



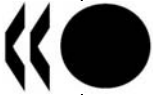
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Working Abroad: the benefits flowing from nationals working in other economies

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GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Round Table on Sustainable Development

Working Abroad – the benefits flowing from nationals working in other economies

Prepared by Anne Harrison assisted by Tolani Britton and Annika Swanson

This document describes the methodology behind one of the data sets presented in "Sustaining Whose Development - Analysing the international effects of national policies" presented to the Round Table on Sustainable Development on November 19 2003.

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Working abroad –the benefits flowing from nationals working in other economies

Overview	1
Key findings	3
Policy implications	5
Migration	6
Why do people leave their own country?	6
What can we measure?	6
Countries chosen.....	7
Finding out where migrants come from.....	7
How many migrants are there?	8
Regional pattern of migration.....	8
Flows between OECD and the rest of the world	10
How many nationals?	10
Remittances	11
Who sends remittances?	11
How much is sent?.....	12
Where is it sent?	13
Regional pattern of remittances	13
Flows between OECD and the rest of the world	14
Who are the big senders of remittances?.....	14
Who benefits most from receiving remittances?	14
Size of remittances relative to GDP.....	15
Conclusions	16
Working Abroad – Statistical annex.....	17
Introduction	17
Annex 1: Country coverage for the Round Table Transboundary Indicator project	17
Annex Table 2: Geographical groupings of countries used by the UN Population Division ..	17
Annex Table 3: Population by country (part 1)	17
Annex Table 4: Migrants by country of origin and destination.....	19
Annex Table 5: Source and destination of migrants.....	20
Annex Table 3: Population by country (part 2)	21
Annex Table 6: Remittances by country (part 1).....	21
Worker’s remittances and compensation of employees	21
Border workers in Europe.....	22
Checking the data	23
Finalising the data on migrants remittances	24
Annex Table 7: Remittances by country	24
Africa.....	25
Asia.....	26
Europe.....	27
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	27
North America and Oceania	27
Annex Table 8: Destination and source of remittances	27
Annex Table 6: Remittances by country (part 2).....	28

Working abroad –the benefits flowing from nationals working in other economies

Report of the OECD Round Table on Sustainable Development

Prepared by Anne Harrison assisted by Tolani Britton and Annika Swanson

Overview

The question of the possible role in the development process of remittances sent home by individuals working abroad has recently become very topical, even more so than was the case when this project was launched in early 2003. Articles appear claiming that remittances can be more important for developing countries than official development assistance (ODA) or foreign direct investment (FDI) and that the size of remittances in relation to GDP suggest that remittances can be a significant source of development finance¹. Some of these articles are based on data for a relatively few countries, sometimes rather small countries. The goal of this project was to try to obtain a global picture of the size and origin of benefits flowing from workers moving from one country to another and the size of such flows relative to GDP.

As explained in the box on the next page, not all people working abroad are migrants. Nor, obviously, is it the case that all migrants and only migrants sent remittances to another country. Nevertheless, there is a strong presumption of a link between migration and remittances and the only way we found to allocate remittances received to their country of origin was to assume a direct relationship exists. At several places in the report we point out the caveats that the assumption of such an explicit relationship must be subject to and it is clear that more detailed and more suitable data on who actually sends remittances is ultimately desirable for a detailed analysis of the source of origin and destination of remittances.

There are many reasons why a person may wish to move from one country to another, it may be to avoid civil unrest or natural disaster, to look for more promising economic possibilities or to rejoin family members, for example. There are issues about whether it is legally as well as practically possible to move to the desired host country and whether it is desirable for host countries to encourage migration of skilled workers from countries with a shallow skill base. Whatever the causes of migration, there are economic as well as social consequences for both the home country and host country.

The fact that migration patterns and remittance flows are intimately linked illustrates the interaction of apparently different policies. Migration seems to be primarily a domestic issue concerned with social policy. Remittances are increasingly seen as a means of assisting development in third world countries and a way of encouraging self-help by the nationals of these countries instead of governmental intervention by rich countries. The importance of private initiative is recognised in the Doha Development Agenda which is concerned with how development can be fostered via international trade, understood in its widest possible sense. Yet there is a potential conflict for host

¹ See for example Chapter 7 in *Global Development Finance 2003*, published by the World Bank or more recently an article in the December 2003 edition of *Foreign Policy*

countries wishing to implement the aspirations of the Doha Development Agenda while maintaining strict controls on immigration.

Migration is a very emotive subject and many pronouncements on it are made based on anecdotal information and assumptions. While there are good data available showing the number of people who move country in a year and the total now living in a country other than the one in which they were born, the size of these figures is not generally well appreciated and it is often assumed that because migration is a significant political issue, the numbers of migrants must be very large. Yet only three people in one hundred live outside the country they were born in. This represents a migration stock of 175 million people out of a global population of 6 billion. The number of people who move country in a year is much smaller than this; in 2000 about 3 million people changed country of residence or only about one in two thousand of the global population.

Clarifying some terminology

Who works abroad?

Not all people working in a another country are migrants to that country. In a number of countries, including several in Europe as well as some developing countries, many people live in one country and work in another, crossing the border daily, weekly or perhaps only once a year but for a period less than a year. These border and seasonal workers may provide a significant source of funding to their home countries from another economy, even though they do not cease to be residents of their own countries.

A special case of a “foreign economy” is an international organisation such as the OECD or a UN agency.. These are excluded from the GDP of the host country and separate estimates are made for the activities of such organisations globally. The workers in the organisations are thus treated as “border workers” who cross the notional border between their home and the “country” represented by the international organisation on working days. Staff working in foreign embassies and foreign military bases are treated similarly.

What are remittances?

The earnings of these workers may be referred to colloquially as “remittances” but they are not treated technically as workers’ remittances in official statistics. Rather they are treated as compensation of employees paid abroad. Compensation of employees received from abroad increases gross national income (GNI) relative to gross domestic product (GDP). Workers’ remittances are initially part of compensation of employees paid to the residents of the economy where they work and thus contribute to both GDP and GNI of that economy. When they are migrants with strong links to their home country, though, there is a redistribution of this income from the host country to the home country in terms of the disposable income available in each.

Not all transfers of funds involving individuals are treated as remittances. Payments of pensions, insurance claims, lottery winnings, add to disposable income in the home country but since they do not arise from current employment abroad, they are not treated as part of workers’ remittances. Money earned in the host country but kept there is not included though money remitted but kept in a foreign currency is included (in theory at least though in practice good estimates of this may be difficult).

While it is easy to find these figures, and to find out where people have migrated to, there is no readily available information giving a picture at the global level of where people have migrated from. Nor is quantified information available on the net impact on the population of a country of inflows of people from abroad less outflows of nationals to other countries. The first task of this study was to collate information on the nationality of migrants across all countries in order to establish a picture of migration world-wide.

Information on such remittances is at present limited to total flows received and sent by individual countries without any insight into the pattern of flows between countries. As explained above, our motivation for deriving a migration matrix was to use this to determine the geographic and economic parameters of remittance flows by establishing these on a bilateral basis, showing both the host country and home country of flows, and to assess the adequacy of the present estimates of remittances.

This report should be viewed as a pilot project which tries to combine disparate, incomplete and sometimes inconsistent primary data. The data problems are explained at length in the statistical annex along with the assumptions made to overcome these deficiencies. The results of the study should be interpreted with some caution. Although the results are shown with one decimal place, they are not necessarily accurate to that degree of detail. Nevertheless, the overall results seem sufficiently robust that the general picture presented of the pattern of migration and remittances is realistic. We hope that this project may encourage improvement and refinement of what has been done so far.

Key findings

The number of people recorded by the UN as living in a country other than their country of birth in 2000 was 175 million. The nationality of this 175 million is the result of many factors, including the effects of civil unrest and natural disasters as well as the deliberate decision to move country to improve one's economic circumstances. No information is available, at least at the global level, to distinguish between permanent and temporary migration, between legal and illegal migrants, between workers and family members or between voluntary and involuntary movement except for official estimates of the numbers of refugees.

