average ordinary time weekly earnings are determined by the quarterly employment survey published by Statistics New Zealand. The minimum benefit for the self-employed is adjusted annually on July 1, according to the increase in the highest minimum wage.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Free services include inpatient care in public hospitals, maternity care, and most laboratory services. Partial subsidies are provided for general practice visits. Costs for care in a private hospital are not subsidized.

Cost sharing: Partial subsidy for approved prescribed medicines, according to a patient's number of copayments, income, and frequency of use.

Subsequent items are fully subsidized after a patient or family makes 20 copayments of NZ\$5 for each item a year.

Low-income families have access to a Community Services Card (CSC) for reduced prescription charges, after hours doctor visits, specialist visits, children's eyeglasses (up to age 15), emergency dental care, travel and lodging support for certain hospitalizations, and home help.

Persons who do not qualify for a CSC can obtain a High Use Health Card (HUHC) if they have made 12 or more doctor's visits in the last 12 months. The HUHC is for individual use only and is not income tested. For HUHC cardholders, visits are subsidized at NZ\$15 a visit for adults aged 18 or older, and NZ\$20 a visit for children aged 6 to 17.

No reimbursement is provided for dental treatment, physical therapy, or work-related injuries

The Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) subsidizes treatment for accident-related injuries.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for workers. Free general practitioner care is provided for children up to age 6 (up to age 13 as of 2015); free dental care for children up to age 18. No reimbursement for children's eyeglasses (aged 5 or younger).

Special subsidies are provided for low-income families or those who need intensive medical care.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Development (Work and Income) (<http://www.msd.govt.nz>) administers cash benefits through its service centers.

Ministry of Social Development (Community Services Card Service Center) administers Community Services Cards.

Ministry of Health (Sector Services) (<http://www.health.govt.nz>) administers medical benefits.

Inland Revenue Department (<http://www.ird.govt.nz>) administers statutory paid parental leave benefits.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1908.

Current law: 2001 (accident compensation), implemented in 2002.

Type of program: Universal and employer-liability (through a public carrier) system.

Coverage

Work injury: Citizens and residents of New Zealand.

Nonwork injury: Citizens, residents of, and temporary visitors to New Zealand.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Work injury: None.

Nonwork injury: Contribution rates are set each year based on the actual lifetime cost of injuries, according to a schedule in law.

Self-employed person

Work injury: Contribution rates are set each year based on the actual lifetime cost of injuries, according to a schedule in law.

Nonwork injury: Contribution rates are set each year based on the actual lifetime cost of injuries, according to a schedule in law.

Employer

Work injury: Contribution rates are set each year based on experience ratings and injury risk groups, which take into account both the industry and the employer's performances in injury prevention and returning employees to work.

Nonwork injury: None.

Government

Work injury: Contributes as an employer.

Nonwork injury: The cost of the program for nonearners is financed from general revenues.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period. Must be substantially unable to perform usual work as a result of the work injury or occupational disease. A medical practitioner must provide a medical certificate. For noise-induced hearing loss, must be assessed with at least a 6% injury-related loss.

Nonwork-related injury benefits: There is a one-week waiting period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

Temporary disability benefit (weekly compensation): 80% of the worker's average weekly earnings in the period before the incapacity began is paid until he or she is able to return to work.

For work-related personal injuries, the employer pays for the first week of incapacity. The benefit is paid for as long as a certified incapacity lasts or up to age 65 (when New Zealand superannuation is paid). Claimants aged 65 or older who are eligible for weekly compensation can receive the benefit for up to 12 months after the date they were first eligible for weekly compensation or the date they became eligible for New Zealand superannuation, whichever is later.

The minimum weekly benefit for incapacitated full-time workers is NZ\$456 (gross).

The maximum weekly benefit is NZ\$1,847.23 (gross).

Earnings test: The benefit is reduced by one dollar for each dollar of earnings above 20% of the worker's weekly earnings.

Employers may make an additional weekly payment to increase the employee's income during incapacity to the level of his or her normal wage. The additional payment is exempt from the benefit reduction.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are increased annually according to changes in the labor cost index.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension

Lump-sum payment: A lump sum of NZ\$3,345.06 (assessed incapacity of 10%) to NZ\$133,802.28 (assessed incapacity of at least 80%) is paid. Assessment for entitlement begins two years after the injury occurred or occupational disease began, or once the condition stabilizes, whichever is earlier.

Independence allowance: NZ\$191.36 (assessed incapacity of 10%) to NZ\$1,148.81 (assessed incapacity of at least 80%) is paid quarterly (nontaxable) for any long-term incapacity resulting from an injury suffered before April 1, 2002. There is no limit to duration. The allowance is paid in addition to other cash assistance.

Medical practitioners assess the degree of incapacity.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits may increase if the initial assessed level of incapacity increases.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits

Medical care: A co-payment may be required for medical care and physical rehabilitation, according to a schedule in law. The worker pays for the full cost of benefits that are not specified. The full cost of elective surgery performed by a contracted provider is fully funded; partially funded if performed by a non-contracted provider.

Social rehabilitation: Attendant care, household help, childcare, assistive devices and appliances, modification of motor vehicles and residence, and travel-related costs are provided if there is an assessed need.

Vocational rehabilitation: Provided for up to three years (may be extended) to those entitled to compensation for loss of earnings and potential earnings.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension

Spouse's benefit: 60% of the deceased's weekly earnings is paid. The benefit is paid for up to five years, the date the deceased's youngest child reaches age 18, or the date that the spouse no longer cares for the deceased's children younger than age 18 or any other eligible dependent, whichever is latest. (The spouse can choose between survivor benefits under superannuation or work injury.)

Orphan's benefit: 20% of the deceased's weekly earnings is paid to an orphan up to age 18 (age 21 if a full-time student; no limit if disabled, dependent on the deceased, and with earnings lower than a set amount); 40% for a full orphan.

Other dependents: 20% of weekly benefit the deceased would have received for a total incapacity is paid to other dependents with average weekly earnings over a 12 month-period lower than the minimum full-time earner rate.

All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 80% of the deceased's weekly earnings, up to a maximum.

Survivor's grant: A lump sum of NZ\$6,455.40 is paid to a spouse; NZ\$3,227.72 to each child younger than age 18 or other dependent.

Child care: NZ\$137.27 a week is paid for one child; NZ\$82.35 each a week for two children; NZ\$192.18 a week for three or more children.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of up to NZ\$6,021.11 is paid to a named survivor.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment (<http://www.mbie.govt.nz>) oversees the program and legislation.

New Zealand Treasury (<http://www.treasury.govt.nz>) monitors the performance of the Accident Compensation Corporation.

Accident Compensation Corporation (<http://www.acc.co.nz>) administers benefits.

Employers may self-manage claims.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1930.

Current law: 1964 (social security), implemented in 1965.

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

Citizens or permanent residents of New Zealand aged 18 or older (aged 19 or older with a dependent child) with at least two years of continuous residency.

Exclusions: Pensioners, full-time students, and striking workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost is financed from general revenues.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit (jobseeker support, income tested): Must be available for and actively seeking full-time work and must comply with the work test, which includes acceptance of any offer of suitable employment. The unemployed person is ineligible for benefits for the first 13 weeks in cases of voluntary unemployment or dismissal

New Zealand

for serious misconduct (during which time a provisional benefit may be paid if specified tasks are performed for six weeks).

For citizens or permanent residents with less than two years of residency in New Zealand, a benefit may be paid in cases of hardship. For nonpermanent residents, an income- and asset-tested emergency benefit may be paid in cases of hardship.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment benefit (jobseeker support): Up to NZ\$209.06 (net) a week is paid if aged 25 or older, single, and with no children; NZ\$174.21 (net) if aged 20 to 24 or if aged 18 or 19 and living away from home; NZ\$139.37 (net) if aged 18 or 19 and living with a parent.

Up to NZ\$299.45 (net) a week is paid if single with children; up to NZ\$174.21 (net) for each member of a married, civil-union or de-facto couple, with or without children.

The benefit is paid after a waiting period of up to two weeks, depending on previous income and family circumstances.

Income test: The benefit is reduced by NZ\$0.70 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$80 a week for recipients who are not single parents. For single parents, the benefit is reduced by NZ\$0.70 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$100 a week; by NZ\$0.30 for each dollar of income from \$100 to \$200 a week; and by NZ\$0.70 for each dollar of income above \$200 a week.

There is no limit on the period of eligibility for the unemployment benefit (jobseeker support) but the beneficiary must reapply every 52 weeks.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually on April 1, according to changes in the consumer price index for the previous calendar year.

Administrative Organization

Service Line Work and Income (<http://www.workandincome.govt.nz>), under the Ministry of Social Development (<http://www.msd.govt.nz>), administers benefits through its service centers.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1964 (social security), implemented in 1965; 2004 (taxation), implemented in 2005; 2007 (income tax and tax credits), implemented in 2008; and 2014 (parental tax credits), to be implemented in 2015.

Type of program: Universal and social assistance system.

Note: It is possible to be eligible for more than one tax credit and allowance.

Coverage

Residents of New Zealand.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost is financed from general revenues.

Qualifying Conditions

Family allowances

Sole parent support: Paid to a single parent aged 19 or older with a dependent child younger than age 14. Must be available for part-time work or make preparations to return to work, depending on the age of the parent's dependent children. Must have at least two years of continuous residency.

Jobseeker support for sole parents: Paid to a single parent aged 19 or older with a dependent child aged 15 to 17. Must be available for full-time work. Must have at least two years of continuous residency.

Emergency maintenance allowance: Paid to single parents who are ineligible for the sole parent support, jobseeker support, supported living payment, youth payment, or young parent payment, and who would experience hardship without the benefit.

Child disability allowance: Paid to the principal caregiver of a dependent child with a serious disability. The benefit is not income or asset tested.

Unsupported child's benefit: The child must be younger than age 18 and financially dependent on the caregiver, and the child's parents (biological, adoptive or step) are unable to care for him or her. The primary caregiver must be aged 18 or older, expect to care for the child for at least 12 months. Must be a citizen or permanent resident of New Zealand with at least two years of residency.

Young parent payment (income tested): Parents aged 16 to 18 with a dependent child or dependent children. Parents aged 16 to 17 must be single and in exceptional circumstances (neither living with nor supported by parents or guardians), must have been married or in a recognized union but are no longer in a relationship, or must be single and living at home or financially supported by parents or guardians with earnings below a certain threshold; parents age 18 must be single. Must be undertaking or available to undertake full-time secondary or tertiary studies, approved training, or approved work-based learning; or must be exempt from this condition due to personal circumstances. Must have at least two years of continuous residency.

For persons with less than two years of residency, a benefit may be paid in cases of hardship. For nonpermanent

residents, an income- and asset-tested emergency benefit may be paid in cases of hardship.

Youth payment (income tested): Aged 16 to 17, single and in exceptional circumstances (neither living with nor supported by parents or another guardian), married or in a recognized union, or divorced or separated. Must be undertaking or available to undertake full-time secondary or tertiary studies, approved training, or approved work-based learning; or must be exempt from this condition due to personal circumstances. Must have at least two years of continuous residency.

For citizens or permanent residents with less than two years of residency, a benefit may be paid in cases of hardship. For nonpermanent residents, an income- and asset-tested emergency benefit may be paid in cases of hardship.

Family tax credit: Paid to families with dependent children aged 17 or younger (age 18 if a student). The principal caregiver or the child must meet a family income test and a residence test.

In-work tax credit: Paid to families with dependent children aged 17 or younger (age 18 if a student). A two-parent family must work jointly more than 30 hours a week; 20 hours a week for single parents. Parents receiving paid parental leave or accident compensation for an injury suffered after January 1, 2006, can meet the work hours test. No eligible parent may receive an income-tested benefit, a student allowance, or a parental allowance under the War Pensions Act 1954. The principal caregiver or the child must meet a family income test and a residence test.

Minimum family tax credit: Paid to working families with dependent children aged 17 or younger (age 18 if a student) with annual income less than NZ\$26,419 (net). A two-parent family must be working jointly more than 30 hours a week; 20 hours a week for single parents. Parents receiving paid parental leave or accident compensation for an injury suffered after January 1, 2006, can meet the work hours test. No eligible parent may receive an income-tested benefit or a student allowance. The principal caregiver or the child must meet a residence test.

Parental tax credit: Paid to working families on the birth of a child for eight weeks. The credit is paid to families who qualify for the family tax credit, the in-work tax credit, or both, but not to parents claiming paid parental leave, or receiving superannuation or income-tested benefits. The principal caregiver or the child must meet a residence test.

Family Allowance Benefits

Family allowances

Sole parent support and jobseeker support for sole parents: NZ\$299.45 (net) a week is paid for single parents after a waiting period of up to two weeks, depending on previous income and family circumstances. Other rates depend on age, relationship status, number of dependents, and income.

Income test: The benefits are reduced by NZ\$0.30 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$5,200 a year and by NZ\$0.70 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$10,400 a year.

Emergency maintenance allowance: NZ\$299.45 (net) a week is paid after a waiting period of up to two weeks, depending on previous income and family circumstances.

Income test: The benefit is reduced by NZ\$0.30 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$5,200 a year and by NZ\$0.70 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$10,400 a year.

Child disability allowance: NZ\$46.25 (net) a week is paid (nontaxable). There is no income test.

Unsupported child's benefit: Up to NZ\$203.42 (net) a week is paid for each unsupported child younger than age 18, according to age.

Young parent payment: NZ\$139.37 (net) a week is paid if living with or supported by parents; NZ\$299 (net) a week if in exceptional circumstances. Accommodation, utilities, and other related expenses are paid directly from the benefit payment; a food allowance is credited to a payment card; and a cash allowance of up to NZ\$50 a week is paid.

Income test: The benefit is reduced by one dollar for each dollar of additional income above \$210.88 a week.

Youth payment: NZ\$174.21 (net) a week is paid.

Income test: The benefit is reduced by one dollar for each dollar of additional income above \$210.88 a week.

Benefit adjustment: The sole parent support, the jobseeker support for sole parents, the emergency maintenance allowance, the child disability allowance, the young parent payment, and the youth payment are adjusted on April 1, according to changes in the consumer price index for the previous year.

Family tax credit: Up to NZ\$92 a week is paid for the first child and up to NZ\$65 a week for each additional child, depending on the age of the children.

Income test: The total benefit is reduced by NZ\$0.2125 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$36,350 a year.

In-work tax credit: Up to NZ\$60 a week is paid for up to three children; NZ\$15 a week for each additional child.

Income test: The total benefit is reduced by NZ\$0.2125 for each dollar of gross earned income above NZ\$36,350 a year.

Minimum family tax credit: A guaranteed gross income for working families of NZ\$14,000 a year is paid.

Parental tax credit: Up to NZ\$150 (net) a week for each child is paid for the first eight weeks after the birth or adoption of a child.

Income test: The total benefit is reduced by NZ\$0.2125 for each dollar of gross earned income above an income threshold determined by the number of dependent children in the family.

Benefit adjustment: The family tax credit is automatically adjusted when the cumulative increase in the consumer price index reaches 5%. The in-work tax credit and the parental tax credit are subject to periodic review; the minimum family tax credit is reviewed annually; and all three are adjusted at the discretion of the government.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Development (Work and Income) (<http://www.msd.govt.nz>) administers allowances through its service centers. It also administers family tax credits for beneficiaries with gross annual income below NZ\$36,350.

Inland Revenue Department (<http://www.ird.govt.nz>) administers the in-work tax credit, minimum family tax credit, parental tax credit, and family tax credit for working families who do not receive a benefit.

Oman

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 0.39 rials.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1991 (social insurance), implemented in 1992.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Citizens of Oman employed in the private sector under a permanent work contract or working in one of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, or United Arab Emirates).

Voluntary coverage for Omani citizens working abroad and self-employed persons.

Exclusions: Foreign workers, household workers, and artisans.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 7% of monthly salary.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 225 rials if working in Oman; 200 rials if working abroad.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 3,000 rials if working in Oman; 1,000 rials if working abroad.

Self-employed person: The contribution varies according to income: 6.5% of declared monthly income from 225 rials to 249 rials; 8.5% from 250 rials to 399 rials; 11% from 400 rials to 599 rials; 12% from 600 rials to 799 rials; 13% from 800 rials to 999 rials; 14% from 1,000 rials to 1,199 rials; 15% from 1,200 rials to 1,499 rials; and 16% from 1,500 to 3,000 rials.

Employer: 10.5% of monthly salary.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 225 rials if working in Oman; 200 rials if working abroad.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 3,000 rials if working in Oman; 1,000 rials if working abroad.

Government: 5.5% of monthly salary. For self-employed persons, 13.5% of the self-employed person's declared monthly income from 225 rials to 249 rials; 11.5% from 250 rials to 399 rials; 9% from 400 rials to 599 rials; 8% from 600 rials to 799 rials; 7% from 800 rials to 999 rials;

6% from 1,000 rials to 1,199 rials; 5% from 1,200 rials to 1,499 rials; and 4% from 1,500 to 3,000 rials.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 with at least 180 months of paid contributions (men) or age 55 with at least 120 months of paid contributions (women).

Early pension: Aged 45 to 59 with at least 240 months (men) or 180 months (women) of paid contributions.

End-of-service benefit: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with at least 12 months but less than 180 months (120 months for women) of paid contributions.

End-of-service grant: The insured meets the qualifying conditions for the old-age pension or the end-of-service benefit.

Disability pension: Must have at least six months of contributions before the disability began or at least 12 months of contributions including the three months immediately before the disability began.

Survivor pension: The deceased had at least six months of contributions immediately before death or 12 months of contributions including the three months immediately before death.

Eligible survivors include widow(er)s and the eldest son. If there is no eligible widow(er) or son, the pension may be paid to a dependent parent, brother, or sister.

The widow's pension ceases on remarriage.

Orphan's pension: Paid to sons up to age 22 (age 26 if a full-time student, no limit if disabled) and unmarried daughters.

The orphan's pension for daughters ceases on marriage.

Marriage grant: Paid to an orphaned daughter upon marriage.

Funeral grant: Paid when the insured dies.

Death grant: Paid when the insured dies.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: 3% of the insured's pensionable salary multiplied by the number of full years of contributions is paid.

The pensionable salary is the insured's average wage in the last five years of employment.

The minimum pension is 202.50 rials.

The maximum pension is 80% of the pensionable salary.

Early pension: A reduced pension is paid according to age and gender. For men, the reduction is from 6% (age 59) to 30% (age 45); for women, from 7% (age 54) to 25% (age 45).

End-of-service benefit: A lump sum of the insured's last monthly salary for each of the first three years of contributions plus two times the last monthly salary for each subsequent year of contributions is paid.

End-of-service grant: A lump sum of the insured's last monthly salary for each year of contributions is paid, up to 10 years. The grant is paid in addition to the old-age pension or the end-of-service benefit.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: 50% of the insured's earnings when the disability began or the old-age pension the insured would have been entitled to receive, whichever is greater, is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 25% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to the widow(er) and the eldest son. If there is more than one widow, the pension is split equally.

Orphan's pension: 50% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to eligible sons and daughters.

Other eligible survivors: 25% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is split equally among other eligible survivors.

All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Marriage grant: A lump sum of 15 times the orphan's pension is paid.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of the last three months of the deceased's salary or the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive, whichever is greater, is paid, up to 1,000 rials.

Death grant: A lump sum of the last three months of deceased's salary or the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive, whichever is greater, is paid.

Administrative Organization

Minister of Manpower (<http://www.manpower.gov.om/ar/index.asp>) provides general supervision.

Public Authority for Social Insurance (<http://www.taminat.gov.om>), managed by a 13-member board of directors chaired by the Minister of Manpower, administers the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1977.

Current law: 1991 (social insurance), implemented in 1997.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Citizens of Oman employed in the private sector under a permanent work contract.

Exclusions: Foreign workers, household workers, self-employed persons, and artisans.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 1% of payroll.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the insured's current monthly earnings divided by 30 is paid daily for the first six months; 75% for the next six months; thereafter, a medical committee assesses the capacity for work to determine whether the temporary disability benefit is extended or a permanent disability pension is awarded.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: For a total disability, 75% of the insured's monthly earnings or the old-age pension the insured would have been entitled to receive, whichever is greater, is paid.

The minimum pension is 202.50 rials.

Partial disability: For an assessed degree of disability of at least 30%, a percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability; for an assessed degree of disability of less than 30%, a percentage of a lump sum of 36 times the monthly pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension: 25% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a widow(er). If there is more than one widow, the pension is split equally.

The widow's pension ceases on remarriage.

Orphan's pension: 50% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to sons up to age 22 (age 26 if a full-time student, no limit if disabled) and unmarried daughters.

Other eligible survivors: 25% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is split equally among other dependents, including the father, mother, brothers up to age 22, and unmarried sisters.

If there is no eligible widow(er), orphan, parent, or sibling, that portion of the survivor pension is split among the other survivors, up to 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Administrative Organization

Minister of Manpower (<http://www.manpower.gov.om/ar/index.asp>) provides general supervision.

Public Authority for Social Insurance (<http://www.taminat.gov.om>), managed by a 13-member board of directors chaired by the Minister of Manpower, administers the program.

Pakistan

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 104.87 rupees.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1972, never implemented.

Current law: 1976 (old-age benefits).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees of firms with five or more workers.

Voluntary coverage is available for employees of firms with up to five workers.

Exclusions: Family laborers and self-employed persons.

Special systems for public-sector employees; military and police personnel; and railways.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 1% of the minimum wage.

The minimum wage is 10,000 rupees a month in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and North-West Frontier; 9,000 rupees for the province of Balochistan.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 5% of the minimum wage.

The minimum wage is 10,000 rupees a month in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and North-West Frontier; 9,000 rupees for the province of Balochistan.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 (men), age 55 (women), or age 50 (miners) with at least 15 years of contributions. Retirement from covered employment is not necessary.

Early pension: A reduced pension is paid from age 55 to 59 (men) or ages 50 to 54 (women) with at least 15 years of contributions.

Old-age grant: Age 60 (men), age 55 (women), or age 50 (miners) with at least two years and less than 15 years of covered employment.

Disability pension: Assessed with a 67% loss in earning capacity with at least 15 years of contributions or five years of contributions including three of the last five years.

Survivor pension: The deceased had at least 36 months of covered employment or was a pensioner at the time of death.

In order of priority, eligible survivors include the spouse, children younger than age 18 (no limit if disabled or for unmarried daughters), the deceased's parents, and other dependents. The surviving spouse must have been married to the deceased before the deceased reached the minimum pensionable age for the old-age pension.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: 2% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 12 months multiplied by the number of years of covered employment is paid.

The minimum old-age pension is 3,600 rupees a month.

Early pension: The pension is reduced by 0.5% for each month that the pension is taken before the normal retirement age.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad-hoc basis.

Old-age grant: A lump sum of one month of the insured's average monthly earnings for each year of covered employment is paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: 2% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 12 months multiplied by the number of years of covered employment is paid.

The minimum disability pension is 3,600 rupees a month.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 100% of the minimum pension is paid to, or split equally among, the surviving spouse or spouses. If there is no surviving spouse, the pension is split equally among eligible orphans. If there are no eligible orphans and if the surviving spouse dies within five years of first receiving the survivor pension, the survivor pension is paid to the deceased's surviving parents for up to five years after the death of the insured's spouse; if there are no surviving parents, the remaining balance of the first five years of survivor pension may be paid to a dependent.

The minimum survivor pension is 3,600 rupees a month.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labour, Manpower, and Overseas Pakistanis (<http://www.molm.gov.pk>) provides general supervision.

Employees' Old-Age Benefits Institution (<http://www.eobi.gov.pk>) administers the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1958 (maternity).

Current law: 1958 (maternity); 1965 (provincial social security).

Type of program: Social insurance (medical benefits) and employer-liability system (cash benefits).

Coverage

Cash benefits (employer liability): All employed persons in the private and public sector.

Medical benefit (social insurance): Private-sector employees and household workers with monthly earnings up to 10,000 rupees.

Eligibility for benefits does not cease on leaving covered employment.

Exclusions: Family laborers and self-employed persons.

Special systems for public-sector employees; military and police personnel; and employees of local authorities and railways.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits: See source of funds under Work Injury.

Self-employed person

Cash benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits: See source of funds under Work Injury.

Employer

Cash benefits (employer liability): The total cost.

Medical benefits: See source of funds under Work Injury.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 10,000 rupees a month or 400 rupees a day.

Government

Cash benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits: See source of funds under Work Injury.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits (employer liability): Must have at least 90 days of contributions in the last six months.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Must have at least 180 days of contributions in the last 12 months and must have been employed for at least four months preceding the expected date of child birth.

Medical benefits: Must be currently covered.

Maternity medical benefits: Must have at least 90 days of contributions in the last six months.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (employer liability): 75% of the insured's earnings is paid; 100% for tuberculosis and cancer (50% in North-West Frontier Province and Balochistan). The benefit is paid after a two-day waiting period for up to 121 days (365 days for tuberculosis and cancer) in a one-year period.

Maternity benefit (employer liability): 100% of the insured's earnings is paid for six weeks before and six weeks after the expected date of childbirth.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Social security facilities provide medical services. Benefits include general medical care, specialist care, medicine, hospitalization, and transportation.

Benefits are provided for as long as considered necessary or for six months after the patient has exhausted entitlement to sickness benefits, whichever period is shorter.

Maternity medical benefits: Prenatal and postnatal care is provided for a total of 12 weeks.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Social security facilities provide medical services. Benefits include general medical care, specialist care, medicine, hospitalization (for maternity, surgery, and cancer only), maternity care, and transportation.

Eligible dependents include the insured's wives or a dependent, disabled husband; dependent, unmarried children up to age 21; and dependent parents.

Administrative Organization

Provincial Labour Department provides general supervision.

Provincial Employees' Social Security Institutions, managed by a tripartite governing body and a commissioner, administer the program in each province. Each institution may establish its own dispensary hospital or contract with a public or private agency for medical services.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1923 (workmen's compensation), implemented in 1924; and 1965 (provincial social security).

Type of program: Social insurance and employer-liability system.

Note: The 1923 workmen's compensation law remains in force for employees not covered by the 1965 social security law.

Coverage

Social insurance: Employees and household workers with monthly earnings up to 10,000 rupees.

Exclusions: Family laborers and self-employed persons.

Employer liability: Employees of firms with at least 10 workers.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Special systems for public-sector employees; military and police personnel; and employees of local authorities and railways.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Social insurance: None.

Employer liability: None.

Self-employed person

Social insurance: Not applicable.

Employer liability: Not applicable.

Employer

Social insurance: 6% of monthly payroll.

The employer's contribution also finance Sickness and Maternity benefits.

Employer liability: The total cost.

Government

Social insurance: None.

Employer liability: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

Social insurance: 60% of earnings is paid (100% in Punjab and Sindh) after a three-day waiting period for up to 180 days (no waiting period in Punjab).

Employer liability: 50% of monthly earnings is paid for up to one year; for lung disease, 33% of monthly earnings for up to five years.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension

Social insurance: For a total disability (loss of earning capacity of 67% or more), 75% of earnings (100% in Punjab) is paid.

Partial disability: Up to 66% of the total disability benefit is paid, according to a schedule in law.

Employer liability: For a permanent total disability, a lump sum of 300,000 rupees is paid.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Social security facilities provide medical services. Benefits include general medical care, specialist care, medicine, hospitalization, maternity care, and transportation.

There is no limit to the duration of benefits.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension (social insurance): 60% of the total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a widow or a needy widower with a disability in the provinces of Punjab, Balochistan and North-West Frontier.

