



## FOURTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

**Exploring the feasibility of a  
Global Social Trust****Report on the results of a feasibility  
study and the recommendations of  
an Interregional Meeting of Experts  
(Geneva, 14-16 May 2002) <sup>1</sup>****Contents**

	<i>Page</i>
I. Institutional context.....	1
II. Approach and results of the feasibility study.....	1
III. Results of the review of the report by an Interregional Meeting of Experts.....	3
IV. Further developments.....	4
V. Proposal for follow-up work.....	4

**Appendices**

I. Executive summary.....	5
II. Recommendations to the Director-General and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on the feasibility of a Global Social Trust by the participants in an Interregional Meeting of Experts.....	9
List of participants.....	12

<sup>1</sup> Interregional Meeting on Exploring the Feasibility of Financing Social Protection Benefits in Low-income Countries through International Transfers (GB.283/Inf.2, point 8).

## I. Institutional context

1. The 89th Session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) in June 2001 concluded a general discussion on social security with a renewed commitment of the International Labour Organization to the extension of social security coverage and the improvement of the governance, financing and administration of social security.<sup>2</sup>
2. In line with the recommendations of the 89th Session of the International Labour Conference and the mandate given to the Social Protection Sector in the Programme and Budget for the biennium 2002-03<sup>3</sup> “to explore (...) the concept of a Global Social Solidarity Trust Fund”, the Office has analysed the possibility of supporting the development of national social security systems through international financing. In September 2001 it launched a study on the feasibility of a Global Social Trust.<sup>4</sup> The Governing Body was informed about this activity in November 2001 and in March 2002,<sup>5</sup> when it requested to be kept informed about the progress of the work with a view to making recommendations on further action.<sup>6</sup> In order to facilitate the review by the ESP the draft final report on the feasibility study was reviewed by an Interregional Meeting of Experts in May 2002 in Geneva.
3. This report to the ESP:
  - summarizes the process and findings of the feasibility study;
  - presents the results and recommendations of the Interregional Meeting of Experts; and
  - seeks guidance from the Committee regarding further work on the implementation of a Global Social Trust.

## II. Approach and results of the feasibility study

4. A team of external and internal actuaries, economists and social security experts was assigned to the study and has developed an innovative concept for a Global Social Trust (Trust) which connects the global, national and community levels of financing for social

<sup>2</sup> See ILO: *Social security: A new consensus*, pp. 1 ff., “Resolution and Conclusions concerning social security”, International Labour Conference, 89th Session, 2001, paras. 17-19.

<sup>3</sup> See ILO: *Programme and Budget for the biennium 2002-03*, p. 29, para. 113.

<sup>4</sup> The name is a working title. Other names have been suggested, such as “The Global Social Net”, “Global Neighbours” or “The Family Link”. However, it seems difficult to change the name completely at this stage, as it has already acquired a certain prominence. Smaller modifications may be possible. It appears reasonable to request participating national member organizations to call themselves “Social Trust of [country] – Member of the Global Social Trust”. The final decision will have to be made if and when a pilot project is launched.

<sup>5</sup> See GB.283/ESP/5, para. 10.

<sup>6</sup> See GB.283/12, para. 87.

security. Contrary to initial ideas, the Trust itself would not be a big centralized fund but rather a decentralized network of national member organizations (National Social Trusts). The proposal envisages that the Trust would collect modest contributions on a voluntary basis primarily from individuals, and possibly other sources such as institutions, including corporations and foundations, largely in industrialized countries. It would invest these resources in developing countries to build up and temporarily sponsor basic social protection systems for population groups who are today excluded from effective social protection. The concrete benefit systems that could be supported by the Trust will depend on national priorities, but it is envisaged that in general the support would concentrate on combined national and community-based initiatives serving basic family security needs through anti-poverty cash benefits and facilitating access to essential health and education services. The Trust will not support initiatives in countries where it cannot build on national or community commitment and where the long-term sustainability of the supported basic social protection systems cannot be assumed.

