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MIGRANT FINANCIAL RESILIENCE:

WHERE ARE WE IN PREPARING THE BUILDING BLOCKS?

Only a miniscule portion of the 281 million migrants have access to insurance and pension services

One of the most pressingissues concerning international migrants today concerns their financial resilience and ability to access social protection services, both in their home countries and their countries of employment. The importance of such services can be gauged from the fact that migrants' rights and need for contributory insurance & pension and tax-funded social benefits were found crucial enough to be enshrined in various international conventions, human rights instruments, and national constitutions. As well as be included in the International Covenant on Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights (1966) and multiple ILO recommendations[i]. With this set of facts setting the tone, it stands to reason that migrant social protection (including insurance and pensions) must attain center-stage globally in the financial inclusion discourses. However, as noted in *Scaling the Next Frontier in Migrant Money: The case for insurance and pensions*, only a miniscule portion of the 281 million migrants have access to insurance and pension services. This further accentuates the need for multi-stakeholder coordination and innovations to explore the latent demand leading to financial resilience and social protection of the migrant community.

Though efforts to provide insurance and pension services to migrants through both public and private sectors are being made by global, regional, and local initiatives, the full potential of migrant financial resilience and social protection would be achieved only through a detailed exploration of these and similar initiatives. It is important to note which of these initiatives have the potential to be leveraged, which ones need re-tweaking to compensate for their shortcomings, and if a mix of both would be best suited to achieve scale and results.

In this Note, UNCDF details the existing ecosystem of providing social protection services, including contributory insurance and pensions for the migrant communities.

The international convention on social security for migrants is based on five basic principles

'Migrant workers and their families are entitled to enjoy social security benefits in their destination country, similar to the country's national employees, as long as they fulfil the requirements of the applicable legislation of that State and other existent bilateral and multilateral treaties[ii].'

Source: Article 27 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003).

The ILO conventions and recommendations around migrant social protection include five basic social security principles:

1. The **principle of equality of treatment between nationals and non-nationals** dictates that migrant workers enjoy the same coverage and entitlement to social security benefits in the destination country as nationals.

2. The **principle of applicable legislation** requires that the social security rights of a migrant worker be governed at any given point by the legislation of the country/territory of employment.

3. The **principle of maintaining acquired rights and providing benefits abroad** mandates that both origin and destination countries enter into bi- and multilateral agreements to ensure 'portability' and 'exportability' of migrant social security payments without any reduction, modification, suspension/cancellation, or confiscation.

4. The **principle of maintenance of rights in the course of acquisition** states that even where the eligibility to a social security scheme is conditional on a qualifying period, any such rule must also consider the time spent by migrants working in other regions before arriving at their current country of employment.

5. The **principle of reciprocity** ensures that equal treatment is granted to nationals from countries that have agreed to apply the same social security rules.

Table 1 lists the international conventions and their links to the basic principles of providing social security to migrants.

Table 1: Mapping of international conventions and recommendations on migrant social security with the basic principles of social security

PRINCIPLE					
International conventions and recommendations	Equality of treatment	Applicable legislation	Maintenance of acquired rights and provision of benefits abroad	Maintenance of rights in course of acquisition	Number of countries ratifying the convention, as on October 2021
C.19: Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (interim status)	✓				121
R.86: Migration for Employment (Revised), 1949	✓		✓	✓	53
C.102: Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952	✓				60
C.97: Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949	✓				53
C.118: Equality of Treatment (Social Security), 1962	✓		✓	✓	38
C.121: Employment Injury Benefits, 1964 [Schedule I amended in 1980]	✓				24
R.122: Employment Policy Recommendation, 1964	✓				115
C.127: Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, 1967			✓		17
C.130: Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention, 1969	✓				16
C.143: Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions), 1975	✓				28
C.157: Maintenance of Social Security Rights, 1982		✓	✓	✓	4
R.167: Maintenance of Social Security Rights Recommendation, 1983		✓	✓	✓	
C.165: Social Security (Seafarers) (Revised), 1987	✓			✓	None
C.168: Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment, 1988	✓				8
Maritime Labour Convention (as amended), 2006	✓				98
R.201: Domestic Workers, 2011	✓		✓	✓	35
R.202: Social Protection Floors, 2012	✓				

Source: International Labour Organization, 'Migrant access to social protection under Bilateral Labour Agreements: A review of 120 countries and nine bilateral arrangements', Geneva, 2017; Extending social protection to migrant workers, refugees and their families: A guide for policymakers and practitioners; ILO ; 2021; ILO website database on conventions and recommendations

Although these conventions (and recommendations) are not legally binding, they provide a fundamental guideline for basic social security benefits for migrant workers. For example, in a survey conducted by the ILO in 2017, 58 percent of the 120 countries were found to have national laws adhering to the **principle of equal treatment** for nationals and non-nationals in matters related to social security[iii].