In the province of Sindh, 75% of the total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a needy widow(er) with a disability. If there are other survivors, the 75% is divided equally among the widow(er) and orphans (up to age 21; no limit for unmarried dependent daughters). If there are no orphans, the amount is divided among the widow(er) and the deceased's surviving parents.

Orphan's pension (social insurance): 20% of the total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to each orphan younger than age 16; 40% for a full orphan.

Dependent parent's pension (social insurance): If there is no eligible widow(er) or orphan, 20% of the total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to each dependent parent.

All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100% of the total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Death grant (social insurance): 30 days of sickness benefit; at least 1,500 rupees is paid.

Survivor grant (employer liability): A lump sum of 200,000 rupees is paid.

Iddat grant: The deceased's last full daily wage is paid for 130 days to widows or divorced women.

Administrative Organization

Social insurance: Provincial Labour Department provides general supervision.

Provincial Employees' Social Security Institutions in each province administer contributions and benefits.

Employer liability: Workmen's compensation commissioners in each province provide general supervision.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

No statutory unemployment benefits are provided.

The labor code requires employers with 20 employees or more to provide a severance payment of the insured's last 30 days of wages for each year of employment.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1991 (family allowances), and 2010 (family allowances).

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Note: Additional financial assistance and medical treatment is also provided through the Bait-Ul-Mal Program to needy persons who do not receive benefits from other social welfare agencies.

Coverage

All citizens.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost is financed from general revenues.

Qualifying Conditions

BISP family allowance (means tested): Paid to needy families and to certain families where a member has a chronic physical or mental condition.

Child education Benefit (means tested): Paid to families with children aged 5 to 16 to assist with primary education costs.

Family Allowance Benefits

BISP family allowance (means tested): 1,500 rupees a month is paid.

Child education Benefit (means tested): 300 rupees a month is paid to families with one child; 600 rupees a month to families with two or more children.

Administrative Organization

The Benazir Income Support Program (<http://www.bisp.gov.pk/Default.aspx>) and the Pakistan Bait-Ul-Mal (<http://www.pbm.gov.pk/default.html>) pay benefits.

Palau

Exchange rate: Currency is the US dollar (US\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1967.

Current law: 1987 (social security), implemented in 1991, and 2013 (social security reform).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Gainfully employed persons, including some categories of self-employed persons.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons (including farmers, fishermen, and taxi drivers) with no employees and gross earnings of greater than US\$300 a quarter but less than US\$10,000 a year.

Exclusions: Casual labor and self-employed persons with no employees and annual gross income of less than US\$300 a quarter.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 6% of earnings.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$5,000 (rising to US\$6,000 on October 1, 2015, and to US\$8,000 on October 1, 2017) a quarter.

Self-employed person: 12% of twice the salary of their highest-paid employee (12% of one-quarter of gross annual earnings with no employees).

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$5,000 (rising to US\$6,000 on October 1, 2015, and to US\$8,000 on October 1, 2017) a quarter.

Employer: 6% of payroll.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are US\$5,000 (rising to US\$6,000 on October 1, 2015, and to US\$8,000 on October 1, 2017) a quarter.

Government: None; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 (rising to age 62 on October 1, 2015, and to age 63 on October 1, 2020) with at least 38 quarters of coverage.

Pensioners may continue to work but their pension is earnings tested.

The old-age pension is payable abroad under reciprocal agreement.

Disability pension: Assessed with an incapacity for substantial gainful activity due to a physical or mental disability that is likely to last at least a year or result in death. Must have one quarter of coverage for each year after June 1968 (or since age 21, if younger than age 21 in June 1968) with at least 12 quarters of coverage; at least eight quarters of coverage in the last 13 quarters; or a total of at least 120 quarters of contributions at the time the disability began.

Employment must cease.

The disability pension is payable abroad under reciprocal agreement.

Survivor pension: The deceased had at least one quarter of coverage for each year after June 1968 (or since age 21, if younger than age 21 in June 1968) or had at least eight quarters of coverage in the 13 quarters before death. Survivors may only receive one survivor pension.

Eligible survivors include a widow(er) who was married to the deceased at the time of death and unmarried children younger than age 18 (22 if a student) who were dependent on or living with the deceased. Employed widow(er)s younger than age 60 must meet an earnings test.

Surviving spouses may continue to work but their pension is earnings tested.

The survivor pension is payable abroad under reciprocal agreement.

Lump-sum survivor benefit: The deceased did not meet the coverage requirements for an old-age or disability pension at the time of death.

Eligible survivors include (in order of priority) the spouse, children, parents, a legal representative, or persons who lived with the deceased.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: The monthly pension is 8.3% of the sum of the following: 27% of the first US\$11,000 of the insured's cumulative covered earnings, 2.9% of earnings greater than US\$11,000 up to US\$44,000, and 1.5% of earnings greater than US\$44,000 up to US\$499,999, and 0.75% of earnings above US\$500,000.

The minimum monthly old-age pension is US\$148.

Earnings test: The old-age pension is reduced by US\$1 for each US\$3 of earnings above US\$3,000 a quarter if younger than age 65 and employed.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: The monthly pension is 8.3% of the sum of the following: 27% of the first US\$11,000 of the insured's cumulative covered earnings, 2.9% of earnings greater than US\$11,000 up to US\$44,000, and 1.5% of

earnings greater than US\$44,000 up to US\$499,999, and 0.75% of earnings above US\$500,000.

The minimum monthly disability pension is US\$148.

Earnings test: The disability pension is reduced by US\$1 for each US\$3 of earnings above US\$3,000 a quarter if younger than age 65 and employed.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a widow(er) aged 60 or older; 60% if younger than age 60 or aged 60 or older and remarried (the pension ceases upon remarriage if younger than age 60).

Orphan's pension: 15% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to each orphan younger than age 18 (age 22 if a student; no limit if disabled before age 22).

Earnings test: The survivor pension is reduced by US\$1 for each US\$3 of earnings above US\$3,000 a quarter if aged 59 or younger and employed.

The minimum monthly survivor pension is US\$148.

The maximum survivor pension is 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Lump-sum survivor benefit: A lump sum is paid and split equally among eligible survivors.

Administrative Organization

Palau Social Security System Administration administers the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2010 (health care financing).

Type of program: Social insurance and individual account system (medical benefits only).

Coverage

Employed persons.

Voluntary coverage for unemployed persons; self-employed persons with no employees and with quarterly earnings up to US\$1,300; and dependents of beneficiaries of government-subsidized National Health Insurance.

Source of Funds

Insured person

National health insurance (social insurance): None.

Medical savings account (individual account): 2.5% of monthly earnings.

The insured's contributions are paid quarterly.

Self-employed person

National health insurance (social insurance): US\$29.25 with earnings up to US\$1,300 a quarter; 2.25% of earnings with earnings greater than US\$1,300 but less than US\$10,000 a quarter; and 5% of earnings with earnings greater than US\$10,000 a quarter.

The self-employed person's contributions are paid quarterly.

Medical savings account (individual account): A minimum deposit of US\$10.

Employer

National health insurance (social insurance): 2.5% of monthly payroll.

The employer's contributions may be paid on a biweekly or quarterly basis.

Medical savings account (individual account): None.

Government:

National health insurance (social insurance): The total cost of health insurance for persons older than age 60, unemployed, or disabled.

Medical savings account (individual account): None.

Qualifying Conditions

There is no minimum qualifying period for persons older than age 60, unemployed or disabled. Currently employed persons must have at least two quarters of contributions.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

No statutory benefits are provided.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits

National health insurance (social insurance): 80% of the cost of necessary medical treatment, including off-island referrals to the Philippines (up to US\$35,000 for each case).

Copayment: The maximum copayment ranges from US\$200 to US\$400 for treatment in Palau (US\$1,000 to US\$4,000 for treatment abroad), depending on annual household income.

Medical savings account (individual account): The medical savings account may be used to cover copayments of up to 20% of the cost of treatment at public hospitals and clinics and participating private clinics (up to the cost of equivalent treatment, if available, at public hospitals) and private insurance premiums.

Withdrawals are not possible. If the account holder dies or permanently leaves the country (noncitizens only), the individual account balance is paid to (in order of priority),

the surviving spouse, children (split equally), parents (split equally), or other designated beneficiaries.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

National health insurance (social insurance) and medical savings account (individual account): Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

National Healthcare Governing Committee provides general supervision.

Palau Social Security System Administration administers the program.

Papua New Guinea

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 2.43 kina.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1980 (National Provident Fund Act).

Current law: 2000 (Superannuation, General Provisions Act), implemented in 2002.

Type of program: Mandatory occupational retirement system.

Coverage

Employed persons in firms with 15 or more employees.

Exclusions: Casual workers with employment contracts of less than three months, and household workers.

Voluntary coverage for noncitizens, self-employed persons, and employed persons in firms with fewer than 15 employees (if their employer agrees to join the fund).

Source of Funds

Insured person: 6% of gross monthly earnings.

Self-employed person: At least 20 kina a month.

Employer: 8.4% of gross monthly earnings.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age benefit: Age 55 and retired from active employment; at any age if unemployed and not contributing for three months (partial withdrawal) or 12 months (full withdrawal).

Housing drawdown payment: Younger than age 55 with at least five consecutive years of contributions.

Disability benefit: Assessed with a total permanent incapacity.

Survivor benefit: Paid to a named survivor when the insured dies before retirement.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

If an unemployed fund member has less than 1,000 kina in the account, the total amount can be withdrawn after three months.

Housing drawdown payment: Up 100% of the member's paid contributions may be drawn down to purchase or build a house or to pay for repairs, maintenance, or extensions to an existing house. Members must make an additional monthly contribution of 2% of gross earnings to repay the loan.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Administrative Organization

Bank of Papua New Guinea (<http://www.bankpng.gov.pg>) regulates the superannuation funds.

Superannuation funds are responsible for the administration of contributions and benefits and the investment of funds.

Trustees of authorized superannuation funds appoint licensed investment managers and administrators.

Directors, investment managers, and fund administrators oversee the management, investment, and administration of superannuation funds.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

Limited medical services are available free of charge or at nominal cost in government clinics and hospitals.

The 1981 Employment Act requires employers to provide (unpaid) sick leave and maternity leave to employees.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1958.

Current law: 1978 (workers' compensation).

Type of program: Employer-liability system through a private carrier.

Coverage

All employees, including household workers. (Workers are covered while traveling to and from work.)

Exclusions: Self-employed persons and casual workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: Pays the total cost of insurance premiums or directly provides benefits to the insured.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

Information is not available.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: The weekly pension is 80% of average weekly earnings.

The minimum annual earnings used to calculate benefits are 625 kina.

The maximum annual earnings used to calculate benefits are 1,875 kina.

The minimum weekly pension is 18 kina.

The maximum pension is 100% of the insured's earnings or 75 kina plus 10 kina for each dependent child if the insured has a fully or partially dependent spouse (65 kina for a single person), whichever is less.

The maximum employer liability for total disability is 25,000 kina.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed loss of earnings.

The maximum employer liability for partial disability is 25,000 kina.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits include the reasonable cost of treatment, medicine, hospitalization, surgery, transportation, appliances, and specialist treatment, up to a maximum.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor grant: A lump sum of eight times the deceased's annual earnings when the injury occurred or the occupational disease began plus 10 kina a week for each dependent child is paid.

The minimum grant is 8,750 kina plus 10 kina a week for each dependent child.

The maximum grant is 25,000 kina plus 10 kina a week for each dependent child.

Eligible survivors include all family members (children younger than age 16) who were totally or partially dependent on the deceased's earnings and any person who by custom has a right to share compensation.

The insured's spouse and children must receive at least 50% of the survivor grant. A court may decide eligibility and the amount paid to each other survivor.

Funeral grant: Up to 750 kina is paid for the cost of the funeral.

Administrative Organization

Department of Labor and Industry administers the program.

Philippines

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 44.48 pesos.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1954 (old age, disability, and survivors).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Private-sector employees, household workers, and self-employed persons.

Voluntary coverage for Filipino citizens working abroad; insured persons who are no longer eligible for compulsory coverage; and nonworking spouses of insured persons.

Special systems for government employees and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 3.63% of gross monthly earnings, according to 31 income classes.

Voluntarily insured persons pay the combined insured person and employer contributions of 11% of gross monthly earnings, according to 31 income classes. The contributions for a voluntarily insured nonworking spouse are based on 50% of the gross monthly earnings of the working spouse.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,000 pesos (5,000 pesos for voluntarily insured overseas workers).

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 16,000 pesos.

The insured person's contributions also finance cash sickness and maternity benefits.

Self-employed person: 11% of gross monthly earnings, according to 31 income classes.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,000 pesos.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 16,000 pesos.

The self-employed person's contributions also finance cash sickness and maternity benefits.

Employer: 7.37% of the employee's monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,000 pesos.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 16,000 pesos.

The employer's contributions also finance cash sickness and maternity benefits.

Government: Any deficit.

The minimum and maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are periodically adjusted by the Social Security Commission, subject to the approval of the President of the Philippines.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 with at least 120 months of contributions before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the pension is first paid.

Age 55 for miners who worked underground for at least five years and who are involuntarily unemployed or have ceased self-employment.

For insured persons up to age 65 (age 60 for underground mineworkers), employment or self-employment must cease; the pension is suspended if an old-age pensioner resumes employment or self-employment.

Dependent's supplement: Paid for each of the insured's five youngest children under age 21 (no limit if disabled) conceived on or before the insured's date of retirement. The supplement ceases before age 21 if a child marries or becomes employed.

Old-age grant: Age 60 with less than 120 months of contributions.

Disability pension: Assessed with a permanent total or partial disability of at least 20% with at least 36 months of contributions before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the disability began.

Dependent's supplement (permanent total disability): Paid for each of the insured's five youngest unmarried, unemployed children younger than age 21 (no limit if disabled) conceived on or before the insured's date of retirement.

Supplementary allowance: Paid to disability pensioners.

A Social Security System doctor assesses the degree of disability annually.

The pension is suspended if the disability pensioner recovers, resumes employment (in the case of a total disability), or fails to report for the annual physical examination.

Disability grant: Assessed with a permanent total or partial disability of at least 20% and has less than 36 months of contributions.

Survivor pension: The deceased had at least 36 months of contributions before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the death occurred.

Eligible survivors include the surviving spouse and up to five dependent, unmarried, and unemployed children younger than age 21 (no limit if disabled). The spouse's benefit ceases on remarriage and the amount is split among the eligible surviving children.

Dependent's supplement: Paid for each of the five youngest unmarried and unemployed children younger than age 21 (no limit if disabled) conceived on or before the date of death.

Survivor grant: The deceased had less than 36 months of contributions before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the death occurred.

Eligible survivors include the surviving spouse and up to five dependent, unmarried, and unemployed children under age 21 (no limit if disabled). If there is no spouse or dependent child, the benefit is paid to dependent parents or to the person named by the deceased.

Funeral grant: Paid to the person who paid for the funeral.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: The pension is the highest of: 300 pesos plus 20% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings and 2% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings for each credited year of service exceeding 10 years; 40% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings; 1,200 pesos with at least 10 but less than 20 credited years of service; or 2,400 pesos with at least 20 credited years of service.

Average monthly covered earnings are the sum of the last 60 months of covered earnings immediately before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the pension is first paid divided by 60, or the sum of all monthly covered earnings paid before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the pension is first paid divided by the number of monthly contributions paid in the same period, whichever is greater.

A credited year of service is a year in which the insured had at least 12 months of contributions.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 1,000 pesos (5,000 pesos for voluntarily insured overseas workers).

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 16,000 pesos.

There is no maximum monthly pension.

Partial lump sum: The insured may choose to receive the first 18 monthly pension payments (not including dependent supplements and the 13th pension payment in the first year) as a lump sum.

Dependent's supplement: 10% of the insured's old-age pension or 250 pesos, whichever is greater, is paid.

Schedule of payments: 13 payments a year.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to changes in prices and wages and the financial health of the system, subject to approval by the Social Security Commission.

Old-age grant: A lump sum of employee and employer contributions plus 6% interest is paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: The pension is the highest of: 300 pesos plus 20% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings and 2% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings for each credited year of service exceeding 10 years; 40% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings; 1,200 pesos with at least 10 but less than 20 credited years of service; or 2,400 pesos with at least 20 credited years of service.

Average monthly covered earnings are the sum of the last 60 months of covered earnings immediately before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the disability began divided by 60, or the sum of all monthly covered earnings paid before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the disability began divided by the number of monthly contributions paid in the same period, whichever is greater.

A credited year of service is a year in which the insured had at least 12 months of contributions.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 1,000 pesos (5,000 pesos for voluntarily insured overseas workers).

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 16,000 pesos.

There is no maximum disability pension.

Dependent's supplement (permanent total disability): 10% of the insured's disability pension or 250 pesos, whichever is greater, is paid.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability. A lump sum is paid if the insured had less than 12 months of contributions.

Supplementary allowance: 500 pesos a month is paid.

Schedule of payments: 13 payments a year.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to changes in prices and wages and the financial health of the system, subject to approval by the Social Security Commission.

Disability grant: For a permanent total disability, a lump sum of the insured's monthly pension multiplied by the number of monthly contributions or 12 times the monthly pension, whichever is greater, is paid.

For a permanent partial disability, a lump sum of the insured's monthly pension multiplied by the number of monthly contributions multiplied by the assessed degree of disability or 12 monthly pensions multiplied by the assessed degree of disability, whichever is greater, is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

The minimum pension is 1,000 pesos if the deceased had less than 10 credited years of service; 1,200 pesos with at least 10 but less than 20 credited years; 2,400 pesos with at least 20 credited years.

A credited year of service is a year in which the insured had at least 12 months of contributions.

There is no maximum survivor pension.

Dependent's supplement: 10% of the monthly old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive or 250 pesos, whichever is greater, is paid.

If there is no surviving spouse or dependent child and if the insured died within 60 months of first receiving a pension, a lump sum of the remaining balance of 60 months of pension is paid to dependent parents, or if there are no dependent parents, to the person named by the deceased.

Schedule of payments: 13 payments a year.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to changes in prices and wages and the financial health of the system, subject to approval by the Social Security Commission.

Survivor grant: A lump sum of the deceased's old-age pension multiplied by the number of months of contributions or 12 times the monthly pension, whichever is greater, is paid.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of 20,000 pesos is paid.

Administrative Organization

A tripartite Social Security Commission manages, supervises, and regulates the program.

Social Security System (<http://www.sss.gov.ph>) collects contributions and pays benefits.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1954 (sickness), 1969 (medical benefits), and 1977 (maternity).

Type of program: Social insurance system. Cash and medical benefits.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Private-sector employees, household workers, and self-employed persons.

Voluntary coverage for Filipino citizens working abroad; insured persons who are no longer eligible for compulsory coverage; and nonworking spouses of insured persons.

Special system for government employees (cash sickness benefits only).

Medical benefits: Private- and public-sector employees, self-employed persons and certain other groups of voluntary contributors earning at least 1,000 pesos a month, retirees who have at least 120 months of contributions, qualified indigents; sponsored members whose contribution is paid by another individual, government agency, or private entity; and overseas workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: 1.25% of basic monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 8,000 pesos.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 35,000 pesos.

Employed persons pay contributions monthly; overseas workers pay annually; other voluntarily insured persons may pay contributions monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.

Self-employed person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: 2,400 pesos a year with gross monthly earnings up to 25,000 pesos; 3,600 pesos a year with gross monthly earnings above 25,000 pesos.

Overseas workers pay annually; other self-employed persons and voluntarily insured persons may pay contributions monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.

Employer

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: 1.25% of the employee's basic monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 8,000 pesos.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 35,000 pesos.

Government: Any deficit; 2,400 pesos a year for certain categories of people with low or no income.

The minimum and maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for cash sickness and maternity benefits are adjusted periodically by the Social Security Commission, subject to the approval of the President of the Philippines.

The minimum and maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for medical benefits are adjusted periodically by the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation Board.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: Must have at least three months of contributions in the 12 months immediately before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the incapacity began. The insured must be hospitalized or incapacitated at home for at least four days. Must provide medical certification.

Cash maternity benefits: Must have at least three months of contributions in the 12 months immediately before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the birth or miscarriage occurred. Benefits are paid for up to four pregnancies, including miscarriages. Must provide medical certification of the pregnancy and a birth certificate.

Medical benefits: Employed persons must have at least three months of contributions in the six months before hospitalization. Self-employed persons and voluntarily insured persons must have at least three months of contributions in the six months before hospitalization if no surgical procedure is involved; nine months in the 12 months before hospitalization if a surgical procedure is involved. Contribution conditions are waived for registered retirees and pensioners, certain categories of people with low or no income, and overseas workers.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 90% of the insured's average daily covered earnings is paid after a three-day waiting period (except for an injury or an acute disease) for up to 120 days in a calendar year. The benefit payment period may not exceed 240 days for the same illness.

Daily covered earnings are the sum of the six highest months of covered earnings in the 12 months before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the incapacity began divided by 180.

Maternity benefit: 100% of the insured's average daily covered earnings is paid for 60 days each for up to four births or miscarriages (78 days for a caesarian birth).

Daily covered earnings are the sum of the six highest months of covered earnings in the 12 months before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the birth or miscarriage occurred divided by 180.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Accredited health care providers offer inpatient and outpatient services that are paid directly by the health fund according to a fixed schedule (fee for service and case rates for select medical and surgical procedures).

Cost sharing: There is some cost sharing for general and specialist care, hospital care, laboratory and X-ray fees, surgery, and medicine.

There is no cost sharing for certain categories of people with low or no income and their dependents who are treated at government hospitals and facilities.

Inpatient treatment is limited to 45 days a year. Inpatient treatment abroad is reimbursed according to an established fee schedule for claims submitted within 180 days of discharge.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Eligible dependents include a spouse, unmarried and unemployed children (including foster children) younger than age 21 (no limit if disabled), and parents aged 60 or older who are not covered.

Administrative Organization

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: A tripartite Social Security Commission manages, supervises, and regulates the program.

Employers pay sickness and maternity benefits directly to employees and are reimbursed by the Social Security System. The Social Security System pays benefits directly to self-employed and voluntary members.

Social Security System (<http://www.sss.gov.ph>) collects contributions and administers benefits.

Medical benefits: Department of Health (<http://www.doh.gov.ph>) provides policy coordination and guidance.

Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (<http://www.philhealth.gov.ph>) collects contributions for the medical care program and oversees the provision of benefits. Medical care is provided by accredited providers.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1928 (workmen's compensation) and 1974 (work injury), implemented in 1975.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Private-sector employees and household workers; and public-sector employees, including military personnel and firefighters.

Voluntary coverage is not available.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 30 pesos with monthly earnings of at least 15,000 pesos; 10 pesos with monthly earnings below 15,000 pesos.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 pesos.

The Employees' Compensation Commission periodically adjusts the maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions.

Government: Any deficit.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

90% of the insured's average daily covered earnings is paid from the first day of disability for a work-related injury or illness for up to 120 days; may be extended up to 240 days if further treatment is required.

Daily covered earnings are the sum of the six highest months of covered earnings during the last 12 months before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the incapacity began divided by 180.

The minimum daily benefit is 10 pesos.

The maximum daily benefit is 200 pesos.

The benefit is suspended if the beneficiary does not provide a doctor's monthly medical report.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: The monthly pension is 115% of the sum of 300 pesos, 20% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings, and 2% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings for each year of service exceeding 10 years, or 115% of 40% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings, whichever is greater.

Average monthly covered earnings are the sum of the last 60 months of covered earnings immediately before

the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the disability began divided by 60, or the sum of all monthly covered earnings paid before the six-month period (January–June, April–September, July–December, or October–March) in which the disability began divided by the number of monthly contributions paid in the same period, whichever is greater.

Dependent's supplement (permanent total disability): 10% of the insured's disability pension or 250 pesos, whichever is greater, is paid for each of the insured's five youngest unmarried and unemployed children younger than age 21 (no limit if disabled).

Caregiver's allowance: An allowance is paid.

Partial disability: The pension is the same as the permanent total disability pension but is paid for a limited period according to a schedule in law for each specified disability. If the awarded duration of the pension is less than a year, the pension is paid as a lump sum.

Supplementary pension (permanent total and partial disability): 575 pesos a month is paid.

The insured must have an assessed degree of disability of at least 20%. The degree of disability is assessed annually by a Social Security System doctor. The pension is suspended if the beneficiary is gainfully employed (in the case of a total disability), fails to undergo an annual physical examination, does not provide a doctor's quarterly medical report, or is fully rehabilitated.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include medical, surgical, and hospital services; rehabilitation; appliances; and skills and entrepreneurial training.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 100% of the permanent total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid.

Dependent's supplement: 10% of the permanent total disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid for each of the insured's five youngest unmarried, unemployed children younger than age 21 (no limit if disabled).

The pension is shared between the spouse and dependent, unmarried children younger than age 21 (no limit if disabled) earning less than 300 pesos a month.

If there is no eligible spouse or dependent child, the insured's monthly pension (excluding dependent supplements) is paid to dependent parents for up to 60 months, minus the number of months the pension was paid to the deceased before his or her death.

Funeral grant: 20,000 pesos is paid to the person who paid for the funeral.

Administrative Organization

Department of Labor and Employment (<http://www.dole.gov.ph>) provides general supervision.

Employees' Compensation Commission (<http://www.ecc.gov.ph>), under the Department of Labor, initiates and coordinates program policies and determines contribution rates.

Employers pay temporary disability benefits directly to employees and are reimbursed by the Social Security System.

Social Security System (<http://www.sss.gov.ph>) collects contributions and pays permanent disability benefits.

Qatar

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 3.64 riyals.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 2002 (retirement and pensions), implemented in 2003.

Current laws: 2002 (retirement and pensions), implemented in 2003, and 2007 (extension of protection to Gulf Cooperation Council citizens working abroad).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Public-sector Qatari employees, some categories of private-sector workers, and Qatari citizens working in one of the Gulf Cooperation Countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, or United Arab Emirates).

Exclusions: Self-employed persons; and household, family, and foreign workers.

Special system for military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 5% of gross earnings.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 10% of gross payroll.

Government: Contributes as an employer; covers administrative costs and any deficit.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with 15 years of contributions.

Early pension: Age 40 with 15 years of contributions.

Old-age settlement: Paid if the insured does not meet the contribution requirements for an old-age pension.

Disability pension: Younger than age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) and assessed with a total incapacity for work.

Disability settlement: Paid if the insured does not qualify conditions for a disability pension.

Survivor pension: The deceased was in covered employment or was a pensioner at the time of death.

Survivor settlement: Paid if the deceased did not qualify conditions for a survivor pension.

Eligible survivors include the widow(er), children, parents, and siblings.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: 5% of the insured's average gross earnings in the last five years before retirement (last gross monthly salary for public-sector workers) is paid for each year of contributions.

The minimum monthly pension is 75% of the insured's gross monthly earnings.

The maximum monthly pension is 100% of the insured's gross monthly earnings.

Early pension: The pension is reduced by 2% to 2.5% for each year that the pension is taken before the normal retirement age.

Old-age settlement: A lump sum of the insured's contributions is paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: The pension is 5% of the insured's average gross monthly earnings in the last five years before the disability began (last gross monthly salary for public-sector workers) multiplied by the number of years of contributions or 15 years (20 years for a nonwork-related disability), whichever is greater.

For a work-related disability, a full pension is paid regardless of contributory period.

