



Global Compact for Migration Objective 22

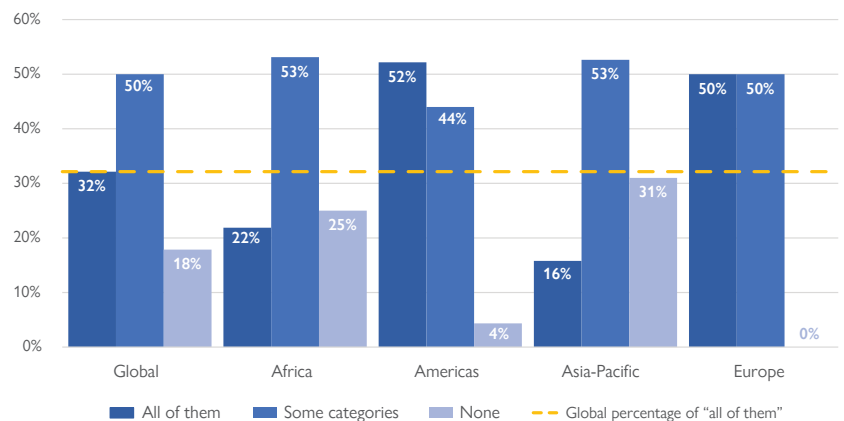
Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits¹

“ [At the national level, well-managed migration can be improved by extending] social protection in health and [improving] social security for all migrants and their families and [finding] innovative solutions for portability of social security and continuity of care.²

Objective 22 takeaways

- Most countries grant equal access as nationals to social protection at least to some categories of migrants.
- Countries that grant all migrants equal access as nationals to all government-funded health services are more likely to also grant all migrants equal access to social protection.
- There is a positive correlation between countries' public expenditure on health and the likelihood that they have agreements with other countries on the portability of social security entitlements.

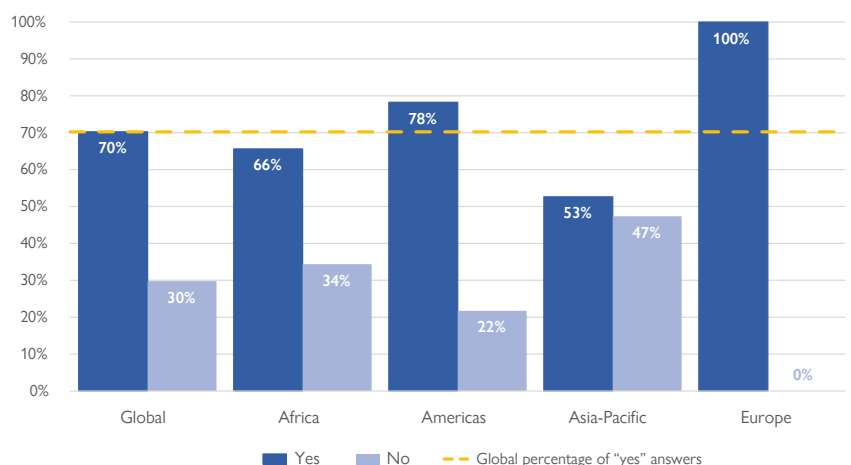
Figure 1. What categories of migrants have equal access to social protection?



All migrants have equal access as nationals to social protection in 32 per cent of MGI countries, while in half of them, equal access is granted only to some categories of migrants. Regional MGI data show that equal access (as nationals) to social protection for at least some migrant categories is guaranteed in all European countries in the MGI database (Figure 1).

Figure 2 shows that 70 per cent of MGI countries have international agreements on the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits, including old-age pensions. Such agreements are in place in the majority of countries in all regions.

Figure 2. Does the government have agreements with other countries on the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits?



¹ This bulletin is part of the publication *MGI Data Bulletins on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*, which offers insights from MGI data for each of the 23 Global Compact for Migration objectives. Unless otherwise specified, data is based on 84 MGI countries.

² IOM, *The health of migrants: A core crosscutting theme*, Global Compact Thematic Paper: The Health of Migrants. Available at www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/our_work/ODG/GCM/IOM-Thematic-Paper-Health-of-Migrants.pdf.

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Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits



Equal access as nationals to social protection for all migrants is more likely to be granted in countries that also grant all migrants equal access as nationals to all government-funded health services (Figure 3).