Although some migrants might still be covered under social security programmes beyond these conventions, a limited number of countries in the list (Table 1) indicate a significant gap in the coverage of migrants from any social security coverage.

Regional coordination for migrant social security has been established in some parts of the globe

ILO's Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration (2006) recommends that origin and destination countries negotiate bilateral, regional, or multilateral agreements to provide portability of social security coverage to regular migrant workers and, as appropriate, to migrant workers in an irregular situation. International Social Security Association (ISSA) estimates that 660 of such social security agreements are in force (as of 2020), ~90 percent of which cover old-age, survival, and disability benefits, while only ~25 percent cover medical benefits. Beyond the international conventions and guidelines, multilateral coordination of social security legislation has also developed at the regional level. Some notable examples of regional cooperation ensuring migrant social security (mainly insurance and pensions) are the following:

The **European Union** has a provision to ensure social security benefits to employed persons and their families moving within the countries of the community, as well as self-employed persons, students, and nationals of Maghreb (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia), and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries. Entitlement of an EU worker to various social protection schemes is determined based on the combined period of contributions in their home and host country.

The **European Union** has also recently introduced the Pan-European Personal Pension Product (PEPP), a voluntary personal pension scheme created by Regulation 2019/1238. It standardizes core product features such as transparency, investment rules, and switching rights. PEPPs can, in theory, be offered by insurance companies, asset managers, banks, certain investment firms, and certain occupational pension funds.

The **Economic Community of West African States** (ECOWAS) has adopted a general convention on social security. It replaces all bilateral social security agreements among member communities and promises equal treatment of national and non-national employees, within the community, in terms of social insurance, old-age benefits, and other social security measures.

Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries have signed an agreement on social security that ensures adherence to ILO conventions by all its member countries.

Andean Community (CAN), comprising Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, and Peru, has signed the Instrument on Social Security. It aligns with the MERCOSUR Multilateral Agreement to cover old-age, healthcare, survival, and disability benefits for migrants moving within the network.

Inter-African Conference on Social Insurance (CIPRES), a network of 61 francophone countries of west and central Africa, promises equality of treatment for migrants of the region for all forms of social security, both in cash and in kind.

However, these regional cooperation conventions are limited in benefitting many migrants since some of the major migrant corridors, e.g., Algeria–France, South Sudan–Uganda, Syrian Arab Republic–Turkey, India–United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bangladesh–India, China–United States, Mexico–the United States, fall beyond the purview of the above geographically defined communities[iv].

Bilateral agreements on migration and remittances do not necessarily provide for social security cover across significant corridors

It is generally accepted that Bilateral Agreements (BLAs) between origin and destination countries are valuable tools to ensure smooth and portable social protection for migrants. However, an ILO analysis[1] of 144 BLAs and MoUs has revealed that only 30 percent of them (predominantly in European and US agreements) include provisions for social security, including health benefits, thus failing to cover most migrants. Furthermore, existing BLAs also exclude critical vulnerabilities and, more importantly, migrant worker groups such as self-employed and manual labour engaged in the unorganized sectors. Moreover, the BLAs are concentrated across some politically aligned corridors only, leaving many major migrant corridors beyond their purview. This hinders adherence to portability, replicability, and equality of treatment due to divergent social security and pension systems in countries tied through such BLAs.

The international, regional, and bilateral conventions and agreements are less than optimal in providing for migrant insurance and pensions

Only 38 ILO member countries have signed the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention (1962), of which seven are among the 12 major migrant-origin countries and only four among the 12 migrant-destination countries. Moreover, only one of the 12 main migrant-origin and none of the 12 migrant-destination countries have signed the Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention (1982), which maintains **migrant workers' acquired social security rights**. Although some major destination countries like Canada, China, France, Germany, Poland, the UK, and the United States, adhere to the principle of equality of treatment for nationals and non-nationals, some notable exceptions in the list include Australia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, and the UAE. Moreover, the long-term benefits, such as pension and life insurance, are not always portable, even if they are available to migrants working in the formal sector. For example, in Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries (exclusive of Singapore), old-age benefits to migrants are conditional on the person's residency on retirement.