The number of migrants as a percentage of the total population varies considerably from one area to another and for countries within different areas. Excluding refugees (some 16 million people in 2000 according to the UN High Commission for Refugees), about half of the people living abroad lived in OECD countries and half in countries of the rest of the world. This gives migrant to population ratios of 7.1 per cent in OECD countries and 1.6 per cent elsewhere. The OECD figure can usefully be further disaggregated. USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have all actively encouraged immigration over a very long period of time as a result of which some 46 million people out of a population of 337 million (13.6 per cent) in those four countries are migrants. For the remaining 26 OECD countries with a population of 783 million, the number of migrants is 35 million or 4.3 per cent. Of the total number of refugees, only 2.4 million, or 15 per cent, are to be found in OECD countries.

These figures do not show that the largest migration flows are from the rest of the world to OECD countries. The country with the highest ratio of migrants to local population is Saudi Arabia and the figures for other countries in the Middle East are also high. Together the countries of the Middle East absorb 15 million migrants into a local population of 121 million, a ratio of 12.4 per cent which is comparable with that for the OECD. Russia and Ukraine absorb 20 million migrants into a local population of 195 million, also over 10 per cent.

The estimates made by the project show that many of the migrants in OECD countries come from other OECD countries and many migrants in the rest of the world move to another country in the rest of the world. Table 1 shows in summary form migration between OECD countries and those in the rest of the world. Two out of five migrants within OECD countries come from other OECD countries. Total migration from the rest of the world to OECD countries accounts for only one quarter of the world total. For every migrant from the rest of the world to an OECD country, there are more than two migrants to other countries. Only one in ten migrants from OECD countries leaves for the rest of the world.

Table 1: Migration between OECD countries and the rest of the world.

<i>Going to</i>	Millions			Percentage		
	<i>Coming from</i> OECD	ROW	Total	OECD	ROW	Total
OECD	22.2	34.1	56.3	16.2	24.9	41.1
ROW	2.5	77.9	80.4	1.8	57.0	58.8
Total	24.7	112.0	136.7	18.0	81.9	100.0

For most countries, the net effect of migration is to produce a ratio of nationals to resident population in the range of 97 to 103. The countries with ratios over 100 are net exporters of people and thus, we may suppose, of labour such as Philippines with a ratio of 105, Mexico (107), Ireland (109) and Portugal (115). The countries with the lowest ratios are Saudi Arabia (74), Australia(77), USA (83), Canada (88), New Zealand (88) and Malaysia (95). This does not mean that these countries have the largest absolute numbers of net migration, but that the size relative to their resident population is largest. In terms of absolute numbers, there are 14 million migrants world-wide from the Indian sub-continent, 10 million from South East Asia and 28 million from Russia, Ukraine and the countries of former Yugoslavia. But the Indian sub-continent is home to 9 million migrants; Russia, Ukraine and the countries of former Yugoslavia to 22 million and the Middle East to 15 million. This illustrates the fact that most migrants, in fact some 60 per cent, stay within the same continent.

Table 2 is the counterpart to Table 1 showing remittances sent and received in 2000. Migrants from the OECD countries constitute 18.0 per cent of the total stock of migrants world wide but they receive 35.7 per cent of all remittances. 57.0 per cent of migrants from the rest of the world stay in the rest of the world but receive only 37.9 per cent of remittances. Although migrants from the rest of the world form 60 per cent of migrants within OECD countries, they receive just over 40 per cent of the remittances provided by OECD countries. The supposition must be that migrants from OECD countries command higher wages and are thus able to remit larger sums to their home countries than people from the rest of the world. A full investigation of this would require comprehensive information on the skill levels of migrants world-wide and this is not presently available.

The countries making the largest payments of remittances are USA (\$ 26.8 billion), Saudi Arabia (\$ 15.4 billion), Other Middle East countries (\$ 14.1 billion), Germany (\$ 7.4 billion), Switzerland (\$ 7.3 billion), France (\$ 3.8 billion), Malaysia (\$ 3.8 billion) and Canada (\$ 2.8 billion). These countries account for almost three quarters of the global total; 60 per cent of this is from OECD countries.

Table 2: Remittance flows between OECD countries and the rest of the world

	<i>\$ Billion</i>			<i>Percentage</i>		
	<i>Remittances to</i> OECD	ROW	Total	OECD	ROW	Total
<i>Remittances from</i>						
OECD	38.9	29.3	68.2	35.1	26.4	61.4
ROW	0.7	42.0	42.7	0.6	37.9	38.5
Total	39.6	71.3	110.9	35.7	64.2	100.0

The countries receiving the largest flows of remittances are India (\$ 9.2 billion), France (\$ 8.6 billion), Mexico (\$ 7.6 billion), Philippines (\$ 6.2 billion), Turkey (\$ 4.6 billion), Spain (\$ 3.4 billion), Germany (\$ 3.4 billion), Belgium (\$ 3.3 billion) and Portugal (\$ 3.2 billion). These nine countries account for 45 per cent of the global total and seven of the nine are OECD member countries.

Equally notable, apart from India, the largest recipients of remittances are middle income countries, not the poorest. We have no way of knowing which income band within India mainly benefits from remittances but if many of the migrants are highly educated, it may be the upper income strata benefitting here also.

For most countries the overall impact on GDP of remittances received less those paid is small. Most of those countries where the impact is significant are those receiving remittances from workers in oil-rich countries of the Middle East and Malaysia.

Policy implications

Policy responses towards temporary migration may well be more generous than towards permanent migration but other policies may inadvertently make temporary migration more difficult. In a regime where freedom to re-enter a country is made more difficult, the temptation may be to stay rather than to come to work abroad intermittently. An extension of this work to investigate how migration patterns change over time may cast some light on this.

It is not clear that all the benefits a migrant earns are capable of transmission to his home country. In particular pension and similar benefits may be payable only as long as he is resident. This too may militate against return to the home country of the worker and his earnings. Again a study of the legislation on receiving pensions abroad in connection with migration patterns could prove instructive.

The impact of working abroad on families and the consequences for social policy in the home country where there may be disproportionately many single parent families, or children being raised by more distant relatives is given little attention when encouragement is given to the possibility of working abroad.

Active immigration policies, such as those in place in the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand aimed at qualified workers may have a negative effect on the home countries which are then deprived of necessary skills, some of which have been provided by the same and other countries in the form of development assistance. Investigation of this requires information on the skill levels of migrants which was beyond the remit of this project but is of considerable interest to both host and home countries.

Migration

Why do people leave their own country?

People choose to move to another country for a wide variety of reasons. It may be in response to an external event, such as civil strife, political upheaval, or a natural disaster, including famine, floods, earthquakes. A number of migrants may be classified as refugees. Some of these may stay abroad only for a short spell and as soon as conditions improve may return to the country they came from. Others, having found a means to survive in the new country may choose to stay but may not be able to, or choose to, take on the citizenship of their new country of residence.

Of more immediate interest in this exercise are people who move in order to search for better economic opportunities in another country. Some may make the decision to emigrate permanently and, taking all their family and possessions, decide to sever their connections with their original country of residence. Thus they move their domicile, the country where they are normally resident, as well as their actual country of residence. Others may go abroad on a more restricted basis, often without family and intending to return to their home country. Sometimes they may stay abroad for a considerable length of time but during this time they maintain their links with the home country by means of regular contact, occasional visits and, importantly for us, by sending part of their earnings home.

What can we measure?

Ideally we should like to measure just this last category of migrants but no dataset on just this set of people is available. The global data set available is the comprehensive set of estimates of population for virtually all countries in the world prepared by the population division of the UN and this has been our starting point. These figures show, for 2000, the total population of a country, the level of its migration stock, defined as all those born elsewhere, the number of refugees present, estimated by the UNHCR, and net migration flows in a year.

The migration stock figures include all the groups of migrants enumerated above. It is thus less than ideal for our purposes but it is the internally accepted universal data set on migration and it is comprehensive.

