

Harmonized social statutes -
complementary rights

Context

- there are already many additional rights related to social status
 - in the energy sector (fuel oil, social gas and electricity tariff)
 - in the transport sector (free, preferential rates)
 - in the sector of culture, housing ...
- new complementary rights are implemented regularly and require ad hoc developments.
- the allocation of these rights is based on data available in the social security sector
- the data is exchanged mainly electronically but also by means of paper certificates
- the granting of the right is done with or without the intervention of the citizen
- the data combinations vary greatly and are function
 - the statutes used (disability, minimum pensions, social assistance, ...)
 - and the period of their validity (D-day, 1/1 of the current year)



Findings

- lack of legibility of his rights for the citizen (given the diversity of the conditions of granting related to each of the rights)
 - people do not get their rights
 - people do not get their rights automatically
 - Willingness to initiate a new way to improve the allocation of rights and move towards a progressive automation of rights
- complexity
 - social status, not always understood by the various stakeholders
 - regulation for the granting of additional benefits is complex (terms / reference periods)
- Lack, at the level of the concepts, of a univocal formulation and common to all the speakers (ex: notion of household)



Goals

- for the insured persons
 - make them benefit from the additional rights to which they are entitled
 - save them a maximum of administrative formalities, taking into account, at best, their real social situation
- for customers who grant the benefits
 - allow them to easily obtain one or more social statuses at a given moment in order to easily determine the granting of the benefit
- for the BCSS
 - develop an exchange architecture to answer a maximum number of requests
 - limit developments with authentic sources and applicants