Similarly, most Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries do not provide pension benefits to low-skilled migrants. Hence, due to an absence of ratifications and limited bilateral agreements in the significant corridors, most migrants are left without proper insurance and pension cover. Moreover, seasonal and irregular migration in the unorganized sector often falls beyond the purview of these international conventions, leaving the migrants orphaned by the social security agreements of both the destination and origin countries. For example, migrants in European Union countries enjoy complete portability of social security benefits across almost all the nations. Yet, informal low-skilled workers fall beyond the purview of such schemes.

1 Bilateral Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding on Migration of Low Skilled Workers: A Review; ILO 2015

Some governments have ensured migrant insurance and pensions unilaterally

Since the scope of insurance and pension benefits for migrants is restricted due to limited ratification of international conventions and regional/bilateral cooperation agreements across the globe, several countries of origin have taken measures to provide insurance and pensions to the migrants from their countries. These schemes are of two distinct types:

- Collective contract mandates; and
- Voluntary subscription models.

The government mandates migrant insurance or pensions through various institutions in collective contract mandates

Governments of many countries have mandated the employer (or a recruitment agency working on behalf of the employer) provide or facilitate insurance and pension products to their migrant employees. However, though mandated on paper, compliance to the same has been a challenge in many instances due to limited process alignment, lack of dedicated teams from the insurers on such products, and limited alignment with the employment and migrant recruitment agencies.
Some examples of such insurance and pension schemes are:

Philippines: Migrants (overseas Filipino workers) hired through recruitment agencies and registered with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) receive mandatory life, accident, disability, repatriation, and subsistence insurance, for which the recruitment agency or the overseas employer pays the premium. All major Filipino insurance companies are currently underwriting these policies.

Bangladesh: In 2019, the Government of Bangladesh mandated that all migrants seeking work through recruitment agencies buy mandatory life, personal accident, and disability insurance. In this case, the risk carrier (insurer) is based in Bangladesh.

Pakistan: The Government of Pakistan has facilitated a group life and disability insurance product between the Bureau of Emigration of Overseas Employment and the State Life Insurance Corporation. The premium is paid by the migrant registered with the Bureau for coverage of up to two years.

India: The Government of India mandates a Prabasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) for all semi-skilled and unskilled migrants. It covers:

— repatriation benefits in case of premature termination of job or sickness;
— death or disability leading to termination of employment or death;
— health insurance for in-patient hospitalisation in the destination country;
— family hospitalisation benefits for the spouse and children of the migrant living in India; and
— maternity benefits to the families of migrants.

Sri Lanka: The Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE) mandates that all outgoing migrants are insured for:

— death;
— partial or total permanent disability;
— repatriation benefits due to harassment, accident, or critical illness; the cost of returning to Sri Lanka due to unforeseen loss of employment; and
— medical treatment if returning due to disease or occupational injury.

The insurance in all cases is paid for by the SLBFE welfare board, which charges a minimum fee of LKR3,200 (USD16). This service falls under the purview of Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation, a state-owned insurance company. In addition, proposals have been developed for a new Migrant Employees' Pension Scheme to leverage some of the existing migrant-focused processes[v].

Russia: In Russia, local companies employing migrants (including MSMEs) for over six months must contribute to their pension insurance and occupational accidents and hazards insurance at a predefined rate[vi].

GCC Countries: The provision of health insurance to migrant workers has been mandated by law in Saudi Arabia, Dubai and Abu Dhabi (key destination countries) for all employers in the private sector. The coverage is usually a basic health insurance scheme with a co-contribution requirement from the employee. The issuance and renewal of residency for migrant employees are also sometimes linked to the provision of health insurance. Employers in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Oman are also mandated to provide workplace injury benefits to their migrant employees through social insurance provision. In the case of Saudi Arabia, the coverage also includes total and partial disability benefits.[1]

Malaysia: Formal migrants to Malaysia must mandatorily be covered through Hospitalization & Surgical Insurance Scheme Foreign Workers (SKHPPA) scheme. Although proof of coverage is an integral part of the documentation and Visa process for the migrants, the premium payment remains either contributory or co-contributory depending on the employment terms between the employer and the migrant employee. The Foreign Workers Compensation Scheme (FWCS), which primarily addressed accident compensation and repatriation in case of death, is now being phased out in favor of including the migrants in the national Social Security Scheme (SOCSO).

Mexico: Mexico's national health insurance scheme covers Mexicans working abroad in the informal sector to contribute to the scheme voluntarily. Such workers can register their family members in Mexico for the national health insurance scheme by signing up at Mexican Consulates in the United States. On their return home, their family members are covered for health benefits, as are the migrant workers themselves.

