

Colombia

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 = 1,778.50 pesos.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1946, implemented in 1965.

Current law: 1993 (social insurance), implemented in 1994.

Type of program: Social insurance and individual account system.

Note: The insured may choose either the social insurance system or the system of mandatory individual accounts and may switch membership every five years up to the last 10 years before retirement.

Coverage

All employees, including public- and private-sector employees, household workers, and new employees joining the state oil company (Ecopetrol) on or after January 29, 2003; and self-employed persons.

Voluntary coverage is available.

Special systems for employees of the state oil company (Ecopetrol) who joined before January 30, 2003, teachers, military personnel, and national police personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 4% of covered earnings plus 1% of covered earnings for income greater than four times the minimum wage and from 0.2% to 1.0% of covered earnings for income greater than 16 times the minimum wage to finance the Solidarity and Guarantee Fund, which subsidizes low earners. (Insured persons who opt for the individual account system also contribute up to 1.5% of covered earnings for disability and survivor insurance and up to 1.5% of covered earnings for administrative fees.)

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 25 times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Self-employed person: 16% of declared earnings. (Self-employed persons who opt for the individual account system also contribute up to 1.5% of declared earnings for disability and survivor insurance and up to 1.5% of declared earnings for administrative fees.)

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Employer: 12% of covered payroll.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 25 times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Government: Partially finances the Solidarity and Guarantee Fund; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension

Note: Insured persons who were aged 40 or older (men) or aged 35 or older (women) and workers with at least 15 years of contributions when the individual account system was implemented are covered by social insurance.

Social insurance old-age pension: Age 60 (men, rising to age 62 in 2014) or age 55 (women, rising to age 57 in 2014) with at least 1,200 weeks of contributions.

Since January 2006, the required number of weeks of contributions is increasing by 25 weeks each year, up to 1,300 weeks by 2015.

Special pension: Aged 50 to 55 with at least 1,200 weeks of contributions for certain hazardous forms of employment, according to specified qualifying conditions.

Social insurance old-age settlement: Paid if the insured does not meet the qualifying conditions for a social insurance old-age pension.

Individual account: Paid if the accumulated capital in the individual account is sufficient to purchase an annuity greater than 110% of the minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Guaranteed minimum pension: Age 62 (men) or age 57 (women) with at least 1,200 weeks of contributions and insufficient accumulated capital plus accrued interest in the individual account to finance the minimum pension set by law.

The minimum pension set by law is the legal monthly minimum wage.

Disability pension: If younger than age 20, the insured must be assessed with at least a 50% loss in normal earning capacity and have at least 26 weeks of contributions in the year before the disability began. If aged 20 or older, the insured must have at least 50 weeks of contributions in the last three years and contributions for at least 20% of the period from age 20 to the date the disability began.

The degree of disability is reviewed every three years.

Disability settlement: Paid if the insured does not meet the qualifying conditions for a disability pension.

Survivor pension: If the deceased was younger than age 20, he or she must have had at least 50 weeks of contributions at the time of death. If the deceased was aged 20 or older, he or she must have had at least 50 weeks of contributions in the last three years and contributions for at least 25% of the period from age 20 to the date of death if the death was the result of an illness; 20% of the period if the death was the result of an accident.

Survivor settlement: Paid if the deceased did not meet the qualifying conditions for a pension.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension

Social insurance old-age pension: The pension is 55% to 65% of the basic monthly wage plus 1.5% for each 50-week period of contributions, up to 80% of the basic monthly wage.

The basic monthly wage is the insured's average earnings in the last 10 years before receiving the pension.

The minimum earnings used to calculate benefits are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate benefits are 25 times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The minimum social insurance pension is the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

The pension is paid 13 or 14 times a year, according to the value of the pension.

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

Social insurance old-age settlement: If the insured does not meet the contribution qualifying conditions at the normal retirement age, a benefit is provided.

Individual account: The pension is the value of the insured's contributions plus accrued interest. At retirement, the insured may make periodic withdrawals from the individual account to guarantee income for the expected lifespan, buy an annuity from a private insurance company, or a combination of the two. (If the insured person had at least 150 weeks of paid contributions under the social insurance system before 2004, the value of accrued rights prior to 2004 is combined with the individual account balance at retirement.)

Guaranteed minimum pension: If the pension is less than the minimum pension set by law, the government makes up the difference.

The minimum pension set by law is the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: For an assessed degree of disability greater than 66%, the pension is 54% of the basic monthly wage plus 2% of earnings for each 50-week period of contributions exceeding 800 weeks. For an assessed degree of disability of 50% to 66%, the pension is 45% of the basic monthly wage plus 1.5% of earnings for each 50-week period of contributions exceeding 500 weeks. (Disability insurance tops up the accumulated capital in the individual account if the balance is less than the required minimum to finance the permanent disability pension.)

The basic monthly wage is the insured's average earnings in the last 10 years before receiving the pension.