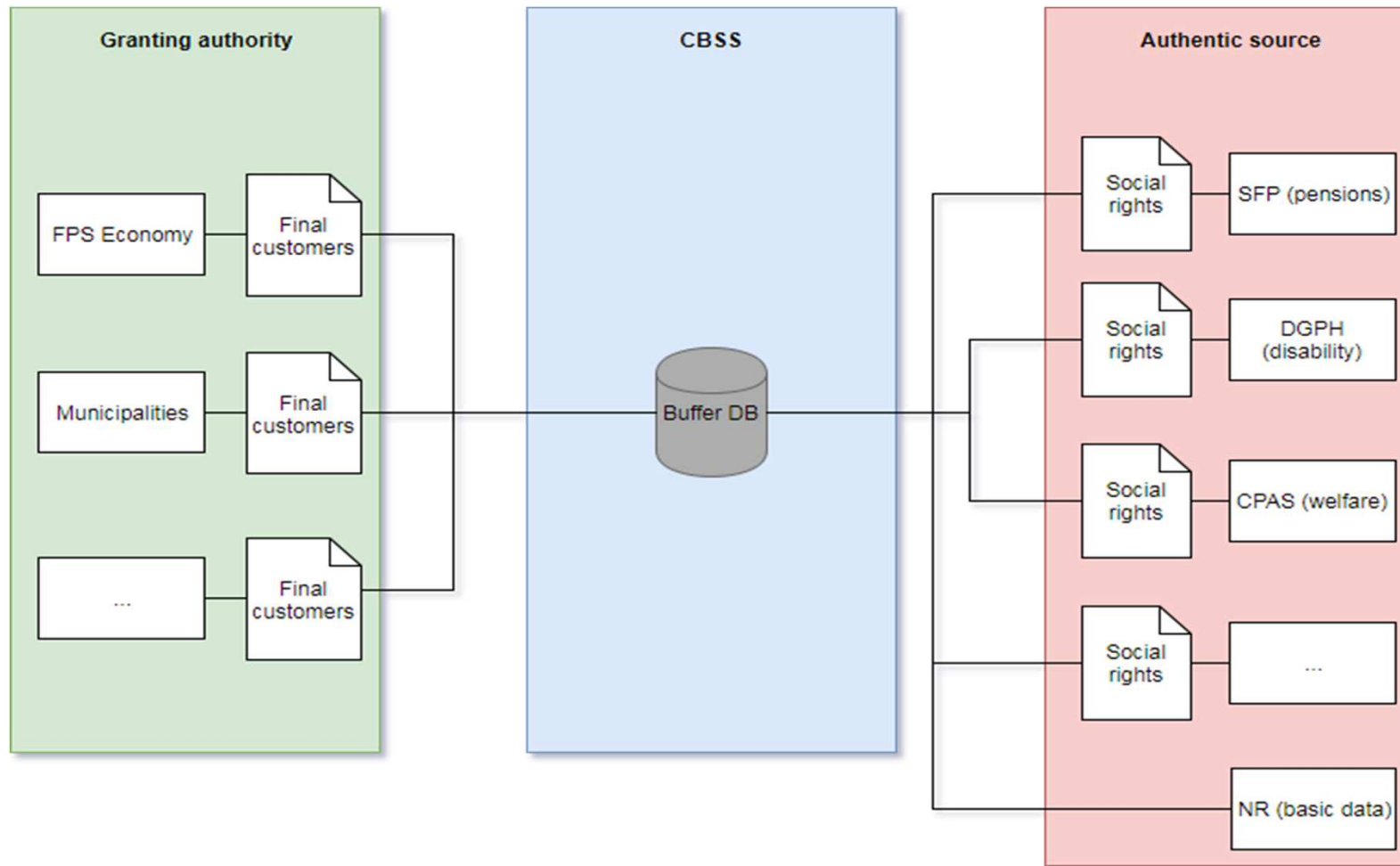


Approach

- 2 complementary methods
 - online consultation of authentic sources for specific files
 - batch consultation of a **"buffer" database**
 - powered by authentic sources
 - social status required to grant rights [most requested status (BIM, social integration income, GRAPA, disability)]
 - only basic data and only for potential beneficiaries
 - registered on a temporary basis
 - with additional data RN useful
 - the date of birth of a person
 - home postal code
 - household composition
 - following a model that can easily be extended to new statutes, new authentic sources
 - quarterly update
 - used on the basis of decision tables (rules per customer)



DB Buffer - power / use



DB Buffer: Data types

NN protected persons	Location	Birth date	Decease date	Social Right	Start date	End date	NN other family members	NN other family members
40.01.01.002.33	1050	1/01/1940		RIS_LL	01/01/2017	31/12/2017	85.02.20.125.56	90.05.06.789.32
				RG_GI	01/05/2015	31/12/2018		
50.02.02.100.01	9870	02/02/1950		CC_VB	01/01/2009			
				AI_IT	01/05/2015	31/12/2018		
35.11.01.100.33	6200	01/11/1935	30/10/2017	BIM_BVT	01/01/2017	30/10/2017		
....								