5. The activities of the Trust should be seen as contributions to the achievement of the millennium development goals (MDGs), and would operate in the context of objectives set by national development plans, such as poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), and would also form part of the ILO's renewed campaign to promote the extension of the coverage of social security.
6. The team has compiled a 200-page report on the feasibility study. The executive summary of the report is reprinted in Appendix I of this report. The full report may also be found on the web site of the Financial, Actuarial and Statistical Services Branch ([www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/soctas/download/research/feasibility.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/soctas/download/research/feasibility.pdf)). In addition to exploratory analyses, the report builds on the results of four sub-studies. The first sub-study explored the feasibility of and the potential for voluntary contribution collection and the different means of contribution collection in a possible donor country. The country selected was Germany as the largest economy in Europe. The second and the third sub-studies explored the actual need for basic benefits in communities in two African countries (Ghana and Benin) and the ways and means of delivering such benefits in the most efficient manner. The fourth sub-study explored the managerial and administrative requirements and options for the management of a major international trust fund.
7. In addition to the above sub-studies a major effort was undertaken to solicit expert opinions on the feasibility of the Global Social Trust. About 60 internationally established experts in the social security field – from academia, national governments, social partners, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, social security institutions and international agencies (International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), European Union (EU) and the International Social Security Association (ISSA)) responded to the team's request for comments and feedback. The General Assembly of the ISSA in September 2001, a sitting of the United Nations Preparatory Committee for the Conference on Financing for Development in January 2002 as well as the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey in March 2002 were used to “float” the emerging concept and obtain feedback from further international experts in specifically organized brainstorming sessions. The reaction was positive and supportive.
8. The key result of the study – gleaned from its analytical and field work as well as the extensive expert consultations – is that the Trust in its suggested decentralized form could be feasible and – while it would certainly take several years to build up a worldwide network – could:

- potentially be of benefit to tens of millions of people; and
- reach a financial volume that would multiply the present amount of resources that are invested in boosting national social security systems by the ILO and the World Bank; but that
- the concept should be implemented on a prudent step-by-step basis starting with field-testing the benefit delivery and the contribution collection mechanisms.

### **III. Results of the review of the report by an Interregional Meeting of Experts**

9. The report of the feasibility study was reviewed by a group of 25 international experts in financing of social security (14 representatives of workers, employers and governments and 11 independent resource persons, inter alia, from the IMF, OECD and ISSA). The group, which met in May 2002 in Bossey/Geneva, was chaired by Ms. Lenia Samuel, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance of Cyprus. The Meeting was sponsored by the Government of the United Kingdom.

10. The group reached the following unanimous main conclusions and recommendations:

- the group endorsed the view that the concept of a Global Social Trust merits further exploration as an innovative measure to provide social protection to meet basic needs to assist in combating poverty in developing countries;
- the Trust should be organized as a system of national structures which would collect and hold funds and allocate financial resources directly to projects following their vetting and assessment by an independent international body which would maintain a small technical secretariat;
- the initial role of the ILO should be to promote the idea of the Trust within its constituency and at an appropriate stage help establish the national structures and the international organization in collaboration with its tripartite constituents and other stakeholders. Any national organization and international body subsequently established would remain legally independent entities without any budgetary, managerial or administrative links to the ILO; however they would be expected to conform to the ethical and governance principles followed by the ILO. The Trust could contract with the ILO to provide expertise to the technical secretariat for project vetting, appraisal and support;
- it requested the Director-General and the Governing Body to authorize further exploration of the concept through the launching of a pilot study for the implementation.

The full text of the group's conclusions and recommendations are reprinted in Appendix II.

## IV. Further developments

11. The Committee on the Informal Economy of the ILC 2002<sup>7</sup> has supported further work on the Global Social Trust concept and recommended that “Specific priority areas for the ILO’s work programme and technical assistance should be to: ... (k) promote the renewed campaign agreed at the International Labour Conference in 2001 to improve and extend social security coverage to all those in need of social protection, especially those in the informal economy, inter alia, through the development and piloting of innovative ideas, such as the Global Social Trust”.