The minimum monthly pension is 75% of the insured's gross monthly earnings.

The maximum monthly pension is 100% of the insured's gross monthly earnings.

Disability settlement: A lump sum of the insured's contributions is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 75% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to a widow(er) with no children (100% is split equally if there is more than one widow); 33.3% with one or more children (50% is split equally if there is more than one widow).

Orphan's pension: 50% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid for one eligible orphan; 66.7% for more than one orphan (50% for more than one orphan and more than one widow); 75% for a full orphan (100% is split equally for more than one).

Other eligible survivors: 16.7% to 50% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to other eligible survivors.

All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100% of the insured's gross monthly earnings.

Survivor settlement: A lump sum of the insured's contributions is paid.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Affairs (<http://www.molsa.gov.qa/arabic/pages/home.aspx>) provides general supervision.

General Retirement Social Insurance Authority administers the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 2004 (labor code) and 2013 (health insurance).

Type of program: Employer-liability (cash benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): Private-sector employees.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Special systems for civil servants and military personnel.

Medical benefits: Qatari citizens.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash benefits: The total cost.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash benefits: None.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits (employer liability): Must have been employed for at least three months and provide a medical certificate.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Must have been employed with the same employer for at least one year.

Medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 100% of the employee's earnings is paid for up to two weeks; 50% thereafter, up to four additional weeks.

Maternity benefit: 100% of the employee's earnings is paid for 50 days (35 of those days must be after childbirth).

Workers' Medical Benefits

Inpatient, outpatient, and long-term care are provided. Benefits include preventive care, emergency treatment, specialist care (such as maternity care, gynecology, and ophthalmology), physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, radiology, laboratory services, and medicine.

Cost sharing: There is no cost sharing.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Cash benefits

Labor Department of the Ministry of Civil Service Affairs and Housing provides general supervision and oversight.

Employers provide benefits directly to their employees.

Medical benefits

Supreme Council of Health provides general supervision.

National Health Insurance Company (<http://www.nhic.qa>) administers the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2004 (labor code).

Type of program: Employer-liability system.

Coverage

Private-sector employees.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the employee's earnings is paid for up to six months; 50% of earnings thereafter until recovery or certification of permanent disability.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit (employer liability): For a total disability, a benefit is paid according to Islamic law.

Partial disability: A percentage of the permanent disability benefit is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Necessary medical treatment is provided.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: 100% of the permanent disability benefit the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to eligible survivors.

Eligible survivors are determined according to Islamic law.

Administrative Organization

Labor Department of the Ministry of Civil Service Affairs and Housing provides general supervision and oversight.

Samoa

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 2.27 tala.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1972 (national provident fund).

Type of program: Provident fund and universal (old age) system.

Coverage

Provident fund: Employed persons, including household workers.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed and unemployed persons.

Senior citizens benefit scheme: Citizens residing in Samoa.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Provident fund: 5% of gross monthly earnings. Additional voluntary contributions are permitted.

Senior citizens benefit scheme: None.

Self-employed person

Provident fund: 100 to 2,000 tala a month.

Senior citizens benefit scheme: None.

Employer

Provident fund: 5% of monthly payroll.

Senior citizens benefit scheme: None.

Government

Provident fund: None; contributes as an employer.

Senior citizens benefit scheme: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Provident fund

Old-age pension: Age 55 and retired from covered employment; age 50 if unemployed for at least five years; at any age if emigrating permanently, medically incapacitated, or entering theological seminary or the clergy. If covered employment continues after age 55, the fund member must continue to make contributions to the fund. If new employment begins after funds are withdrawn at age 55, the fund member must contribute for 12 months before withdrawing funds again.

Partial withdrawal: Younger than age 55.

Loan scheme: Must have a minimum balance of 500 tala.

Disability pension: Must be assessed with a total incapacity for work in covered employment.

A general medical practitioner assesses the disability.

Survivor pension: The deceased was a registered fund member.

Death benefit: Paid when a registered fund member with at least 24 months of contributions dies.

Eligible survivors include persons named by the deceased, or if there are no named survivors, the spouse, children, or other dependents.

Senior citizens benefit scheme: Age 65 with at least 90 days of continuous residence immediately before the date of application.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (provident fund): The fund member has three different options: a biweekly pension of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest; a biweekly pension of 75% of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest, with the remaining 25% paid as lump sum; or a lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest taken at age 55. The minimum interest rate is 4% a year.

Benefit adjustment: The old-age pension is adjusted every three years according to an actuarial review.

Partial withdrawal: Up to 20% of the total employee and employer contributions may be withdrawn for necessary medical expenses. Partial withdrawal of an unspecified amount is also possible for temporary employment abroad that is expected to last at least three years.

Loan scheme: Up to 60% of the total employee and employer contributions may be taken out and repaid at an annual interest rate of 9.5% to 10%.

Senior citizens benefit scheme: 135 tala a month is paid. (Senior citizens also receive free health care in public hospitals and free inter-island travel on public seagoing vessels.)

Benefit adjustment: The government periodically reviews the senior citizen benefit.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (provident fund): The fund member has three different options: a biweekly pension of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest; a biweekly pension of 75% of total employee and employer contributions plus interest, with the remaining 25% paid as a lump sum; or a lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest taken at age 55.

Benefit adjustment: The disability pension is adjusted every three years according to an actuarial review.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (provident fund): The total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is split among named survivors according to proportions stated by the deceased. If the deceased was receiving a biweekly pension, 50% of the deceased's pension is paid for up to 10 years.

Benefit adjustment: The survivor pension is adjusted every three years according to an actuarial review.

Death benefit (provident fund): A lump sum of 5,000 tala is paid.

Benefit adjustment: The death benefit is adjusted according to the financial health of the fund.

Administrative Organization

Samoa National Provident Fund (<http://www.npf.ws>), managed by a tripartite board, administers the provident fund and the senior citizens benefit scheme.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2013 (labor code).

Type of program: Employer-liability (cash benefits only) system.

Note: Additional cash benefits for temporary and permanent disability are provided for nonwork-related injuries under Work Injury. Some medical services are provided free of charge to the population through government health centers. Other hospital and medical services are provided under the senior citizen benefit scheme and the work injury program.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost; provides benefits directly to employees.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits (employer liability): Full-time employees must have been continuously employed with

the same employer for at least 12 months. (The qualifying conditions for part-time employees are applied on a pro-rata basis.) A medical certificate is required for an illness that lasts for at least three days.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Full-time employees must have been continuously employed with the same employer for at least 12 months. (The qualifying conditions for part-time employees are applied on a pro-rata basis.) The employee must notify the employer in writing of the expected dates of departure and return from maternity leave.

Cash paternity benefits (employer liability): Full-time employees must have been continuously employed with the same employer for at least 12 months. (The qualifying conditions for part-time employees are applied on a pro-rata basis.) The employee must notify the employer in writing of the expected date of childbirth and present a written request from the employee's wife or partner.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Cash sickness benefits (employer liability): 100% of the insured's normal earnings is paid for up to 10 days a year.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): The insured has two options: 100% of the insured's normal earnings paid for four weeks plus two weeks of unpaid leave; or 66.67% of earnings paid for six weeks.

Cash paternity benefits (employer liability): 100% of the insured's normal earnings is paid for five days.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Some medical services are provided free of charge to the population through government health centers.

Other hospital and medical services are provided under the senior citizen benefit scheme and the work injury program.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labour (<http://www.mcil.gov.ws>) administers the program.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1960.

Current laws: 1978 and 1989 (accident compensation).

Type of program: Employer-liability system through a private carrier.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

The total population is covered under a separate scheme for nonwork-related injuries, including injuries resulting from an accident involving a motor vehicle or a boat traveling within Samoa.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None for work-related injuries; 1% of earnings for nonwork-related injuries.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 1% of payroll for work-related injuries.

Government: None; an earmarked tax of 0.05 tala per gallon of motor fuel finances benefits for victims of motor vehicle and boat accidents.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

70% of the insured's earnings is paid after a five-day waiting period for up to five years (may be extended). The benefit is paid for a temporary disability resulting from a work-related or a nonwork-related injury (including motor vehicle and boat accidents).

The maximum weekly benefit is 1,000 tala.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: If the assessed degree of disability is at least 80%, the weekly benefit is 70% of the

insured's last earnings multiplied by the assessed degree of disability, up to 1,000 tala. The benefit is paid until rehabilitation or death.

A mobility allowance and a living allowance, both equal to 60% of the minimum wage, are paid.

Partial disability: If the assessed degree of disability is less than 80% and the injured person returns to work before the period of entitlement to temporary disability benefits ceases, a lump sum is paid according to the assessed degree of disability, up to 8,000 tala.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include reasonable medical expenses; 150,000 tala is provided for artificial limbs or aids and for treatment abroad.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor grant: A lump sum of 20,000 tala, plus up to 1,000 tala a week for up to five years, is paid to dependents.

Funeral grant: 4,000 tala is paid for a death caused by a work-related accident (or motor vehicle or boat accidents).

Administrative Organization

Labour Department of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Labour (<http://www.mcil.gov.ws>) provides general supervision.

Accident Compensation Corporation (<http://www.acc.gov.ws>) administers the program.

Saudi Arabia

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 3.75 riyals.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1969 (social insurance), implemented in 1973.

Current law: 2000 (social insurance), implemented in 2001.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Private-sector and some categories of public-sector Saudi workers.

Voluntary coverage for persons who are self-employed, are working abroad, or no longer satisfy the conditions for compulsory coverage.

Exclusions: Agricultural workers, fishermen, household workers, family labor, and foreign workers. Excluded workers may be covered under certain conditions.

Special system for civil servants and military personnel. Under certain conditions, former contributors under the civil and military scheme may request to have contribution periods credited toward the public social insurance scheme and vice versa.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 9% of gross earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,500 riyals.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 45,000 riyals.

Self-employed person: 18% of declared income.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,200 riyals.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 45,000 riyals.

Employer: 9% of payroll.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,500 riyals.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 45,000 riyals.

Government: Any operating deficit.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with at least 120 months of paid or credited contributions (credited contributions must not exceed 60 months); age 55 (men) with at least 120 months of contributions if engaged in arduous or unhealthy work; at any age (men and women) with at least 300 months of contributions.

Employment must cease.

Cost of living allowance: Paid to persons who receive the old-age pension.

Old-age settlement: Paid if the insured does not qualify for an old-age pension.

Disability pension: Assessed with an incapacity to work before age 60. If the disability began while the insured was in covered employment, must have at least 12 consecutive months of contributions or 18 nonconsecutive months of contributions (twice this amount for voluntarily insured persons who joined the scheme at age 50 or older).

If no longer in covered employment when the disability began, must meet the contribution requirements for the old-age pension.

Constant-attendance supplement: Paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. The General Organization for Social Insurance's medical board assesses the need for constant attendance.

Disability settlement: Paid if the insured does not qualify for a disability pension.

Survivor pension: The deceased was in covered employment at the time of death and had at least three consecutive months of contributions or six nonconsecutive months of contributions (12 consecutive months or 18 nonconsecutive months for voluntarily insured persons who first joined the scheme when aged 50 or older); or was a pensioner.

If the deceased was no longer in covered employment at the time of death and was not a pensioner, the pension is paid with at least 120 months of paid or credited contributions (credited contributions must not exceed 60 months).

Eligible survivors include the widow(er); a son younger than age 21 (age 26 if a full-time student, no limit if unable to work); an unmarried daughter; dependent brothers, sisters, parents, grandparents, and grandchildren in certain circumstances; and an ex-wife (according to Islamic law).

The pension for a female survivor ceases upon marriage but may be reinstated if she is subsequently divorced or widowed.

Survivor settlement: Paid to eligible survivors if the deceased did not qualify for a pension.

Marriage grant: Paid upon marriage to a widow or an eligible daughter, sister, or granddaughter.

Death grant: Paid to eligible survivors.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: 2.5% of the insured's average monthly earnings during the last two years is paid for each year of contributions, up to 100%.

The average monthly earning used to calculate benefits must not exceed 150% of the insured's monthly earnings at the beginning of the last five-year contribution period.

If the insured's monthly earnings decrease during the last two years before retirement, special provisions apply to adjust the average monthly earnings used to calculate benefits.

The minimum pension is 1,984 riyals a month.

Cost of living allowance: The first 25,000 riyals of the old-age pension is increased by 5% a year for three consecutive years.

Old-age settlement: A lump sum of 10% of the insured's average monthly earnings during the last two years before retirement is paid for each month of the first five years of contributions plus 12% for each additional month.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: If the insured was in covered employment when the disability began, the pension is 2.5% of the insured's average monthly earnings during the last two years before the disability began for each year of contributions, up to 100%, or 50% of the insured's average monthly earnings during the last two years before the disability began (or over the total contribution period if less than two years), whichever is greater.

If no longer in covered employment when the disability began, the old-age pension is paid.

The average monthly earnings used to calculate benefits must not exceed 150% of the insured's monthly earnings at the beginning of the last five-year contribution period.

If the insured's monthly earnings decrease during the last two years before the disability began, special provisions apply to adjust the average monthly earnings used to calculate benefits.

The minimum pension is 1,984 riyals a month.

Constant-attendance supplement: 50% of the disability pension is paid.

Disability settlement: A lump sum of 10% of the insured's average monthly earnings during the last two years before the disability began is paid for each month of the first five years of contributions plus 12% for each additional month.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: If there are three or more survivors, 100% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid; 75% for two

dependents; 50% for one dependent. The pension is split equally among all eligible survivors.

The minimum individual survivor pension is 345 riyals a month.

The minimum combined survivor pension is 1,984 riyals a month.

Survivor settlement: A lump sum of 10% of the insured's average monthly earnings during the last two years before death is paid for each month of the first five years of contributions plus 12% for each additional month.

Marriage grant: A grant of 18 times the survivor's monthly pension is paid.

Death grant: A lump sum of three months of the survivor pension is split equally among eligible survivors.

The maximum death grant is 10,000 riyals.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.gov.sa>) provides general supervision.

The General Organization for Social Insurance (<http://www.gosi.gov.sa>) administers the program through district offices.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1969 (social insurance), implemented in 1973.

Current law: 2000 (social insurance), implemented in 2001.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Private-sector Saudi and non-Saudi employees.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 2% of payroll.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 400 riyals.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 45,000 riyals.

Government: Any operating deficit.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period for a work injury or an occupational disease.

Accidents that occur while commuting to and from work are covered.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the insured's daily wage is paid for each day that the insured is not able to work; 75% if receiving inpatient treatment in a medical center paid for by the General Organization for Social Insurance.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: For an assessed degree of disability of 100%, 100% of the insured's average monthly earnings is paid to insured Saudi workers; a lump sum of 84 months of the benefit paid to insured Saudi workers, up to 330,000 riyals, is paid to non-Saudi workers.

Average monthly earnings are based on the three-month period immediately before the disability began.

The minimum pension is 1,984 riyals a month.

Constant-attendance supplement: 50% of the disability pension is paid (up to 3,500 riyals) if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions. The General Organization for Social Insurance's medical board assesses the need for constant attendance.

Partial disability: If assessed with a degree of disability of 50% to 99%, a pension equal to the permanent disability pension amount multiplied by the assessed degree of disability is paid to insured Saudi workers; a lump sum of 60 months of the benefit paid to insured Saudi workers, up to 165,000 riyals, is paid to insured non-Saudi workers.

For an assessed degree of disability of less than 50% that began when the insured was aged 40 or younger, a lump sum of 60 months of permanent disability pension multiplied by the assessed degree of disability is paid; if the disability began when the insured was older than age 40, the lump sum is reduced by one month of pension for each year older than age 40.

The minimum partial disability lump sum is based on 36 months of pension.

The maximum partial disability lump sum is 165,000 riyals.

The General Organization for Social Insurance's medical board assesses the degree of disability.

Workers' Medical Benefits

All necessary medical, dental, and diagnostic treatment; hospitalization; medicine; appliances; transportation; and rehabilitation.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: If there are three or more survivors, 100% of the permanent disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid; 75% for two dependents; 50% for one dependent. The pension is split equally among all eligible survivors.

The minimum combined survivor pension is 345 riyals a month.

The minimum combined survivor pension is 1,984 riyals a month.

Eligible survivors include the widow(er); a son younger than age 21 (age 26 if a full-time student, no limit if unable to engage in any occupation); an unmarried daughter; dependent brothers, sisters, parents, grandparents, and grandchildren in certain circumstances; and an ex-wife (according to Islamic law).

The pension for a female survivor ceases on marriage but may be reinstated if she is subsequently divorced or widowed.

Marriage grant: A grant of 18 times the survivor's monthly pension is paid upon marriage to a widow or an eligible daughter, sister, or granddaughter.

Death grant: A lump sum of three months of pension is split equally among eligible survivors.

The maximum death grant is 10,000 riyals.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.gov.sa>) provides general supervision.

General Organization for Social Insurance (<http://www.gosi.gov.sa>) administers the program through district offices.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2014 (unemployment insurance).

Coverage

Private-sector and some categories of public-sector Saudi workers.

Voluntary coverage for persons who are self-employed, are working abroad, or no longer satisfy the conditions for compulsory coverage.

Exclusions: Agricultural workers, fishermen, household workers, family labor, and foreign workers. Excluded workers may be covered under certain conditions.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 1% of monthly earnings.

Self-employed persons: Not applicable.

Employer: 1% of payroll.

Government: None; provides subsidies as needed.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must be younger than age 60 and have at least 12 months of contributions in the 36 months before the first claim; at least 18 months in the 36 months preceding the second claim; at least 24 months in the 36 months before the third claim; and at least 36 months in the 48 months before the fourth and subsequent claims.

Must be registered with a human resources development fund in the Ministry of Labor, be capable of and available for work, and have no other sources of income. Unemployment must not be due to voluntary leaving, misconduct, or the refusal of a suitable job offer.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment benefit: 60% of the insured's average monthly contributory wage is paid during the first three

months of unemployment; 50% thereafter. The benefit is paid for up to 12 months.

The minimum monthly benefit is 2,000 riyals or 100% of the insured's average monthly contributory wage, whichever is less.

The maximum monthly benefit is 9,000 riyals for the first three months and 7,500 riyals thereafter.

Administrative Organization

General Organization for Social Insurance (<http://www.gosi.gov.sa>) administers the program through district offices.

Singapore

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 =
1.27 Singapore dollars (S\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1953 (provident fund), implemented in 1955.

Current law: 2001 (provident fund).

Type of program: Provident fund system.

Note: Central Provident Fund (CPF) provides four types of individual accounts for each member: an ordinary account (OA) to finance the purchase of a home, approved investments, CPF insurance, and education; a special account (SA), principally for retirement (may invest in retirement-related financial products); a Medisave account (MA) for certain medical expenses (see Sickness and Maternity); and, a retirement account (RA) set up at age 55 to finance periodic payments at retirement.

Coverage

Employed persons, including most categories of public-sector employees.

Voluntary coverage is available.

Self-employed persons with annual net income greater than S\$6,000 are covered for hospitalization expenses and approved medical insurance (see Sickness and Maternity).

Special system for certain categories of public-sector employees, including administrative service staff.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 20% (rising to 21% on January 1, 2015) of monthly earnings greater than S\$750 if aged 50 or younger; 5% to 18.5% (rising to 6% to 19.5% on January 1, 2015) if older than age 50. Insured persons earning S\$500 to S\$749 pay a flat monthly amount depending on age and earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are S\$500.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are S\$5,000.

Insured persons may make additional voluntary contributions. The total insured person and employer voluntary and mandatory contributions must not exceed S\$30,600 a year.

Of the combined insured person/employer contribution, 1% to 23% is allocated to the OA, 1% to 9.5% to the SA, depending on age (contribution rates for older fund members are lower), and 7% to 9.5% to the MA. (Contribution rates for older fund members are higher.) The MA covers

the cost of hospitalization and medical expenses (see Sickness and Maternity).

At age 55, CPF members must set aside a minimum amount which varies depending on age (up to S\$155,000) from the OA and SA accounts to fund the RA account (up to 50% of the minimum amount can be real estate holdings).

Self-employed person: 3.5% to 9.5% (depending on age) of annual income to the MA only. (Contribution rates for older fund members are higher).

The maximum mandatory annual contribution to the MA is S\$4,200 to S\$5,700 a year, depending on age.

Additional voluntary contributions are permitted. Total mandatory and voluntary contributions must not exceed S\$30,600 a year.

Employer: 16% of employee monthly earnings of S\$50 or more for employees aged 50 or younger; 6.5% to 14% of employee monthly earnings of more than S\$50 for employees aged above 50 (January 2014).

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are S\$50.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are S\$5,000.

Employers may make additional voluntary contributions for employees. The total employer and insured person voluntary and mandatory contributions must not exceed S\$30,600 a year.

Of the combined insured person/employer contribution, 1% to 23% is allocated to the OA, 1% to 9.5% to the SA, depending on age (contribution rates for older fund members are lower), and 7% to 9.5% to the MA (contribution rates for older fund members are higher).

Government: Under the Workfare Income Supplement Scheme (see Family Allowances), 60% of up to S\$3,500 a year, depending on the insured's age, to the CPF accounts of low-wage employees aged 35 or older with average gross monthly income up to \$1,900 (90% of up to S\$2,333 a year, depending on the insured's age, to the MA if self-employed); tops up CPF accounts for all workers on an ad hoc basis.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age benefit:

Ordinary account: Funds can be withdrawn at age 55, subject to certain conditions.

Drawdown payment: Funds can be drawn down before age 55 to purchase a home or insurance (term-life insurance scheme and a mortgage-reducing insurance scheme run by the CPF Board) or to pay for education at approved local institutions for the member or his or her children. Funds over S\$20,000 can be drawn down to make investments in approved instruments.

Special account: Funds can be withdrawn at age 55, subject to certain conditions.

Drawdown payment: Funds over S\$40,000 can be drawn down before age 55 to make investments in approved instruments.

Medisave account: Funds over S\$43,500 (the Medisave minimum balance) can be withdrawn at age 55. Retirement is not necessary.

Drawdown payment: See Sickness and Maternity.

Retirement account: Funds can be withdrawn at age 55, or at any age if permanently leaving Singapore.

Disability benefit: The fund member must be assessed with a permanent total incapacity for any work. The disability is assessed either by a registered doctor in any government hospital or by the Central Provident Fund Board's panel of doctors.

Members automatically qualify for ElderShield (see Sickness and Maternity).

Survivor benefit: Paid to one or more named survivors.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefit

Ordinary and special accounts: A lump sum is paid of total employee and employer contributions plus at least 2.5% compound interest minus drawdown payments and the minimum balances required at age 55 for the RA (up to S\$155,000, depending on age) and the MA (S\$43,500).

Medisave account: A lump sum is paid to meet the cost of hospitalization.

Drawdown payment: See Sickness and Maternity.

Retirement account: Funds can be withdrawn to buy a life annuity from the CPF Board or approved insurers, or can be deposited with approved banks that pay a monthly income until the account is depleted. From January 1, 2013, all members with at least S\$40,000 in their retirement account at age 55 must purchase the life annuity provided by the CPF Board.

Interest rate: The interest rate on the OA savings is based on the 12-month fixed deposit and month-end savings rates of the major local banks. The interest rate on the SA, MA, and RA savings is based on the 12-month average yield of the 10-year Singapore Government Securities plus 1%. The first S\$60,000 in a member's combined accounts (including up to S\$20,000 from the OA) earns an additional 1% a year. The CPF Board guarantees a minimum interest rate of 2.5% a year on all accounts. Interest is computed monthly and compounded and credited annually.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefit

Ordinary, Medisave, and special accounts: A lump sum is paid of total employee and employer contributions plus at least 2.5% of compound interest minus drawdown payments and the minimum balances required at age 55 for the RA (up to S\$155,000, depending on age) and the MA (S\$43,500).

Drawdown payment: See Sickness and Maternity.

Interest rate: The interest rate on the OA savings is based on the 12-month fixed deposit and month-end savings rates of the major local banks. The interest rate on the SA, MA, and RA savings is based on the 12-month average yield of the 10-year Singapore Government Securities plus 1%. The first S\$60,000 in a member's combined accounts (including up to S\$20,000 from the OA) earn an additional 1% a year. The CPF Board guarantees a minimum interest rate of 2.5% a year on all accounts. Interest is computed monthly and compounded and credited annually.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit (all accounts): The benefit is the remaining balances in the deceased's accounts and any term-life insurance payouts or any death benefit from the CPF life annuity scheme.

The fund member determines the proportion of benefit that different survivors receive. In the absence of named survivors, the benefit is distributed by the Public Trustee according to law.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Manpower (<http://www.mom.gov.sg>) provides general supervision through its Income Security Policy Department.

Central Provident Fund Board (<http://www.cpf.gov.sg>), managed by a tripartite board and a chairman, is responsible for the administration of the program, including the custody of the fund, collection of contributions, and payment of benefits.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1953 (provident fund), implemented in 1955; 1968 (employment); 1993 (medical endowment scheme).

Current laws: 2000 (medical and elderly care); 2001 (provident fund), and 2001 (child development co-savings); and 2009 (employment).

Type of program: Employer-liability (cash sickness and maternity benefits), provident fund (medical benefits), and social assistance (medical benefits) system.

Note: Provident fund members have a Medisave account to pay for hospital treatment, selected outpatient medical treatment, and approved medical insurance.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): All employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Medical benefits (provident fund): See coverage under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits (social assistance): Residents of Singapore.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits (provident fund): See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits (social assistance): None.

Self-employed person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): Not applicable.

Medical benefits (provident fund): See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits (social assistance): None.

Employer

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): The total cost.

Medical benefits (provident fund): See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits (social assistance): None.

Employers can seek a tax exemption for the three types of benefits (above) for medical expenses incurred up to a certain percentage of their wage costs.

Government

Cash sickness and maternity benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits (provident fund): Subsidizes services in certain classes of hospital wards.

Medical benefits (social assistance): All or part of the cost of treatment in approved publicly funded institutions.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefit (employer liability): Must have at least three months of employment. A registered doctor must provide medical certification.

Cash maternity benefit (employer liability): Must have at least 90 days of employment immediately before childbirth.

Medical benefits (provident fund): The insured must be a member of the Medisave program. (Members can access savings in their MA.)

All fund members and their dependents automatically qualify for MediShield (a basic health insurance plan) at birth.

All fund members qualify for ElderShield (a basic severe disability insurance plan) at age 40, unless they have pre-existing conditions.

Medical benefits (social assistance): Provided to citizens satisfying means and income tests.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Cash sickness benefit (employer liability): 100% of the employee's gross wages is paid for up to 14 days a year (up to 60 days if hospitalized).

Cash maternity benefit (employer liability): 100% of the employed woman's gross wages is paid for up to 16 weeks for the first two births, up to S\$20,000. (Employers pay for the first eight weeks) An additional 16 weeks is paid for each subsequent birth up to S\$40,000.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Funds can be drawn down from the MA before age 55 for medical treatments of a member or his or her dependents, subject to limits. Up to S\$1,400 for each insured person per policy year, depending on the insured's age, may also be used to purchase catastrophic hospitalization medical insurance (MediShield and Medisave-approved plans). Up to S\$600 for each insured person per calendar year can be used to purchase severe disability insurance (ElderShield and ElderShield Supplements). Fund members can purchase medical insurance or disability insurance for their dependents.

Insured persons must make a copayment for subsidized treatment in public health care institutions. Copayments may be deducted from the MA.