Some countries either have a voluntary model for migrant pensions or actively promote ways migrants can continue to contribute to the national schemes

In some countries, governments have ensured the continuity of pensions, during the migration period if the migrant opts to subscribe to the scheme voluntarily. However, it is notable that the subscription rate to such schemes is less than optimum. Lack of financial planning, limited insurance & pension literacy, and the pressure of immediate expenditure needs, are cited as possible reasons for this poor uptake. Interestingly, these same factors exist for non-migrant workers. However, their response to such voluntary schemes is much more eager, which leads us to believe that the intrinsic design of such systems, policies, and incentives, makes a substantial

1 Comparison Of Health Care Coverage For Migrant Workers In The GCC; Migrant Rights; 2020

difference in the acceptability of such schemes. The challenge, therefore, is to bring this same level of planning, insights, and expertise to the challenges faced by migrants.

Some examples of such voluntary insurance and pension schemes are:

Jordan: The country's voluntary social security and insurance schemes (death and disability insurance and old-age pensions), facilitated by the Social Security Corporation, are open to Jordanians working abroad. Two liaison offices for social security are also present in the UAE and Saudi Arabia, countries with the highest concentration of Jordanian migrants.

Philippines: If a Filipino migrant worker has no social security coverage under the laws of the country of employment, they have the option to remain covered under their home country's voluntary social insurance system, the Philhealth Overseas Workers' Program, and the supplementary pension fund and savings account known as the SSS Flexi-Fund.

India: The Government has transitioned its migrant-focused voluntary pension scheme (Mahatma Gandhi Prabasi Pension Yojana) into the new Atal Pension Yojana, the national market-linked voluntary pension scheme. In this scheme, migrants can remain covered for a pension irrespective of any subscription to other social security schemes in the country of employment. The government allows different categories of Indians living abroad - including NRIs (Non-Resident Indians) and OCIs (Overseas Citizens of India/ presently citizens of other countries)- to open and contribute to their National Pension System (NPS) accounts and enjoy a host of benefits through tax incentives. In addition to NPS accounts, such groups can also avail of a range of other privileges and services from the government of India, including applying for visas and even Indian citizenship[vii]. Accounts can be opened online at the NPS portal (though a paper form with a photograph must be sent as a hard copy)[viii]. The process allows access to different types of bank accounts with links to rules on how funds can be transferred (Repatriable and Non-Repatriable Bank accounts) to simplify the connection between overseas residents and the specific bank account that will be used to remit money to their pension account.

Mexico: As part of a broader program to encourage voluntary savings into a pension in Mexico for all citizens, the pension regulator CONSAR has actively worked to develop multiple channels for contributions, including for migrant workers[ix]. People in Mexico can use the 'AforeMovil' App to manage their pension account (provided by an institution known as an AFORE). This facility is available for Mexicans living in 10 countries to contribute to their own or other people's accounts, including those living in the US and Canada, several countries in Latin America, and some in Europe, including Spain, the UK, and Germany, and the Netherlands. The pension regulator CONSAR has also developed other channels, including working with the remittance service uLINK, to enable people to contribute directly to their pension account rather than routing it through their domestic bank account[x].

Dubai: The 'DEWS' (DIFC Employee Workplace Savings) Plan for expatriate workers went live in February 2020. It is a Defined Contribution plan for migrant workers, which replaces their entitlement to a Defined Benefit 'end of service' plan based on years of service and final basic salary. Citizens of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are excluded from this since an existent social security scheme already covers them under bilateral local agreements. The new 'DEWS' programme is expected to protect around 25,000 employees by utilizing a mix of providers. For instance, the project administration is undertaken by Zurich Workplace Solutions (part of the Zurich Insurance Company Group), while Mercer officiates as the investment adviser and a 'Master Trustee' for governance in the Isle of Man. Member contributions may be invested into a single 'default' fund, though the option of a Shari'a compliant account is also available. There is a minimum employer contribution of 5.83% of the basic salary for members with less than five years' service; and 8.33% for members with five years' service or more.

Jersey: The island state has made the International Saving Plans (ISPs) an integral part of its domestic legislation, and it functions under the auspices of the Jersey Financial Service Commission. However, the service caters only to people who are not residents of Jersey. The intent, perhaps, is to create a pension product that multi-national employers can use for legal and tax compliance without geographical limitations in multiple locations. Hence the exclusion of Jersey residents who can then enjoy separate pension arrangements that the state has kept exclusively for its citizens and workers[xi].