## V. Proposal for follow-up work

12. *The Committee may wish to take note of the results of the feasibility study as summarized in Appendix I and the recommendations of the Interregional Meeting of Experts as summarized in Appendix II.*
13. *In line with the recommendations of the Interregional Meeting of Experts and the Committee on the Informal Economy of the ILC in 2002, the ESP Committee may wish to recommend to the Governing Body that it authorizes the Director-General to “establish a Global Social Trust pilot project. The funding of the pilot project should largely come from extra-budgetary resources. Its implementation must be considered in the context of the priorities set by the outcome of the general discussion on social security at the 2001 ILC. In addition to annual reports on development to the Governing Body, the progress of the pilot project is to be the subject of a significant evaluation initiated by the Governing Body prior to the end of December 2005 and further decisions taken as to the continuation of the overall proposal in March 2006. The project should have a small tripartite advisory board to be appointed by the ILO Director-General and Governing Body Officers”.*<sup>8</sup>

Geneva, 12 September 2002.

*Points for decision:* Paragraph 12;  
Paragraph 13.

---

<sup>7</sup> See ILO: *Provisional Record* No. 25, International Labour Conference, 90th Session, Geneva, 2002, Report of the Committee on the Informal Economy, para. 37(k).

<sup>8</sup> See Appendix II, point (8).

## Appendix I

### Executive summary:

### **“A Global Social Trust Network: Investing in the world’s social future – Report and documentation of a feasibility study”<sup>1</sup> by the Financial, Actuarial and Statistical Services Branch, Social Protection Sector**

### ***Background***

As recent events have demonstrated to all of us, poverty somewhere is a threat to all of us everywhere. Poverty eradication will remain first and foremost a matter of national economic and social policies as well as good governance. However, there are a number of developing countries with per capita GDP levels of US\$1,000 and below which will – if left to their own devices – not be able to escape the poverty trap cemented by malfunctioning governance and bad economic performance for a number of decades. Today, globalization is still largely a phenomenon of capital, goods and services, as well as labour markets. While poverty is widely discussed and multifarious initiatives have been undertaken to combat this problem on national and international levels, global social responsibility is not yet the mindset of most people. The world may be on the way to becoming a global village, but the villagers are not sharing enough of their resources to lift their less fortunate neighbours out of the most severe forms of poverty.

At the turn of the century the global community has adopted millennium development goals (MDGs). The first and most prominent of these ambitious goals is to “eradicate poverty and hunger”. This was concretized as “halving the proportion of people with less than one dollar a day”. National social protection systems providing social security through schemes ranging from basic poverty alleviation to pensions and health-care schemes are one of the most powerful means of alleviating and preventing poverty. However, according to ILO estimates only about 20 per cent of the world’s population has access to some formal social protection. The “Global Social Trust” (here called the “Trust” as the working title) or a “Global Social Net” aims at lifting people in the poorest countries – hitherto without access to social protection – out of pandemic poverty faster through the provision of basic social security. This proposal builds on a spirit of global social responsibility. The mission is to sponsor and invest in the build-up of sustainable social governance structures rather than support ad hoc initiatives. This has never been done before in such a concentrated form.

### ***The basic idea, mission and objective***

The basic idea is to request people in the richer countries, i.e. the OECD countries, to contribute on a voluntary basis a rather modest monthly amount (say €5 per month or about 0.2 per cent of their monthly income) to a Global Social Trust which will be organized in the form of a global network of National Social Trusts supported by the ILO, which will then:

- invest these resources to build up basic social protection schemes in developing countries; and
- sponsor concrete benefits for a defined initial period until the basic social protection schemes become self-supporting.

The mission of the Global Social Trust Network is systematically to reduce poverty in developing countries through a partnership that invests in and sponsors the development of sustainable national social protection schemes for people and groups which have been excluded from the economic benefits of development. Social security is one prerequisite that enables individuals fully to develop their social skills and economic productivity. Hence, the Trust would invest in the world’s social future by seeking to alleviate poverty and thus promote social peace.

<sup>1</sup> A copy of the full document can be obtained from the Financial, Actuarial and Statistical Services Branch, Social Protection Sector, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva, contacts: Ms. Karuna Pal (pal@ilo.org) and Ms. Diane Vergnaud (vergnaud@ilo.org).