The minimum earnings used to calculate benefits are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate benefits are 25 times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The minimum pension is the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

The maximum pension is 75% of the basic monthly wage.

The pension is paid 13 or 14 times a year, according to the value of the pension.

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

Disability settlement: A pension is paid.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: The pension is 45% of the deceased's monthly earnings plus 2% for each 50-week period of contributions exceeding 500 weeks, up to 75% of the deceased's monthly earnings. (Life insurance tops up the accumulated capital in the deceased's individual account if the balance is less than the required minimum to finance the survivor pension.)

Monthly earnings are the deceased's average earnings in the last 10 years.

Orphan's pension: 20% of the deceased's pension is paid to each orphan younger than age 18 (age 25 if a student, no limit if disabled); 30% for a full orphan. (Life insurance tops up the accumulated capital in the deceased's individual account if the balance is less than the required minimum to finance the survivor pension.)

The minimum earnings used to calculate benefits are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate benefits are 25 times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The minimum survivor pension is the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Colombia

The maximum survivor pension is 100% of the deceased's pension.

The pension is paid 13 or 14 times a year, according to the value of the pension.

Survivor settlement: A pension is paid to dependents.

Funeral grant: The cost of the funeral is paid up to the value of the monthly old-age pension or the last wage, but not less than five times and not greater than 10 times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Administrative Organization

Social insurance: Ministry of Social Protection (<http://www.minproteccionsocial.gov.co>) provides general supervision.

Social Security Institute (<http://www.iss.gov.co>) administers the program nationally.

Regional funds and local offices, established and supervised by the Social Security Institute, administer contributions and benefits locally.

Individual account: National Banking Superintendent (<http://www.superfinanciera.gov.co>) provides general supervision.

Pension and Severance Pay Fund management companies (administer individual accounts and contract with insurance companies for disability and survivors insurance).

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1938.

Current laws: 1993 (social insurance), implemented in 1994.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

All employees residing in Colombia, including pensioners, students, and apprentices.

Coverage is to be extended gradually to all, regardless of the individual's ability to contribute.

Special systems for military and police personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 4% of earnings.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Self-employed person: 12% of declared earnings.

Declared earnings used to calculate contributions are 1.5 or two times the legal monthly minimum wage, depending on trade union affiliation.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Employer: 12.5% of payroll.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Government: Finances the program for low earners through additional contributions to the Solidarity and Guarantee Fund; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness and medical benefits: The insured must have at least four weeks of contributions immediately before the claim, except in the event of an emergency.

Cash maternity benefits: The insured must have at least nine months of contributions before the expected date of childbirth or adoption.

Paternity leave: Fathers must have at least 100 weeks of contributions.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: 66.6% of the insured's earnings in the month before the incapacity began is paid after a four-day waiting period for up to 180 days.

Maternity benefit: 100% of the insured's earnings is paid for 84 days.

Paternity leave: The benefit is 100% of the insured's earnings for up to four days of paid leave; eight days if both parents are insured.

Workers' Medical Benefits

The insured may choose either public or private health care. Benefits and facilities vary depending on the health plan. Benefits include medical, surgical, hospital, pharmaceutical, maternity, and dental care and related services. Preexisting conditions must be covered, although they may be subject to a waiting period; no waiting period for pregnant women.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Medical benefits for dependents: The insured may choose either public or private health care. Benefits and facilities vary depending on the health plan. Benefits include medical, surgical, hospital, pharmaceutical, maternity, and dental care and related services. Preexisting conditions must be covered, although they may be subject to a waiting period; no waiting period for pregnant women and children younger than age 1.

Administrative Organization

Superintendent of Health (<http://www.supersalud.gov.co>) provides general supervision.

Ministry of Social Protection (<http://www.minproteccionsocial.gov.co>) and the National Social Security Council on Health administer the program.

State Social Enterprises and private health institutions provide health services.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1915.

Current laws: 1993 (social insurance), implemented in 1994.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

All employees, including new employees joining the state oil company (Ecopetrol) on or after January 29, 2003; educational placements; casual workers; and persons working less than 20 days with earnings lower than the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons.

Special systems for employees of the state oil company (Ecopetrol) who joined the company before January 30, 2003; teachers; military personnel; and national police personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: 0.348% to 8.7% of declared covered earnings, according to the assessed degree of risk.

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 25 times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Employer: 0.348% to 8.7% of covered payroll, according to the assessed degree of risk. (1% of the employer's contribution finances the work injury fund, which promotes health and safety for workers.)

The minimum earnings used to calculate contributions are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate contributions are 25 times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Government: Contributes to the work injury fund from general revenue; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Temporary Disability Benefits

100% of the insured's covered earnings is paid from the day after the work injury occurred or the occupational disease was diagnosed until rehabilitation, the award of a permanent disability benefit, or death.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: For an assessed degree of disability of more than 66%, 75% of base earnings is paid; for an assessed degree of disability of between 50% and 66%, 60% of base earnings is paid.