One exclusion which can be made is the number of people identified in the UN figures as refugees. These are involuntary migrants who are unlikely to be able to make remittances back to their home countries and are more likely to be a cost to the host country than an economic benefit. It is probable that there are other migrants, not formally classed as refugees, who are displaced into adjacent territories by civil war, drought and other natural disasters but no comprehensive data on these are available.

Although the difference between permanent and temporary migration is clearly important in relation to remittances, it is not easily susceptible to measurement. As evidence of their intention to remain in the new country of residence, permanent migrants may adopt the nationality of this country, but this option is not necessarily open to all migrants in all countries and even when the right exists, is not always exercised. But even the notions of temporary and permanent migration do not necessarily coincide exactly with a continuing commitment to remit money to the home country.

The UN figures include those people born in another country who have since acquired local citizenship. For most OECD countries, figures on foreign citizenship are available as well as or

instead of rather than foreign place of birth. Since birth in a country does not always carry an entitlement to nationality, some people with foreign nationality may be born in the country in question. For the major countries of mass migration, though, that is US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, only information on foreign place of birth is available. Aggregating the two measures of “country of origin” is statistically questionable but many countries have only one of the two options available. Although the two measures are conceptually different, there is a high level of correlation between them. We have therefore aggregated the two measures, using foreign citizenship rather than foreign place of birth when there is a choice.

A further complication arises in the case of Russia and countries of the former Soviet Union. These countries make a difference between nationality and country of citizenship as well as country of birth. The nationality criterion is essentially an ethnic classification and so many apparent migrants may be people of different nationalities living in their country of citizenship.

Although the UN Population Division’s *International Migration Report* shows where migrants in a particular country come from, to date no comprehensive set of data exists which shows where the nationals of a given country migrate to. Our first task, therefore was to compile a data set for migrants which shows both the country of origin and of destination.

Countries chosen

For the Round Table project on indicators for sustainable development, we have decided in the first instance to concentrate our attention on some 57 countries. These comprise the 30 Member countries of the OECD plus the largest non-member countries. Together these give good coverage of the world by including more than 95 per cent of global GDP and more than 85 per cent of total population as well as giving a good coverage by region and the income groups used by the World Bank. Annex table 1 shows the details of this coverage.

The UN population report groups countries by continent as well as a breakdown into regions within continents. We have worked with five area groups for Africa, four for Asia and Europe, and three for Latin America and the Caribbean. For North America, given the dominance of Canada and the United States, we use one group only and similarly for Oceania which is dominated by Australia and New Zealand. In addition to the 57 individual countries, therefore, we have 18 other country groupings, such as “other south east Asia”, which allow us to aggregate to 18 sub-aggregates which match the UN groupings. Thus for example, total South East Asia comprises Brunei, Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Myanmar, and Singapore which we group as “Other South East Asia” as well as Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam which we cover individually. Annex table 2 shown the list of all countries by the geographical groupings used by the UN and the allocation of our 57 countries of interest across them.

Finding out where migrants come from

Our first step was to take the results of the OECD continuing work on international migration flows (SOPEMI). This gives us information for 25 Member countries on the country of origin of the stock of migrants. For 13 countries the information is available by country of birth, for 21 countries the information is available by country of citizenship. Where it is available, we have used the latter. The problems raised by using two different conceptual measures is discussed above.

There is very useful information available from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean concerning the country of birth of the stock of migrants in almost all the countries

within their remit. The quantity and quality of this information is very high but unfortunately most of it is somewhat out of date as it based on the series of population censuses conducted at the beginning of the 1990's. Hopefully similar information should be forthcoming before too long based on the next round of censuses conducted round about 2000 which would allow this part of the data set to be updated.

There is no other single source giving definitive data for a set of the countries of interest. In some case, the results of the latest population census were already available and could be used directly. Sometimes, while no information on the stock of migrants was available, it was possible to work from a series of annual flows of new migrants to estimate the profile of the migration stock. In a number of cases we could find information on the destination of migrants from major labour exporting countries. Sometimes we could only estimate the country composition of the migrant stock from anecdotal information and knowledge of the economic and political conditions of the country and its surrounding countries.

A statistical annex spells out in detail how the information was put together on a country by country basis. Despite the uncertainties involved, the fact that our "from where to where" table has to balance imposes some constraints which allow us to say that while not exactly precise, the resulting table is fairly robust in giving a realistic picture of the overall pattern of migration world wide for the year 2000.

How many migrants are there?

The UN population division reported that in 2000, 175 million people or approximately three per cent of the world's population lived in a country other than the one where they were born. Of these, some 15 million were refugees. Of the remaining 159 million, 79 million of whom were resident in OECD countries and 80 million in the rest of the world. These figures are shown in detail in annex table 3.

The SOPEMI figures show that at least 14 million people born in another country have subsequently acquired citizenship of their new country of residence. If we exclude these from the total of migrants assumed to still have ties to their home country, this reduces the total of 77 million in OECD countries to 63 million and the total number worldwide to 145 million. Even within the data collected by the OECD for OECD member countries there are another 8.5 million migrants whose country of origin is unknown.

We are left in the end with 136.7 million migrants where we can identify both the country of present residence/nationality and country of origin. This was done for the 57 countries and 18 other geographical areas described above. These were grouped by continent and also as between those coming from and going to OECD countries on the one hand and all other countries in the rest of the world on the other.

Regional pattern of migration

Table 3 shows how these 136.7 million people are spread around the different geographical areas of the world. A more detailed version of this table is given in annex table 4.

Table 3 shows that most people, 86 million or just over 60 per cent, migrated within the same continent. Another 30 million migrated to North America, 7 million to Europe and 5 million to Oceania (mainly Australia and New Zealand). Asians and Europeans each represented a little over a third of the total and the rest split mainly between Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Despite a large inflow to North America, there was a very small outflow so that the net inflow to North America was almost 29 million. The net inflow to Oceania was 5 million. There was a net outflow of people from all other continents; 5 million from Africa, 9 million from Asia, 7 million from Europe and 13 million from Latin America and the Caribbean.

Table 3: Pattern of migration flows by continent

Millions

	<i>Coming from:</i>						Total
	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	
<i>Going to:</i>							
Africa	11.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2
Asia	2.0	34.9	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	40.8
Europe	2.3	4.1	34.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	42.1
Latin America and Caribbean	0.0	0.1	1.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	5.2
North America	0.7	8.3	6.2	14.7	1.0	0.1	31.0
Oceania	0.3	1.5	2.7		0.2	0.7	5.3
Total	16.8	49.3	48.9	18.3	2.3	1.0	136.7

Table 4 shows the countries which have over a million migrants and also those which have more than five per cent of their resident population accounted for by migrants. While some countries feature on both lists, they are some countries with small populations where the ratios are very high and some countries with large populations where even a number of migrants which is large in absolute terms does not represent a large proportion of the resident population. India and China are examples of the latter; Sweden and Norway of the former.