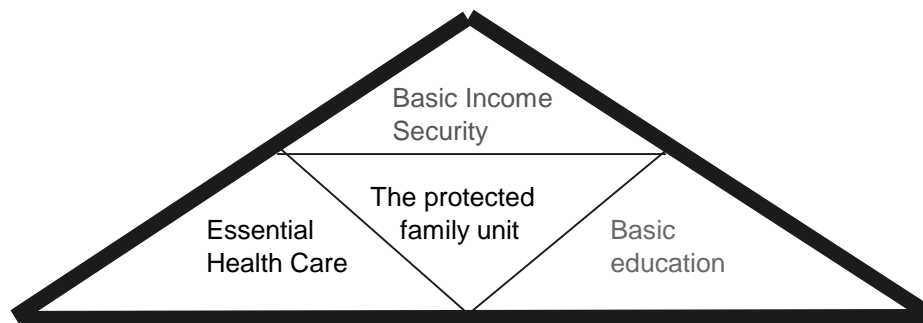
The objective of the Trust is to reach 80-100 million people in the least developed and low-income countries, who are today excluded from effective social protection, within the next two decades – and more in the following decades. The underlying principles of the Global Social Trust Network are global social responsibility and social partnership.

### ***Benefits, benefit delivery, obligations of recipients***

It is suggested here that the Trust will support all national action that aims at extending the coverage of basic social security. The concrete set of benefits will be determined in line with national, regional or local priorities on a case-by-case basis. It is expected, however, that the main benefit systems supported through the Trust will be combined national and community initiatives which finance essential health care, basic income security benefits and finance basic education. The beneficiaries are families as shown in the following basic family protection triangle. A promising avenue for rapid poverty relief for whole families that has emerged during the study appears to be basic “one-dollar-a-day” pensions for the elderly. These have proven to have beneficial effects for whole families.

#### **The basic family protection triangle**

It is expected that there will be contractual arrangements between community-based initiatives



and existing national social protection systems aimed at building modest but sustainable, pragmatic and pluralistic nationwide social protection networks. The Trust will operate through the implementation of major national assistance programmes in countries for a period of between five and ten years. These programmes will be based on explicit agreements, between the Trust and national governments or national agencies, which will stipulate the obligations of both sides. These contracts will be based on financial and operative transparency and tough monitoring and supervisory machinery. Two field studies exploring the potential chances for a successful, effective and efficient delivery of benefits through the Trust came to the conclusion that the approach is worth testing. A small project in one country which will test the linking of the national and community-based levels for benefit delivery will be launched during 2002 as a further step to collect practical experience for a successful launch of the Trust.

### ***Basic operational principles***

The Trust would operate according to ten major guiding principles:

- the basic philosophy is the exercise of global social commitment by individual and possibly corporate or institutional contributors;
- it will build on initiatives taken in recipient countries which demonstrate the commitment to self-help;
- the Trust will build on social partnerships in donor and recipient countries and on partnerships between organizations in donor and recipient countries;

- it will sponsor and support programmes tailor-made and responsive to the most pressing social security needs at a local, regional or national level;
- it will consist of a decentralized system of funding combined with a centralized system of project vetting, appraisal and support;
- it will maintain political independence and respond exclusively to priority needs;
- wherever possible it will utilize existing social administration structures in recipient countries and will help to foster sustainable pluralistic social protection networks;
- it will support strategies for the extension of social security through a combination of investments in the administration and time-bound subsidies building on commitment at the local, regional and national levels;
- operations will be fully transparent, ethical, accountable and subject to regular performance and financial audits;
- support will be additional to existing social security resources as the Trust is intended to provide resources that supplement what governments are currently able to provide.

### **Supplementarity**

The Trust does not intend to compete with other international or global funds or existing charities operating in the field of international development. It aims at different donors, follows a different rationale and has the distinct objective of investing in good long-term social governance as one prerequisite for development. It is a people-to-people trust that seeks long-term presence in the emerging system of global social governance.

While there are a number of global funds that have been established recently, such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Global Drug Facility, each of these has a very specific focus on certain disease conditions. Traditional charities – often operating on a religious platform – address a donor community that has an emotional charitable approach to giving. The Trust is aimed at people who understand and seek contractual agreements between citizens to reduce the income and welfare differences in the world and who believe that this is a beneficial investment towards global social peace in the long term. The Trust will address the broader issues of human development and the environment and safeguards provided to facilitate human development. It will be undertaking work and funding for which at present there is no global fund and will facilitate improvements in countries rather than act as an implementing agency. It is expected that many of the NGOs currently working in social development will enter into partnerships with the Trust.