Benefits include outpatient surgery and prescribed medicine in approved hospitals and medical institutions. The cost of medical treatment is deducted from the fund member's balance in the MA for approved treatments, or may be claimed from the member's MediShield or Integrated Shield plan.

The MA can be used to pay for childbirth and maternity care expenses incurred for the first four live childbirths; for the birth of the fifth and subsequent children if both parents have a combined MA balance of at least S\$15,000 at the time of the childbirth.

Social assistance: Residents of Singapore unable to make the copayment for medical treatment in approved hospitals and medical institutions can apply for financial aid from

the Medical Endowment fund (Medifund). The amount of financial aid provided depends on individual circumstances. Under the separate public assistance program, individuals without employment or any source of income may receive free medical treatment at government hospitals and clinics. Means-tested subsidies are also available at approved intermediate and long-term care institutions.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Employer liability: Ministry of Manpower (<http://www.mom.gov.sg>) provides general supervision and enforces the law through its Labor Relations and Workplaces Division.

Provident fund: Ministry of Manpower (<http://www.mom.gov.sg>) provides policy guidelines through its Income Security Policy Department.

Central Provident Fund Board (<http://www.cpf.gov.sg>), managed by a tripartite board and a chairman, administers the program, including custody of the fund, collection of contributions, and payment of benefits.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health (<http://www.moh.gov.sg>) regulates medical services provided by government hospitals and private providers. It also oversees the funding of the healthcare sector, subsidies and Medifund to patients, and provides policy direction for Medisave, MediShield, and ElderShield.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1933 (workmen's compensation).

Current law: 2009 (work injury compensation).

Type of program: Employer-liability system through a private carrier.

Coverage

All manual employees (regardless of earnings) and non-manual employees with monthly earnings of S\$1,600 or less (unless exempt).

The Ministry of Manpower may waive the compulsory insurance requirement for any employer or class of employers.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, household workers, military, police, civil defense force, central narcotics bureau, and prison service personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost; provides benefits directly or pays insurance premiums.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period, but claims must be made within one year of the date of the accident or when the disability began.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the 12 months before the disability began is paid for up to 14 days if not hospitalized (up to 60 days if hospitalized). Thereafter, 66.7% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the 12 months before the disability began is paid.

The benefit is paid from the first day of incapacity for the duration of incapacity, up to one year.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: If the insured is assessed with a total permanent disability, a lump sum is paid that varies according to the insured's age when the disability began and average monthly earnings in the 12 months before the disability began.

The lump sum ranges from 72 times the insured's average monthly earnings in the 12 months before the disability began (if aged 66 or older) to 181 times the insured's average monthly earnings in the 12 months before the disability began (if aged 14 or younger).

The minimum lump sum is S\$73,000.

The maximum lump sum is S\$218,000.

Constant-attendance supplement: If the insured has a 100% assessed degree of permanent disability (total disability) and requires the constant attendance of others, an additional 25% of the lump sum is paid. A registered doctor must provide medical certification.

Partial disability: A lump sum is paid as a percentage of the full benefit according to the assessed degree of disability and a schedule in law.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Treatment at approved hospitals is provided.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum is paid that varies according to the insured's age at the time of death and average monthly earnings.

The lump sum ranges from 48 times the deceased's average monthly earnings in the 12 months before death (if the deceased was aged 66 or older) to 136 times the deceased's

average monthly earnings in the 12 months before death (if the deceased was aged 14 or younger).

Eligible survivors include a spouse, parents, grandparents, stepparents, children, grandchildren, stepchildren, and brothers and sisters.

The minimum lump sum is S\$57,000.

The maximum lump sum is S\$170,000.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Manpower (<http://www.mom.gov.sg>) provides general supervision through its Work Injury Compensation Department, Occupational Safety and Health Division.

The Commissioner for Labor, and the Assistant Commissioners assess the disability and pay benefits, conduct hearings, and investigate and enforce the Work Injury Compensation Act

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

The Workfare Training Support Scheme provides subsidized employment training, including a training allowance

of up to S\$4.50 an hour of training completed, to persons who qualify for the Workfare Income Support Scheme (see Family Allowances).

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

The Workfare Income Supplement Scheme supplements the income and CPF savings of low-wage workers aged 35 or older with a gross monthly income up to S\$1,900. Individuals must have worked at least two months in any three-month period. The benefit is paid quarterly.

Solomon Islands

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 7.09 Solomon Islands dollars (SI\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1973 (provident fund), implemented in 1976.

Type of program: Provident fund system.

Coverage

All employed workers aged 14 or older, including household workers, members of cooperatives, and casual workers who earn at least SI\$20 a month and work at least six days a month.

Exclusions: Prisoners and persons in medical institutions.

Employees covered by equivalent private plans may contract out.

Voluntary coverage for unemployed and self-employed persons aged 16 to 35 and former employees who have at least 12 consecutive months of previous contributions, regardless of age.

Special system for public-sector employees.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 5% of monthly earnings; SI\$5 a year (death benefit).

Additional voluntary contributions are permitted.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 7.5% of monthly payroll.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age benefit: Age 50. Retirement is not necessary. If the member continues in covered employment, he or she must continue to make contributions.

Early withdrawal: Age 40 if permanently retired from covered employment; at any age if emigrating permanently.

Drawdown payment: In cases of unfair dismissal or if laid off, unemployed fund members may withdraw funds from their individual account after three months of continuous unemployment (see Unemployment).

Disability benefit: Must be assessed with a permanent physical or mental incapacity for work.

Survivor benefit: Paid to the next-of-kin or to one or more named survivors when the fund member dies before retirement.

Death Benefit: Paid when a member dies.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

If the member makes a withdrawal at age 50, continues working and is making contributions, he or she may not withdraw any additional funds for five years.

Drawdown payment: See Unemployment.

Interest rate adjustment: The National Provident Fund Board sets the interest rate at the end of each fiscal year.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Interest rate adjustment: The National Provident Fund Board sets the interest rate at the end of each fiscal year.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Interest rate adjustment: The National Provident Fund Board sets the interest rate at the end of each fiscal year.

Death benefit: The lump-sum benefit ranges from SI\$1,000 to SI\$10,000.

Administrative Organization

National Provident Fund Board (<http://www.sinpf.org.sb>) administers the program. The Board is an independent tripartite body appointed by the Minister of Finance and made up of two representatives each from government, employers, and employees, and two representatives chosen at the Minister's discretion.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1996 (health) and 1996 (labour act).

Type of program: Universal and employer liability (maternity benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Medical benefits: Citizens of the Solomon Islands.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): The total cost.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): None.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Must be currently employed.

Medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): 25% of the employee's monthly earnings is paid for 12 weeks, including at least six weeks after childbirth. The employee may also nurse her child for an hour twice a day during working hours.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include general and specialist care, hospitalization, and prescribed medicine.

Cost sharing: Patients pay up to SI\$15 for specific services such as certain dental procedures, radiology and laboratory services and specialty outpatient clinic visits.

Administrative Organization

Cash maternity benefits: Ministry of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Immigration (<http://www.commerce.gov.sb>) provides general supervision.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health and Medical Services (<http://www.commerce.gov.sb/MOH/MOHintro.htm>) provides general supervision.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1952 (workmen's compensation) and 1981 (employment).

Type of program: Employer-liability system, through a private carrier.

Coverage

Employed persons, including public-sector employees, earning SI\$4,000 a year or less; and casual workers under certain circumstances.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: The total cost.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period. All absences of three or more days from work must be reported. Must be assessed with a disability. No benefit is paid if the incapacity or death occurs more than a year after the worker ceases employment.

Temporary Disability Benefits

50% to 100% of earnings is paid, according to the insured's monthly earnings and the assessed degree of disability. If the incapacity lasts for more than three days, the benefit is paid from the first day until recovery or certification of permanent disability.

The maximum monthly benefit is SI\$160.

Workers with a temporary disability may undergo periodic medical examination by a doctor chosen and paid for by the employer.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: A lump sum of 48 months of earnings is paid.

The maximum lump sum is SI\$9,000.

Partial disability: A percentage of the full permanent disability benefit is paid as a lump sum according to the assessed degree of disability. In cases of multiple injuries, individual benefits may be aggregated but must not exceed the full permanent disability benefit.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits include care, medicine, and appliances.

Appliances that improve the earning capacity of an injured worker, including artificial prostheses, are provided at the employer's expense.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum is paid based on 36 months of earnings minus any permanent disability benefits already paid to the deceased.

The maximum lump sum is SIs\$80,000; SIs\$9,000 when the deceased received a permanent disability benefit.

Eligible survivors include family members living with the deceased at the time of death who were totally or mainly dependent on the deceased's earnings. The courts determine how the survivor benefit is split among survivors.

Funeral grant: If there are no dependents, the grant covers reasonable burial expenses on a case by case basis.

The maximum funeral grant is SIs\$30.

Administrative Organization

Labor Division of the Ministry of Commerce, Industries, Labor and Immigration (<http://www.commerce.gov.sb>) administers the program.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

Under the National Provident Fund Act, unemployed fund members may drawdown up to 30% of savings in case of unfair dismissal or if laid off, provided the member's savings in the fund are greater than SIs\$10,000 and he or she is not reemployed within three months after dismissal. The remaining amount can also be withdrawn later under certain conditions.

Employers are required to pay a dismissal benefit of two weeks of earnings for each year of employment, if the employee has been in continuous employment with the same employer for at least 26 weeks and is younger than age 50.

South Korea

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 1065.71 won.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1973 (national welfare pension).

Current laws: 1986 (national pension) and 2007 (basic old-age pension).

Type of program: Social insurance and social assistance system.

Coverage

Social insurance: Employed and self-employed persons, including farmers and fisherman. Voluntary coverage for employed and self-employed persons aged 60 to 64.

Special systems for civil servants, private-school employees, military personnel, and employees of the special post office.

Basic old-age pension: Citizens and foreigners married to South Koreans.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Social insurance: 4.5% of gross monthly earnings. Voluntarily insured persons contribute 9% of the previous year's median monthly income of all individually insured persons.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 260,000 won.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 4,080,000 won.

Social assistance: None.

Self-employed person

Social insurance: 9% of gross monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 260,000 won.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 4,080,000 won.

Social assistance: None.

Employer

Social insurance: 4.5% of gross monthly payroll.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 260,000 won.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 4,080,000 won.

Social assistance: None.

Government

Social insurance: Part of the cost of administration; contributions for some farmers and fishermen, some low-income employees, parents with more than two children, and insured persons with military service.

Social assistance: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension (social insurance): Age 61 (gradually rising to age 65 by 2034) with 20 years of coverage.

Income and earnings test: If younger than age 65, taxable monthly income or earnings from gainful activity must not exceed 1,981,975 won.

Reduced old-age pension: Age 61 (gradually rising to age 65 by 2034) with 10 to 19 years of coverage.

Income and earnings test: Taxable monthly income or earnings from gainful activity must not exceed 1,981,975 won.

Active old-age pension: Aged 61 to 65 with 10 years of coverage and in gainful activity with monthly taxable income exceeding 1,981,975 won.

Early pension: Aged 56 to 60 with 10 years of coverage.

Income and earnings test: Taxable monthly income or earnings from gainful activity must not exceed 1,981,975 won.

Dependent's supplement: Paid for eligible dependents, including the spouse, children younger than age 18 or assessed with a first-degree (total loss of work capacity and requiring constant attendance) or second-degree (severe loss of work capacity) disability, and parents (including the spouse's parents) aged 61 or older or assessed with a first-degree or second-degree disability.

Old-age lump-sum refund (social insurance): Age 61 with less than 10 years of coverage; at any age if the insured emigrates permanently, loses Korean citizenship, or if there is a bilateral agreement for insured foreigners who leave Korea.

Split pension (social insurance): Age 61 and divorced. Must have been married to an insured spouse for at least five years during his or her covered employment.

Basic old-age pension (social assistance): Age 65 with an income below 870,000 won a month for a single person or 1,392,000 won for a couple.

Disability pension (social insurance): Must be assessed with a first-degree (total loss of work capacity and requiring constant attendance), second-degree (severe loss of work capacity), or third-degree (less severe loss of work capacity) disability as the result of a disease or injury that began while insured. The insured must have paid 66.7% of

scheduled contributions on time (except when the unpaid coverage period is less than six months).

The National Pension Service assesses the degree of disability.

At the request of the beneficiary, the National Pension Service may reassess the degree of disability and adjust the benefit amount.

Dependent's supplement: Paid for eligible dependents, including the spouse, children younger than age 18 or assessed with a first-degree (total loss of work capacity and requiring constant attendance) or second-degree (severe loss of work capacity) disability, and parents (including the spouse's parents) aged 61 or older or assessed with a first-degree or second-degree disability.

Lump-sum disability benefit (social insurance): Paid for a fourth-degree disability (partial loss of work capacity). The insured must have paid 66.7% of scheduled contributions on time (except when the unpaid coverage period is less than six months).

Survivor pension (social insurance): Paid when an insured person (the deceased must have paid 66.7% of scheduled contributions on time, except when the unpaid coverage period is less than six months), an old-age pensioner, or a disability pensioner with a first- or second-degree disability dies.

Eligible survivors include a spouse, parents, and grandparents (including the spouse's parents or grandparents) aged 61 or older or assessed with a first- or second-degree disability, and children and grandchildren younger than age 19 (any age if assessed with a first- or second-degree disability). The pension is paid to eligible survivors in the following order of priority: spouse, children, parents, grandchildren, and grandparents.

Dependent's supplement: Paid for eligible dependents, including the spouse, children younger than age 18 or assessed with a first-degree (total loss of work capacity and requiring constant attendance) or second-degree (severe loss of work capacity) disability, and parents (including the spouse's parents) aged 61 or older or assessed with a first-degree or second-degree disability.

Survivor lump-sum refund (social insurance): Paid when an insured or formerly insured person who did not qualify for the survivor pension dies.

Lump-sum death benefit (social insurance): Paid to dependent survivors (direct blood-relatives including cousins) if there are no eligible survivors for the survivor pension or survivor lump-sum refund.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (social insurance): With 20 years of coverage, the basic monthly pension amount (BPA) is 1.41 (decreasing by 0.015 a year until reaching 1.2 in 2028) times the sum of the national average indexed monthly wage in

the three years immediately before the year in which the pension is first paid and the insured's average monthly wage over the insured's total contribution period. An increment is paid for each year of coverage exceeding 20 years.

Reduced old-age pension: 50% to 95% of the monthly BPA is paid with at least 10 years but less than 20 years of coverage.

Active old-age pension: The pension is based on the insured's BPA, the total number of years of coverage, and the insured's age when the pension is first paid.

Early pension: The pension is based on the insured's BPA, the total number of years of coverage, and the insured's age when the pension is first paid.

Dependent's supplement: 244,690 won a year for a spouse and 163,090 won a year for each child or parent is paid to all pensioners, except those receiving the active old-age pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the consumer price index for the previous year.

Old-age lump-sum refund (social insurance): A lump sum of the insured's total contributions (including any employer contributions) plus interest calculated at the basic bank rate on the date of the refund is paid.

Split pension (social insurance): Up to 50% of the insured ex-spouse's pension is paid, according to the length of marriage.

Basic old-age pension (social assistance): Up to 200,000 won is paid, according to income.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (social insurance): The pension is calculated according to the insured's basic monthly pension amount (BPA) and assessed degree of disability. For a first-degree disability (total loss of work capacity and requiring constant attendance), 100% of the insured's BPA is paid; 80% for a second-degree disability (severe loss of work capacity); and 60% for a third-degree disability (less severe loss of work capacity).

The BPA is 1.41 (decreasing by 0.015 a year until reaching 1.2 in 2028) times the sum of the average indexed national monthly wage in the three years immediately before the year in which the pension is first paid and the insured's average monthly wage over the insured's total contribution period. An increment is paid for years of coverage exceeding 20 years.

Dependent's supplement: 244,690 won a year for a spouse and 163,090 won a year for each child or parent is paid to insured persons with an assessed first-, second-, or third-degree disability.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the consumer price index for the previous year.

Lump-sum disability benefit (social insurance): 225% of the BPA is paid to insured persons with a fourth-degree disability (partial loss of work capacity).

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (social insurance): 60% of the deceased's basic monthly pension amount (BPA) is paid with at least 20 years of contributions; 50% with 10 to 19 years; 40% with less than 10 years.

The BPA is 1.41 (decreasing by 0.015 a year until reaching 1.2 in 2028) times the sum of the average indexed national monthly wage in the three years immediately before the year in which the pension is first paid and the insured's average monthly wage over the insured's total contribution period. An increment is paid for years of coverage exceeding 20 years.

Dependent's supplement: 163,090 won a year is paid for each child or parent.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the consumer price index for the previous year.

Survivor lump-sum refund (social insurance): A lump sum of the deceased's total contributions (including employer contributions) plus accrued interest calculated at the basic bank rate on the date of the refund is paid.

Lump-sum death benefit (social insurance): A lump sum of the deceased's total contributions (including employer contributions) plus accrued interest based on the average annual bank interest rate is paid.

The maximum lump-sum death benefit is four times the deceased's last covered monthly wage, or the average covered monthly wage for the entire insured period, whichever is higher.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Health and Welfare (<http://www.mw.go.kr>) provides general supervision.

National Pension Service (<http://www.nps.or.kr>) administers the program and pays benefits.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1963 (voluntary medical insurance for employees) and 1976 (compulsory national medical insurance), implemented in 1977.

Current laws: 1993 (employment insurance), implemented in 1995; 1999 (national health insurance), implemented in 2000; 2002 (financial stability of national health insurance);

2003 (collection of premiums, employment insurance), implemented in 2005; 2008 (long-term care insurance); and 2010 (integrated collection of social insurance contributions).

Type of program: Social insurance system. Maternity, medical, and long-term care benefits only.

Coverage

Cash maternity and child-care benefits: Employees.

Voluntary coverage for certain small businesses in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery, and construction; electricians; telecommunications workers; fire service personnel; certain self-employed persons; and household workers.

Exclusions: Persons working less than 60 hours a month or less than 15 hours a week, and family labor.

Special systems for civil servants, private-school employees, military personnel, and employees of the special post office.

Medical and long-term care benefits: All Korean citizens and employees. Voluntary coverage for foreigners residing in Korea.

Exclusions: Low-income citizens covered by the means-tested medical aid program.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: See source of funds for Unemployment.

Medical and long-term care benefits: 3% (medical benefits) and 0.19% (long-term care) of gross monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 280,000 won.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 78,100,000 won.

Self-employed person: Varies based on personal factors including property ownership, income, age, and gender.

Employer

Cash benefits: See source of funds for Unemployment.

Medical and long-term care benefits: 3% (medical benefits) and 0.19% (long-term care) of monthly payroll.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 280,000 won.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 78,100,000 won.

Government: Contributes as an employer.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 280,000 won.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 78,100,000 won.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity and child-care benefits: Must have at least 180 days of insurance before the last day of maternity leave or the first day of child-care leave.

Medical benefits: Must not have missed paying more than six months of contributions since first becoming insured.

Long-term care: Age 65 and in need of constant care; younger than age 65 and requiring constant care due to a medical condition such as dementia, cardiovascular disease, or Alzheimer's disease.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: No statutory benefits are provided.

Maternity benefit: 100% of the insured's wages is paid for 90 days (45 days must be after childbirth). The employer pays the first 60 days.

The maternity benefit is subject to a maximum.

Child-care benefit: A benefit is paid for up to 12 months.

Medical care: Insured persons may receive special cash benefits for family caregivers, exceptional care, and hospitalization.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Benefits include medical treatment, surgery, hospitalization, and medicine. Doctors, clinics, hospitals, and pharmacists under contract with the National Health Insurance Service (NHIS) provide medical services.

Maternity care is provided, with no limit on the number of children. There are no cash maternity benefits.

Copayment: The insured pays 20% of hospitalization costs and 30% to 60% of outpatient care, depending on the type of facility. The maximum paid by each patient is 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 won a year, depending on income.

Long-term care: In-home services include visits, bathing, nursing, day and night care, short-term respite care, and functional aids. Institutional care includes care given in licensed nursing homes, retirement homes, licensed residential establishments, and other long-term care facilities.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Eligible dependents have no income and live with the insured, including the insured's spouse, children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, and siblings.

Administrative Organization

Cash maternity and child-care benefits

Ministry of Employment and Labor (<http://www.moel.go.kr/>) provides general supervision, pays benefits, and administers the program.

Korea Worker's Compensation and Welfare Service (<http://www.kcomwel.or.kr>) sets contribution rates.

National Health Insurance Service (<http://www.nhis.or.kr>) collects contributions.

Medical and long-term care benefits

Ministry of Health and Welfare (<http://www.mw.go.kr>) provides general supervision.

National Health Insurance Service (<http://www.nhic.or.kr>; <http://www.longtermcare.or.kr/>) administers the national health insurance and long-term care programs, levies and collects contributions, and pays medical service providers.

Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service (<http://www.hira.or.kr>) examines and reviews medical claims and evaluates the quality of medical and long-term care services.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1953.

Current laws: 1963 (industrial accident compensation insurance), implemented in 1964; and 2003 (collection of premiums), implemented in 2005.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Note: The 1953 law still applies to employees if their incapacity due to a work-related injury or an occupational disease lasts for less than four days.

Coverage

Employees of establishments with at least one employee.

Voluntary coverage for certain small businesses in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery, and construction; electricians; telecommunications workers; fire service personnel; certain self-employed persons; and household workers.

Exclusions: Self-employed household workers and nonincorporated enterprises in agriculture, forestry (except logging), fishery, and hunting, with fewer than five full-time employees.

Special systems for civil servants, military personnel, private-school employees, and seamen.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: 0.6% to 34% of declared earnings or payroll, according to the assessed degree of risk.

There are no minimum or maximum earnings used to calculate contributions. The contribution rate is reviewed annually.

Employer: 0.6% to 34% of annual payroll, according to the assessed degree of risk.

There are no minimum or maximum earnings used to calculate contributions. The contribution rate is reviewed annually.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

70% of the insured's average daily wage in the three months before the onset of disability is paid if the insured is unable to work and is receiving medical treatment.

If still receiving medical treatment after 24 months, 70.4% to 90.1% (according to the assessed degree of disability) of the insured's average daily wage is paid to persons assessed with a first-degree (total loss of work capacity and requiring constant attendance), second-degree (severe loss of work capacity), or third-degree (less severe loss of work capacity) disability. The benefit is paid for 257, 291, or 329 treatment days (according to the assessed degree of disability) until recovery or the award of the permanent disability pension.

The minimum daily benefit is 50,255 won.

The maximum daily benefit is 180,919 won.

Benefit adjustment: The minimum and maximum benefits are adjusted annually according to wage changes.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: The benefit varies according to the assessed degree of disability, in order of decreasing severity from grades one to seven. The annual pension is the insured's average daily wage in the three months before the onset of disability multiplied by 138 to 329, according to the assessed degree of disability. Insured persons with an assessed disability of four to seven (medium severity) may choose between the pension and a lump sum of the insured's average daily wage multiplied by 616, 737, 869, or 1,012, according to the assessed degree of disability.

The pension is paid monthly.

The minimum daily benefit is 50,255 won.

The maximum daily benefit is 180,919 won.

Partial disability: A lump sum of the insured's average daily wage in the three months before the date of injury multiplied by 55 to 495 (according to the assessed degree of disability) is paid for an assessed degree of disability from grades eight to 14 (lower severity).

Nursing benefit: Paid for nursing services for insured persons with a residual chronic disability after receiving medical treatment. The benefit ranges from 27,450 won to 41,170 won a day, according to assessed needs.

Benefit adjustment: The minimum and maximum benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in wages.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits include medical treatment, surgery, hospitalization, medicine, nursing, dental care, rehabilitation appliances, and transportation.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 52% of annual earnings (calculated as the insured's average daily wage in the three months before the date of death multiplied by 365) is paid for a single person; the pension is increased by 5% for each additional survivor up to 67% for a family of four or more. The pension is paid monthly.

Eligible survivors include the dependent spouse, parents and grandparents older than age 60, children and grandchildren younger than age 18, and siblings older than age 60 or younger than age 18. The pension is paid to eligible survivors in the following order of priority: spouse, children, parents, grandchildren, grandparents, and brothers or sisters.

Benefit adjustment: The minimum and maximum benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in wages.

Lump-sum grant: If there are no eligible survivors for the survivor pension, a lump sum of the insured's average daily wage in the three months before the date of death multiplied by 1,300 is paid to nondependent survivors.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of the insured's average daily wage in the three months before the date of death multiplied by 120 is paid to the person who paid for the funeral.

The minimum funeral grant is 9,539,140 won.

The maximum funeral grant is 13,459,060 won.

Benefit adjustment: The minimum and maximum benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in wages.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Employment and Labor (<http://www.moel.go.kr>) provides general supervision.

Korea Worker's Compensation and Welfare Service (<http://www.kcomwel.or.kr>) sets contribution rates, pays benefits, and administers the program through its own medical care institutions.

National Health Insurance Service (<http://www.nhis.or.kr>) collects contributions.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1993 (employment insurance), implemented in 1995; and 2003 (collection of premiums), implemented in 2005.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees.

Voluntary coverage for certain small businesses in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery, and construction; electricians; telecommunications workers; fire service personnel; certain self-employed persons; and household workers.

Exclusions: Persons working less than 60 hours a month or less than 15 hours a week, and family labor.

Special systems for civil servants, private-school employees, military personnel, and employees of the special post office.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 0.695% of gross annual wages.

There are no maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

Self-employed person: 2.25% of declared wages (employment services only).

There are no maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

Employer: 0.9% to 1.5% (depending on the type of business) of annual payroll.

There are no maximum earnings used to calculate contributions.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefits: Must have at least six months of coverage during the last 18 months, be registered at an

employment security office, and be capable of and available for work. Unemployment must not be due to voluntary leaving, misconduct, a labor dispute, or the refusal of a suitable job offer.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment benefit: 50% of the insured's average daily earnings during the three months immediately before unemployment is paid after a seven-day waiting period for up to 90 days to those with six to 12 months of coverage; for up to 240 days with more than 10 years of coverage and aged 50 or older or disabled.

The minimum daily benefit is 37,512 won (90% of the minimum daily wage).

The minimum daily wage is 41,680 won.

The maximum daily benefit is 40,000 won.

Additional allowances are paid to unemployed persons to encourage retraining or job search. Allowances include the early reemployment allowance, vocational ability development allowance, and transportation and home moving allowance.

Employment services are provided through the Employment Stabilization Program and the Vocational Competency Development Program.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Employment and Labor (<http://www.moel.go.kr>) provides general supervision, pays benefits, and administers the program.

Korea Worker's Compensation and Welfare Service (<http://www.kcomwel.or.kr>) sets contribution rates.

National Health Insurance Service (<http://www.nhis.or.kr>) collects contributions.

Sri Lanka

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 130.70 rupees.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1958 (provident fund).

Type of program: Provident fund system.

Coverage

All employed persons, including certain self-employed persons.

Exclusions: Family labor, civil servants, certain self-employed persons, farmers, and fishermen.

Employees covered by equivalent schemes may contract out.

Special systems for public-sector and local government employees, farmers, and fishermen.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 8% of monthly earnings; additional voluntary contributions are permitted.

Self-employed person: Information is not available.

Employer: 12% of monthly payroll (rising to 14% on January 1, 2015); additional voluntary contributions are permitted.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age benefit: Age 55 (men) or age 50 (women) and retired from covered employment; at any age if the government closes the place of employment, if emigrating permanently, or for employed women who marry.

Dividend benefit: Paid with at least 10 years of contributions.