Table 4: Countries with the largest numbers of migrants and highest percentage of migrants

	Immigrants excluding refugees (Millions)	Percent of population		Immigrants excluding refugees (Millions)	Percent of population
USA	34 479.8	12.2	Saudi Arabia	5 249.7	25.8
Russia	13 232.7	9.1	Switzerland	1 743.3	24.3
Other West Asia	8 591.4	8.5	Australia	4 647.2	24.3
Ukraine	6 944.0	14.0	Czech Republic	234.8	22.9
Germany	6 443.0	7.9	New Zealand	845.1	22.4
France	6 144.5	10.4	Canada	5 699.0	18.5
India	6 100.1	0.6	Ukraine	6 944.0	14.0
Canada	5 699.0	18.5	USA	34 479.8	12.2
Saudi Arabia	5 249.7	25.8	France	6 144.5	10.4
Australia	4 647.2	24.3	Sweden	835.8	9.5
UK	3 907.7	6.6	Austria	740.5	9.2
China	3 212.9	0.3	Russia	13 232.7	9.1
Pakistan	2 241.5	1.6	Netherlands	1 429.8	9.0
Switzerland	1 743.3	24.3	Other West Asia	8 591.4	8.5
Italy	1 627.2	2.8	Belgium	860.2	8.4
Japan	1 616.2	1.3	Ireland	307.5	8.1
Turkey	1 499.9	2.2	Germany	6 443.0	7.9
Turkey	1 499.9	2.2	UK	3 907.7	6.6
Netherlands	1 429.8	9.0	Malaysia	1 341.5	6.0
Argentina	1 416.6	3.8	Norway	251.3	5.6
Malaysia	1 341.5	6.0	Poland	2 087.0	5.4
South Africa	1 287.9	3.0			
Spain	1 252.0	3.1			
Venezuela	1 005.7	4.2			

Table 5 shows which countries have a large number of nationals abroad. The largest of these is Russia with an expatriate population of 10 million, many of whom are in the countries of the

former Soviet Union and other countries of Eastern Europe. (But note the reservation about the difference between nationality and country of citizenship for these countries.) Similarly many of the immigrants in Other Western Asia are from other countries in that region. The vast majority of Mexicans are in the USA. Annex table 4 shows the allocation of all the migrants for all the countries and regions identified in the project.

Table 5: Countries with the largest number of citizens abroad

	Emigrants (Millions)		Emigrants (Millions)
Russia	10 191.4	Italy	3 045.3
Mexico	7 897.8	Turkey	2 788.9
India	7 164.2	Indonesia	2 427.5
Other West Asia	6 290.0	Nigeria	2 115.0
Ukraine	4 712.8	Portugal	1 761.2
Philippines	4 085.6	Thailand	1 607.3
Pakistan	3 764.9	Germany	1 498.3
UK	3 397.7	Vietnam	1 457.4
Bangladesh	3 342.1	Poland	1 187.5

Flows between OECD and the rest of the world

Annex table 5 summarises annex table 4 in terms of which countries are members of the OECD and which not, grouped by continent also. It thus combines the information given in table 1 with that in table 3. About one third of the flows within OECD countries (22.2 million) represent Mexicans who have gone to North America (7.9 million) another 5.9 million represent people who have moved within the European countries of the OECD. In addition one million people moved from Japan and Korea to the US and Canada and 3.7 million from Europe to North America.

Altogether there are 34 million people in OECD countries coming from other countries. Half of these are in the US and Canada; of these 6.8 million came from Latin America and the Caribbean other than Mexico, 7.4 million from Asia other than Japan and Korea and 2.4 million from non-OECD European countries. There are 11.4 million migrants in European OECD countries who came from other countries; 2.3 million from Africa, 4.1 million from Asia and 4.7 million from other European countries. There are relatively small numbers of non-OECD migrants in Japan and Korea; only 1.2 million in total. For Australia and New Zealand about half of the immigrants came from Europe (2.0 million out of 3.9 million in total) and one third (1.3 millions) from Asia other than Japan and Korea.

Of the 78 million migrants who stayed in the rest of the world, half (33.1 million) remained within Asia, half of these in the Indian sub-continent and half going to the Middle East. Some 24.3 million people have moved within Europe (mainly from Eastern Europe and the countries of former Yugoslavia) and 11.5 million have moved within Africa, more often in response to civil unrest than in search of better economic opportunities.

How many nationals?

Once we have the two way breakdown of migrants, we can compile data for the total number of nationals abroad of the countries and country groups we have covered. This is information not previously available and is shown in Annex table 3. We can then calculate a figure showing the total number of nationals for a given country by deducting migrants and adding nationals abroad. By dividing this by the resident population we have an index number for each country. Those with an index greater than 100 have more emigrants than immigrants, those with an index less than 100

vice versa. If we assume that the proportion of workers among migrants is the same as the proportion of workers in the national population, these ratios can also be seen as indicative of whether a country is a net exporter or importer of labour. In fact, since it is probable that there are proportionally more workers among migrants, the ratios are likely to be slightly skewed towards 100 when used in connection with net importers of labour.

For most countries, the index lies between 97 and 103 but there are some notable exception. Portugal and Other Eastern Europe (mainly Bulgaria, Romania and Belarus) have indexes over 110; Other Southern Africa, Ukraine, Philippines and Mexico have an index between 105 and 110 as does Ireland. The largest OECD importers of labour are Australia (77), Canada (84), USA (88), and New Zealand (88) but these figures include many people who will have become citizens of these countries and no longer think of themselves as nationals of their country of birth. More typical importers of labour are Saudi Arabia (74), Malaysia (95), and Other Western Asia (which includes the other Arab states of the Middle east (94)). Switzerland, the Czech Republic also have very low indices.

Table 6: Major importers and exporters of labour

Labour exporters		Labour importers (over 10%)		Labour importers (3 to 10 %)	
Portugal	115.3	Saudi Arabia	74.3	France	90.6
Ireland	108.6	Switzerland	75.5	Belgium	92.1
Mexico	107.5	Australia	76.6	Germany	92.9
Philippines	105.2	Canada	83.5	Other West Asia	93.5
Morocco	104.1	Czech Republic	84.5	Netherlands	93.7
		New Zealand	88.1	Austria	94.2
		USA	88.1	Malaysia	94.7
		Sweden	89.8	Norway	94.7
				Ukraine	95.5
				Denmark	95.6
				Venezuela	96.7
				Argentina	97.0

Remittances

Who sends remittances?

As noted above, it is not the case that all migrants, and only migrants, send remittances to another country. Nor does this country have to be the country of birth. Nevertheless, it is a fair assumption to make that many remittances come from migrants and that it is to the home country that these remittances are sent. By assuming that all migrants send remittances, we will have a lower average remittance per migrant than if we could identify only those in work who do make remittances. Nevertheless comparisons across country on this basis are probably reasonable and are, in any case, the best we can do at present.

There is one important qualification we can make to improve the validity of this comparison. One group of workers who send (or bring) money home are seasonal workers, those who are abroad for less than a year even if this is regular work undertaken year after year. These workers will be included in migrant figures if the enumeration of migrants takes place when the seasonal workers are in the country. However, there is another group of workers who are not captured in the migrant data. These are border workers, people who remain resident in their own countries but cross the border every day to work in another. There is little information available to separate earnings by border workers from seasonal workers. Border working is an important phenomenon in Europe and special adjustments, described below and in the statistical annex, have been made to allow for this source of receipts from a foreign country.

How much is sent?

The source of data on remittances comes from the balance of payments information published by the IMF *Balance of Payments Yearbook*. Among all the detail of the flows into and out of an economy, there are two items which are relevant here. One is termed “workers’ remittances” and covers amounts sent by people resident for more than a year in the sending country. The other item is termed “compensation of employees” and covers border and seasonal workers. An examination of the data suggests, though, that this distinction is not adhered to strictly and many countries report only one type of flow. We have taken both flows and, for simplicity in this report, call the sum “remittances”.

The data file the IMF collates from the information supplied by its member countries is extensive but not exhaustive. For some countries the data is not up to date, for some countries only net flows are reported not incomings and outgoings separately. Where possible we have made estimates to fill these gaps based on simple extrapolation. Some countries, including oddly Canada, do not report any remittance flows at all. For Canada and for three other countries with important numbers of migrant workers, (Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Singapore) we have made separate estimates of the probable level of remittances².

In principle, both types of flows of remittances should cover amounts sent in cash or in kind, by post or hand carried. It is widely believed that official estimates may more accurately reflect money sent through a banking system than the totality of flows of interest. There is a widespread belief that practical difficulties and the costs of sending money to developing countries may encourage informal means of transmission which would be more difficult to capture. There is some anecdotal evidence to support this in that increases of receipts by Mexico increased considerably when the costs of transmission through formal channels decreased. No information is available on how far estimates for more informal transmissions are included and in any case this will vary from country to country depending on the resources devoted to compiling the data. We did not make any supplementary estimates to cover this possible shortfall in terms of the remittances sent from each country.