As a rule of thumb, one contributor could on average help to protect two beneficiaries. This is our basic people-to-people support formula. By adding about 0.2 per cent to the total social security contributions that individual workers in OECD countries spend to secure themselves and their families, they could protect two other people in the developing world.

### **Financial potential and impact**

The Trust could grow into a major international financial North-South transfer operation. If between 5 and 10 per cent of the employees in the OECD countries were to contribute an average of about €5 per month, then the Trust could collect in its stationary state (i.e. after an introductory build-up phase of about one decade) between €1 and €2 billion per annum. This order of magnitude is equivalent to the present income of UNICEF and about four times the amount that the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) annually disburses for investment projects in social safety nets. *It is estimated here that within the first 1.5 to 2 decades of its existence the Trust could reach about 100 million people, i.e. help to lift them out of severe poverty through the provision of basic social security.*

### **Organization, governance and the role of the ILO**

An operation of the envisaged order of magnitude requires a gradual build-up and the institutionalization of a tight system of monitoring. It also needs to ensure that it is not perceived as



another mighty global institution uncontrollable by its financiers. It is thus suggested here to build the Trust as a decentralized network rather than a centralized money collection and disbursement agency. The design suggested here favours the strong participatory responsibility of the individual financiers. The network approach envisages the gradual building up of national organizations (National Social Trusts) confederated in a global organization but with full national budgetary independence. National organizations would launch national membership campaigns, collect contributions, manage the funds, decide on the use of funds and audit projects financed by the respective national organizations. National organizations would be supported by a technical secretariat at the global level that would identify, prepare and implement country programmes under the supervision of a global board and be governed by a global assembly. The ILO would provide and host the technical secretariat. It would be represented on the global board and it would hold the “franchising rights” to the organization and the brand name. However, it would not directly manage the funds.

While the ILO will thus have a key role in the design, the promotion, the start up and the funding of the Trust, it will not be an “ILO fund”. Rather, it will be a partnership demonstrating solidarity between workers, employers and governments of developed and developing countries. The ILO’s role is fully consistent with its constitutional mandate to “promote social security” and its new focus on decent work for all. There can be no decent working conditions in the informal sector without at least a minimum of social security for families.

### ***Post-September-11 donor fatigue?***

While the events of September 11 may have resulted in more caution when donors are committing financial resources, they have also underlined the greater need to take assertive actions to redress income and welfare differences between countries. Through its novel approach to partnering, the Trust will provide a unique opportunity and outlet for those who wish to contribute to making the world a more equitable and safer place.

### ***Implementation***

This study suggests a gradual step-by-step approach to the implementation of the proposals. To reduce risks of failure there are various points where the process can be modified should it become necessary. This feasibility study should be followed by a next step, a pilot project, to test the viability of the principles of the benefit delivery and the contribution collection. This pilot project would seek to test the viability of the benefit delivery concept in one developing country as well as the viability of the financing idea in one OECD country. Once the pilot is successful the process of building up a global organization may commence. This could take a decade.

### ***Prerequisites for success***

The building up of a major global organization requires strong commitments from “an agent of change” with potential access to strong national partnerships. The ILO, with its tripartite national constituencies and its constitutional and technical competence in the field of social security, would be ideally placed to adopt that role as “agent of change”. Strong and lasting commitment is required – as well as institutional entrepreneurship. In more simple terms – basic investments (not huge but substantial) in terms of budgets and people are also required.

If these conditions are met, the feasibility study team considers the creation of a Global Social Trust Network a bold but feasible and entirely worthwhile exercise.

## Appendix II

### **Recommendations to the Director-General and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on the feasibility of a Global Social Trust by the participants in an Interregional Meeting of Experts (Geneva, 14-16 May 2002)<sup>1</sup>**

#### **Introduction**

At the invitation of the ILO a group of 25 participants including 14 tripartite representatives and 11 independent resource persons and observers met in Bossey (Geneva) from 14 to 16 May 2002 to review the report “Global Social Trust: Investing in the world’s social future” which explores the feasibility of a Global Social Trust.