Disability benefit: Must be assessed with a permanent and total incapacity for work.

Survivor benefit: Paid to legal heirs or named beneficiaries if the fund member dies before retirement.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Dividend benefit: 1,000 rupees a year is paid.

Interest rate adjustment: The Monetary Board of the Employees' Provident Fund sets the interest rate periodically. The annual interest rate must be at least 2.5%.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Interest rate adjustment: The Monetary Board of the Employees' Provident Fund sets the interest rate periodically. The annual interest rate must be at least 2.5%.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid to one or more eligible survivors.

Interest rate adjustment: The Monetary Board of the Employees' Provident Fund sets the interest rate periodically. The annual interest rate must be at least 2.5%.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labour and Labour Relations (<http://www.labourmin.gov.lk>) provides general supervision.

Employees' Provident Fund (<http://www.epf.gov.lk>) administers the program through district offices.

Employees' Provident Fund Agency Services Group, under the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (<http://www.cbsl.gov.lk>), collects contributions and invests the financial assets of the Employees' Provident Fund.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1941 (maternity benefits) and 1954 (shop and office employees protections).

Type of program: Employer-liability (cash sickness and maternity benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Medical benefits: Residents of Sri Lanka.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash maternity benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash maternity benefits: The total cost.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Must be currently employed.

Medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Maternity benefits (employer liability): 85.714% of the employee's average daily wages in the six months before taking leave (100% of the employee's normal wages for shop and office workers) is paid for 12 weeks, including two weeks before and 10 weeks after the expected date of childbirth for the first two children; for six weeks, including two weeks before and four weeks after the expected date of childbirth for three or more children or for stillbirths.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Government health centers and hospitals provide free medical care.

Plantations have their own dispensaries and maternity wards and must provide medical care for their employees.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for workers.

Administrative Organization

Cash maternity benefits: Department of Labour (<http://www.labourdept.gov.lk>) provides general supervision and enforcement of labor laws.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health (<http://www.health.gov.lk/en/>) provides medical care through public hospitals and health centers.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1934 (workmen's compensation).

Type of program: Employer-liability system.

Coverage

Employed persons, including contract and piece-rate workers.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons and military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: Provides benefits directly to employees or pays insurance premiums ranging from 1% to 7.5% of payroll, according to the assessed degree of risk.

Government: The total cost of medical benefits.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: A minimum three-day qualifying period for a temporary disability; a continuous employment period of six months for an occupational disease.

Temporary Disability Benefits

50% of wages are paid after a three-day waiting period for up to five years. After six months, the benefit may be paid as a lump sum.

The maximum monthly benefit is 5,500 rupees.

A registered doctor may examine a worker entitled to a temporary disability benefit once a month.

The benefit is payable abroad under certain conditions if emigrating permanently.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: A lump sum is paid according to wage class.

The minimum benefit is 196,083.80 rupees.

The maximum benefit is 550,000 rupees.

Partial disability: A lump sum of 30% to 100% of the full benefit is paid according to the degree of disability.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Government hospitals provide medical benefits free of charge.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum of two to five years of the deceased's wages, according to wage class, is paid.

Eligible survivors include the widow, legitimate dependent children, unmarried daughters, and a widowed mother. Other family members may be eligible if totally or partially dependent on the deceased.

The benefit is split among dependent relatives according to the decision of the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation.

The minimum survivor benefit is 196,083.80 rupees.

The maximum survivor benefit is 550,000 rupees.

Funeral grant: The benefit is paid as part of the survivor benefit. The cost of the funeral is paid up to a maximum based on the value of the survivor benefit (up to 10,000 rupees if the survivor benefit exceeds 40,000 rupees).

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labour and Labour Relations (<http://www.labourmin.gov.lk>) provides general supervision.

Office of Workmen's Compensation administers the program.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1990.

Current law: 1995 (low-income families).

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

Low-income families.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 45 rupees a month for each family member.

Self-employed person: 45 rupees a month for each family member.

Employer: None.

Government: The majority of the program costs.

Qualifying Conditions

Family allowances: Family earnings must be below 1,500 rupees a month.

Family Allowance Benefits

Family allowances: 1,000 rupees to 3,000 rupees a month is paid, depending on family income and size.

Administrative Organization

Department of Divi Neguma Development (<http://med.gov.lk/divineguma>) administers the program.

Syria

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 143.15 pounds.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1959 (social insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees in industry, commerce, and agriculture; self-employed persons; civil servants and military personnel; freelance workers; household workers; and employers.

Voluntary coverage for Syrians working abroad.

Exclusions: Temporary workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 7% of earnings (plus an optional 1% of earnings for voluntary supplementary disability and death benefits).

Self-employed person: 21.1% of declared earnings.

Employer: 14% of payroll.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with at least 15 years of contributions; age 55 (men) or age 50 (women) with at least 20 years of contributions; at any age with at least 25 years of contributions (with at least 15 years of contributions if engaged in physically demanding or dangerous work).

Old-age increment: The insured had at least 30 years of contributions.

Old-age settlement: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) and does not meet the contribution requirements for the old-age pension.

Disability pension: Assessed with at least an 80% loss of working capacity. Must have at least six consecutive months of contributions or 12 nonconsecutive months of contributions. The disability began during employment or within six months after leaving employment but is not due to a work injury.

Disability benefit (voluntary insurance): Assessed with a degree of disability of greater than 35%. The disability may be due to a work injury.

Survivor pension: The deceased met the contribution requirements for the disability pension or was a pensioner at the time of death. The death was not the result of a work injury.

Eligible survivors include an unemployed widow of any age or a disabled widower, orphans younger than age 21 (age 24 if disabled), and dependent parents.

Death benefit (voluntary insurance): Paid to eligible survivors when the insured dies.

Funeral grant: Paid toward the cost of the funeral.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: 2.5% of the insured's base earnings multiplied by the number of years of contributions is paid.

For civil servants and military personnel, the pension is increased by 25% for the first 10,000 pounds of the pension paid; 20% for the next 10,000 pounds, and 10% for any amount above 20,000 pounds.

The base earnings are the insured's average monthly earnings in the previous year. (Increases or decreases in the insured's salary of more than 15% in a two-year period or 30% in a five-year period are not taken into account.)

The minimum pension is the legal minimum wage.

The legal minimum wage is 6,110 pounds.

The maximum monthly pension is 75% of base earnings.

Old-age increment: A lump sum of one month of the pension is paid for each year of contributions exceeding 30 years, up to five months of the pension.

Old-age settlement: A lump sum of 11% to 15% of total covered earnings is paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: 40% of the insured's base earnings plus 2% for each year of covered employment, up to 80% of the insured's base earnings, is paid.

The base earnings are the insured's average monthly earnings in the previous year. (Increases or decreases in the insured's salary of more than 15% in a two-year period or 30% in a five-year period are not taken into account.)

The minimum pension is the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 6,110 pounds.

The maximum monthly pension is 80% of the insured's base earnings.

Disability benefit (voluntary insurance): A lump sum of 50% of the insured's covered earnings in the previous year is paid. The benefit is increased by 50% if the insured has a total disability as a result of an occupational injury.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension: 50% of the disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to an eligible widow(er); 37.5% with one or more other eligible survivors.

A widow may receive both the spouse's pension and the old-age pension.

Orphan's pension: The total orphans' pension is 37.5% of the disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive; or 25% if there is only one eligible orphan. If there are no other eligible survivors, the total orphan's pension is 75% of the disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive; or 50% for each eligible full orphan.

Dependent parent's pension: If there is no eligible spouse or orphan, 25% of the disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to each dependent parent; 12.5% if there is either an eligible spouse or orphan, or both.

All survivor pensions combined must not exceed 80% of the disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Death benefit (voluntary insurance): A lump sum of 100% of the deceased's earnings in the previous year is paid to a survivor. The lump sum is increased by 50% if the insured's death was caused by a work injury.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of three months of the insured's earnings is paid.

The maximum funeral grant is 100 pounds.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor provides general supervision.

Social Insurance Institution (<http://taminat.gov.sy>), managed by a tripartite board of directors and a director general, administers the program through regional and district offices.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1985 (public service), with 2002 amendments (maternity).

Type of program: Employer-liability (maternity benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Employed persons.

Medical benefits: Residents of Syria.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash maternity benefits: The total cost.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Must have at least six months of employment with the same employer.

Medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): 100% of the employee's normal wage is paid for 120 days for the first child, 90 days for the second child, and 75 days for the third child.

Job-protected leave without pay may be requested for up to one year for each child for child care for up to three children. Breastfeeding breaks are provided for up to one hour a day until the child reaches age 1.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Government clinics and health centers provide limited health services free of charge.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for workers.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor oversees cash maternity benefits.

Ministry of Health provides general supervision and administers medical benefits.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1959 (social insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees in industry, commerce, and agriculture; municipal workers; and public-sector employees.

Exclusions: Household workers and self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 3% of payroll.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

80% of the insured's monthly earnings before the injury occurred is paid for the first month; 100% thereafter. The benefit is paid from the day after the injury occurred for up to 12 months.

The minimum monthly benefit is 2,000 pounds.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: 75% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the previous year is paid for a total disability.

The minimum monthly pension is 458 pounds.

Work injury benefits can be combined with other pension entitlements.

Partial disability pension: For an assessed degree of disability of at least 35%, a percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.

For an assessed degree of disability of less than 35%, a lump sum of 5.5 years of the partial disability pension is paid.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits include general and specialist care, surgery, hospitalization, drugs, X-rays, appliances, and rehabilitation.

Survivor Benefits

Spouse's pension: If there is no eligible orphan or dependent parent, 62.5% of the disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to an eligible widow(er); 50% if there is an eligible dependent parent but no orphan; 37.5% if there are both eligible orphans and dependent parents.

Orphan's pension: The total orphans' pension is 50% of the disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive or 37.5% if there is only one eligible orphan. If there are no other eligible survivors, the total orphan's pension is 75% of the disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive or 62.5% for each eligible full orphan.

Dependent parent's pension: If there is no eligible spouse or orphan, 25% of the disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is paid to each dependent parent; 12.5% if there is either an eligible spouse or orphan, or both.

All survivor pensions combined must not exceed 80% of the disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of one month of the insured's earnings is paid.

The maximum funeral grant is 80 pounds.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor provides general supervision.

Social Insurance Institution (<http://taminat.gov.sy>), managed by a tripartite board of directors and a director general, administers the program through regional and district offices.

Taiwan

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 =
30.30 Taiwan dollars (NT\$).

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1950.

Current law: 1958 (labor insurance), implemented in 1960; 2004 (labor pensions), implemented in 2005; and 2007 (national pensions), implemented in 2008.

Type of program: Social insurance, mandatory individual account, and social assistance system.

Note: The social insurance system consists of a flat-rate benefit under the national pension program and earnings-related benefits under the labor insurance program.

In 2005, a system of supplementary individual accounts (Labor Pension Fund) was established that is mandatory for all new entrants to the labor force and workers that changed employers since July 1, 2005. Workers who entered the labor force before 2005 had the option (from 2005 to 2010) to remain covered under the old labor insurance program or switch to the Labor Pension Fund. Those who made no choice remain in the old system. For those who switched, the value of the accrued rights under the old system was transferred to the new system.

In 2008, a new National Pension System began for individuals not covered by any other public pension system.

Coverage

National pension program: Citizens of Taiwan aged 25 to 65 not covered by any other public pension system.

Labor insurance program (social insurance): Employees aged 15 to 65 in firms with five or more employees in industry and commerce, mines, and plantations; wage-earning public-sector employees; public-utility employees; fishermen; and certain self-employed persons who are members of occupational unions.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons; employees in firms with fewer than five employees in industry and commerce, mines, and plantations; certain employers; employees older than age 65 working in covered employment; and involuntarily unemployed persons with at least 15 years of coverage.

Special systems for civil servants, farmers, salaried public-sector employees, and private-school employees.

Labor pension fund (individual account): Employed citizens of Taiwan, and employed spouses from Mainland

China, Hong Kong, Macau, and foreign countries covered under the Labor Standards Act.

Voluntary coverage for certain employers and for workers not covered under the Labor Standards Act.

Special system for private-school employees.

Old-age and disability basic guarantee (social assistance): Citizens not enrolled in the national pension program.

Source of Funds

Insured person

National pension program: 4.5% of the monthly insured amount.

Disabled and low-income insured persons pay no contributions or pay 2.25% or 3.75% of the monthly insured amount, depending on the degree of disability or total family income.

The monthly insured amount is NT\$17,280.

Labor insurance program (social insurance): 1.7% of gross monthly earnings (1.8% in 2015, gradually rising to 2.4% by 2027).

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are NT\$19,273.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are NT\$43,900.

The monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are adjusted according to changes in the minimum wage.

The insured's contributions also finance cash sickness and maternity benefits.

Labor pension fund (individual account): Voluntary contribution of up to 6% of monthly earnings.

There are no minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are NT\$150,000.

Old-age basic guarantee (social assistance): Citizens not enrolled in the National Pension System.

Disability basic guarantee (social assistance): Citizens not enrolled in the National Pension System.

Self-employed person

National pension program: 4.5% of the monthly insured amount.

Disabled and low-income insured persons pay no contributions or pay 2.25% or 3.75% of the monthly insured amount, depending on the degree of disability or total family income.

The monthly insured amount is NT\$17,280.

Labor insurance program (social insurance): 5.1% of gross monthly income (5.4% in 2015, gradually rising to 7.2% by 2027).

There are no minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are NT\$43,900.

The monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are adjusted according to changes in the minimum wage.

The self-employed person's contributions also finance cash sickness and maternity benefits.

Labor pension fund (individual account): Voluntary contribution of up to 6% of monthly earnings.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are NT\$150,000.

Old-age and disability basic guarantee (social assistance): None.

Employer

National pension program: None.

Labor insurance program (social insurance): 5.95% of monthly payroll (6.3% in 2015, gradually rising to 8.4% by 2027).

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are NT\$43,900.

The monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are adjusted according to changes in the minimum wage.

The employer's contributions also finance cash sickness and maternity benefits.

Labor pension fund (individual account): At least 6% of workers' monthly earnings.

There are no minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are NT\$150,000.

Old-age and disability basic guarantee (social assistance): None.

Government

National pension program: 3% of the monthly insured amount.

For disabled and low-income insured persons, 7.5%, 5.25%, or 4.125% of the monthly insured amount, depending on the degree of disability or total family income.

The monthly insured amount is NT\$17,280.

Labor insurance program (social insurance): 0.85% of employee earnings (0.9% in 2015, gradually rising to 1.2% by 2027); 3.4% of income for self-employed persons (3.6% in 2015, gradually rising to 4.8% by 2027); the cost of administration.

There are no minimum earnings used to calculate contributions.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are NT\$43,900.

The monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are adjusted according to changes in the minimum wage.

The government's contributions also finance cash sickness and maternity benefits.

Labor pension fund (individual account): None.

Old-age and disability basic guarantee (social assistance): Total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension

National pension program: Age 65 and registered in the program.

Labor insurance program (social insurance): Age 60 (rising to age 61 in 2018 and gradually rising to age 65 by 2026) with at least 15 years of coverage.

Employment and contributions must cease.

Early pension: A reduced pension is possible from age 55 (rising to age 56 in 2018 and gradually rising to age 60 by 2026).

Deferred pension: The pension may be deferred until age 65 (rising to age 66 in 2018 and gradually rising to age 70 by 2026).

A lump sum is paid with less than 15 years of coverage.

One-time old-age benefit: Insured persons with coverage prior to January 1, 2009, may opt for a one-time old-age benefit instead of the labor insurance old-age pension. Must be age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with at least one year of coverage; age 55 (men) with at least 15 years of coverage; age 50 with at least 25 years of coverage; at any age with at least 25 years of coverage with the same employer.

Labor pension fund (individual account): Age 60 with at least 15 years of contributions.

A lump sum is paid with less than 15 years of contributions.

Old-age basic guarantee (social assistance): Citizens aged 65 and older as of 2008; and residents of Taiwan for more than six months each year for the last three years.

Disability pension

National pension program: Assessed with a severe mental or physical disability and a permanent total incapacity for work.

A hospital designated by the National Health Insurance Administration in the Ministry of Health and Welfare assesses the disability and incapacity for work.

Labor insurance program: Must be assessed with a severe mental or physical disability and a permanent total incapacity for work.

A hospital designated by the National Health Insurance Administration in the Ministry of Health and Welfare assesses the disability and incapacity for work.

Insured persons with a dependent spouse and children may qualify for a dependent allowance.

Disability benefit: Insured persons with coverage prior to January 1, 2009, may opt for a lump-sum payment instead of the labor insurance disability pension. Must be assessed with a permanent disability by a hospital designated by the National Health Insurance Administration in the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Disability basic guarantee (social assistance): Citizens aged 65 and older as of 2008; have been residents of Taiwan for more than six months each year for the last three years, and assessed with a severe or extremely severe disability and a total permanent incapacity for work.

Survivor pension

National pension program: The deceased received or was entitled to receive an old-age or disability pension at the time of death.

Eligible survivors (in order of priority) are the widow(er) (aged 55 or older and married to the deceased for at least one year; aged 45 to 54, married to the deceased for at least one year, and with monthly income below the monthly insured amount) and children younger than age 20 (no limit with a total incapacity for work), parents (aged 55 or older with a monthly income below the monthly insured amount), grandparents (aged 55 or older with a monthly income below the monthly insured amount), dependent grandchildren, and dependent brothers and sisters.

The monthly insured amount is NT\$17,280.

Eligibility ceases for widow(er)s on remarriage.

Funeral grant: Paid to the person who paid for the insured's funeral.

Labor insurance program (social insurance): The deceased received or was entitled to receive an old-age or disability pension at the time of death, or had at least 15 years of contributions and had not claimed labor insurance old-age benefits.

Eligible survivors (in order of priority) are the widow(er) and children, parents, grandparents, dependent grandchildren, and dependent brothers and sisters.

Survivor benefit: Paid when an insured person with coverage prior to January 1, 2009, dies and a survivor opts for a lump-sum payment instead of the labor insurance survivor pension.

Funeral grant: Paid to the person who paid for the insured's funeral.

Labor pension fund (individual account): Paid to a widow(er) or child when an insured person dies.

If there is no widow(er) or child, other eligible survivors in order of priority are parents, grandparents, grandchildren, and brothers and sisters.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension

National pension program: The monthly pension is 0.65% of the monthly insured amount multiplied by the number of years of coverage plus NT\$3,500, or 1.3% of monthly insured amount multiplied by the number of years of coverage, whichever is greater.

The monthly insured amount is NT\$17,280.

Benefit adjustment: The monthly insured amount is adjusted according to changes in the consumer price index.

Labor insurance program (social insurance): The monthly pension is 0.775% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings in the highest 60 months of coverage multiplied by the number of years of coverage plus NT\$3,000, or 1.55% of the insured's average monthly covered earnings in the highest 60 months of coverage multiplied by the number of years of coverage, whichever is greater.

Early pension: The pension is reduced by 4% for each year that retirement is taken before the normal retirement age, up to 20%.

Deferred pension: The pension is increased by 4% for each year of deferred retirement, up to 20%.

Persons insured before January 1, 2009, may opt for a lump-sum old-age benefit instead of a monthly old-age pension at retirement.

Lump-sum old-age benefit: A lump sum of one month of the insured's average covered earnings in the highest 60 months of coverage is paid for each year of contributions.

One time old-age benefit: A lump sum of one month of the insured's average covered earnings in the 36 months before retirement is paid for each year of contributions for the first 15 years plus two months for each year of contributions exceeding 15 years. The maximum total old-age benefit amount must not exceed 45 times (50 times if the insured continued to work beyond age 60) the labor insurance old-age pension the insured would have been entitled to receive.

Labor pension fund (individual account): A monthly benefit based on the insured's account balance at retirement and average life expectancy according to the annuity life chart is paid.

A lump sum based on the account balance is paid for less than 15 years of contributions.

Old-age basic guarantee (social assistance): NT\$3,500 a month is paid.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension

National pension program: 1.3% of the monthly insured amount multiplied by the number of years of coverage is paid.

The monthly insured amount is NT\$17,280.

The minimum disability pension is NT\$4,700.

Benefit adjustment: The monthly insured amount is adjusted according to changes in the consumer price index.

Labor insurance program: 1.55% of the insured's monthly average covered earnings in the highest 60 months of coverage multiplied by the number of years of coverage is paid.

25% of the disability pension is paid for each qualified dependent, up to 50%.

The minimum disability pension is NT\$4,000.

Persons insured before January 1, 2009, may opt for a lump-sum disability benefit instead of a monthly disability pension.

Lump-sum disability benefit: A lump sum of 30 to 1,200 days of the insured's average covered earnings in the six months before the disability began is paid, according to the assessed degree of disability.

Disability basic guarantee (social assistance): NT\$4,700 a month is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension

National pension program: 1.3% of the monthly insured amount multiplied by the number of years of coverage is paid when an actively insured person dies; 50% of the old-age or disability pension is paid when an old-age or disability pensioner dies.

The monthly insured amount is NT\$17,280.

The minimum pension is NT\$3,500.

Survivors may receive only one survivor pension. If there is more than one eligible survivor, 25% of the survivor pension is paid for each additional survivor, up to two additional survivors.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of five times the monthly insured amount is paid.

The monthly insured amount is NT\$17,280.

Benefit adjustment: The monthly insured amount is adjusted according to changes in the consumer price index.

Labor insurance program (social insurance): 1.55% of the deceased's monthly average covered earnings in the highest 60 months of coverage multiplied by the number of years of coverage is paid when an actively insured person dies; 50% of the old-age or disability pension the deceased received or

was entitled to receive is paid when an old-age or disability pensioner dies.

The minimum pension is NT\$3,000.

Persons insured before January 1, 2009, may opt for a lump-sum survivor benefit instead of a monthly survivor pension.

Lump-sum survivor benefit: A lump sum of 30 months of the deceased's average monthly covered earnings in the six months before death is paid if the deceased had at least two years of contributions; 20 months with one to two years of contributions; 10 months with less than one year of contributions.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of five months of the deceased's average covered earnings in the six months before death is paid. If there are no eligible survivors, a lump sum of 10 months of the deceased's average covered earnings in the six months before death is paid.

Labor pension fund (individual account): A lump sum based on the account balance is paid. If the deceased received monthly labor pension fund payments at the time of death and died before reaching the average life expectancy according to a schedule in law, a lump sum of the insured's account balance is paid.

Administrative Organization

Department of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor (<http://english.mol.gov.tw>) provides general supervision.

Social Affairs Department, Ministry of the Interior (<http://www.moi.gov.tw>) coordinates the national pension program.

Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor (<http://www.bli.gov.tw>) collects contributions and pays benefits.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1950.

Current laws: 1958 (labor insurance), implemented in 1960, and 1994 (national health insurance), implemented in 1995.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Employees in firms with five or more employees in industry and commerce, mines, and plantations; wage-earning public-sector employees; public-utility employees; fishermen; and certain self-employed persons who are members of occupational unions.

Voluntary coverage for employees in firms with fewer than five employees in industry and commerce, mines, and plantations; certain employers; employees older than age 65

in covered employment; and involuntarily unemployed persons with at least 15 years of coverage.

Special systems for cash benefits for civil servants, farmers, salaried public-sector employees, and private-school employees.

Medical benefits: A resident of Taiwan for at least four months, including foreign nationals with a resident permit.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: Contributions for income earners are based on 4.91% of the insured's monthly reported earnings, according to six categories of workers and 52 wage classes, multiplied by 30% or 60%, depending on the category. The result is multiplied by one plus the number of dependents, up to three.

Contributions for non-income earners are based on the average monthly premium for certain categories of workers, multiplied by 30% or 60%, depending on the category. The result is multiplied by one plus the number of dependents, up to three.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for medical benefits are NT\$18,780.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for medical benefits are NT\$182,000.

The monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are adjusted according to changes in the minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is NT\$18,780 (2012).

Self-employed person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: 4.91% of the insured's monthly reported earnings multiplied by one plus the number of dependents, up to three.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for medical benefits are NT\$18,780.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for medical benefits are NT\$182,000.

The monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are adjusted according to changes in the minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is NT\$18,780 (2012).

Employer

Cash benefits for sickness and maternity: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: Contributions for income earners are based on 4.91% of the insured's monthly reported earnings, according to six categories of workers and 52 wage

classes, multiplied by 35%, 60%, or 70%, depending on the category. The result is multiplied by one plus the average number of dependents (0.7 since January 2007).

The employer's contributions also finance work injury medical benefits.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for medical benefits are NT\$18,780.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for medical benefits are NT\$182,000.

The monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are adjusted according to changes in the minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is NT\$18,780 (2012).

Government

Cash benefits for sickness and maternity: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: Contributions for income earners are based on 4.91% of the insured's monthly reported earnings, according to six categories of workers and 52 wage classes, multiplied by 10% to 70%, depending on the category. The result is multiplied by one plus the average number of dependents (0.7 since January 2007).

Contributions for non-income earners are based on the average monthly premium for certain categories of workers, multiplied by 40%, 70%, or 100%, depending on the category. The result is multiplied by one plus the number of dependents.

The government's contributions also finance work injury medical benefits.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for medical benefits are NT\$18,780.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions for medical benefits are NT\$182,000.

The monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are adjusted according to changes in the minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is NT\$18,780 (2012).

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefit: Must be incapable of work due to a nonwork-related injury or illness, be hospitalized for at least four days, and be unable to earn a normal salary. The insured must provide medical certification.

Cash maternity benefit: Must have at least 280 days of contributions before childbirth (181 days of contributions for a premature childbirth).

Medical benefits: Provided for a nonwork-related injury or illness.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 50% of the insured's average covered earnings in the six months before the incapacity began is

paid after a three-day waiting period for up to six months with up to one year of contributions; up to 12 months with more than one year of contributions.

Maternity grant: A lump sum of two months of the insured's average covered earnings in the last six months before maternity leave is paid for a normal or premature childbirth. The benefit is increased proportionately for multiple births.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Public and private clinics and hospitals under contract with and paid directly by the National Health Insurance Administration provide medical benefits, including preventive and prenatal care, inpatient and outpatient hospital treatment, surgery, and medicine.

There is no limit to duration.

The government provides free maternity medical care.

Cost sharing: For ambulatory and emergency care at clinics or hospitals, flat-rate fees are assessed; for inpatient care for short-term illnesses, from 10% (for the first 30 days) to 30% (from the 61st day and thereafter); for inpatient care for chronic long-term illnesses, from 5% (for the first 30 days) to 30% (from the 181st day and thereafter).

Exemptions from cost sharing: Preventive health care, certain catastrophic illnesses, ambulatory services in mountainous areas and remote islands, and all care for members of veteran or low-income households.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Eligible dependents include a nonemployed spouse, nonemployed parents or grandparents, and nonemployed children and grandchildren younger than age 20 (no limit if disabled). For low-income households, all relatives living with the insured.

Administrative Organization

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Department of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor (<http://english.mol.gov.tw>) provides general supervision.

Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor (<http://www.bli.gov.tw>) collects contributions and pays benefits.

Medical benefits: National Health Insurance Administration (<http://www.nhi.gov.tw>), under a Supervisory Board, collects contributions and contracts with private and public clinics and hospitals to provide medical care.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1950.

Current laws: 1958 (labor insurance), implemented in 1960, and 2001 (work injury), implemented in 2002.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employees in firms with five or more employees in industry and commerce, mines, and plantations; wage-earning public-sector employees; public-utility employees; fishermen; and certain self-employed persons who are members of occupational unions.