Base earnings are equal to average earnings in the last six months for a work accident benefit or in the last 12 months for an occupational disease benefit.

Constant-attendance allowance: 15% of the pension is paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Partial disability: For an assessed degree of disability 5% to 49%, the pension paid varies from at least one up to 24 times base earnings.

Base earnings are equal to average earnings in the last six months for a work accident benefit or in the last 12 months for an occupational disease benefit.

The minimum earnings used to calculate benefits are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate benefits are 25 times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The minimum pension is the legal minimum wage.

The maximum pension is 20 times the legal minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

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

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include medical, surgical, and hospital care; medicine; appliances; rehabilitation; and transportation.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: The survivor pension is 45% of the deceased's monthly earnings plus 2% for each 50-week period of contributions exceeding 500 weeks, up to 75% of the deceased's monthly earnings. (Life insurance tops up the accumulated capital in the deceased's individual

account if the balance is less than the required minimum to finance the survivor pension.)

Monthly earnings are the deceased's average earnings in the last 10 years.

Eligible survivors are a widow or partner who lived with the deceased for at least five years or who had children with the deceased; a dependent, a disabled widower; children younger than age 18 (age 25 if a student, no limit if disabled); dependent parents; or a sibling with a disability.

Orphan's pension: 20% of the deceased's pension is paid to each orphan younger than age 18 (age 25 if a student, no limit if disabled); 30% for a full orphan. (Life insurance tops up the accumulated capital in the deceased's individual account if the balance is less than the required minimum to finance the survivor pension.)

The minimum earnings used to calculate benefits are the legal monthly minimum wage.

The maximum earnings used to calculate benefits are 25 times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The minimum pension is the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

The maximum pension is 100% of the deceased's pension.

The pension is paid 13 or 14 times a year, according to the value of the pension.

Administrative Organization

Ministry of Social Protection (<http://www.minproteccionsocial.gov.co>), National Finance Superintendent (<http://www.superfinanciera.gov.co>), and the National Health Superintendent (<http://www.supersalud.gov.co>) provide general supervision.

Social Security Institute (<http://www.iss.gov.co>) and life insurance companies authorized by the National Banking Superintendent administer the program nationally.

Unemployment

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1990 (severance).

Type of program: Mandatory individual severance account system.

Note: Beginning January 1, 1991, acquired rights under the previous public system were transferred to the new private severance pay program.

Coverage

All private-sector employees, including persons working less than 20 days with earnings lower than the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Voluntary coverage for public-sector employees and self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None.

Self-employed person: Voluntarily insured persons contribute 8.3% of annual declared earnings.

Employer: 8.3% of the insured's annual salary.

Government: None; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Unemployment benefits: The insured must be unemployed or retired.

Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment benefit: The benefit is one monthly wage for each year of employment; a reduced benefit is paid for less than a year of employment. (The insured may make authorized partial withdrawals from the individual account to meet specified contingencies.)

Administrative Organization

National Banking Superintendent (<http://www.superfinanciera.gov.co>) supervises the Pension and Severance Pay Fund management companies (SAFPCs).

Pension and Severance Pay Fund management companies administer individual accounts.

Individual boards of directors, involving employer and employee representatives, monitor individual SAFPCs.

Family Allowances

Regulatory Framework

First law: 1957.

Current law: 1982 (family allowances).

Type of program: Employment-related system.

Coverage

All employees.

Voluntary coverage for pensioners, self-employed persons, and unemployed persons.

Exclusions: Casual workers.

Special systems for military personnel and national police personnel.

Source of Funds

Insured person: None. Voluntarily insured persons pay 2% of the legal monthly minimum wage or the pension; 0.6% of the legal monthly minimum wage for reduced allowances.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Self-employed person: 2% of declared earnings; 0.6% of the legal monthly minimum wage for reduced allowances.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Employer: 4% of payroll.

Government: None; contributes as an employer.

Qualifying Conditions

Family allowances (income-tested): The child must be younger than age 18 (age 23 if a student, no limit if disabled). The parent must be older than age 60 or assessed with a degree of disability of at least 60%; must have completed at least 60 days of continuous employment with the same employer, 96 hours of which were during the last 25 working days.

Income test: Monthly income must not exceed four times the legal monthly minimum wage.

The legal monthly minimum wage is 535,600 pesos.

Family Allowance Benefits

Family allowances: Benefit amounts vary among funds and may be paid in cash or in kind. A double allowance is paid to a child assessed with a disability of at least 60%.

Surviving spouse allowance: Twelve monthly allowances are paid to a widow or the guardian of dependent children. If the surviving spouse or guardian dies, a lump sum of 12 months of benefit is paid to the surviving children.

Administrative Organization

Superintendent for Family Subsidies (<http://www.ssf.gov.co>) supervises family allowance funds.