The objective of this Meeting was to develop a recommendation to the Director-General and the Governing Body of the ILO as to the viability of the concept and the feasibility of its implementation.

The exploration of the Trust concept is seen as part of the ILO response to extend the coverage and improve the governance of social security systems, and is consistent with the conclusions of the general discussion on social security adopted by the International Labour Conference in 2001.

#### **Summary of conclusions**

After intensive discussion, the participants of the Meeting reached consensus on the following issues:

- (1) The group endorsed the view that the concept of a Global Social Trust merits further exploration as an innovative measure to provide social security to meet basic needs to assist in combating poverty in developing countries. The proposal envisages that the Trust would collect modest contributions on a voluntary basis from individuals, and possibly other sources such as institutions, including corporations and foundations, largely in industrialized countries. It would invest these resources in developing countries to build up and temporarily sponsor social security systems.
- (2) The Trust would operate according to the following guiding principles:
  - the basic philosophy is the exercise of global social commitment by individual and possibly corporate or institutional contributors;
  - it will build on initiatives taken in recipient countries which demonstrate the commitment to self-help;
  - the Trust will build on social partnerships in donor and recipient countries and on partnerships between organizations in donor and recipient countries;
  - it will sponsor and support programmes tailor-made and responsive to the most pressing social security needs at a local, regional or national level;
  - it will consist of a decentralized system of funding combined with a centralized system of project vetting, appraisal and support;
  - it will maintain political independence and respond exclusively to priority needs;
  - wherever possible it will utilize existing social administration structures in recipient countries and will help to foster sustainable pluralistic social security networks;

<sup>1</sup> Interregional Meeting on Exploring the Feasibility of Financing Social Protection Benefits in Low-income Countries through International Transfers (GB.283/Inf.2).

- it will support strategies for the extension of social security through a combination of investments in administration and time-bound subsidies, building on commitment at the local, regional and national levels;
  - operations will be fully transparent, ethical, accountable and subject to regular performance and financial audits;
  - support will be additional to existing social security resources as the Trust is intended to provide resources that supplement what governments are currently able to provide.
- (3) The Trust would be organized as a system of national structures which would collect, hold and allocate financial resources directly to projects following their vetting and assessment by an independent international body, which would also audit the conduct, finances and outcome of projects. This body would maintain a small technical secretariat which would provide advice and support to all parts of the Trust.
- (4) The Trust's activities would be demand driven. Social security schemes to be supported by the Trust would be considered according to the national policy priorities of the applicant country, as reflected in its poverty reduction strategy. The Trust could, for example, support targeted benefits with a direct impact on the financing of community-based health services, basic pensions for the elderly, benefits for the sick and disabled, and family benefits, with particular emphasis on ensuring children's education. Trust projects would be proposed, designed and submitted for financing by governments and/or other recognized institutions in applicant countries. These projects would have to satisfy a set of criteria, such as:
- they should have a direct measurable impact on poverty and/or health status;
  - they should be compatible with other national anti-poverty and social protection policies;
  - resources provided should be additional to pre-existing levels of national social spending;
  - the schemes would have the objective of attaining financial independence from the Trust by the end of the project.
- (5) The concept of the Global Social Trust fund would be tested and evaluated on a step-by-step basis. The first phase would be one or two pilot projects which would bring together donor and recipient countries. These projects should demonstrate that adequate resources for such projects can be mobilized through voluntary contributions in donor and recipient countries and that an effective reduction of poverty levels and/or improvement in health levels can be sustainably achieved by supporting social security schemes that meet basic needs.
- (6) If these pilot projects prove successful as measured by factors such as:
- effective contribution collection;
  - effective governance;
  - effective selection and delivery;
  - measurable improvement in poverty levels and/or health status;
- a permanent international body could be considered to organize the future work and development of the Trust.
- (7) The initial role of the ILO should be to promote the idea of the Trust within its constituency and at an appropriate stage help establish the national structures and the international organization in collaboration with its tripartite constituents and other stakeholders. Any national organization and international body subsequently established would remain legally independent entities without any budgetary, managerial or administrative links to the ILO; however they would be expected to conform to the ethical and governance principles followed by the ILO. The Trust could contract with the ILO to provide expertise to the technical secretariat for project vetting, appraisal and support.
- (8) The ILO should establish a Global Social Trust pilot project. The funding of the pilot project should largely come from extra-budgetary resources. Its implementation must be considered in the context of the priorities set by the outcome of the general discussion on social security at the 2001 ILC. In addition to annual reports on development to the Governing Body, the progress of the pilot project is to be the subject of a significant evaluation initiated by the