In 2014, the Government of **Colombia** issued a decree on social protection mechanisms for nationals working abroad, which allowed them to enrol voluntarily in the General Pension System as independent workers with a contribution of 2 percent of their monthly wages.

Private migrant insurance and pension initiatives are also emerging globally, albeit on a limited scale

Limited outreach of social security schemes governed through the multilateral, regional, and unilateral arrangements have motivated private sector players to innovate on migrant insurance and pensions.

Innovations on third pillar pensions, many already in operation globally[xii], may particularly be beneficial for the low-income segments. Inclusive insurance has also leveraged the ecosystem of digital finance, mobile network operators, insuretechs, and insurers to provide adequately priced solutions, insuring approximately 300 million low-income people worldwide[xiii]. Many Financial Service Providers (FSPs) have been trying to incorporate such learnings into their own initiatives on migrant financial services. These products may largely be divided based on whether they are governed in the country of origin or destination.

Private insurance from countries of origin often covers both migrants and families back home

Insurers in the country of origin implement insurance products that often benefit both migrants and their families. In these policies, the premium is often paid by the migrant either through digital channels or as a lump sum at the point of sale in the destination country. The origin-based migrant insurance schemes often offer coverage on both sides of the border by complying with the origin and destination countries' legal and regulatory regimes and forging alliances with service providers (e.g., repatriation service providers) in the destination countries to deliver the benefits.
Some examples of origin-based products are:

- In 2009, Zurich Bolivia started offering Seguros Migrante, a life insurance product including repatriation and funeral costs (with an optional educational benefit for beneficiaries' children in school) for the migrant and health and accident insurance for the migrant's family in Bolivia. The product was sold in Spain (destination country) through the agents of BancoSol (a microfinance institution) to Bolivian migrants. The product, however, seems to have been discontinued for reasons unknown.

- Families of migrants in Mexico can insure the migrant in the United States or Canada through Seguro de Vida y Repatriación, a life and repatriation insurance product offered by Banorte Generali, an insurer in Mexico. Similar products are also provided by Affirm, Azteca Bank, and CI Bank of Mexico.

- UNCDF's Pacific Financial Inclusion Project. Not only has the project successfully integrated informal sector workers into a micro-pension innovation involving the National Provident Fund (earlier meant only for employees in the organized sector) in the Solomon Islands, but it has also been running a pilot pension programme for seasonal migrant labours from Vanuatu in New Zealand. In this plan, recruitment agencies in New Zealand ensure that the pension contribution is deducted from the migrants' wage and is deposited through a digital platform into Vanuatu's National Provident Fund. Since the contribution is directly deposited in the country of origin (Vanuatu), bilateral portability issues between New Zealand and Vanuatu allow migrants to access their benefits on their return.

Private insurers in destination countries also focus on providing services to migrants from various countries of origin

These products are designed and delivered by licensed insurers operating in the destination country. Most of these insurance products are prevalent in major destination countries and provide coverage to migrants from more than one country.

Some examples of destination-based insurance coverage are:

- La Caixa, a Spanish savings and loans cooperative, offers repatriation, accident, and health insurance products, covered by its subsidiary SegurCaixa, for immigrants through its branch network. The products allow the bank to cross-sell credit cards, mortgage loans, savings, pension policies, and other insurance products to migrants. Although not explicitly focused on low-income migrants, the products' low cost and high benefit quotient make them affordable across the income spectrum.

- Many US insurance companies (e.g., www.visitorinsurance.com) offer foreigner insurance (mainly health insurance) products to students and spouses/children of temporary workers with guest visas (J-1 or J-2), providing coverage for under 12 months at a time.

- AXA, the global insurer, has implemented a host of migrant-focused and often remittance-linked insurance products under the aegis of its emerging customer business. While AXA started with paid voluntary migrant insurance, it is increasingly adopting the strategy of providing loyalty-based free (or freemium) insurance in partnership with financial technology companies (fintech) and money transfer operators (MTOs). Some examples of its migrant and remittance-linked insurance products are:

  — In 2018, in partnership with a Malaysia-based fintech, AXA launched Merchantrade, accident & hospitalisation cover for migrants living in Malaysia. [In 2021, Merchantrade has partnered with the Malaysian insurer MCIS Insurance Berhad to provide life and health insurance to the migrants].