Special systems for civil servants, salaried public-sector employees, and private-school employees.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer

Cash benefits: 0.03% to 1% of monthly payroll, according to the industry's assessed risk (the average rate is 0.21%) plus 0.06% of monthly payroll for on- and off-duty accidents. The on- and off-duty rate for employers with more than 70 employees is adjusted annually according to the company's claims rate.

Medical benefits: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity.

Government

Cash benefits: The cost of administration.

Medical benefits: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: Must have been incapable of work for at least four days due to a work-related injury or illness, receiving medical treatment, and unable to earn a normal salary. The insured must provide medical certification.

Temporary Disability Benefits

70% of the insured's average covered earnings in the last six months before the disability began is paid for the first 12 months; 50% thereafter. The benefit is paid after a three-day waiting period for up to 24 months.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: If assessed with a permanent disability with some work capacity, a lump sum based on the assessed degree of disability and the insured's average monthly covered earnings in the last six months before the disability began is paid.

If assessed with a permanent disability with no work capacity, an additional lump sum based on the assessed degree of

disability and 20 months of the insured's average monthly covered earnings in the last six months before the disability began is paid.

Constant-attendance allowance: NT\$11,700 a month is paid if assessed with a total disability with no work capacity and in need of constant medical care or attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Living allowance: After receiving the lump-sum permanent disability benefit, a monthly allowance of NT\$1,800 to NT\$8,200 is paid to insured persons with a partial or total permanent disability, according to the assessed degree of disability.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Public and private clinics and hospitals under contract with and paid directly by the National Health Insurance Administration provide medical benefits, including inpatient and outpatient hospital treatment, surgery, and medicine. The National Health Insurance Administration also pays 50% of the insured's food costs for up to 30 days.

There is no limit to duration.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: 100% of the deceased's pension plus a lump sum of 10 months of the deceased's average monthly covered earnings in the last six months before death is paid.

Eligible survivors in order of priority are the spouse, children, parents, grandparents, dependent grandchildren, and dependent brothers and sisters.

Survivor grant: A lump sum of 40 months of the deceased's average covered earnings in the last six months before death is paid.

Survivor's supplement (income tested): A lump sum of NT\$100,000 may be paid to the dependent spouse, children, or parents.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of five months of the deceased's average covered earnings in the last six months before death is paid to eligible survivors.

If there are no eligible survivors, a lump sum of 10 months of the deceased's average covered earnings in the last six months before death is paid to the person who paid for the funeral.

Administrative Organization

Department of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor (<http://english.mol.gov.tw>) provides general supervision.

Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor (<http://www.bli.gov.tw>) collects contributions and pays cash benefits.

National Health Insurance Administration (<http://www.nhi.gov.tw>), under a supervisory board, contracts with private and public clinics and hospitals to provide medical care.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1950, implemented in 1999.

Current law: 2002 (employment insurance), implemented in 2003.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Citizens of Taiwan employed in the private- and public-sectors; people from Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and foreign countries who marry Taiwanese citizens and have permission to work and remain in Taiwan.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, civil servants, teachers, military personnel, and people from Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and foreign countries (who are not married to Taiwanese citizens).

Source of Funds

Insured person: 0.2% of gross monthly earnings.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 0.7% of monthly payroll.

Government: 0.1% of employee earnings and the cost of administration.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must have at least one year of coverage within the three years prior to unemployment, must be involuntarily unemployed, must be currently registered at a public employment office as being capable and willing to work, must not have declined a suitable job offer, and must not be in vocational training.

The benefit is suspended if the beneficiary refuses a suitable job offer, counseling, or vocational training or fails to report to a public employment office once a month.

Early reemployment allowance: Paid if the beneficiary starts work before the maximum unemployment benefit payment period has expired and has more than three months of coverage.

Vocational training living allowance: Must be involuntarily unemployed, registered at a public employment service institution for re-employment, and have participated in full-time vocational training organized by the public employment service institution.

Parental leave allowance: Must have at least one year of coverage and have applied for parental leave without pay before the child reaches age 3. Each eligible insured parent is entitled to separate benefits but only one allowance may be paid at a time.

National Health Insurance Premium Support: Paid to insured persons who receive the unemployment benefit or vocational training living allowance. The premium support is also paid to the insured's eligible dependents.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment benefit: 60% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last six months before unemployment began is paid after a 14-day waiting period for up to six months. May be extended for an additional three months if the insured is aged 45 or older or is certified as mentally or physically disabled.

A supplement of up to 20% of the unemployment benefit is paid if the insured person has a non-working spouse or children younger than age 20 (no limit if disabled).

Early reemployment allowance: A lump sum of 50% of the total unpaid remaining unemployment benefit is paid.

Vocational training living allowance: 60% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last six months before unemployment began is paid for up to six months.

A supplement of up to 20% of the unemployment benefit is paid if the insured person has a non-working spouse or children younger than age 20 (no limit if disabled).

Parental leave: 60% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last six months before parental leave began is paid for up to six months.

National Health Insurance Premium Support: The insured's and his or her dependents' portion of the National Health Insurance premium is paid.

Administrative Organization

Department of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor (<http://english.mol.gov.tw>) provides general supervision.

Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor (<http://www.bli.gov.tw>) collects contributions and pays benefits.

Tajikistan

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 4.80 somoni.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1993 (pensions); in force until 2017; 1997 (social insurance); 1999 (personalized accounting system and individual accounts); and 2010 (insurance and state pensions), implemented in 2013.

Type of program: Social insurance, notional defined contribution, mandatory individual account, and social assistance system.

Note: In 2013 a notional defined contribution (NDC) program was implemented for all workers regardless of age. Under transitional rules the rights earned under the social insurance program will be taken into account.

Coverage

Social insurance and NDC: All employed and self-employed persons.

Mandatory individual account: All employed persons.
Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Social assistance: Persons ineligible for benefits under social insurance.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Social insurance and NDC: None.

Mandatory individual account: 1% of earnings.

Self-employed person

Social insurance and NDC: 20% of declared income; certain categories of self-employed. Pay a flat-rate contribution of 15 somoni.

The self-employed person's contributions also finance unemployment benefits, and family allowances.

Mandatory individual account: Not applicable.

Employer

Social insurance and NDC: 25% of payroll.

The employer's contributions also finance sickness and maternity, unemployment benefits and family allowance.

Mandatory individual account: None.

Government

Social insurance and NDC: None; contributes as an employer.

Mandatory individual account: None.

Social assistance: Provides partial subsidies.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension (social insurance and NDC): Age 63 with at least 25 years of covered employment (men) or age 58 with at least 20 years (women); the age and number of years of covered employment required for a full pension are reduced for mothers with five or more children or children with disabilities. A minimum pension is paid with at least five years of covered employment.

Deferred old-age pension (social insurance and NDC): Must have reached the normal retirement age.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): Age 63 (men) or age 58 (women) and ineligible for the old-age pension (social insurance and NDC).

Disability pension (social insurance): Paid according to three groups of assessed disability with at least 60 months of coverage: Group I (total disability, incapacity for any work, and requires constant care); Group II (disability, reduced working capacity, and occasionally requires care); and Group III (disability and reduced working capacity).

Eligible persons include persons disabled while in military service, children younger than age 16 with disabilities, and persons with disabilities since childhood.

Constant-attendance allowance: Paid to persons with Group I and II visual impairments.

Dependent's supplement: Paid to persons with Group I and II disabilities for nonworking dependents.

A territorial or state medical service under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection assesses the loss of working capacity.

Disability social pension (social assistance): Paid to persons with disabilities who are ineligible for the social insurance disability pension if the disability began after childhood or for disabled children younger than age 16.

Survivor pension (social insurance and social assistance): Paid to surviving dependent family members regardless of whether the deceased was insured.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (social insurance): 55% of the insured's average earnings in the last two years before retirement is paid, plus 1% for each year of covered employment exceeding 25 years (men) or 20 years (women), up to 80%.

Old-age pension (NDC): The pension is based on the value of contributions made to the notional account, the number

Tajikistan

of months the insured was covered and average life expectancy of the insured's cohort.

The minimum old-age pension is 130 somoni a month.

The maximum old-age pension is 624 somoni a month.

Deferred old-age pension: 1% for each year of deferred retirement is paid, up to 10%.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living. Mandatory individual account: The benefit is based on the insured's contributions plus accrued interest.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): 50% of the minimum old-age pension is paid a month.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (social insurance): 200% (Group I), 150% (Group II) and 120% (Group III) of a basic amount is paid.

The basic amount is equal to the minimum pension.

The minimum pension is 130 somoni a month.

Dependent's supplement (Groups I and II): 50% of a basic amount is paid a month for each eligible dependent.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living.

Disability social pension (social assistance): At least 100% (Group I) and 50% (Group II) of the minimum old-age pension is paid each month.

The minimum old-age pension is 130 somoni a month.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (social insurance): The old-age or disability pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive is split among eligible survivors.

Survivor pension (social assistance): 50% of the deceased's earnings but not less than 50% of minimum old-age pension is paid for each eligible survivor. The minimum survivor pension is 52% of the legal monthly minimum wage (130 somoni).

The maximum survivor pension is 249% of the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 250 somoni.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted annually according to changes in the cost of living.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (<http://www.mehnat.tj>) provides general coordination and supervision.

State Social Insurance and Pension Agency (<http://www.nafaka.tj>) and its regional bodies administer the program with local authorities.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1997

Current law: 1997 (social insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance (cash benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness benefits: Employed and self-employed citizens of Tajikistan.

Cash maternity benefits and medical benefits: Citizens of Tajikistan.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash benefits: 20% of declared income; certain categories of self-employed pay 15 somoni a month.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash benefits: None.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash and medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 60% of earnings is paid with less than five years of work; 70% with five years or more; 100% in case of work injury or occupational diseases.

The benefit is paid for three days to care for a sick family member; seven days in certain cases or 14 days if caring for a child younger than age 14.

Fourteen days of unpaid leave is provided to women caring for children younger than age 3, a woman or a single parent raising two or more children younger than age 14, or a man whose wife is on maternity leave. Workers with disabilities are entitled to 30 days of unpaid leave.

Maternity benefit: 100% of earnings is paid for 70 days before and 70 days after the expected date of childbirth (86 days for a difficult childbirth; 110 days for multiple births).

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Patients receive medical services directly from public health providers. Benefits include general and specialized care, hospitalization, laboratory services, dental care, maternity care, vaccinations, and transportation. Cost sharing is required for some services.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (<http://www.mehnat.tj>) provides general coordination and supervision.

State Social Insurance and Pension Agency (<http://www.nafaka.tj>) and its regional bodies administer the program with local authorities.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 2003 (employment).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

All employed and self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Employer: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefits: Must be registered at an employment office, able and willing to work, and receiving no income from employment. The benefit may be reduced, suspended, or terminated if the insured is discharged for disobedience, leaving employment without good cause, violating the conditions for job placement or vocational training, or filing a fraudulent claim.

Unemployment Benefits

50% of the insured's gross average earnings is paid for six months.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (<http://www.mehnat.tj>) provides general coordination and supervision.

State Agency of Labor and Employment pay benefits.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1997

Current laws: 1997 (social insurance).

Type of program: Social insurance.

Coverage

Citizens of Tajikistan.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Employer: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Family Allowance Benefits

Birth grant: A lump sum of 120 somoni is paid for the first child, 80 somoni for the second child, and 40 somoni for each subsequent child, regardless of whether parents are in covered work.

Child care allowance: 40 somoni a month is paid until the child reaches age 18 months. One parent must be in covered work.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of the Population (<http://www.mehnat.tj>) provides general coordination and supervision.

State Social Insurance and Pensions Agency (<http://www.nafaka.tj>) and its regional bodies administer the program with local authorities.

Thailand

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 32.63 baht.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1990 (social security), implemented in 1991; and 2003 (older persons).

Type of program: Social insurance and social assistance system.

Coverage

Formal-sector system (social insurance): Employed persons.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons and for persons with at least 12 months of compulsory coverage who cease to be covered.

Exclusions: Employees of foreign governments or international organizations; agricultural, forestry, and fishery employees; temporary and seasonal workers; and Thai citizens working abroad.

Special systems for judges, civil servants, employees of state enterprises, and private-school employees.

Informal-sector system (social insurance): Voluntary coverage for informal-sector workers.

Social assistance: Thai citizens.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Formal-sector system (social insurance): 3% of gross monthly earnings (old-age benefits). Voluntarily insured persons pay an annual flat-rate contribution of 5,184 baht (disability and survivors benefits).

The insured person's contributions also finance family benefits. See Sickness and Maternity for disability and survivors benefits.

Voluntary contributions also finance maternity benefits.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 baht.

Informal-sector system (social insurance): 70 baht a month (disability and survivors benefits) or 100 baht a month (old-age, disability, and survivors benefits). Additional contributions are possible for the old-age benefit.

The insured's contributions also finance sickness benefits.

Social assistance: None.

Self-employed person

Formal-sector system (social insurance): An annual flat-rate contribution of 5,184 baht (disability and survivors benefits).

The self-employed person's contributions also finance maternity benefits.

Informal-sector system (social insurance): 70 baht a month (disability and survivors benefits) or 100 baht a month (old-age, disability, and survivors benefits). Additional contributions are possible for the old-age benefit.

The self-employed person's contributions also finance sickness benefits.

Social assistance: None.

Employer

Formal-sector system (social insurance): 3% of monthly payroll (old-age benefits).

The employer's contributions also finance family benefits. See Sickness and Maternity for disability and survivors benefits.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 baht.

Informal-sector system (social insurance): None.

Social assistance: None.

Government

Formal-sector system (social insurance): 1% of gross monthly earnings (old-age benefits).

The government's contributions also finance family benefits. See Sickness and Maternity for disability and survivors benefits.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 baht.

Informal-sector system (social insurance): 30 baht a month (disability, and survivor benefits) or 50 baht a month (old-age, disability, and survivor benefits).

The government's contributions also finance sickness benefits.

Social assistance: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension

Old-age pension (formal-sector system): Age 55 with at least 180 months of contributions.

Employment must cease.

If a pensioner starts a new job, the pension is suspended until employment ceases.

Old-age pension increment: Paid if the insured had more than 180 months of contributions at the pensionable age.

Deferred pension: The pension may be deferred.

Old-age settlement (formal-sector system): Age 55 with at least one month, but less than 180 months of contributions.

Employment must cease.

Old-age lump sum (informal-sector system): Age 60 and not insured under the formal-sector system.

Old-age pension (social assistance): Age 60 and not receiving any other pension.

Disability pension

Disability pension (formal-sector system): Must be incapable of work and have at least three months of contributions in the 15 months before the total physical or mental disability began. The benefit is paid after entitlement to the cash sickness benefit ceases.

Medical officers assigned by the Social Security Office assess the degree of disability annually. The medical committee of the Social Security Office may suspend the benefit if it determines that the disability pensioner is rehabilitated.

Disability pension (informal-sector system): Assessed with a disability and not insured under the formal-sector system. Must have at least six months of contributions in the 10 months before the disability began.

Survivor benefit

Survivor benefit (formal-sector system): Paid if a pensioner dies within 60 months after becoming entitled to the old-age pension.

Eligible survivors include a widow(er), legitimate children, and a surviving parent.

Death benefit (formal-sector system): Paid if the deceased was a disability pensioner or had at least one month of contributions in the six months before death. The death must be the result of a nonwork-related injury or illness.

Eligible survivors include the deceased's named beneficiaries; if there are no named beneficiaries, the widow(er), children, and parents are eligible.

Funeral grant (formal-sector system): Paid if the deceased received or was entitled to receive a disability pension or had at least one month of contributions in the six months before death. The death must be the result of a nonwork-related injury or illness.

Survivor benefit (informal-sector system): Paid when the insured dies.

Funeral grant (informal-sector system): Paid if the deceased had at least six months of contributions in the 12 months before death.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (formal-sector system): 20% of the insured's average monthly wage in the last 60 months before retirement is paid.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 15,000 baht.

Old-age pension increment: The old-age pension is increased by 1.5% of the insured's average monthly wage in the last 60 months for each 12-month period of contributions exceeding 180 months.

There is no minimum pension.

Deferred pension: The old-age pension is increased by 1.5% of the insured's average monthly wage in the last 60 months for each 12-month period of contributions exceeding 180 months.

Old-age settlement (formal-sector system): A benefit is paid.

Old-age lump sum (informal-sector system): A lump sum plus the balance of any additional contributions is paid.

Old-age pension (social assistance): 600 baht is paid to persons aged 60 to 69; 700 baht if aged 70 to 79; 800 baht if aged 80 to 89; and 1,000 baht if aged 90 or older.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (formal-sector system): 50% of the insured's average daily wage in the highest paid three months of the nine months before the disability began is paid until death.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate are 15,000 baht.

There is no minimum pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis according to changes in the cost of living.

Disability pension (informal-sector system): 500 baht is paid with at least six months of contributions in the last 10 months before the disability began; 650 baht with at least 12 months in the last 20 months; 800 baht with at least 24 months in the last 40 months; and 1000 baht with at least 36 months in the last 60 months. The pension is paid for up to 15 years.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit (formal-sector system): A lump sum of 10 times the deceased's monthly old-age pension is paid.

The amount is split among eligible survivors, according to the number and category of survivors.

Death benefit (formal-sector system): With 36 months to 10 years of contributions, a lump sum of five times 50% of the deceased's average monthly wage in the highest paid three months of the nine months before the death is paid. With at least 10 years of contributions, a lump sum of 10 times 50% of the deceased's average monthly wage in the highest paid three months of the nine months before the death is paid.

If there is no named beneficiary, the amount is split equally among the eligible survivors.

Funeral grant (formal-sector system): 40,000 baht is paid to the person who paid for the funeral.

Survivor benefit (informal-sector system): A lump sum of the old-age benefit plus the balance of the insured's additional contributions is paid to eligible survivors.

Funeral grant (informal-sector system): 20,000 baht is paid to the person who paid for the funeral.

Administrative Organization

Social insurance

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.go.th>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Office (<http://www.sso.go.th>) administers the social insurance schemes for formal- and informal-sector workers.

Social assistance

Ministry of the Interior (<http://www.moi.go.th>) oversees the administration of the social assistance old-age pension scheme.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1990 (social security), implemented in 1991, 1998, and 2011; 1990 (sickness and medical benefits); and 2002 (universal health coverage).

Type of program: Social insurance and universal (medical benefits only) system.

Coverage

Formal-sector system: Employed persons.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons and for persons with at least 12 months of compulsory coverage who cease to be covered.

Exclusions: Employees of foreign governments or international organizations; agricultural, forestry, and fishery employees; temporary and seasonal workers; and Thai citizens working abroad.

Informal-sector system: Voluntary coverage for informal-sector workers.

Special systems for judges, civil servants, employees of state enterprises, and private-school employees.

Universal coverage scheme (medical benefits): Thai citizens not covered under any government health insurance scheme.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Formal-sector system: 1.06% of gross monthly earnings (sickness and maternity benefits); 0.44% (disability and survivor benefits). For the voluntarily insured, see source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 baht.

Informal-sector system: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, Survivors.

Universal coverage scheme (medical benefits): None.

Self-employed person

Formal-sector system: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Informal-sector system: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Universal coverage scheme (medical benefits): None.

Employer

Formal-sector system: 1.06% of monthly payroll (sickness and maternity benefits); 0.44% (disability and survivor benefits).

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 baht.

Informal-sector system: None.

Universal coverage scheme (medical benefits): None.

Government

Formal-sector system: 1.06% of gross monthly earnings (sickness and maternity benefits); 0.44% (disability and survivor benefits).

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly used to calculate contributions are 15,000 baht.

Informal-sector system: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Universal coverage scheme (medical benefits): The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness and medical benefits (formal-sector system): Must have at least three months of contributions in the 15 months before the incapacity or treatment began.

The insured must provide medical certification of the incapacity.

Cash sickness benefits (informal-sector system): Must have at least three months of contributions in the four months before the illness or injury began. The insured must be hospitalized for at least one day.

Cash maternity, childbirth grant, and medical benefits (formal-sector system): Must have at least seven months of contributions in the 15 months before delivery.

The childbirth grant is paid to an insured woman, or to the wife of, or a woman who cohabits with, an insured man.

Universal coverage scheme (medical benefits): There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit (formal-sector system): 50% of the insured's average daily wage in the highest paid three months of the nine months before the incapacity began is paid. The benefit is paid from the first day of certified absence from work (after the end of entitlement to statutory sick pay, usually 30 days, under the labor law) for up to 90 days for each illness and up to 180 days in any calendar year; may be extended up to 365 days for a chronic condition.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 15,000 baht.

There is no minimum benefit.

Sickness benefit (informal-sector system): 200 baht a day is paid for up to 30 days a year.

Maternity benefit (formal-sector system): 50% of the insured's average daily wage in the highest paid three months of the nine months before maternity leave is paid for up to 90 days for each childbirth, up to two.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate benefits are 15,000 baht.

There is no minimum benefit.

Childbirth grant (formal-sector system): A lump sum of 13,000 baht is paid.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits

Formal-sector scheme: Benefits include medical examination and treatment, hospitalization, medicine, ambulance fees, rehabilitation, and other necessary expenses.

The insured must register with a hospital under contract with the healthcare system to receive benefits from the hospital. Costs for care provided in another hospital are reimbursed according to fixed rates for emergencies and accidents only.

There are no provisions for cost sharing.

Disability pensioners are entitled to receive subsidized medical care and rehabilitation.

Universal coverage scheme: Benefits include health promotion services, preventive and curative care, maternity care, hospitalization, transportation, rehabilitation, basic dental care, prescription drugs (according to an approved list), and traditional or alternative medical services.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents

Formal-sector system: Necessary medical care related to childbirth for the wife of, or a woman who cohabits with, an insured man.

Universal coverage scheme: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for workers.

Administrative Organization

Formal- and informal-sector systems

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.go.th>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Office (<http://www.sso.go.th>) collects contributions and pays cash benefits.

Hospitals under contract to the Social Security Office provide medical benefits.

Universal coverage scheme

National Health Security Office (<http://www.nhso.go.th>), managed by the National Health Security Board and the Health Service Standard and Quality Control Board, administers the program through approved government health care units and networks.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1972 (announcement of the revolutionary party), implemented in 1974.

Current law: 1994 (workmen's compensation).

Type of program: Employer-liability system through a public carrier.

Coverage

Employees of industrial and commercial firms.

Exclusions: Agricultural, forestry, fishery employees; and self-employed persons.

Special systems for government employees, employees of state enterprises, and private-school employees.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 0.2% to 1% of annual payroll, according to the degree of risk.

The contribution is made annually. Beginning with the fifth year of contributions, the company's accident rate is taken into account when assessing the degree of risk.

There are no minimum earnings used to calculate contributions.

The maximum annual earnings used to calculate contributions are 240,000 baht.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

60% of the insured's monthly wage before the disability began is paid, according to a schedule in law. The benefit is paid after a three-day waiting period for up to one year; the benefit is paid retroactively if the incapacity lasts more than three days. The insured must be unable to work.

There are no minimum earnings used to calculate benefits.

The maximum annual earnings used to calculate benefits are 240,000 baht.

The minimum monthly benefit is 60% of the minimum daily wage multiplied by 26 and must not exceed 60% of the insured's monthly average wage.

The minimum daily wage varies by province.

The maximum monthly benefit is 12,000 baht.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit: For a total (100%) disability, 60% of the insured's average monthly wage before the disability began is paid for up to 15 years, according to a schedule in law.

The minimum monthly benefit is 60% of the minimum daily wage multiplied by 26 and must not exceed 60% of the insured's monthly average wage.

The minimum daily wage varies by province.

The maximum monthly benefit is 12,000 baht.

Permanent partial disability benefit: 60% of the insured's average monthly wage before the disability began is paid from two months to 10 years, according to a schedule in law. In certain cases, the benefit may be paid as a lump sum.

Medical officers assigned by the Social Security Office assess the degree of disability annually.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include all necessary medical, surgical, and hospital services.

Up to 45,000 baht is paid for each incident of work injury or occupational disease; up to 300,000 baht in certain specified cases, determined by the medical committee of the Office of Workmen's Compensation Fund.

Up to 20,000 baht is paid for rehabilitation services.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: 60% of the deceased's last monthly wage is paid for up to eight years. (A reduced benefit may be paid as a lump sum.)

Eligible survivors include a widow(er), children younger than age 18 (no limit if a student or disabled), and parents. The pension is split equally among all eligible survivors. If there are no eligible survivors, any other dependent persons may qualify.

The minimum monthly benefit is 60% of the minimum daily wage multiplied by 26 and must not exceed 60% of the deceased's monthly average wage.

The minimum daily wage varies by province.

The maximum monthly benefit is 12,000 baht.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted on an ad hoc basis.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of 100 times the minimum daily wage is paid to the person who paid for the funeral.

The minimum daily wage varies by province.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.go.th>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Office (<http://www.sso.go.th>) administers the program through the Office of Workmen's Compensation Fund, which collects contributions and pays cash benefits.

Hospitals under contract with the Social Security Office which meet the standards of the Office of Workmen's Compensation Fund provide medical benefits.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1990 (social security), implemented in 2004.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Voluntary coverage is not possible.

Exclusions: Judges; employees of foreign governments or international organizations; employees of state enterprises; agricultural, forestry, and fishery employees; temporary and seasonal workers; Thai citizens working abroad; and self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 0.5% of gross monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 baht.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 0.5% of monthly payroll.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 baht.

Government: 0.25% of gross monthly earnings.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 1,650 baht.

The maximum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 15,000 baht.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must have at least six months of contributions in the 15 months before unemployment, be registered with the Government Employment Service

Office, and be ready and able to accept any suitable job offer. The insured must report at least once a month to the Government Employment Service.

Unemployment must not be due to performing duties dishonestly; intentionally committing a criminal offense against the employer; seriously violating work regulations, rules, or lawful order of the employer; neglecting duty for seven consecutive days without reasonable cause; or causing serious damage to the workplace as a result of personal negligence.

The Social Security Office may suspend benefit payments if the insured no longer meets the qualifying conditions.

Unemployment Benefits

If involuntarily unemployed, 50% of the insured's average daily wage in the highest paid three months in the nine months before unemployment is paid for up to 180 days in any calendar year; if voluntarily unemployed, 30% of the insured's average daily wage is paid for up to 90 days in any calendar year.

The benefit is paid from the eighth day of unemployment.

The maximum daily benefit is 250 baht.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.go.th>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Office (<http://www.sso.go.th>) collects contributions and pays benefits.

Department of Employment (<http://www.doe.go.th>), under the Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.go.th>), registers the unemployed insured persons for job placement and training through the Government Employment Service Office.

Department of Skill Development (<http://www.dsd.go.th>), under the Ministry of Labor, trains unemployed insured persons for new jobs.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1990 (social security), implemented in 1998.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons and for persons with 12 months of compulsory coverage who cease to be covered.

Exclusions: Employees of foreign governments or international organizations; agricultural, forestry, and fishery employees; temporary and seasonal workers; Thai citizens working abroad; and self-employed persons.

Special systems for judges, civil servants, employees of state enterprises, and private-school employees.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Qualifying Conditions

Child allowance: Must have at least 12 months of contributions in the 36 months before the month of entitlement.

The benefit is paid for legitimate children younger than aged 6 to 14, up to two children at a time. If the insured becomes disabled or dies while the child is younger than age 6, the allowance is paid until the child is age 6.