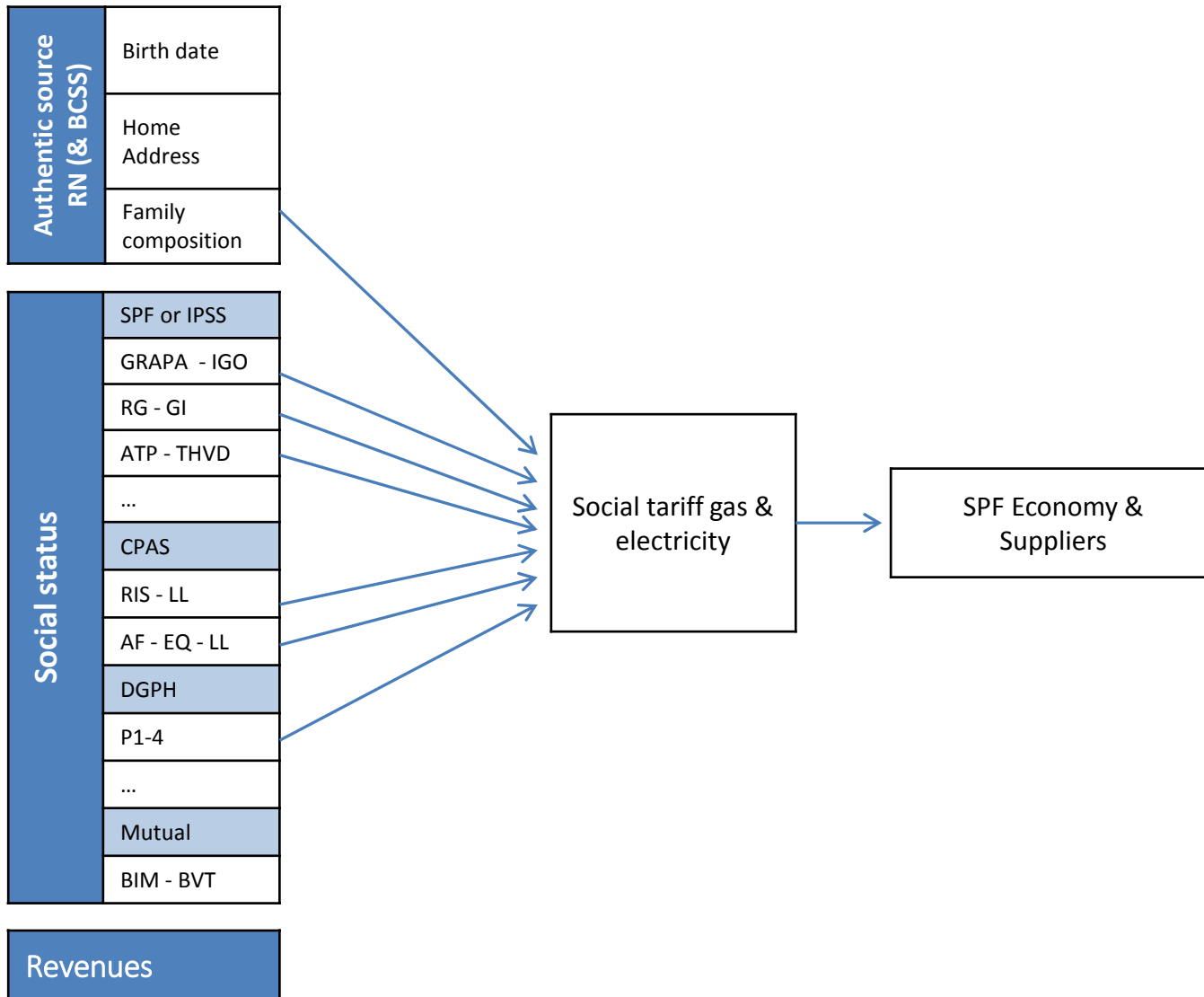


Social status - examples

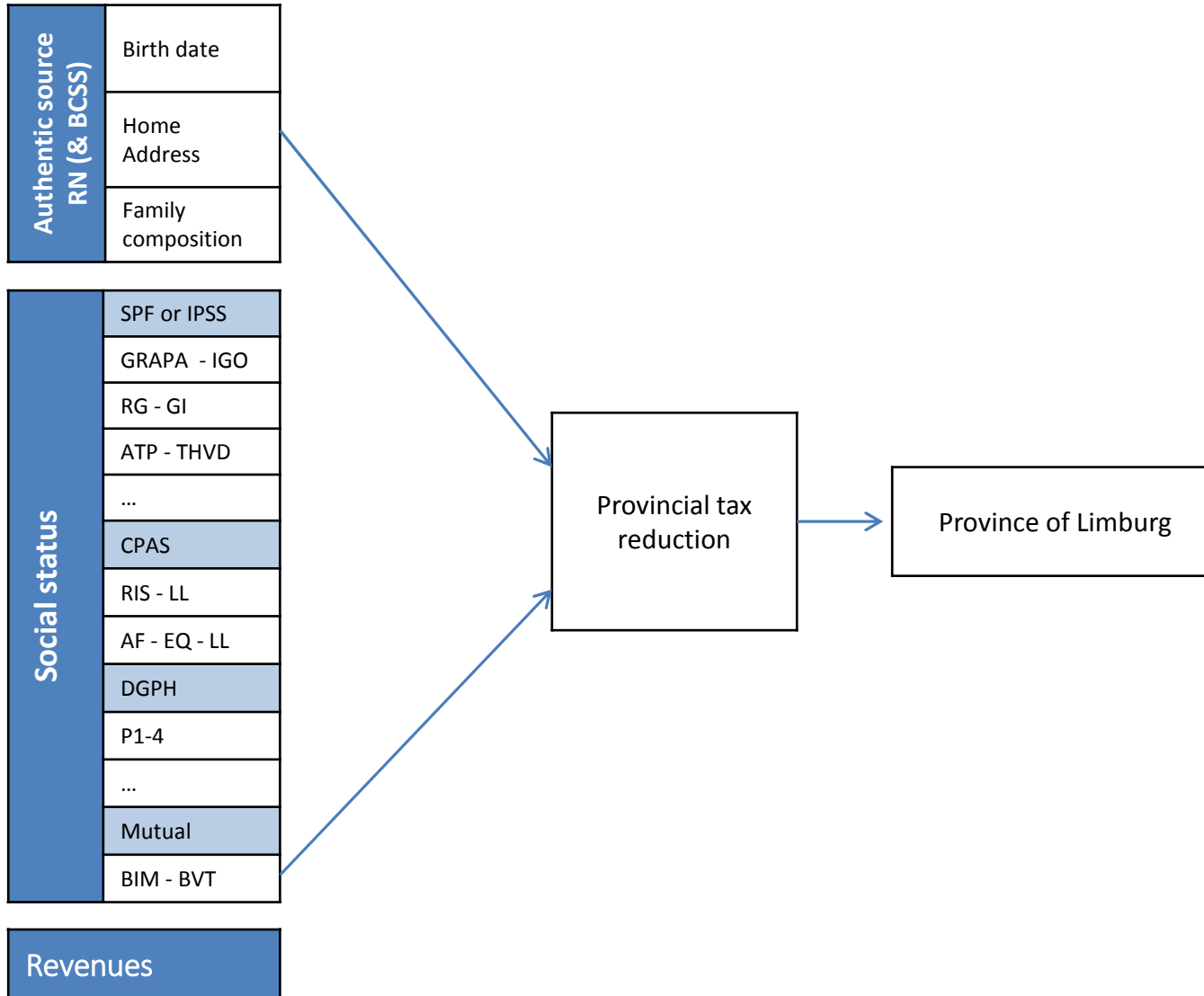
Statut social	Description
RIS_LL	Revenu d'intégration
	Leefloon
PA_VZ	Perte d'autonomie
	Vermindering zelfredzaamheid
RCG_VV	Réduction de la capacité de gain à 1/3 ou moins
	Vermindering verdienvermogen tot 1/3 of minder
ARR_IVT	Droit à l'allocation de remplacement de revenu
	Recht op inkomensvervangende tegemoetkoming
AI_IT	Droit à l'allocation d'intégration
	Recht op integratietegemoetkoming
AAPA_THAB	Droit à l'allocation pour aide aux personnes âgées
	Recht op tegemoetkoming voor hulp aan bejaarden
CC_VB	Cécité complète
	Volledige blindheid
GRAPA_IGO	La Garantie de revenus aux personnes âgées
	Inkomens Garantie voor ouderen
RG_GI	Revenu Garanti
	Gewaarborgd Inkomen
BIM-RVT	Bénéficiaire à l'intervention majorée
	Rechthebbende op verhoogde tegemoetkoming