The IMF files show a total of \$ 100.1 billion sent in 2000. To this the estimates described above add \$ 15.6 billion making a total of \$ 115.7 billion. However, \$ 24.1 billion was removed because of the border workers in Europe in order to have a match between total remittances sent by migrants and the number of migrants by country³. This leaves us with a total of \$ 91.5 billion to allocate to the migrants identified above.

Annex Table 6 shows in columns 2 and 3 the total amounts per country and per migrant for each country. These figures are relatively modest. For Asia the average sent per migrant is \$ 957 per year. This is an average of figures under \$ 100 per year in much of the sub-continent to figures of up to nearly \$ 3 000 per year from oil rich countries in the Middle East and Malaysia. For North America⁴ the average is \$ 735 per year, reflecting the fact that many of the migrants there are permanent migrants and will no longer be making remittances back to their home country. In Oceania the figure is as low as \$ 130 probably for similar reasons.

² Full details of the source of data and of the estimates made for missing data are given in the statistical annex.

³ If we had had estimates of the number of border workers in their home country and country where they worked we could have added these to the migration figures previously described but this is not possible at present.

⁴ Even after an estimate for Canada has been added.

For Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, the average amount sent per year is just over \$ 300 per year. The average for Europe is reduced because of the large number of migrants in Eastern and other Southern Europe (the countries of former Yugoslavia) who are recorded as making very small payments.

Where is it sent?

The IMF balance of payments database also contains information on receipts of workers' remittances and compensation of employees, country by country. While the total of receipts should be equal to the total payments, and is fairly close in practice, there is no guarantee these will agree since there is no information available showing these flows on a bilateral basis.

With the information on migration patterns, we can distribute the outflows of remittances according to these patterns and so derive an estimated pattern of inflows on a bilateral basis. Comparing total inflows derived in this way with those from the IMF shows a very similar pattern at the regional level, as illustrated in Table 7. The similarity is such that we feel confident that an examination of the bilateral flows is robust, at least at the level of geographical regions.

Table 7: Patterns of remittance inflows

	\$ Billion	
	IMF data on inflows (adjusted for non-response)	Project estimates based on outflows
Africa	11.7	10.4
Asia	37.6	43.4
Europe	18.9	19.6
Latin America and Caribbean	19.3	16.2
North America	2.4	1.6
Oceania	0.8	0.3
Total	90.7	91.5
Border workers in Europe ¹	19.4	24.1
Total	110.1	115.7

¹ \$ 19.4 billion is the IMF based estimate of inflows, \$ 24.1 the IMF based estimate of outflows of border workers in Europe.

Regional pattern of remittances

Table 8 shows the pattern of remittances by regions matching the migration patterns in table 3. Annex table 7 shows the pattern of remittances on a bilateral basis country by country and corresponding to annex table 4.

Table 8: Pattern of remittance flows by continent

\$ Billion

	<i>Remittances going to</i>						Total
	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	
<i>Remittances coming from</i>							
Africa	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Asia	3.4	31.5	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	39.0
Europe	2.6	3.2	9.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	16.2
Latin America and Caribbean		0.1	0.6	1.1	0.1		1.8
North America	0.7	7.9	5.7	14.2	0.9	0.1	29.6
Oceania	0.0	0.2	0.4		0.0	0.1	0.8
Total	10.4	43.4	19.6	16.2	1.6	0.3	91.5

This table excludes \$ 24.1 billion for European border workers

The pattern here is reminiscent of the flows in table 3, taking into account that remittances are not proportional to all migrants but are differentiated according to the county of origin and that the Europe to Europe figure of \$ 9.5 billion excludes \$ 24.1 earned by border workers.

Flows between OECD and the rest of the world

As with migration, we can group the information underlying Table 8 in terms of whether the flows involve OECD countries or not. This is shown in table 2. A cross classification between tables 2 and table 8 appears in annex table 8 which corresponds to the migration figures shown in annex table 5.

When European border workers’ earnings are included, fully one third of remittances remain within OECD countries. Just over one quarter of the total represent flows from OECD countries to the rest of the world. Although almost 60 per cent of migrants move between countries outside the OECD, the corresponding remittances represent just under 40 per cent of the total. Although this is a much smaller percentage, the flows within the rest of the world are still almost half as large again as flows from OECD countries to the rest of the world.

Who are the big senders of remittances?

The averages by continent disguise the very concentrated nature of the main countries providing remittances. Table 9 shows the largest providers and recipients of remittances as these appear in the IMF files (after adjustment for non-recording but including European border workers). The US alone records \$ 26.8 billion, or nearly 30 per cent of the total, Saudi Arabia sends \$ 15.4 billion and other Middle East countries (shown as Other Western Asia in the tables) another \$ 14.1 billion. Malaysia sends \$ 3.8 billion, Germany \$ 3.2 billion, France \$ 2.7 billion, Japan \$ 2.5 billion Switzerland \$1.7 billion and the UK \$ 1.3 billion. Together these eight countries and one region account for nearly four fifths of the total remittances provided, about half coming from OECD countries and the other half from the rest of the world.

Table 9 Largest recipients and providers of remittances in the IMF BOP database

Largest recipients of remittances	\$Billion	Largest providers of remittances	\$Billion
		International organisations	6.5
India	9.2	USA	26.8
France	7.9	Saudi Arabia	15.4
Mexico	7.6	Other Western Asia	14.1
Philippines	6.2	Germany	7.4
Turkey	4.6	Switzerland	7.3
Spain	3.8	France	3.8
Belgium/Luxembourg	3.7	Malaysia	3.8
Germany	3.4	Belgium/Luxembourg	3.3
Portugal	3.4	Japan	2.5
Egypt	2.9	Italy	2.0
USA	2.4	Spain	1.7
Morocco	2.2		
Bangladesh	2.0		

Who benefits most from receiving remittances?

In analysing who benefits most from the receipt of remittances, we can draw on both the IMF data and the results of the exercise carried out here. These are summarised in annex table 6.

For Africa, our estimates are about ten per cent lower than the IMF data but both data sets show that most of the remittances received in Africa are in North Africa with Egypt in particular receiving over \$ 2 billion.

For Asia our figures are about fifteen per cent higher than the IMF and are more evenly spread across the countries in the region. India, Philippines and Turkey receive large flows in both data sets, \$ 9.2 billion, \$ 6.2 billion and \$ 4.6 billion respectively according to the IMF. We suggest that there are also significant flows to China (\$ 2 billion) and Indonesia (\$ 5 billion).

For Europe our estimates are within four per cent of the IMF data but suggest a significant rebalancing within the continent. The IMF data has large inflows to UK (\$ 1.5 billion), Greece (\$ 2.2 billion) Portugal (\$ 3.2 billion) Spain (\$ 3.4 billion), Belgium (\$ 1.5 billion) and Switzerland (\$ 2.8 billion). Our data suggests that Russia and Ukraine are underestimated and have figures of \$ 2.9 billion and \$ 1.2 billion respectively, a higher figure for Italy \$ (2.2 billion) but somewhat lower figures for Greece, Spain and Portugal.

Mexico is far and away the largest recipient of flows in Latin America and the Caribbean with \$ 7.6 billion shown in both data sets. Our figures for North America and Oceania are rather smaller than the IMF, but the level of flows there are relatively small compared to other continents.

Taking the IMF data alone, but excluding border workers in Europe, the countries receiving the largest flows are India (\$ 9.2 billion), Mexico (\$ 7.6 billion), Philippines (\$ 6.2 billion), Turkey (\$ 4.6 billion), Spain (\$ 3.4 billion), and Portugal (\$ 3.2 billion). These six countries account for one third of global receipts of remittances of \$ 90.7 billion⁵. Four of the six are members of the OECD. If we add in the border workers' earnings, France enters the list of high earners with \$ 8.6 billion, Germany with \$ 3.4 billion and Belgium with \$ 3.3 billion. These nine countries account for 45 per cent of a global total of \$ 110.8 billion and seven of the nine are OECD member countries.