Figure 4 shows that countries with higher levels of domestic government health expenditure more often have agreements on the portability of social security entitlements. These agreements are in place in all the countries that spend more than 6 per cent of their GDP on health, while this is the case for around half (53%) of the countries with health expenditures equal to or below 2 per cent of their GDP.³

Figure 3. Percentage of countries granting all migrants equal access (as nationals) to social protection, by equal access (as nationals) to health services

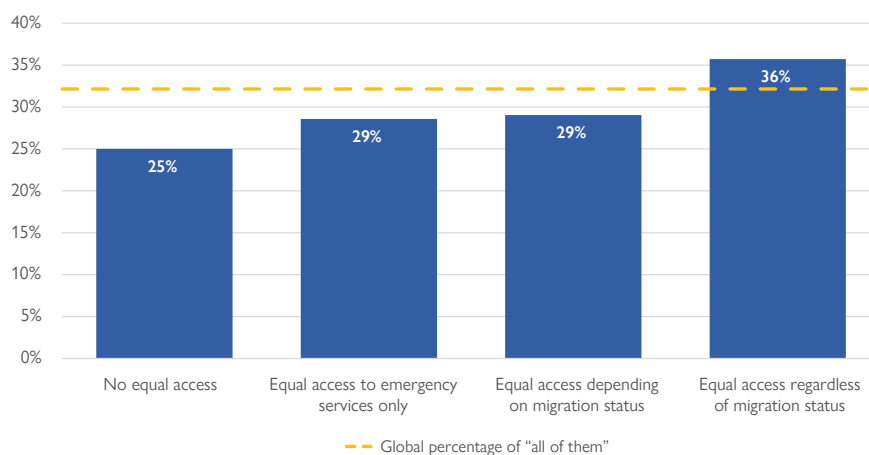
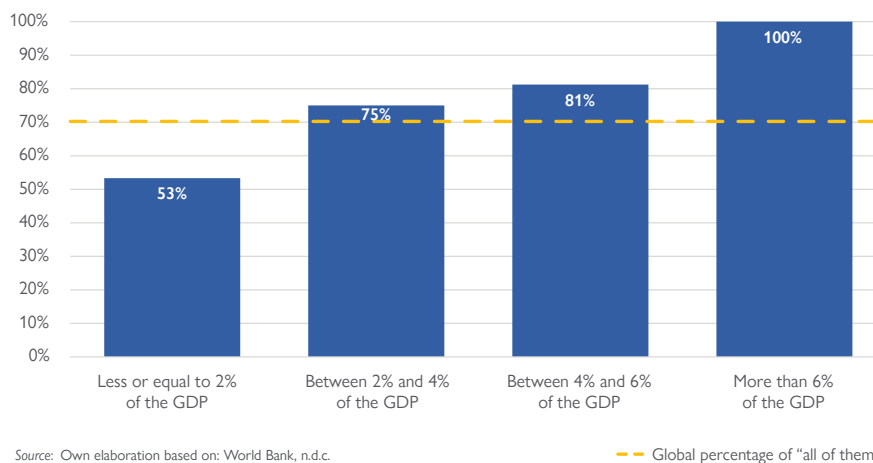


Figure 4. Percentage of countries that have agreements on the portability of social security entitlements, by government health expenditure (% of GDP)



MGI data insight

All migrants have equal access as nationals to social protection in 15 per cent of least developed countries (LDCs), in contrast with 40 per cent of other MGI countries.

Source: Own elaboration using UNSD's classification of LDC (n.d.).

Selected example from MGI data: Burkina Faso

Employed migrant workers have the same access to the Burkina Faso social security system as citizens. Law No. 0099-2021/AN of 6 April 2021 on the Social Security Regime establishes family benefits, including maternity benefits, benefits for sickness and workplace accidents, as well as old-age and disability pensions. By virtue of article 4, all employees, regardless of their nationality and other personal characteristics, are subject to the social security regime, as are university students and students in vocational training, including international students.*

* Government of Burkina Faso, Law No. 004-2021/AN of 6 April 2021 on the Social Security Applicable to Salaried Workers Assimilated in Burkina Faso.

³ Data on domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP) are based on: World Bank, n.d.c.