JUPITER PRIME
Consulting • Training • Advisory
جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk Training Course

2 – 6 August 2027
Rome

jupiterprime.uk
info@jupiterprime.uk
Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk Training Course

Ref: 3066_116402 **Date:** 2 – 6 August 2027 **Location:** Rome **Fees:** 6200 GBP

Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk is a 1-week training course for fund managers, risk officers and benefit control leads who protect the income and payments of a social insurance scheme, and it ends with a Fund Board Risk Report built by each participant. Ageing members, digital payment channels and pressure on reserves now test every scheme at once. Jupiter Prime Training shapes this course around those pressures on social insurance contribution and benefit risk.

Why Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk Matters Now

Three forces shape social insurance contribution and benefit risk today. Longer lives stretch pension payments far beyond the periods that early contribution rates assumed. Informal hiring pulls declared wages below real earnings. Members and employers expect fast digital claims, which widens the door to identity misuse and duplicate payments. A fund that reads these signals early keeps contributions flowing, pays the right member the right amount and gives its board an honest picture of solvency. A fund that misses them faces arrears, leakage and a widening reserve gap.

Who Gains Most from Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk

- Contribution compliance leads who register employers, verify declared wages and pursue arrears
- Benefit operations heads who approve entitlement, calculate pensions and release payments
- Fund risk officers who maintain the risk register and track exposure against appetite
- Investment and reserve managers who match fund assets to future benefit obligations
- Internal control and audit specialists who test payment and collection controls

The strongest gain comes when a contribution team, a benefit team and the fund risk unit attend together.

Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk Capabilities

Participants trace money from employer payroll to member payment and show the board where it escapes.

- Assess employer compliance gaps through wage declaration sampling — arrears recovery priorities
- Design entitlement checks that stop ineligible or duplicate claims — benefit operations heads
- Calculate the effect of longevity and wage growth on reserve adequacy — the fund board
- Build fraud indicators across contribution and payment records — investigation units
- Weigh investment exposure against the timing of benefit outflows — reserve managers

- Communicate fund risk positions in a concise board format — trustees and executives

Key Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk Terms

- Contribution evasion — deliberate under-declaration of wages or workers by an employer to reduce the amount owed to the fund.
- Benefit leakage — payments made to the wrong person, in the wrong amount or after entitlement has ended.
- Longevity risk — the chance that members live longer than assumed, extending pension payments beyond funded levels.
- Actuarial valuation — a periodic estimate of future benefit obligations compared with fund assets and expected contributions.
- Reserve ratio — the size of fund assets expressed against yearly benefit spending, used to judge solvency headroom.
- Proof of life check — a periodic confirmation that a pensioner is alive and still entitled to receive payments.

Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk Day by Day

Day 1: The Fund and Its Pressures

- Scheme Design and Funding Basis — Pay-As-You-Go Versus Reserve Funding Choices
- Demographic Ageing Projections — Pressure on Future Benefit Spending
- Labour Market Informality Trends — Coverage Gaps and Lost Contributions
- Fund Risk Appetite Statement — Tolerance Levels Set by the Board
- Fund Risk Register Structure — Ownership of Collection, Payment and Reserve Risks

Day 2: Contribution Collection Risk

- Employer Registration Controls — Closing Gaps in Covered Establishments
- Wage Declaration Sampling — Detecting Under-Declared Earnings and Workers
- Arrears Ageing Analysis — Recovery Order and Write-Off Decisions
- Payroll Data Matching — Cross-Checking Declarations With Third-Party Records
- Penalty and Settlement Rules — Balancing Recovery Against Employer Viability

Day 3: Benefit Payment and Fraud Risk

- Entitlement Verification Steps — Stopping Ineligible and Duplicate Claims
- Proof of Life Checks — Ending Payments to Deceased Pensioners
- Disability Claim Review Panels — Consistency in Medical Assessment Outcomes
- Fraud Indicator Library — Red Flags Across Claims and Payment Accounts
- Payment Release Segregation — Separating Calculation, Approval and Disbursement

Day 4: Solvency, Longevity and Investment Risk

- Actuarial Valuation Reading — Interpreting Obligations, Assumptions and Funding Gaps
- Longevity Sensitivity Testing — Reserve Effect of Longer Member Lifespans
- Asset and Liability Matching — Aligning Investments With Benefit Outflow Timing
- Investment Concentration Limits — Exposure to Single Issuers and Asset Classes
- Reserve Ratio Triggers — When Contribution or Benefit Reform Is Proposed

Day 5: Practising the Fund Board Risk Report

- Collection Risk Heat Map — Applying Day 2 Arrears and Evasion Findings
- Payment Leakage Estimate — Applying Day 3 Fraud and Entitlement Results
- Solvency Scenario Summary — Applying Day 4 Longevity and Asset Tests
- Key Risk Indicator Dashboard — Thresholds Linked to the Appetite Statement
- Fund Board Risk Report — Final Positions, Actions and Owners for Trustees

Applying Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk After the Course

- Lead a wage declaration sampling exercise on a high-arrears employer segment.
- Run a proof of life and duplicate payment check across the pensioner payroll.

Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk Questions FAQ

What is social insurance contribution and benefit risk, and why does it matter now?

Social insurance contribution and benefit risk is the chance that a fund collects less than it is owed or pays more than it should. Ageing members and digital claims make these gaps larger and faster.

Which roles gain most from social insurance contribution and benefit risk training?

Contribution compliance leads, benefit operations heads, fund risk officers, reserve managers and control testers gain most.

How does a social insurance contribution and benefit risk course differ from a general pension investment course?

It covers the whole money cycle of a social insurance fund, not only the investment portfolio. It links employer evasion, claim fraud and arrears to longevity and reserve testing.

What do you bring back from social insurance contribution and benefit risk training?

You bring back a Fund Board Risk Report built from your own scheme context. It combines collection, leakage and solvency findings with indicator thresholds.

Social Insurance Contribution and Benefit Risk: The Way Forward

The Fund Board Risk Report gives trustees one view of collection gaps, payment leakage and reserve headroom. Its first use is to decide which employer segments and benefit types receive control attention in the coming cycle. Risk officers and operations heads own its actions. After the first board meeting, revisit the longevity assumptions and the indicator thresholds against actual experience.