Size of remittances relative to GDP

Although remittances from abroad obviously have a large impact on the individual families who receive them, at the level of the national economy the effect is in most cases very modest. Annex table 6 shows the net effect on GDP of deducting remittances sent and adding in remittances received⁶. For most countries the impact is less than one per cent of GDP even for countries such as India and the US which are, respectively, the largest recipient and largest source of remittances.

Countries where the effects are significant are those in North Africa, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam and Ukraine. With the exception of the Philippines and Ukraine, the revenues available to foreign workers come from oil economies outside the OECD. Though the source of revenues for the Philippines is more diverse, about half the revenues also come from the Middle East. For some countries the impact on GDP is to reduce rather than enhance it. The ratios for Saudi Arabia and Malaysia are significantly below 100 but no other countries fall below 98.

⁵ As noted above, the IMF data on remittances received does not exactly match remittances sent.

⁶ The statistical annex discusses the relation ship between remittances as used here and the alternatives of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)and Gross National Income (GNI)

Conclusions

The results of this exercise show that the analysis of migration patterns and the distribution of remittances sent by migrants is significantly different if it is linked to the stocks of migrants which have built up over many years rather than simply to most recent flows.

There is a polarisation of both migration and remittance flows with many taking place within OECD countries and many within the countries of the rest of the world. The number of migrants from the rest of the world in OECD countries is about one quarter of the total number of migrants in the world and the proportion of remittances going from OECD countries to the rest of the world is also only about one quarter. Over one third of global remittances remain within OECD countries. There is negligible migration from OECD countries to the rest of the world and outflow of remittances from the rest of the world to OECD countries. Countries in the rest of the world receive one third more in remittances from other countries outside the OECD than they do from OECD member countries.

While the benefits of migrants in terms of the contribution they can make to their home countries is widely recognised, there is less emphasis on the plight of refugees and the impact they cause on their host countries, most of which are among the poorest in the world. The situation of many migrants to these same countries, not classed as refugees, but forced to move for similar reasons of civil unrest and natural disasters is also different from those migrants moving voluntarily in search of better economic opportunity. The involuntary migrants are unlikely to be able to contribute to the home countries and rather than providing valuable labour resources in their host countries are more likely to be an economic drain on the economy.

Discussion about the role of migrants' remittances in relation to ODA needs examining. Some favourable comparisons may simply reflect the low level of ODA. Claims that remittances can have a major impact on the GDP of a developing country are not borne out for the 27 countries and 18 regional groupings covered here though it is possible that some very small economies with a high proportion of expatriate workers may be exceptions to this general rule.

The work described here was in the nature of a pilot study. It would be capable of extension in a number of directions. Some of the basic data needs further investigation and updating. It would also be interesting to try to derive figures on a time series basis so that the changes in patterns of migration and remittances over time could be studied.

Working Abroad – Statistical annex

Introduction

This annex gives the detailed sources for the data used in the various annex tables, and summarised in the cover paper, as well as a critical review of the quality of both the input data and the results of the analyses.

Annex 1: Country coverage for the Round Table Transboundary Indicator project

This annex shows the basis on which the 57 countries used in the project were selected. The data used were the country classifications of the World Bank, the figures for GDP for the countries in US dollars in 2000 and the population estimates for 2000. All these data were taken from the *World Development Report, 2001*, published by the World Bank. The classification of countries between income groups varies slightly from year to year. Since 2000, Korea, an OECD member country, has moved from an upper middle income country to a high income one. China moved from low income to lower middle income in 1998. Comparisons between income groups for different years must therefore be made with caution.

Annex Table 2: Geographical groupings of countries used by the UN Population Division

Annex table 2 shows the country groups used by the UN population division. These are different from the World Bank ones in a number of respects. The broad continental regions are more finely divided by the UN, thus where the World Bank divides Sub-Saharan Africa into two regions, East and Southern Africa, and West Africa, the UN has four sub-regions; Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western. Further, the boundaries between broad continental areas are drawn differently by the two institutions particularly concerning countries in North Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia.

Although we selected the 57 countries to be studied in the project on the basis of the World Bank data, for the work on migration and remittances once these 57 countries were identified, the remaining countries were aggregated into groups consistent with the UN Population Division classifications. This led to having another 18 sub-groups such as “Other Eastern Africa”.

Annex Table 3: Population by country (part 1)

Annex table 3 summarises the basic information used to determine the pattern of migration country by country as well as showing the results of the analysis. A description of the basic data used in the subsequent analysis is given here. This information appears in the first six columns of annex table 3. The content of the last three columns depend on the analysis in annex table 4 and is described later.

The UN Population Division report, *International Migration Report 2002*, available at <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/ittmig2002/ittmigrep2002.htm> shows for each of the countries listed in Annex table 2, the population of the country, migration stock, and number of refugees for the year 2000. These figures are shown in the first three columns of annex table 3. In

all about 175 million people are shown as living in a country other than their country of birth. This represents about three per cent of the total world population. The total number of refugees, information supplied by the UNHCR, account for some 16 million of the 175 million total migrant stock. Of the remainder, 79 million are in OECD countries and 80 million are resident in other countries.

Column four of the table shows the number of migrants excluding refugees. The next column shows the percentage of the resident population which is accounted for by migrants other than refugees. The last set of figures to come directly from the UN *International Migration Report* is in the sixth column and shows the net migration country by country in the year 2000.

The percent of population represented by migrants in Africa is shown as 1.6. If refugees were to be included this figure would be 2.1 per cent. 3.6 million of the 15 million refugees in the world are to be found in Africa, half of whom are in East Africa. In Tanzania, Algeria and Sudan, the number of refugees exceeds the numbers of migrants in the country. This is also true for some countries not shown explicitly in the table. Only in Southern Africa and West Africa other than Nigeria is the percentage of migrants greater than one per cent and even here the percentages are under four for the former and five for the latter. In the case of West Africa, it seems probable that many of the people shown as migrants are in fact people displaced by civil unrest even though not classified as refugees.

Although the percentage of migrants in Asia seems not greatly affected by whether or not refugees are included (1.1 against 1.4 per cent), this is because of the sheer bulk of population in the continent, 60 per cent of the world total. Some 9 million refugees are to be found there, mainly in Pakistan, Iran and other countries of the Middle East. Again most countries have migrant percentages of under one per cent except for Saudi Arabia at 25.8 per cent, Other Western Asia at 8.5 per cent and Malaysia at 6 per cent.

In all regions of Europe, migrants form a significant share of the resident population. In Switzerland it is as high as 24 per cent, in France 10 per cent and in Ukraine 14 per cent. In general the lowest figures are in the countries of Southern Europe, Italy, Portugal and Spain, which are also countries which a large number of emigrants. Almost half of the 2.3 million refugees to be found in Europe are in Germany.

The average migration stock in Latin America and the Caribbean is only about one per cent of the resident population though it is slightly higher in the Caribbean, Argentina and Venezuela. These are very few refugees in the area.

For each of USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, migrants form a very significant proportion of the resident population, between 12 and 24 per cent. The number of refugees is about 4 per cent of the global total where the share of global population is 5.6 per cent.

The stock of migrants is not static and column six of annex table 3 gives an indication of the trends in the year 2000. It is not a full or exact count of migration because each figure shown is itself the excess of inflows over outflows or vice versa. Nevertheless it gives a picture of the balance of flows in the year. Altogether 3.2 million people moved country in that year. Almost half went to the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and 0.7 million to other OECD countries. In addition, 0.3 million people went to each of East Africa and Russia, 0.2 million to the Middle East and 0.2 to non-OECD countries in Asia. More than half of these migrants came from Asia, 0.8 million from Africa, 0.5 million from Latin America and the Caribbean and 0.2 million from Europe.

Annex Table 4: Migrants by country of origin and destination

Although the UN report shows the total number of migrants in every country, at the start of this project we could not find a comprehensive picture of the nationality of all those migrants and indeed believe that such information did not exist at the global level. A major task of the project was to construct such a picture, in effect building a matrix to show not only where migrants end up but also where they come from. To this end a number of sources were used, some covering several countries and some only one. In addition some indirect estimates had to be made using partial and counterpart information. The process of assembling this matrix, which is shown in annex table 4 is described below.

