

Table 8.1

Obligation of Self-Employed Workers to Enroll in the Individually-Funded Program (December 2022)

Country	Mandatory Nature of the Individually-Funded Program	Possibility of Voluntary Enrollment	Enrollment in the Alternative Pensions Program	Observations
Bolivia	No	Yes	No	
Bulgaria	Yes	No	No	
Chile	Yes	Yes	No	In the case of independent workers who issue fee tickets, the 2008 Pension Reform established a gradual increase in the contribution percentage, in order to equalize rights and obligations between dependent and independent workers. According to the current law, all those independent workers who issue a fee voucher or who receive vouchers for third party services must join the system, through a gradual process that began from January 2012 to January 2018 (with the obligation to quote starting in 2018, materializing in income operation 2019) that will integrate all these workers into the system. Since April 2019, independent workers who issue fee vouchers have made mandatory contributions to the social security system, allocating a % of the withholding for the payment of the pension contribution. Withholding is 10.75% of gross income in 2020 and 11.50% in 2021 (with 10% corresponding to the payment of taxes and the difference to pension contributions), and this would reach 17% in 2028.
Colombia	No	Yes	No	There is no special pension system for self-employed workers in Colombia.
Costa Rica	No	Yes	Yes	There is a voluntary pension contribution system (self-employed workers) through the disability, old age and death system.
El Salvador	No	Yes	No	
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	No	Types of independent self-employment: 1) Freelancer – individual performing work under civil work contracts. If a freelancer enters into a work contract with another individual (that is not a tax agent) then a freelancer has a right to make a pension contribution to UAPF. If a freelancer enters into a work contract with a counterparty that is a tax agent, then this tax agent is obliged to transfer a pension contribution to UAPF in favor of a freelancer (from the income of a freelancer). Contribution rate for a freelancer: 10% paid to UAPF from freelancer's income 2) Individual performing work without state registration of its activity (deriving income from own work and is not an employee, i.e. housewives, hawkers etc.). This type of self-employed individuals has a right to make Aggregate Contributions comprising 4 social insurance components (10% income tax payment, 30% pension contribution to UAPF, 40% contribution to the State Social Fund for Medical Insurance, 20% contribution to the State Fund for Social Security). Contribution rate for payers of Aggregate Contributions: The size of Aggregate Contributions for individuals residing in cities and capital city equals 1 Monthly Calculation Index annually established by the Law on the National Budget (in 2022: KZT 3,063) and 0.5 Monthly Calculation Index for individuals residing in other locations. The Aggregate Contributions are divided for 4 social insurance components mentioned above.
Mexico	No	Yes	No	The legislation that defines the possibility of a self-employed worker having an individual account in any fund manager is the Law of the Retirement Savings System (LSAR), article 74 ter
Peru	No	Yes	No	According to Law No. 30237 published on September 17, 2014, mandatory contributions by self-employed workers were annulled, eliminating the obligation to contribute to a social security system which had been stipulated in the pension reform. The procedure for refunding contributions if self-employed workers request the reimbursement of the contributions they may have made, are detailed in SBS No. 6568-2014.
The Dominican Republic	No	No	No	The law makes it mandatory for self-employed workers to enroll in the Subsidized Contributory System; however, it has not yet started operating, since the corresponding regulations are pending approval. It covers self-employed professionals and technicians, and self-employed workers with average incomes, equal to or greater than one national minimum wage, and requires a personal account for each member, which is where the implementation mechanisms will be established.
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	No	The obligation to join the individually-funded pension program depends on the age of the worker and the amount of computable allowances he receives.

Source: FIAP.