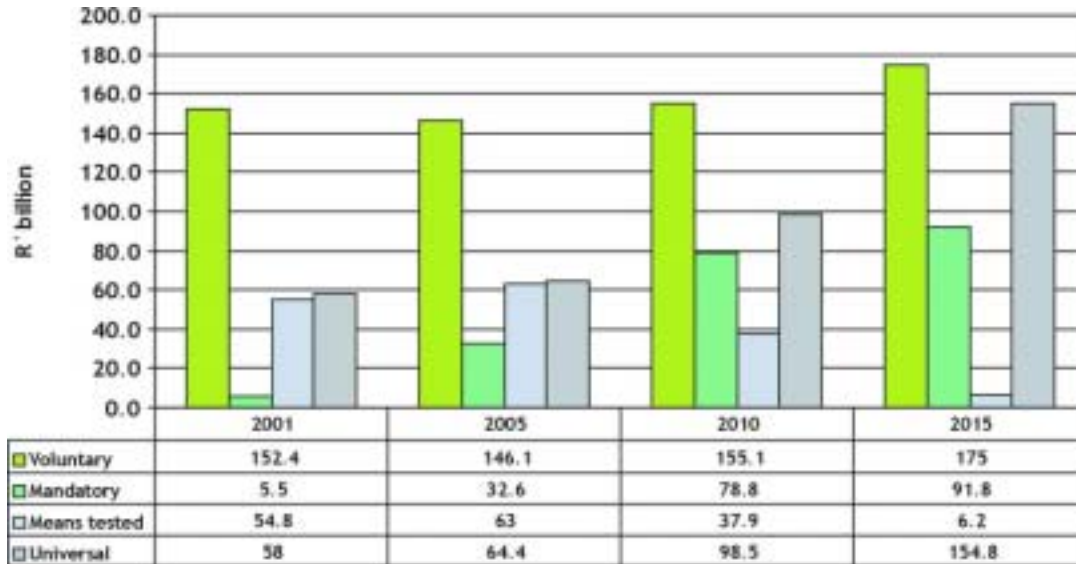
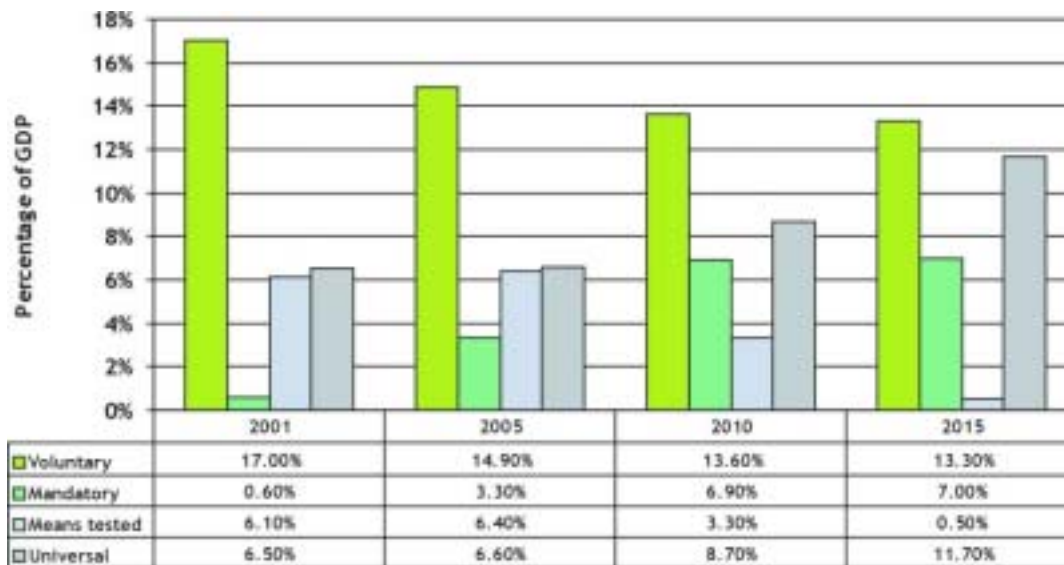


**Figure 23**  
Social security policy evaluation for the period 2001 to 2015  
expenditure in constant 2001 prices.



**Figure 24**  
Social security policy evaluation for the period 2001 to 2015:  
expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP.



retirement, while the latter involve the removal of the means test on the state old age pension, and other poverty measures becoming more universal. Overall, when phased in over a long period, the strategic reform of the system of social security involves a significant shift toward social security funding allocated to funds that incorporate social solidarity principles with little net affect on the fiscal framework.

The reform path assessed is affordable when seen from a long-term perspective, as all improvements in the social security system occur broadly within current macroeconomic constraints. No significant changes in the proportion of GDP allocated to social security are required if these scenarios are implemented. In particular, the implementation of a universal system of social assistance grants in key areas becomes both feasible and affordable. Importantly, the restructured social security system removes gaps in coverage that exist in the present, without changing the overall proportion of GDP used.