The starting point was the OECD publication *Trends in International Migration (SOPEMI) 2002*. This shows information on the composition of migrant stocks for 25 of the 30 member countries (Greece, Iceland, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Turkey are not covered). For 20 of these countries, information is available on the number of non-nationals resident in the country. This number is lower than the total number of migrants because it excludes people born abroad but subsequently obtaining local nationality. For the purposes of this exercise, which is to determine the link between migration and remittances to the country of origin, it was assumed that non-nationals was the preferred concept so where possible we used information on this base. This reduced the number of foreign born migrants by 14 million. Unfortunately, for the countries of mass migration, US Canada, Australia and New Zealand, this information is not available and for those, as for Mexico and the rest of the world other than the OECD member countries, we had to use stocks of foreign born residents.

Removing both the number of refugees (16 million) and the number of migrants changing nationality in OECD member countries (14 million) reduces the number of migrants from 175 million to 145 million. This was the global total we set out to allocate to their country of birth, according to our list of 57 countries and 18 geographic regions.

For the OECD countries included in the SOPEMI report, this was fairly straightforward. Two problems arise however. The first is that the degree of detail given is sometimes less than we would have liked so that extra regional groups, such as “Other Europe” had to be added in addition to Other Eastern, Southern, Western and Northern Europe. Secondly, there are about 8.5 million people whose nationality is not given even in this degree of generality.

For most countries the information is available for the year 2000, but for Canada the most recent year was 1996, for France and Hungary the most recent year was 1999; for Ireland, New Zealand and United Kingdom, detailed information related to 2001 and not 2000 because this was the census year in those countries. For the US, the most recent data in SOPEMI related to 1990 but we were able to use the results of the 2000 Census from the Bureau of the Census web site.

For Iceland, information on the nationality of residents was available from the Statistics Iceland web site. For the Slovak Republic, we made estimates of the stock of migrants based loosely on the pattern of migrants in the Czech Republic. For Greece we made estimates based tenuously on the patterns for Italy assuming more inflows from the Eastern Mediterranean and North Africa. For Turkey estimates were made based on patterns in the countries of the Middle East.

The next major source of information was for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean published *Demographic Bulletin No 65, International Migration in Latin America* which contains details on the main countries of origin for migrants in the region. Unfortunately, the information stems from the decennial round of

population censuses conducted in the early 1990s. Given that a new round has or is taking place currently, it is hoped this information could be updated in the reasonably near future.

For a few countries, Malaysia, Thailand and South Africa, detailed information was found from local sources on the nationality of migrants. For other areas, recourse was had to less firm data. A large number of research documents were consulted for information on migration flows in the rest of the world. These are listed at the end of this annex. Combining information from various papers it was possible to make “guesstimates” for the stocks of migrants in different areas, for Eastern Europe and the countries of Former Soviet Union, for the middle East, and for various regions of Asia. For Sub-Saharan Africa most migrants are recorded in countries bordering those suffering internal conflict or natural disasters and it was therefore assumed this was the cause of most migration. For South Africa, where migrants are attracted by better economic conditions, detailed information was available from the statistical office, as mentioned above. Once estimates had been made for individual countries, estimates for the remaining geographical areas were made based on the flows typical of that area.

All these figures were incorporated in the matrix shown in annex table 4 with the entries in column 4 from annex table 3 as the row totals we wished to allocate. Where there is a comprehensive source with a different total, this is shown in the last but one column of annex table 4.

Once annex table 4 was complete, cross checks were carried out to ensure that where occasionally information was available about where migrants from a particular country went to, this was consistent with estimates made from the perspective of the receiving country. Ultimately, in the light of the calculations on remittances (to be described under annex table 6 below) some adjustments were made to the initial estimates for migrant stocks but this was the exception rather than the rule.

Despite the fact that where firm data exists it is not always for the same year, we believe that overall picture of migration given in annex table 4, while far from exact, is fairly robust and gives a realistic picture of the pattern of global migration. It would of course be possible to continue to refine the table, especially in the light of new census information becoming available from the 2000 round and with the increasing dissemination of such information via national statistical office web sites.

Annex Table 5: Source and destination of migrants

This table provides another summary of the information in annex table 4 where the very large table there is aggregated. It consists of five parts. The first shows flows from OECD countries to other OECD countries grouped by continent. There are no entries for Africa as there are no African countries which are members of the OECD. The column for Asia shows, in the row for Asia, flows between Japan and Korea. The entry at the column for Asia and the row for North America shows the number of people from Korea and Japan residing in US and Canada. Two of the subsequent mini-tables show flows from the rest of the world (ROW) to OECD countries and within the rest of the world. Flows from OECD to the rest of the world are very small. The sum of all four two-ways sets of flows is shown as the final mini-table.

The most noticeable feature of these tables is that most migrants stay close to their native country. Of the total of 136.7 million people accounted for in total, 85.9 million or 63 per cent, stay within the same geographic area. Only 34.1 million or 25 per cent came to OECD countries from the rest of the world, while more than twice as many, 77.9 million or 57 per cent moved within the rest of the world.

Annex Table 3: Population by country (part 2)

Once annex table 4 was complete, it was possible to calculate the column totals from that table. These totals represent an estimate of the number of nationals of a given country living abroad. This is interesting information not previously available on a world-wide scale. The estimates were added to annex table 3 in column 7. We can then calculate the number of nationals as population less migrants (including refugees) plus the number of nationals abroad. The final column in this table shows the ratio of nationals to residents. For many countries this ratio is little different from 100 but there are some noteworthy exceptions. The Philippines, which is a country exporting labour to the rest of the world, has a ratio of just over 105. Saudi Arabia which imports labour on a large scale has a ratio of 74. The figure for Other Eastern Europe at 121 is very high, reflecting the movement of people, not all classed as refugees, from countries of the former Yugoslavia. Portugal at 115 shows as a labour exporter, Switzerland at 75 and Luxembourg at 63 as labour importers. US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are all labour importers with ratios ranging from 76 for Australia to 88 for the US and New Zealand.

Not only are these numbers of interest in themselves, their plausibility is another form of confirming the basic structure of annex table 3.

Annex Table 6: Remittances by country (part 1)

Annex table 6 summarises the basic information used to determine the pattern of remittances country by country as well as showing the results of the analysis. Information relating to the initial source of data on remittances is described here and the results are described after the two following annexes have been described.

Worker's remittances and compensation of employees

The initial data on migrant's remittances comes from the IMF data files on the balance of payments as published regularly in the *Balance of Payments Yearbook* and released electronically more frequently. There are two potential entries in each of the credit and debit side of the accounts which are relevant to this work. One of these is described as "workers' remittances" and one as "compensation of employees". In principle, the latter does not refer to migrants but to people who are either border workers, that is they live in one country but work on a daily basis in another, or to seasonal workers, that is people who move to another country for a strictly limited period in order to pursue a seasonal activity such as harvesting. In contrast, workers' remittances refer to amounts sent abroad by people who are regarded as being resident throughout the year.

Table 10 shows all entries over one billion dollars for the year 2000 as well as the global totals (and some smaller items whose purpose is explained below). In theory, global credits for an item should be identical to global debits. Although there is usually some small discrepancy in this, the discrepancies for these items is relatively large individually. In July 2003 when the data were extracted from the IMF files, the total credit flows for compensation of employees was \$ 41.8 billion and the total debits \$ 45.2 billion, a difference of 10 per cent. For workers' remittances the difference was also about 10 per cent, though in this case the total credits exceeded debits, \$ 60.7 billion against \$ 54.9 billion. However, if the two are added together the difference is less than three per cent.

There would seem to be some ambiguity in the classification of these two items, however, not least because many countries show entries under either workers' remittances or compensation of employees but not both. For example, many Philipinos work in the Middle East. All outflows

from the countries concerned are shown as workers' remittances but all receipts in Philippines are shown as compensation of employees, possibly on the basis that many of these workers will return home for a visit once a year and are thus viewed as "seasonal" workers, but where the season is almost one year in length.