— In 2019, AXA partnered with Rise (a fintech) and Democrance (an insurance technology company or insurtech), both based in the UAE, to deliver life and disability insurance coverage to foreign domestic workers from the Philippines. The scheme provided free accident and total permanent disability (TPD) cover (for one month) to workers opening a salary account at Rise. Under this scheme, migrants could pay premiums and receive additional benefits, such as medical expenses, repatriation, partial disability, and the inclusion of family members in the Philippines.

— In February 2020, AXA partnered with Hello Paisa (an international money transfer operator) and Democrance (an insurtech) to provide free accident and total permanent disability cover (Hello Protect) to migrants from the Middle East, Asia, and Africa who send remittances digitally through Hello Paisa.

— In June 2020, AXA started another remittance-linked insurance pilot in partnership with Western Union in France, whereby migrants from 10 African countries[xiv] sending money through Western Union could avail of free accident and total permanent disability cover.

- Dreamlopments, a private social enterprise in Thailand, has implemented a voluntary comprehensive health insurance policy for migrants (including undocumented/illegal migrants) along the Thai–Myanmar border. Between 2017 and 2020, the product covered more than 22,000 migrants[xv].

- Knights of Columbus, an international Catholic organization, runs one of the most extensive migrant insurance programmes globally. Through this fraternal network, member migrants from Mexico can access low-cost life & accident insurance and old-age pension products in the United States and insure their spouses or dependents in Mexico.

Understanding challenges facing existing implementations may lead to exploring the potential of Migrant Social Protection

Despite an overwhelming need for it, and multiple implementations of service solutions across multilateral, regional, and country levels, migrant social protection is still awaiting significant coverage. As this note details, the fundamental building blocks for migrant social protection (including contributory insurance and pension) already exist across key corridors. And these could be leveraged to build a viable coverage for migrants. The cross-border aspect of migrant lives, coupled with conservative and limited policy support, and less than timely political alignment across the key remittance corridors, however, necessitates that the scope of migrant financial resilience and social protection be explored through an in-depth understanding of the value chain and business model related issues around all the models of providing migrant insurance and pensions.

In conclusion: While the relevance of tax-funded social insurance and other benefits remain critical to the cause, much more needs to be done in this space. For one, a more inclusive social protection net for global migrants needs to be explored & established through contributory (partially or fully) insurance and pension schemes, which could augment the social insurance and non-contributory second pillar pensions.

References

[i] Extending social protection to migrant workers, refugees, and their families: A guide for policymakers and practitioners; ILO 2021

[ii] These rights are also enshrined in several regional human rights treaties, including, among others, the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man (1948), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981), the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000) and the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons (2015).

[iii] International Labour Organization, 'Migrant access to social protection under Bilateral Labour Agreements: A review of 120 countries and nine bilateral arrangements', Geneva, 2017.
[iv] International Organization for Migration, 'World Migration Report 2020', Geneva, 2020.

[v] See the presentation by Professor Karunaratne at https://www.researchgate.net/project/Labour-Market-Migration-and-Remittances

[vi] Federal Law No. 167-FZ of the Russian Federation.

[vii] India does not allow dual citizenship so the OCI category confers some status concerning visas and other matters short of full citizenship. A third category 'Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) is being merged into the OCI category.

[viii] https://enps.nsdl.com/eNPS/OnlineSubscriberRegistration.html?appType=main

[ix] For details on Mexico (in Spanish) providing documentation on how Mexicans living abroad can make transfers into their private pension account (AFORE) as well as to health and housing, see https://www.gob.mx/consar/articulos/catalogo-de-tramites-para-mexicanos-en-el-exterior

[x] For details of the service to pay directly into the retirement account using the remittance service uLINK see (in Spanish) https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/645455/Ahorro_Voluntario_a_trave_s_de_uLink.pdf

[xi] For official information from the Government of Jersey see https://www.gov.je/taxesmoney/incometax/pension/pages/internationalsavingsplans.aspx

[xii] Saving the Next Billion from Old Age Poverty: Global Lessons for Local Action; Gautam Bharadwaj, Parul Seth, William Price; 2017

[xiii] Landscape of Microinsurance; Microinsurance Network; 2021

[xiv] The countries of origin are Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, and Togo. See https://www.westernunion.com/blog/western-union-partners-with-axa-to-offer-insurance-services/.

[xv] Pudpong, Nareerut et al., 'Assessment of a Voluntary Non-Profit Health Insurance Scheme for Migrants along the Thai–Myanmar Border: A Case Study of the Migrant Fund in Thailand', International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 2581; doi:10.3390/ijerph16142581.

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