Governing Body prior to the end of December 2005 and further decisions taken as to the continuation of the overall proposal in March 2006. The project should have a small tripartite advisory board to be appointed by the ILO Director-General and Governing Body Officers.

### ***Recommendation***

That the outcome of the Meeting be noted by the Governing Body.

That the Governing Body invite the Director-General to take action to implement the proposal of the Meeting that the ILO explore social security schemes to help combat poverty in developing countries by voluntary contributions along the lines set out above, in particular the establishment of a pilot project.

Geneva (Bossey), 16 May 2002.

**List of participants to the Interregional meeting  
on exploring the feasibility of financing social  
protection benefits in low-income countries  
through international transfers**

(14-16 May 2002)

(Bossey – Geneva)

**Government representatives**

***Cyprus***

Ms. Lenia Samuel,  
The Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance

***Namibia***

Ms. G. Tuli-Mevava Nghiyoonanye,  
Deputy Director for International Relations and Advice,  
Ministry of Labour

***Peru***

Mr. Carlos Chiabra,  
Financial Manager,  
Ministry of Labour

***Thailand***

Khun Jiraporn Kesornsutjarit,  
Deputy Secretary-General,  
Social Security Office

***United Kingdom***

Mr. John Ball,  
Division Head,  
Department of Work and Pensions

**Government observers**

***Namibia***

Mr. Bonifatius K. Paulino,  
Acting Chairman,  
Social Security Commission

***United Kingdom***

Ms. Fiona Kilpatrick,  
Head – ILO and UN Team,  
Department for Work and Pensions

---

## Employers' representatives

### **France**

Ms. Catherine Chiffolleau,  
Secretary-General,  
Mouvement des Entreprises de France

### **India**

Dr. Ram S. Tarneja,  
President,  
Employers' Federation of India

### **South Africa**

Mr. Barry Shipman,  
Legal Counsellor Specialist in Employee Benefits,  
Chamber of Mines of South Africa

### **Switzerland**

Mr. Kurt Feller,  
Economist, Consultant Inst. Asset Management,  
Pictet & Co., Bankers

### **United Kingdom**

Mr. Jamie Bell,  
Senior Policy Adviser,  
CBI

### **United States**

Ms. Phyllis C. Borzi,  
United States Council for International Business,  
Center for Health Services Research Policy

## Workers' representatives

### **Belize**

Ms. Doreen Quiros,  
President,  
National Trade Union Congress of Belize

### **Namibia**

Mr. Elias M. Manga,  
Second Vice-President,  
National Union of Namibian Workers

### **Thailand**

Mr. Sripo Wayuphak,  
Vice-President,  
Labour Congress of Thailand

## **Observer**

Mr. Bill Mansfield,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Australian Council of Trade Unions

## **International Organization of Employers**

## **Adviser**

Mr. Eric Oechslin

## **Resource persons**

Ms. Christina Donely,  
Senior Adviser, Employee and Labour Relations,  
Canada

Mr. Peter S. Heller,  
Deputy Director,  
Fiscal Affairs Department,  
International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Mr. Dalmer Hoskins,  
Secretary-General,  
International Social Security Association

Mr. Derek Osborne,  
Actuarial Officer,  
The National Insurance Board  
Bahamas

Mr. Peter Rosenberg,  
Social security economist and former Director-General of Planning  
in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs,  
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Peter Scherer,  
Head, Social Policy Division,  
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Mr. Raymond Wagener,  
Premier Inspecteur de la Sécurité sociale,  
Inspection générale de la Sécurité sociale (IGSS),  
Luxembourg