Family Allowance Benefits

Child allowance: A monthly allowance of 400 baht is paid for each child.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.go.th>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Office (<http://www.sso.go.th>) collects contributions and pays benefits.

Turkmenistan

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 2.84 manat

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1956.

Current law: 2007 (social security); 2012 (pension insurance), implemented in 2013; 2012 (social protection), implemented in 2013.

Type of program: Notional defined contribution (NDC) and social assistance system.

Coverage

Social insurance: All employed and self-employed persons.

Social assistance: Needy persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: 10% of the monthly minimum wage; entrepreneurs and the liberal professions pay 15% to 80% of the monthly minimum wage, depending on monthly income; farmers pay 10% to 20% of net income or 15% of the monthly minimum wage whichever is greater.

The monthly minimum wage is 440 manat.

Employer: 20% of payroll, plus 3.5% for hazardous occupations. For certain employers, the contribution varies according to sector.

The employer's contributions also finance sickness, maternity, and work injury benefits.

Government: Subsidies as needed; the total cost of social assistance.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension (NDC): Age 62 (men) or age 57 (women) with at least five years of contributions.

Reduced age conditions apply for mothers with three or more children, persons disabled before age 16, military personnel, pilots and flight crew, and persons working in hazardous occupations.

Early retirement: Age 52 (men) with 25 years of contributions or age 48 (women) with 20 years of contributions.

Old-age pension (social assistance): Age 62 (men) or age 57 (women) and ineligible for the old-age pension (NDC).

Disability pension (NDC): At least five years of contributions; must be assessed with a Group I disability (total disability, incapacity for any work, and requires constant care), Group II (disability, reduced working capacity, and occasionally requires care), or Group III (disability and reduced working capacity) disability.

Constant-attendance allowance: Paid to persons with Group I and II visual impairments.

Dependent's supplement: Paid to persons with Group I and II disabilities for nonworking dependents.

A territorial or state medical commission under the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry assesses the degree of disability.

Disability pension (social assistance): Must be younger than age 16 with a Group I or II disability or assessed with a Group I, II or III disability with less than five years of contributions.

Survivor pension (social assistance): Paid to surviving dependent family members regardless of whether the deceased was insured.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (NDC): The monthly pension is a ratio of an individual's accumulated notional pension capital to the average life expectancy after retirement.

Pension rights earned before 2013 are converted into an initial pension capital based on years of work, earnings, and average life expectancy after retirement.

Average life expectancy after retirement is 174 months.

The minimum pension is 182 manat a month.

There is no maximum pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage.

Old-age pension (social assistance): 70% of the basic amount is paid monthly.

The basic amount is 182 manat a month.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (NDC): The monthly pension is a ratio of an individual's accumulated notional pension capital to average life expectancy.

The minimum pensions are 155% of the basic amount for Group I, 135% for Group II, 115% for Group III; and 190% of the basic amount for all groups if the disability began before age 16.

The basic amount is 182 manat a month.

There is no maximum pension.

Persons eligible for more than one benefit (sickness, maternity, child care allowance, survivor, or social pension) must choose only one benefit.

Constant-attendance allowance (Groups I and II): 20% of the basic amount a month is paid.

Dependent's supplement (Groups I and II): 20% of the basic amount a month is paid for each eligible dependent.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage.

Disability pension (social assistance): 160% of the basic amount is paid monthly for Group I, 140% for Group II, or 120% for Group III. 160% is paid monthly to disabled children younger than age 16.

The basic amount is 182 manat a month.

Persons eligible for more than one benefit (sickness, maternity, child care allowance, survivor, or social pension) must choose only one benefit.

Constant-attendance allowance (Groups I and II): 20% of the basic amount is paid monthly.

Dependent's supplement (Groups I and II): 20% of the basic amount is paid monthly for each eligible dependent.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (social assistance): 65% of the basic amount is paid monthly for one eligible survivor; 125% for two eligible survivors; 145% for three; and 170% for four or more.

The basic amount is 182 manat a month.

Orphan's pension (social assistance): 145% of the basic amount is paid monthly for one full orphan; 230% for two; and 285% for three or more.

The basic amount is 182 manat a month.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan provides general coordination and supervision.

Pension Fund of Turkmenistan and its regional and local offices administer the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law and current laws: 1994, and 2007 (social security); 2012 (social protection).

Type of program: Social insurance (cash benefits) and universal (medical care) system.

Coverage

Cash benefits: Employed citizens.

Medical benefits: All persons residing in Turkmenistan.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: None.

Medical benefits: Voluntary supplementary contributions for medical benefits.

Self-employed person

Cash benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: Voluntary supplementary contributions.

Employer

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash benefits: Subsidies as needed. The total cost for non-working citizens.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash and medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 60% of earnings is paid with less than five years of uninterrupted work; 80% with five to eight years; 100% with more than eight years (or with three or more children younger than age 16; age 18 if a student).

Insured persons may receive five days of paid leave to care for a sick family member; seven days in certain cases or 14 days if caring for a child younger than age 14 (or for the duration of the illness if the child is hospitalized).

Fourteen days of unpaid leave is provided to women caring for children younger than age 3, a woman or a single parent raising two or more children younger than age 14, or a man whose wife is on maternity leave. Workers with disabilities are entitled to 30 days of unpaid leave.

Maternity benefit: 100% of earnings is paid for 56 days before and 56 days after the expected date of childbirth (72 days after for a difficult childbirth; 96 days after for multiple births).

Birth grant: A lump sum of 130% of the basic amount is paid for the first two children; 250% for the third child; and 500% for the fourth and subsequent children.

The basic amount is 182 manat a month.

Child care allowance: 65% of the basic amount is paid monthly for children up to age 3.

The basic amount is 182 manat a month.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically by law.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Patients receive medical services directly from public health providers. Benefits include general and specialized care, hospitalization, laboratory services, dental care, maternity care, vaccinations, and transportation. Medicine is free if hospitalized.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Cash benefits: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan and regional and local offices of the Pension Fund administer the program.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health and Medical Industry and regional health departments are responsible for implementing state health care policy, developing health care programs, and providing medical services through clinics, hospitals, maternity homes, and other medical facilities, including private health providers.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1995.

Current laws: 2007 (social security); 2009 (labor code) and 2012 (social protection).

Type of program: Social insurance (cash benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Local governments and employers can provide supplementary pension benefits out of their own budgets.

Coverage

All employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons (cash benefits).

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash benefits: Subsidies as needed.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the insured's earnings is paid from the first day of disability until recovery or the award of a permanent disability pension.

Work injuries must be assessed by the relevant authority.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: The monthly pension is the ratio of an individual's accumulated notional pension capital to average life expectancy.

The minimum pensions are 155% of the basic amount for Group I, 135% for Group II, or 115% for Group III.

The basic amount is 182 manat a month.

There is no maximum pension.

Persons eligible for more than one benefit (sickness, maternity, child care allowance, survivor, or social pension) must choose only one benefit.

Constant-attendance allowance (Groups I and II): 20% of the basic amount is paid monthly.

Dependent's supplement (Groups I and II): 20% of the basic amount is paid monthly for each eligible dependent.

The basic amount is 182 manat a month.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Patients receive medical services directly from public health providers. Benefits include general and specialized care, hospitalization, laboratory services, transportation, and appliances and medicine.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (social assistance): 65% of the basic amount is paid monthly for one eligible survivor; 125% for two eligible survivors; 145% for three; and 170% for four or more.

Turkmenistan

The basic amount is 182 manat a month.

Orphan's pension: 145% of the basic amount is paid monthly for one full orphan; 230% for two; and 285% for three or more.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage.

Administrative Organization

Temporary disability benefits: The Social Insurance Fund provides funding to enterprises and employers to pay benefits to their own employees.

Pensions: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Turkmenistan provides general coordination and supervision.

Regional and local social security departments administer pensions.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health and Medical Industry and regional health departments are responsible for implementing state health care policy, developing health care programs, and providing medical services through clinics, hospitals, maternity homes, and other medical facilities, including private health suppliers.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1991 (employment).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

All persons residing permanently in Turkmenistan.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: 2% of payroll.

Government: Subsidies as needed.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefits: Registered at an employment office, able and willing to work, and receiving no income from employment. The benefit may be reduced, suspended, or terminated if the insured is discharged for violating work discipline, leaving employment without good cause, violating the conditions for job placement or vocational training, or filing fraudulent claims.

Unemployment Benefits

A lump sum of three times the worker's gross average monthly earnings is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted periodically according to changes in the national average wage.

Administrative Organization

State Employment Service and local employment offices regulate and administer the program.

Employers pay cash benefits.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

A child care allowance is provided under Sickness and Maternity.

Uzbekistan

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 2,265 soms.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1956.

Current laws: 1993 (state pension) and 2005 (mandatory individual account), implemented in 2007.

Type of program: Mandatory individual account, social insurance, and social assistance system.

Local authorities and employers may provide supplementary benefits out of their own budgets.

Coverage

Mandatory individual account (old age): Employed residents of Uzbekistan. Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons and certain other categories of workers.

Social insurance: Employed residents of Uzbekistan.

Social pension (social assistance): Needy elderly and disabled pensioners and certain other categories of residents, including victims of the Chernobyl disaster.

Special pensions are paid to certain categories of older persons, including war veterans and former military personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Mandatory individual account (old age): 1% of earnings. Additional contributions are possible.

Social insurance: 5.5% of wages.

Social pensions (social assistance): None.

Self-employed person

Mandatory individual account (old age): 1% of declared earnings. Additional contributions are possible.

Social insurance: A monthly contribution of at least the value of the monthly minimum wage; at least 50% of this amount if aged 60 or older (men), aged 55 or older (women), or disabled.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

The self-employed person's social insurance contributions also finance family allowances.

Social pensions (social assistance): None.

Employer

Mandatory individual account (old age): None.

Social insurance: 25% of total payroll.

The employer's social insurance contributions also finance cash sickness and maternity benefits, work injury benefits, unemployment, and family allowances.

Social pensions (social assistance): None.

Government

Mandatory individual account (old age): None.

Social insurance: Subsidies as needed.

Social pensions (social assistance): The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Mandatory individual account (old age): Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women).

Old-age pension (social insurance): Age 60 (men) with 25 years of covered employment or age 55 (women) with 20 years of covered employment.

Employment must cease.

The qualifying conditions are reduced for those working in hazardous or arduous employment or in ecologically damaged areas, for unemployed older workers, for teachers with at least 25 years of service, and for certain other categories of workers.

Deferred old-age pension: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women).

Pensions are not payable abroad.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): Paid to those who do not qualify for the old-age pension (social insurance).

Disability pension (social insurance): Must have one to 15 years of covered employment, depending on the age when the disability began, and be assessed with a Group I (total disability, incapacity for any work, and requires constant attendance), Group II (total disability, incapacity for any work, and does not require constant attendance), or Group III (partial disability and incapacity for usual work) disability.

Partial disability pension: The insured has less than the required number of years of covered employment for a full pension.

An expert medical commission assesses the degree of disability.

Pensions are not payable abroad.

Constant attendance supplement: Must be assessed with a Group I disability.

Disability social pension (social assistance): Paid to needy adults with a Group I disability (total disability, incapacity for any work, and requires constant attendance) that

began in childhood and for children younger than age 16 with disabilities.

Survivor benefit (mandatory individual account): Paid to eligible survivors when the insured dies.

Survivor pension (social insurance): The deceased had one to 15 years of covered employment, depending on the age at the time of death.

Eligible survivors include children regardless of whether they were dependent on the deceased and nonworking dependents (including the spouse; either parent, if disabled and not of pensionable age; and grandparents, if no other support is available).

Pensions are not payable abroad.

Survivors social pension (social assistance): Paid to needy orphans younger than age 16 (no limit if disabled since childhood).

Funeral grant: Paid to the person who pays for the funeral. The deceased was an insured person, a pensioner, or a dependent family member.

Old-Age Benefits

Mandatory individual account (old age): The benefit is based on the insured's contributions plus accrued interest and may be paid monthly or as a lump sum.

The interest rate is determined by the People's Bank in coordination with the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance and must not exceed the inflation rate.

Old-age pension (social insurance): The pension is paid according to income level. 55% of the insured's average earnings over any consecutive five-year period in the last 10 years is paid to high- and middle-income insured persons; low-income insured persons receive the minimum old-age pension.

Deferred pension: 1% of the insured's average earnings over any consecutive five-year period in the last 10 years is paid for each additional year of covered employment above the normal retirement age for high- and middle-income insured persons; 1% of the minimum old-age pension for each additional year for low-income insured persons.

Low-income is defined as average monthly earnings below the minimum pension. Middle-income is average monthly earnings from the minimum old-age pension up to eight times the monthly minimum wage. High-income is average monthly earnings of more than eight times the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014)

The monthly minimum old-age pension (social insurance) is 231,575 soms (December 2014).

The maximum earnings used to calculate benefits is eight times the monthly minimum wage.

A lump sum of six months of benefits is paid to pensioners before they emigrate permanently.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): 142,100 soms a month is paid (December 2014).

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost of living.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (social insurance): For a Group I disability with less than 25 years (men) or 20 years (women) of covered employment, 55% of the insured's average earnings over any consecutive five-year period in the last 10 years is paid; 100% of the high-income old-age pension with at least 25 years of covered employment (men) or 20 years of covered employment (women).

For a Group II disability with less than 25 years (men) or 20 years (women) of covered employment, 55% of the insured's average earnings over any consecutive five-year period in the last 10 years is paid; 100% of the high-income old-age pension with at least 25 years of covered employment (men) or 20 years of covered employment (women).

For a Group III disability, 30% of average earnings over any consecutive five-year period in the last 10 years is paid.

The minimum pension for a Group I or II disability is 100% of the minimum old-age pension (social insurance); 50% of the minimum old-age pension (social insurance) for a Group III disability.

The minimum old-age pension (social insurance) is 231,575 soms (December 2014).

Constant-attendance supplement: A supplement is paid.

Partial disability pension: A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the number of years of covered employment below 15 years.

A lump sum of six months of benefits is paid to pensioners before they emigrate permanently.

Disability social pension (social assistance): 100% of the minimum old-age pension is paid for a Group I disability; 50% for a Group II disability; 30% for a Group III disability.

The minimum old-age pension (social insurance) is 231,575 soms (December 2014).

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost of living.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (mandatory individual account): A lump sum of the insured's contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Survivor pension (social insurance): 30% of the deceased's average earnings over any consecutive five-year

period in the last 10 years is paid to each dependent survivor.

The minimum survivor pension is 50% of the monthly minimum wage.

When both parents or a single mother dies, the minimum pension is 30% of the insured's average earnings or at least the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

A lump sum of six months of benefits is paid to pensioners before they emigrate permanently.

Survivors social pension (social assistance): 50% of the monthly minimum wage is paid for a half orphan whose parent was receiving government support; 100% for orphans whose parent was not receiving government support.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

Funeral grant: Two times the monthly pension the pensioner received is paid for the death of a pensioner; three times the monthly minimum wage if the deceased was not a pensioner or was a dependent family member.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost of living.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Finance (<http://www.mf.uz>) provides general supervision and coordination.

Extrabudgetary Pension Fund, under the Ministry of Finance, administers the programs.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1995 (Labour code) and 1956 (temporary disability).

Type of program: Social insurance (cash sickness and maternity benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Persons in covered employment; persons on leave from employment while pursuing secondary, technical, or advanced education; and registered unemployed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Medical benefits: Residents of Uzbekistan.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash benefits: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash benefits: Subsidies for cash sickness and maternity benefits.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness and maternity benefits and medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 60% of the last month's wage is paid with less than eight years of uninterrupted employment; 80% with more than eight years.

Maternity benefit: 100% of the insured's last month's wage is paid for 56 days before and 56 days after childbirth (may be extended to 70 days if there are complications or multiple births). 200% of the monthly minimum wage is paid to working mothers caring for children younger than age 2; unpaid leave if caring for a child aged 2 to 3.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Government health facilities provide medical services, including general and specialist care, hospitalization, prostheses, and medicine.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Administrative Organization

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection provides general supervision and coordination.

Enterprises and local Departments of Social Protection pay cash benefits directly to insured persons.

Extrabudgetary Pension Fund, under the Ministry of Finance (<http://www.mf.uz>), administers maternity benefits.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health (<http://www.minzdrav.uz>) and its regional health departments provide general supervision and coordination. Ministry of Health and its local health departments administer the provision of medical services through clinics, hospitals, and other facilities.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current laws: 1997 (temporary disability) and 2005 (medical benefits).

Type of program: Social insurance (cash benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Local authorities and employers may provide supplementary pension benefits out of their own budgets.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: Subsidies for work injury benefits and the total cost of medical benefits.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the insured's average earnings over any consecutive five-year period in the last 10 years is paid from the first day of incapacity until recovery or award of a permanent disability pension.

The minimum earnings used to calculate benefits are the monthly minimum wage.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

An expert medical commission assesses the degree of disability.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: The pension is paid according to three categories of disability: Group I (total

disability, incapacity for any work, and requires constant attendance), Group II (total disability, incapacity for any work, and does not require constant attendance), and Group III (partial disability and incapacity for usual work).

For a Group I disability with less than 25 years (men) or 20 years (women) of covered employment, 55% of average earnings over any consecutive five-year period in the last 10 years is paid; 100% of the minimum old-age pension with at least 25 years of covered employment (men) or 20 years (women).

For a Group II disability with less than 25 years (men) or 20 years (women) of covered employment, 55% of average earnings over any consecutive five-year period in the last 10 years is paid; 100% of the old-age pension with at least 25 years of covered employment (men) or 20 years of covered employment (women).

For a Group III disability, 30% of average earnings over any consecutive five-year period in the last 10 years is paid.

The minimum pension for a Group I or II disability is 100% of the minimum old-age pension (social insurance); 50% for a Group III disability.

The minimum old-age pension (social insurance) is 231,575 soms (December 2014).

An expert medical commission assesses the degree of disability.

Constant-attendance supplement: Paid for a Group I disability with at least 25 years of covered employment (men) or 20 years (women).

Pensions are payable abroad for a work injury or an occupational disease.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Government health facilities provide medical services, including general and specialist care, hospitalization, laboratory services, transportation, and the full cost of appliances and medicine.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 30% of the deceased's monthly average earnings over any consecutive five-year period in the last 10 years is paid for each dependent survivor.

The minimum survivor pension is 100% of the monthly minimum wage; 200% for a full orphan or the death of a single mother.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

Administrative Organization

Temporary disability benefits: Enterprises and employers pay benefits directly to their employees.

Pensions: Ministry of Finance (<http://www.mf.uz>) provides general supervision and coordination.

Extrabudgetary Pension Fund, under the Ministry of Finance, administers the program.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Health (<http://www.gov.uz>) and its regional health departments provide general supervision and coordination. Ministry of Health and its local health departments oversee the provision of medical services through clinics, hospitals, and other facilities.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1992 (employment).

Current law: 1998 (employment).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Citizens of Uzbekistan.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Government: Subsidies as needed from central and local governments.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefit: Must have worked for at least 12 weeks in the last 12 months or register as a job seeker for the first time.

Long-term unemployed: Reentrants to the workforce who have less than 12 weeks of employment in the last 12 months but have at least one year of total employment.

Must be registered at an employment office, able and willing to work, and receiving no income from employment. The benefit may be reduced, suspended, or terminated if the insured is discharged for violating work discipline, leaving employment without good cause, violating the conditions for a job placement or vocational training, or filing fraudulent claims.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment benefit: 50% of the insured's average earnings in the last 26 weeks is paid.

The minimum monthly benefit is 100% of the monthly minimum wage.

The maximum monthly benefit is based on average earnings up to the national average wage.

Long-term unemployed: 100% of the monthly minimum wage is paid to skilled reentrants to the workforce for the first 13 weeks and 75% of the monthly minimum wage for the following 13 weeks; 75% of the monthly minimum wage (50% if without dependents) is paid to unskilled reentrants for 13 weeks.

First-time job seeker: 75% of the monthly minimum wage (50% if no dependents) is paid for 13 weeks.

Dependent's supplement: 10% of the unemployment benefit is paid for each dependent younger than age 16.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

Early retirement pension: The old-age pension (social insurance) is paid to unemployed persons who are within two years of reaching pensionable age. (See old-age benefits under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.)

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor and Social Protection provides general supervision and coordination.

Employment Service and local counterparts, together with the National Federation of Trade Unions, administer the program.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1944.

Current laws: 2002 (family benefits) and 2013 (family assistance).

Type of program: Social insurance and social assistance system.

Coverage

Social insurance: Employed and self-employed insured persons.

Social assistance: Residents of Uzbekistan.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Social insurance: None.

Social assistance: None.

Self-employed person

Social insurance: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Social assistance: None.

Employer

Social insurance: See source of funds under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Social assistance: None.

Government

Social insurance: Subsidies as needed.

Social assistance: The total cost is financed from national, regional, city, and district budgets, and from various supplemental budgetary sources.

Qualifying Conditions

Young child allowance (social insurance): Paid for children younger than age 2. The allowance is income tested, except for single-parent families and families with at least one child with a disability.

Family assistance (social assistance): Paid to needy families or single persons on the recommendation of local neighborhood committees.

Family allowance (social assistance): Children must be younger than age 14.

Family Allowance Benefits

Young child allowance (social insurance): 200% of the monthly minimum wage is paid, regardless of the number of children.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

Family assistance (social assistance): 1.5 to three months of the monthly minimum wage is paid for three months; may be extended in certain cases. The benefit is paid according to the number of family members and the assessed need.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

Family allowance (social assistance): 50% of the monthly minimum wage is paid for families with one child; 100% for two children; 140% for three; 175% for four or more. Family allowances may be paid for up to six months; may be extended if family income has not changed.

The monthly minimum wage is 118,400 soms (December 2014).

Administrative Organization

Social insurance: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection provides general supervision and coordination.

Social assistance: Citizens' Commissions, appointed by local neighborhood committees, administer the program locally.

Vanuatu

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 95.01 vatu.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1986 (provident fund), implemented in 1987.

Type of program: Provident fund system.

Coverage

All employees in regular employment, including members of cooperatives and persons working abroad for firms registered in Vanuatu.

Noncitizens may apply to the Provident Fund Board for exemption if covered by another country's social security scheme.

Exclusions: Persons covered under employer-provided retirement programs approved by the Provident Fund Board; home-based workers; and certain other categories including prisoners, patients in psychiatric hospitals, and temporary workers in agriculture and forestry with employment contracts of less than two months.

Voluntary coverage for persons without mandatory coverage, including self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: At least 4% of monthly earnings (additional voluntary contributions are possible). Voluntarily insured persons pay 1,000 vatu to 10,000 vatu a month.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 3,000 vatu.

Self-employed person: 1,000 vatu to 10,000 vatu a month.

Employer: 4% of monthly payroll.

The minimum monthly earnings used to calculate contributions are 3,000 vatu.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age benefit: Age 55; at any age if emigrating permanently (non-citizens only; citizens must relinquish citizenship to withdraw). If the member has withdrawn any amount and makes additional contributions after age 55, no withdrawal is allowed until two years after the date of the last withdrawal, unless the member retires or dies.

Disability benefit: Must have a permanent incapacity for any employment due to a physical or mental disability. The

disability must be assessed by two registered medical practitioners and approved by the Medical Board committee.

Survivor benefit and death benefit: Paid when the fund member dies before retirement.

If the fund member was married, eligible survivors for the survivor benefit and the death benefit are the spouse, children, the deceased's dependent parents, and the deceased son's widow. If the fund member was not married, any named survivor is eligible.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Interest rate adjustment: The Provident Fund Board sets the rate annually depending on the financial performance of the fund.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Interest rate adjustment: The Provident Fund Board sets the rate annually depending on the financial performance of the fund.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor benefit: A lump sum of total employee and employer contributions plus accrued interest is paid.

Interest rate adjustment: The Provident Fund Board sets the rate annually depending on the financial performance of the fund.

Death benefit: A lump sum of up to 230,000 vatu is paid.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Finance provides general supervision.

Provident Fund Board (<http://www.vnpf.com.vu>), managed by a six-member tripartite board with a general manager, administers the program.

Provident Fund Board appoints a commercial fund manager and sets the investment criteria.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1983 (labor law).

Type of program: Employer-liability system.

Coverage

Employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None.

Employer: The total cost.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Must have at least six months of continuous employment with the same employer.

Medical benefits: Must reside on the employer's property.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 100% of the employee's normal wages is paid for up to 21 days a year.

Maternity benefit: 66% of the employee's normal wages is paid for six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth. Employers are required to allow a mother to interrupt work twice a day for an hour to feed a nursing child until the child reaches age 2.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Necessary first aid treatment and transportation to the nearest hospital or clinic is provided.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for employees. Dependents must reside with the employee on the employer's property.

Administrative Organization

Department of Labour, under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, administers the program.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

No statutory benefits are provided for unemployment.

The 1983 Employment Act requires employers to provide one month of severance pay for each year of employment. Employees are eligible after 12 months of work.

Vietnam

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 21,100 dong.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1961 (public-sector employees).

Current laws: 2006 (social insurance), 2010 (decree on social assistance), 2014 (social insurance) not yet implemented.

Type of program: Social insurance and social assistance system.

Note: A new social insurance law passed in 2014 is scheduled to be implemented beginning in 2016. Provisions of the new law are included below.

Coverage

Social insurance: Private- and public-sector employees with at least a three-month contract (one month as of January 1, 2018), including household workers; employees in agriculture, fishing, and salt production; civil servants; employees of cooperatives and unions; police and military personnel; as of January 1, 2018, part-time workers in communes, wards and townships, and foreign citizens legally working in Vietnam.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons and other persons without compulsory coverage.

Social assistance: Needy persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Social insurance: 8% of gross monthly earnings.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage for civil servants.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 20 times the minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Social assistance: None.

Self-employed person

Social insurance: 22% of declared earnings.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage for civil servants (the rural poverty line as of January 1, 2016).

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 20 times the minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

The rural poverty line is 400,000 dong a month.

Social assistance: None.

Employer

Social insurance: 14% of monthly payroll.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage for civil servants.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 20 times the minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Social assistance: None.

Government

Social insurance: Subsidies as needed; the total cost of old-age pensions for workers who retired before 1995; contributions for those employed in the public sector before January 1995.

Social assistance: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension (social insurance): Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with at least 20 years of contributions (at least 15 years of contributions for women civil servants living in communes, wards, or townships as of 2016).

Age 55 (men; age 50 for coal miners as of 2016) or age 50 (women) with at least 20 years of contributions, including at least 15 years of employment in hazardous or arduous working conditions or in certain geographic regions. Age 50 (men, rising by one year each year from January 1, 2016, until reaching age 55 in 2020) or age 45 (women, rising by one year each year from January 1, 2016, until reaching age 50 in 2020) with at least 20 years of contributions and an assessed degree of disability of at least 61%.

From January 1, 2016: Age 50 (men) and 45 (women) with at least 20 years of contributions and an assessed degree of disability of at least 81%. At any age with at least 20 years of contributions, including 15 years in extremely hazardous or arduous working conditions, and an assessed degree of disability of at least 61%. At any age with at least 20 years of contributions if the insured contracted HIV/AIDS in the workplace.

For military and police personnel, age 55 (men) or age 50 (women) with at least 20 years of contributions; age 50 (men) or age 45 (women) with at least 20 years of contributions, including at least 15 years of employment in hazardous or arduous working conditions or in certain regions; age 50 (men) or age 45 (women) with at least 20 years of

contributions and an assessed degree of disability of at least 61%.