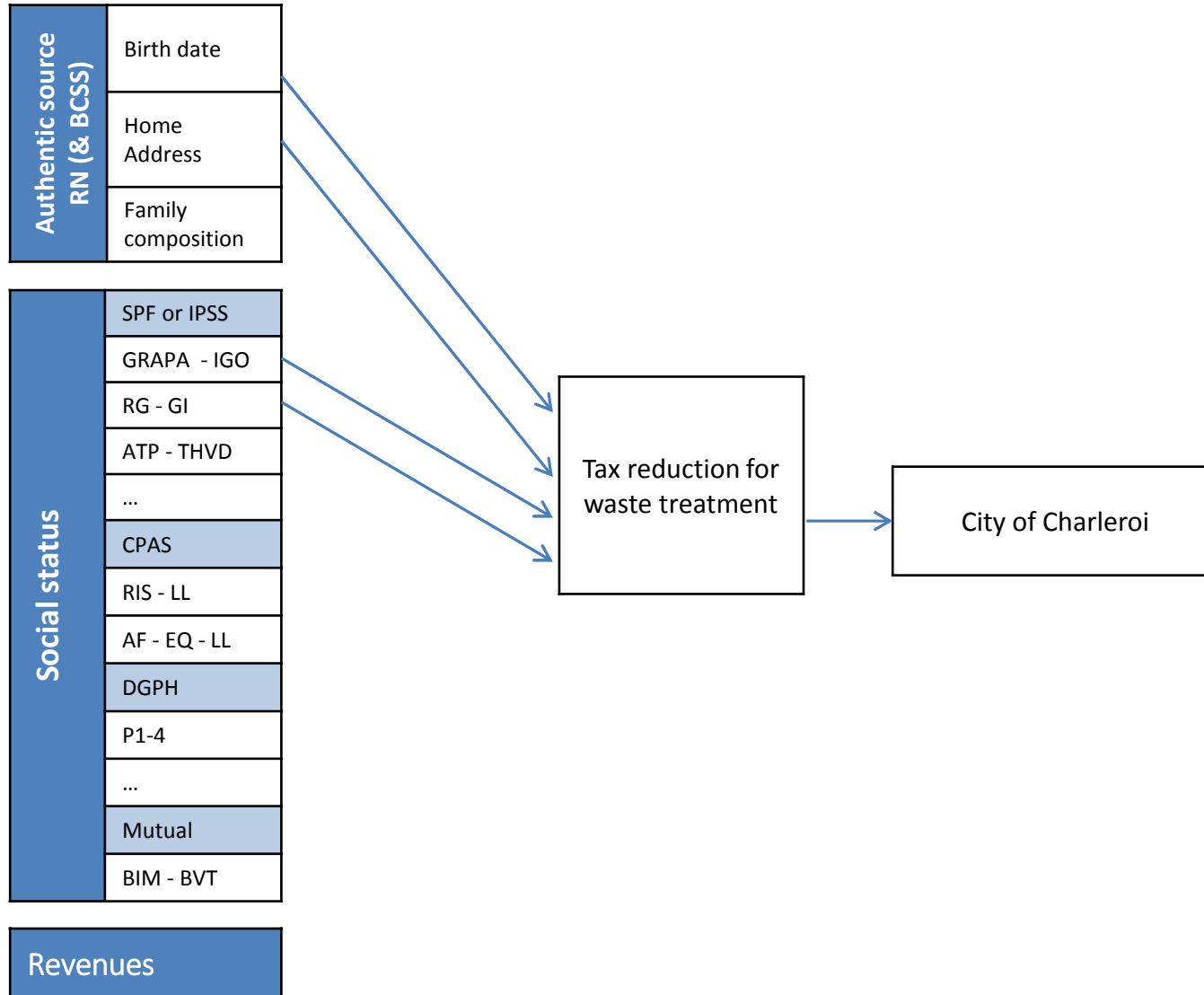
DB Buffer: Example of operation



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Judicial aspects

- each use of the DB Buffer data must be subject to prior authorization
- a single deliberation allows to keep an overview on the users of the DB Tampon and their purposes
- the derived rights remain the exclusive competence of the institutions which grant them but a work of harmonization of the concepts used in the legislation is carried out
- For more information :
<https://www.ksz-bcss.fgov.be/fr/services-et-support/services/ssh>





<https://www.bcss.fgov.be>
<https://www.socialsecurity.be>