Employment must cease.

Old-age grant (social insurance): Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with less than 20 years of contributions and ineligible for the old-age pension (less than 15 years for women civil servants living in communes, wards, or townships from 2016). At any age with less than 15 years of contributions and an assessed degree of disability of at least 61%.

From 2016, at any age if diagnosed with certain specified diseases or for demobilized army or police personnel who are ineligible for the old-age pension. If emigrating permanently, with less than 20 years of contributions after 12 months of leave with no paid contributions during the leave period.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): Aged 60 to 79, needy, and living alone without family support; or aged 80 or older and not receiving any contributory pension.

Disability pension (social insurance): See social insurance old-age benefits.

Disability allowance (social assistance): Aged 60 or older, assessed as seriously disabled and with no capacity for work or self-support; at any age if diagnosed with a mental disorder and has not recovered; at any age if disabled and without working capacity.

Survivor pension (social insurance): The deceased had at least 15 years of contributions; was receiving or entitled to receive an old-age pension; or was a disability pensioner with an assessed degree of disability of at least 61%. The benefit is paid to up to four dependent survivors.

Eligible survivors include a widower (aged 60 or older) or a widow (aged 55 or older) with income less than the minimum wage for civil servants (no age limit if disabled with a reduced working capacity of at least 81%), children younger than age 15 (age 18 if a student; no limit if disabled with a reduced working capacity of at least 81%), and a father (aged 60 or older) or a mother (aged 55 or older) with an income less than the minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Survivor grant (social insurance): Paid if the deceased had less than 15 years of contributions or if there are any eligible survivors who were not legally dependent on the deceased.

Funeral grant (social insurance): Paid to the person who pays for the funeral.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension (social insurance): 45% of the insured's average earnings is paid for the first 15 years of contributions (rising for men by one year each year from 2018 until

reaching 20 years of contributions in 2022) plus 2% (men) or 3% (women, falling to 2% in 2018) of the insured's covered average monthly earnings for each year of contributions exceeding 15 years.

Average earnings for private-sector employees are based on the whole contribution period. Average earnings for civil servants are based on the last five, six, eight, or 10 years of contributions, depending on when the insured began contributing. Starting in 2016, the reference period used to calculate average earnings is gradually rising to the whole contribution period by 2025.

The maximum pension is 75% of the insured's average earnings.

For insured persons with more than 30 years of contributions (with sufficient contributions to finance at least a 75% replacement rate as of January 1, 2016), a lump sum is paid of 50% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last five years before the pension is first paid for each year of contributions exceeding 30 years.

Early pension: The pension is reduced by 1% (rising to 2% on January 1, 2016) of the insured's average earnings for each year the pension is taken before the insured's normal pensionable age.

The minimum benefit is the monthly minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost-of-living index and economic growth.

Old-age grant (social insurance): A lump sum based on the number of years of covered employment and average monthly earnings is paid.

Old-age social pension (social assistance): 180,000 dong a month is paid if aged 60 to 79, needy, and living alone without family support or older than age 80; 270,000 dong if aged 60 to 79, needy, disabled and living alone without family support or older than age 80, needy, and living alone without family support; 360,000 dong if older than age 80, needy, disabled and living alone without family support. Provinces with higher fiscal capacity may provide a larger pension.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension (social insurance): See social insurance old-age benefits.

Disability allowance (social assistance): 180,000 dong a month is paid to needy and seriously disabled persons without working capacity; 360,000 dong if unable to perform a core activity task or if diagnosed with a mental disorder.

360,000 dong a month is paid to families with two profoundly disabled members unable to perform a core activity

task or diagnosed with a mental disorder; 540,000 dong for three members; 720,000 dong for four or more members.

Provinces with higher fiscal capacity may provide larger allowances.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (social insurance): 50% of the monthly minimum wage for civil servants is paid for each eligible dependent survivor; 70% if the survivor has no other means of support.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Survivor grant (social insurance): If the deceased was still working and had less than 15 years of contributions or if there are any eligible survivors who were not legally dependent on the deceased, a lump sum is paid based on the number of years of contributions multiplied by 1.5 times the deceased's average monthly earnings (from January 1, 2016, based on the number of years of contributions before 2014 multiplied by 1.5 and after 2014 multiplied by two). The minimum benefit is three months of the deceased's average monthly earnings. The maximum lump sum is 48 times the deceased's monthly pension.

Funeral grant (social insurance): A lump sum of 10 months of the minimum wage for civil servants is paid.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (<http://www.molisa.gov.vn>) provides general supervision.

Vietnam Social Security agency (<http://www.baohiemxahoi.gov.vn>) implements policy and administers the programs.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1961 (public-sector employees).

Current laws: 2005 (medical benefits); 2006 (social insurance), implemented in 2007; 2008 (health insurance), implemented in 2009; and 2014 (social insurance) not yet implemented.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Note: A new social insurance law passed in 2014 is scheduled to be implemented beginning in 2016. Provisions of the new law are included below.

Coverage

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Private- and public-sector employees with contracts of at least three

months (at least one month as of January 1, 2018), including household workers; employees in agriculture, fishing, and salt production; civil servants; employees of cooperatives and unions; police and military personnel; as of January 1, 2018 part-time workers in communes, wards and townships, and foreign citizens legally working in Vietnam.

Exclusions: Certain military personnel and Vietnamese citizens working abroad under a fixed-term contract.

Medical benefits (health insurance): Salaried employees, civil servants, pensioners, persons with disabilities, unemployed persons, war veterans, social welfare recipients, poor households, children younger than age 6, students, and other groups of persons according to government regulation.

As of January 1, 2015, all Vietnamese citizens.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits (health insurance): 1.5% of gross monthly earnings.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage for civil servants.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 20 times the minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Self-employed person

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefit (health insurance): 4.5% of the minimum wage for civil servants. (From January 1, 2015, 3.15% for the second member of the household, 2.7% for the third, 2.25% for the fourth and 1.8% for the fifth member); near-poor families pay 1.35% of the minimum wage for civil servants and students pay 2.1%.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage for civil servants.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 20 times the minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Employer

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: 3% of monthly payroll.

Medical benefits (health insurance): 3% of monthly payroll.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage for civil servants.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 20 times the minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Government

Cash sickness and maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits (health insurance): Provides subsidies; pays full contributions for certain groups of insured persons, such as children younger than age 6, needy persons and persons with disabilities; and pays partial contributions for the near-poor (3.15% of the minimum wage for civil servants) and students (0.9%).

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage for civil servants.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 20 times the minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period. The incapacity must not be work-related, self-inflicted, or related to drug or alcohol abuse.

The sickness benefit is also paid to an insured parent caring for a sick child under age 7.

Cash maternity benefits: Must have at least six months of contributions in the last 12 months before childbirth. Also paid for the adoption of a child younger than 4 months old (rising to six months old on January 1, 2016), for an abortion, miscarriage or stillbirth; or to a surrogate and an intended mother (from January 1, 2016).

Cash paternity benefits: From January 1, 2016, an insured father who is paying contributions.

Birth grant: Must have at least six months of contributions in the last 12 months before childbirth. Also paid for the adoption of a child younger than 4 months (rising to 6 months on January 1, 2016).

Medical benefits: Provided for a non-occupational injury or illness. The insured must have at least 30 days of contributions for normal medical services; for specialized medical services the required contribution period varies according to membership groups and type of services.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 75% of the insured's earnings in the month preceding sick leave is paid for up to 30 days in a calendar year with less than 15 years of contributions; 40 days with 15 to 30 years; 60 days with more than 30 years. If the insured is engaged in hazardous or arduous work or working in certain regions, the benefit is paid for up to 40 days in a calendar year with less than 15 years

of contributions; 50 days with 15 to 30 years; 70 days with more than 30 years. For specific illnesses requiring long-term treatment the sickness benefit is provided for 180 days in a calendar year and a reduced benefit thereafter. The maximum duration of paid sick leave for specified illnesses will be the total contribution period as of January 1, 2016.

For convalescence and rehabilitation after a sickness, 25% (at home) or 40% (in a nursing home) of the monthly minimum wage for civil servants (30% at home or in a nursing home as of January 1, 2016) is paid for up to five, seven or 10 days in a calendar year.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

75% of the insured's earnings is paid to insured workers for up to 20 days in a calendar year to care for a sick child.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost-of-living index and economic growth.

Maternity benefit: 100% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last six months is paid for five one-day leave periods (or two-day leave periods in special cases) for prenatal care; for six months during maternity leave or to mothers for adopting a baby younger than 4 months old (rising to 6 months on January 1, 2016). For multiple births, an extra month of leave is paid for each additional child. From January 1, 2016, the benefit is paid to a surrogate mother until she gives the newborn to the intended mother; for the intended mother, from the time she receives the child until the child is six months old.

A female employee can return to work before the end of the maternity leave and receive wages and maternity care if she returns to work at least 60 days after giving birth (rising to four months from January 1, 2016), is cleared by a health professional to return to work (until January 1, 2016), and has an advance agreement with her employer.

For convalescence and rehabilitation after maternity leave, within the first 30 working days after the maternity leave period, 25% (at home) or 40% (in a nursing home) of the monthly minimum wage for civil servants (30% for either from January 1, 2016) is paid for up to five, seven or 10 days a year.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Paternity benefit: From January 1, 2016, 100% of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last six months is paid for five days (up to 14 days in certain circumstances) after his wife gives birth.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted according to changes in the cost-of-living index and economic growth.

Birth grant: A lump sum of two times the minimum wage for civil servants is paid for each child born or for each adopted child younger than 4 months (rising to six months on January 1, 2016). When only the father is covered by social insurance, the father is entitled to a lump-sum

allowance of two times the monthly minimum wage for civil servants for each child in the month of the birth.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits include medical exams and care, preventive care, rehabilitation, maternity care (including a surrogate mother from January 1, 2016), and transfers between certain hospitals for certain insured persons.

100%, 95%, or 80% of the cost of primary services is paid, depending on the type of insured person and service. 100%, 95%, or 80% of the cost of specialized services is paid, up to 40 times the monthly minimum salary for each use. 70%, 50%, or 30% of the cost of other services is paid, depending on the level of medical services, up to 40 times the monthly minimum salary for each use. Medical benefits for ethnic minorities and poor households are free.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for the insured.

Medical benefits for children younger than age 6, poor households, and students are free. Near-poor households pay a reduced rate. Dependents of other insured persons pay a premium depending on the number of insured persons in the household.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (<http://www.molisa.gov.vn>) provides general supervision for sickness and maternity benefits.

Ministry of Health (<http://www.moh.gov.vn>) provides general supervision for health insurance.

Vietnam Social Security agency (<http://www.baohiemxahoi.gov.vn>) collects contributions, pays cash benefits, implements health insurance policy, and manages the health insurance fund.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 1947 and 1950.

Current laws: 2006 (social insurance), implemented in 2007 and 2014 (social insurance) not yet implemented; 2012 (Labour Code), implemented in May 2013.

Type of program: Social insurance system and employer-liability (temporary disability) system.

Note: A new social insurance law passed in 2014 is scheduled to be implemented beginning in 2016. Provisions of the new law are included below.

Coverage

Private- and public-sector employees with at least a three-month contract (one month as of January 1, 2018), including household workers; employees in agriculture, fishing, and salt production; civil servants; employees of cooperatives and unions; police and military personnel; as of January 1, 2018: part-time workers in communes, wards and townships, and foreign citizens legally working in Vietnam.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 1% of monthly payroll.

Government: None.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period. Must have a loss of earning capacity of at least 5% due to a work injury that took place at work, while on assignment for work, during the commute to and from work, or as a result of an occupational disease according to a schedule in law.

Attendance supplement: There is no minimum qualifying period. Must have a loss of earning capacity of at least 81% due to rachioplegia (facial paralysis), total blindness, paraplegia, amputation of two legs or a mental illness; as a result of an occupational disease according to a schedule in law.

Temporary Disability Benefits

Temporary disability benefit (employer liability): The employer pays 100% of the insured's earnings from the first day of treatment until the insured is recovered, discharged from the hospital, or assessed with a permanent disability.

A Ministry of Health medical board determines if the insured is recovered or has a permanent disability; and assesses the degree of disability.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefit (social insurance): 30% of the minimum wage for civil servants is paid for an assessed loss of working capacity of 31%; an additional 2% of the minimum wage for civil servants is paid for each additional 1% loss of working capacity, plus 0.5% of earnings in the month before the disability began is paid for the first year of contributions, plus 0.3% of earnings for each additional year of contributions.

Attendance supplement: A benefit equal to the minimum wage for civil servants is paid in addition to the permanent disability benefit.

Disability grant: Five times the minimum wage for civil servants is paid for an assessed loss of working capacity of 5%; an additional 50% of the minimum wage for civil servants paid for each additional 1% loss of working capacity; and 50% of the insured's last monthly earnings for the first year of contributions plus 30% for each additional year of contributions.

For convalescence and rehabilitation after a work injury or an occupational disease, 25% (at home) or 40% (in a nursing home) of the monthly minimum wage for civil servants is paid for five to 10 days a year.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

A Ministry of Health medical board assesses the degree of disability.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits include inpatient and outpatient treatment, surgery, medicine, and rehabilitation, until recovery. The employer pays the medical costs for an insured employee who receives treatment as an inpatient in the hospital from the day the work injury occurred or the occupational disease began to the day the insured is discharged from the hospital.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: 50% of the minimum wage for civil servants is paid for each eligible dependent survivor up to four; 70% if the survivor has no other means of support.

The benefit is paid if the death was caused by a work injury or an occupational disease; or if the deceased was a work injury beneficiary with at least a 61% loss of working capacity at the time of death.

Eligible survivors include a widower (aged 60 or older) or a widow (aged 55 or older) with no income or with an income less than the minimum wage for civil servants (no age limit if disabled with a reduced working capacity of at least 81%), children younger than age 15 (age 18 if a student; no limit if disabled with a reduced working capacity of at least 81%; from January 1, 2016, children younger than age 18, including those conceived before the time of death; no limit if disabled with a reduced working capacity of at least 81%), and a father (aged 60 or older) or a mother (aged 55 or older) with an income less than the minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Survivor grant: If there are no eligible dependent survivors, a lump sum is paid to survivors who were not legally dependent on the deceased, based on the deceased's number of years of contributions multiplied by 1.5 times the deceased's average monthly earnings at the time of death (from January 1, 2016, the number of years of contributions

before 2014 multiplied by 1.5 and the number of years of contribution after 2014 multiplied by two).

The minimum benefit is three times the deceased's average monthly earnings at the time of death.

The maximum benefit is 48 times the deceased's average monthly earnings at the time of death.

If the deceased was a pensioner at the time of death, a benefit is paid under old-age, disability, and survivors benefits.

Death allowance: 36 times the monthly minimum wage for civil servants is paid for an insured who died as a result of work accident or an occupational disease or died during the first medical treatment after a work accident or an occupational disease.

Funeral grant: A lump sum of 10 times the minimum wage for civil servants is paid to the person who pays for the funeral.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (<http://www.molisa.gov.vn>) provides general supervision.

Vietnam Social Security agency (<http://www.baohiemxahoi.gov.vn/>) implements policy and manages the work injury and occupational disease fund.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First law: 2006 (social insurance), implemented in 2009.

Current law: 2013 (employment), implemented in 2015.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Vietnamese citizens who are public- and private-sector employees with a seasonal, job-specific, fixed-term or permanent contract; certain military personnel; employees of cooperatives; and household businesses.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 1% of gross monthly earnings.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage for civil servants.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 20 times the regional minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

The legal regional monthly minimum wage for private-sector employees for Region I is 3,100,000 dong; Region II

is 2,750,000 dong; Region III is 2,400,000 dong; and Region IV is 2,150,000 dong.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 1% of monthly payroll.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the minimum wage for civil servants.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 20 times the regional minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

The legal regional monthly minimum wage for private-sector employees for Region I is 3,100,000 dong; Region II is 2,750,000 dong; Region III is 2,400,000 dong; and Region IV is 2,150,000 dong.

Government: 1% of the insured person's gross monthly earnings and administrative costs.

Qualifying Conditions

Must have at least 12 months of contributions during the last 24 months; must be registered as unemployed; must not have found a job within 15 days of registration. From January 1, 2015, seasonal workers must have at least 12 months of contributions during the last 36 months.

The benefit is suspended if the insured refuses two suitable job placements for no plausible reason.

Unemployment Benefits

60% of the average monthly earnings in the six months before unemployment is paid for three months with 12 to 36 months of contributions, plus one month for each additional 12 months of contributions, up to 12 months. The benefit is paid after a 15-day waiting period.

The maximum monthly benefit for private-sector employees is five times the regional minimum wage.

The maximum monthly benefit for civil servants is five times the minimum wage for civil servants.

The legal monthly minimum wage for civil servants is 1,150,000 dong.

The legal regional monthly minimum wage for private-sector employees for Region I is 3,100,000 dong; Region II is 2,750,000 dong; Region III is 2,400,000 dong; and Region IV is 2,150,000 dong.

Benefits also include health insurance coverage, vocational training, and job placement support.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (<http://www.molisa.gov.vn>) provides general supervision.

Vietnam Social Security agency (<http://www.baohiemxahoi.gov.vn>) collects contributions and pays benefits.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First laws: 2007 (decree on social assistance), 2010 (decree on education).

Current laws: 2010 (decree on social assistance), 2013 (decree on education).

Type of program: Social assistance system.

Coverage

All Vietnamese citizens.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: None. See sickness and maternity for medical benefits.

Employer: None.

Government: The total cost is financed from general revenue. See also sickness and maternity for medical benefits.

Qualifying Conditions

Orphan benefit: Paid to a child younger than age 16 who has been abandoned or if both parents are deceased (or one parent is deceased and the other is missing or imprisoned or both parents are imprisoned) and without a legal custodian who cares for the child(ren). Paid to a needy child younger than age 16 and diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.

Adoption benefit: Paid to a family or an individual adopting an orphan or an abandoned child.

Parenting benefit: Paid to a single and needy main care provider of a child younger than age 16 (age 18 if in vocational training).

HIV/AIDS allowance: At any age if needy, diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and with no working capacity.

Education allowance (full tuition exemption): Paid to a needy family with a child in kindergarten, primary or secondary school; aged 16 to 18 if enrolled in a vocational training center and both parents are deceased (or one parent is deceased and the other is in prison or both parents are in prison). Paid to an ethnic minority family with a child in kindergarten, primary or secondary school if living in a remote area or with a child enrolled in a vocational training center or a university and classified as needy.

Education allowance (partial tuition exemption): Paid to a near poor family with a child in kindergarten, primary or secondary school; a family with a child enrolled in a vocational training center; a family of a civil servant with a child in kindergarten, primary or secondary school and with one family member who has an assessed loss of work

capacity of at least 31% that is the result of a work injury or an occupational disease.

Health care card: Provided to a family with a child younger than age 6; an ethnic minority family; a family with a student; and a family classified as needy or near poor.

Family Allowance Benefits

Orphan benefit: 180,000 dong a month is paid for a child older than 18 months; 270,000 dong if younger than 18 months or older than 18 months and seriously disabled or diagnosed with HIV/AIDS; 360,000 dong if younger than 18 months with a serious disability or diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. Provinces with higher fiscal capacity may provide a larger allowance.

Adoption benefit: 360,000 dong a month is paid for an adopted child older than 18 months; 450,000 dong for an adopted child younger than 18 months or older than 18 months and seriously disabled or diagnosed with HIV/AIDS; 540,000 dong for an adopted child younger than 18 months with a serious disability or diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. Provinces with higher fiscal capacity may provide a larger allowance.

Parenting benefit: 180,000 dong is paid every month for a child aged older than 18 months; 270,000 dong if younger than 18 months or older than 18 months with a serious disability or diagnosed with HIV/AIDS; 360,000 dong if younger than 18 months with a serious disability or diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. Provinces with higher fiscal capacity may provide a larger allowance.

HIV/AIDS allowance: 270,000 dong is paid every month to a needy person diagnosed with HIV/AIDS with no work capacity. Provinces with higher fiscal capacity may provide a larger allowance.

Education allowance (full tuition exemption): 100% of tuition fees is paid.

Education allowance (partial tuition exemption): 50% of tuition fees is paid.

Health care card: Free access to ambulatory and basic hospital care as well as advanced diagnostic and therapeutic services. In addition, certain transportation costs are covered for needy persons and persons receiving allowances.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs (<http://www.molisa.gov.vn>) provides general supervision and administers social pensions, orphans, adoption, disability and HIV allowances.

Ministry of Education and Training (<http://www.moet.gov.vn/>) provides general supervision and administers education allowances.

Ministry of Health (<http://www.moh.gov.vn/>) provides general supervision of health insurance policies.

Vietnam Social Security agency (<http://www.baohiemxahoi.gov.vn/>) collects contributions and pays benefits.

Yemen

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 214.50 rials.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1980.

Current law: 1991 (pensions).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Public-sector system: Permanent employees of government agencies and all public-sector or quasi-public entities. Special system for military and police personnel.

Private-sector system: Private-sector employees (nationals and foreigners), including Yemeni workers abroad.

Exclusions: Casual workers, self-employed persons, agricultural workers, household workers, seamen, and fishermen.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 6% of earnings (public- and private-sector systems).

The earnings used to calculate contributions include the basic salary plus all allowances paid to an employee, excluding bonuses and overtime wages.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 6% of payroll (public-sector system); 9% of payroll (old-age private-sector system).

Government: None (public- and private-sector systems); contributes 6% of payroll as an employer (public-sector system).

Qualifying Conditions

Public-sector system

Old-age pension: Age 60 with at least 15 years of contributions (men) or age 55 with at least 10 years of contributions (women); age 50 (men) with at least 25 years of contributions; age 46 (women) with at least 20 years of contributions; at any age with at least 30 years of contributions (men) or 25 years of contributions (women).

Early pension: At any age with at least 25 years of contributions if the insured becomes involuntarily unemployed.

Disability pension: Paid for a permanent total or partial disability.

Survivor pension: Paid when an insured person dies before retirement age.

Eligible survivors include the deceased's spouse(s); sons up to age 18 if unemployed or age 26 if a full-time student; unemployed, unmarried daughters; and dependent parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces.

Funeral grant: Paid when an insured person dies.

Private-sector system

Old-age pension: Age 60 (men) or age 55 (women) with at least 15 years of contributions.

Early pension: Age 50 (men) with more than 25 years of contributions or age 46 (women) with at least 20 years of contributions; at any age with at least 30 years of contributions (men) or 25 years of contributions (women).

Reduced pension: Age 50 (men) or age 45 (women) with at least 20 years of contributions.

Disability pension: Paid for a permanent disability.

Disability grant: Paid to those ineligible for the nonwork-related or work-related disability pension with at least one year of contributions.

Survivor pension: Paid when an insured person dies before retirement age.

Eligible survivors include the deceased's spouse(s); sons up to age 18 if unemployed or age 26 if a full-time student; unemployed, unmarried daughters; and dependent parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces.

Old-Age Benefits

Public-sector system

Old-age pension: The pension is the insured's last gross monthly salary multiplied by the number of months of contributions, divided by 420.

The minimum monthly pension is 20,000 rials.

The maximum monthly pension is 100% of the insured's last gross monthly salary with at least 35 years of contributions; 43% with at least 15 years.

Early pension: The pension is calculated in the same way as the old-age pension.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by 50% of the value of any increase in the civil servant salary.

Private-sector system

Old-age pension: The pension is the insured's last gross monthly salary multiplied by the number of months of contributions, divided by 420.

The minimum pension is 50% of the insured's last gross monthly salary.

Early pension: The pension is calculated in the same way as the old-age pension.

Reduced pension: If the insured retires from regular employment at age 45, the pension is reduced by 10%; at age 50, by 5%.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by 50% of the value of any increase in the civil servant salary.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Public-sector system

Work-related disability pension: 100% of the insured's last gross monthly salary plus a lump sum of 39,000 rials is paid.

Permanent partial disability: A reduced pension and a reduced lump sum are paid according to the assessed degree of disability and a schedule in law.

Nonwork-related disability pension: For a total disability, the pension is 50% of the insured's last gross monthly salary or the value of the old-age pension (but no less than the minimum pension), whichever is greater.

The minimum pension is 50% of the insured's last gross monthly salary.

End-of-service payment: A lump sum of 9% of the insured's last gross monthly salary multiplied by the number of months of contributions is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by 50% of the value of any increase in the active civil servant salary.

Private-sector system

Work-related disability pension: 100% of the insured's covered monthly salary in the last year is paid for a total disability.

Nonwork-related disability pension: 50% of the insured's average monthly salary in the last year is paid for a total disability.

Disability grant: A lump sum of 12% of the insured's average monthly salary in the last year multiplied by the number of years of contribution is paid.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by 50% of the value of any increase in the active civil servant salary.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension (public- and private-sector systems):

The pension is 9% of the deceased's average gross salary over the total period of service, 50% of the deceased's last gross monthly salary before death, or the minimum monthly pension, whichever is greater. The pension is split equally among named survivors.

The minimum monthly pension is 20,000 rials.

Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by 50% of the value of any increase in the active civil servant salary.

Funeral grant (public-sector system): A lump sum of two months of the deceased's average monthly wage before death is paid to the person who paid for the funeral.

Administrative Organization

General Authority for Social Security and Pensions (<http://www.gasspyemen.org>), supervised by a board of directors, administers the public-sector system.

General Corporation for Social Security (<http://www.gcssye.net/>), supervised by a tripartite board of directors, administers the private-sector system.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1995 (labor code), with 2008 amendment.

Type of program: Employer-liability (cash maternity benefits) and universal (medical benefits) system.

Note: A health insurance system covers public-sector employees. A new health insurance system for public- and private-sector employees was approved by the parliament in 2012 but has not yet been implemented. Limited health care services are provided free of charge to all residents.

Coverage

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Employed persons.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Medical benefits: Residents of Yemen.

Source of Funds

Insured person

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: None.

Self-employed person

Cash maternity benefits: Not applicable.

Medical benefits: None.

Employer

Cash maternity benefits: The total cost.

Medical benefits: None.

Government

Cash maternity benefits: None.

Medical benefits: The total cost.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits (employer liability): Must be currently employed.

Medical benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Cash sickness benefits: No statutory benefits are provided.

Cash maternity benefits: 100% of the insured's normal earnings is paid for 70 days; may be extended to 90 days if there are complications or for multiple births.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits: Government hospitals and health centers provide limited free health services.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents are the same as those for workers.

Administrative Organization

Cash maternity benefits: Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor provides general supervision.

Medical benefits: Ministry of Public Health and Population (<http://www.mophp-ye.org/>) provides general supervision.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1991 (work injury).

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Cash benefits: Permanent employees of government agencies and all public-sector or quasi-public entities; and private-sector employees.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Medical benefits: Public-sector employees.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 1% of total payroll (private sector).

Government: None; contributes 1% of payroll as an employer (government, public sector and quasi-public sector).

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: Permanent disability as a result of a work injury.

Temporary Disability Benefits

No benefits are provided.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability benefits: Work-related disability benefits are provided under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits are provided only for public-sector employees under the health insurance program.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: Survivor benefits are provided under Old Age, Disability, and Survivors.

Administrative Organization

General Authority for Social Security and Pensions (<http://www.gasspyemen.org>), supervised by a board of directors, administers the public-sector system.

General Corporation for Social Security (<http://www.gcssye.net/>), supervised by a tripartite board of directors, administers the private-sector system.