The reason that the distinction is made is that payments to border and seasonal workers are assumed to belong to their home economy and contribute to its gross national income (GNI), though not its production (gross domestic production, GDP). They do contribute to the GDP of the host economy but not its GNI. Migrants, however, contribute to both the production and income of their host country and give rise to no difference between GDP and GNI in either their host or home country. Because in this exercise, for the reasons just explained, we have merged workers' remittances and compensation of employees, we are not able to make a distinction between GDP and GNI. Since it is the more commonly used aggregate and because workers' remittances are probably more important for most developing countries, we have used GDP as the reference aggregate for the economy as a whole.

Border workers in Europe

For some countries in Europe, the Scandinavian countries except Sweden and the UK, there are no data given for workers' remittances; all flows are shown as compensation of employees. However, a number of OECD countries in continental Europe have separated flows into the two components. Taking the nine countries shown in italics in Table 10, the similarity of the size of inflows and outflows of compensation of employees, (\$ 19.4 billion and \$ 17.6 billion) as well as the physical proximity of the countries and the known prevalence of border working appears to confirm that these flows do indeed relate to border and seasonal workers. Border workers will not be counted in a census and so would not be included in the migration figures in annex table 4. Seasonal workers who happen to be in the country at the time of a census, on the other hand, should feature in the basic data used for annex table 4 but this will by no means include all seasonal workers.

In order to link the flows of remittances to those of migrants, therefore, the figures shown in italics in Table 10 have been excluded. As well as the countries mentioned, this also includes the payments of compensation of employees by international organisations. These institutions are regarded as being non-resident for balance of payments purposes and so employees are regarded as border workers. The institutions concerned are located in many countries of the world but there are a preponderance in the US (where the headquarters of the UN, World Bank and IMF are located), Belgium and Luxembourg (home to many EU institutions) and Switzerland (where many UN specialised agencies are located). Earnings of nationals of these countries working in these institutions should appear in the compensation of employees figures from abroad.

At this point, therefore, in common with other studies, such as that by Dilip Ratha in the *Global Development Finance Report, 2003* of the World Bank, we decided to take both compensation of employees and workers remittances and treat the two together as migrants remittances. Unlike Ratha, though, we excluded those figures for compensation of employees from international organisations and the nine OECD countries shown in italics in Table 10. Ratha also included in his estimates migrants transfers which are shown as capital transfers in the balance of payments. These relate to the belongings of migrants when they move country and since they are not directly related to current period earnings, we decided not to include them, though they are not of great size. Nor did we make any allowance for other transfers though some of these may be considered relevant, for example a person receiving a pension from an enterprise or government in another country, because of lack of data.

Table 10: Largest payments and receipts of migrants remittances

\$ Billions

Compensation of employees				Workers remittances			
Credits		Debits		Credits		Debits	
<i>France</i>	7.9	USA	8.2	India	9.0	USA	18.6
<i>Belgium/ Luxembourg</i>	3.7	<i>International organisations</i>	6.5	Mexico	6.6	Saudi Arabia	15.4
<i>Germany</i>	3.4	<i>Switzerland</i>	5.6	Turkey	4.6	Germany	3.2
USA	2.4	Germany	4.2	Spain	3.4	France	2.7
<i>Italy</i>	1.5	Israel	3.3	Portugal	3.2	Japan	2.2
UK	1.5	<i>Belgium/ Luxembourg</i>	2.9	Egypt	2.9	Switzerland	1.7
<i>Switzerland</i>	1.0	<i>Italy</i>	2.0	Morocco	2.1	Kuwait	1.7
<i>Austria</i>	0.9	UK	1.3	Bangladesh	2.0	Oman	1.5
<i>Spain</i>	0.4	<i>France</i>	1.1	El Salvador	1.8	Spain	1.3
<i>Netherlands</i>	0.4	<i>Netherlands</i>	0.9	Jordan	1.7	Bahrein	1.0
<i>Portugal</i>	0.2	<i>Austria</i>	0.4	Dominican republic	1.7		
		<i>Spain</i>	0.4	Greece	1.6		
		<i>Portugal</i>	0.1	Colombia	1.6		
Sub-total	23.3	Sub-total	36.9	Ecuador	1.3		
Total	41.8	Total	45.2	Yemen	1.2		
<i>Excluding entries in italics</i>				Indonesia	1.1		
Sub-total	3.9	Sub-total	12.8	Pakistan	1.1		
Total	22.4	Total	21.1	Thailand	1.1		
				Brazil	1.1		
				Sub-total	49.1	Sub-total	49.3
				Total	60.7	Total	54.9

Checking the data

From the data assembled in annex table 4, we have the number of migrants resident in each country and the number of nationals resident abroad. We can thus combine this information with data on the adjusted total inflows and outflows by country to determine the average remittance per capita. These figures are shown in the third and fifth column of annex table 6. This process served again as a valuable cross-check on the data. The figures appear somewhat low at first sight but it must be remembered that they are in per capita terms. If a migrant family consists of four people, then the family remittance could be four times the figure shown. If half the migrants have severed ties with their home country the per capita figure for those still making remittances would be twice the figure shown. Where the figures initially appeared implausibly high or low by comparison with countries at a similar level of development, we went back to consider whether the stocks of migrants should be adjusted. This was done in a small number of countries. The more common case was where despite the existence of migrants, there were zero remittances recorded. In a number of cases estimates were made for missing data.

From looking at the average size of remittances per capita for similar countries, we made an estimate of the amounts we thought were probable for those countries. In some cases, there were figures available for earlier years and the problem was just one of bringing the series up to date. In some countries, only net flows are recorded in the IMF database and for these we were able to estimate both inflows and outflows consistent with the net figure. Lastly there were simply some countries where no sort of flows had ever been recorded despite the presence of significant numbers

of migrant labour. Table 11 shows the additions made to the IMF data, on both the credits and debits side, for the purpose of this exercise. These can be presumed to be workers' remittances.

Table 11: Adjustments made to the IMF data set for missing data

	\$ Million		
	Credits	Debits	Reason
Algeria	1 000	50	Projection consistent with World Bank figures
Libya	1 200	1 450	Estimate for missing data
Nigeria	1 600	500	Conversion from net flows
Sudan	110	110	Conversion from net flows
Iran	320		Projection consistent with World Bank figures
Qatar/ UAE		6 000	Estimate for missing data
Malaysia		3 200	Projection from most recent data
Singapore		1 500	Estimate for missing data
West Bank and Gaza	3 337		Counterpart to Israeli outflows
Canada		2 750	Estimate for missing data
Total	7 567	15 560	

Finalising the data on migrants remittances

The figures which were finally used in the project were the sum of workers' remittances plus compensation of employees, less the figures for the countries shown in italics in Table 10 plus the estimates for missing data shown in Table 11. This left us with figures of outflows of \$ 91.5 billion and inflows of \$ 90.7 billion.

Annex Table 7: Remittances by country

Annex table 7 is the counterpart to annex table 4; it shows the flow of remittances (in million dollars) between 57 countries and 18 geographic regions on a bilateral basis. It is constructed very simply by multiplying each row of annex table 4, representing the numbers of migrants in a country, by the average remittance per capita sent from that country (as shown in column 3 of annex table 6). The entries in the columns are then added to give the estimated receipts per country. This process is simple but fallible. It assumes that all migrants in a given country send the same amount to their home country regardless of where this is. It could be that those migrants from more prosperous countries might be assumed to be more skilled and thus command higher salaries than others. This would not necessarily be the case, though, if it is thought that it is the more highly skilled people from poorer countries who migrate. Further, it may be the case that poorer paid workers may have a stronger commitment to remit part of their earnings to their home country. No information is available to test these hypotheses, though, and so the assumption of equal remittances seems the most neutral one to make.

The result of this process is that the total amount of remittances received is necessarily equal to the amount of remittances sent. On the other hand, there is no necessary correlation with the IMF data (either before or after adjustment) on a country by country basis. Making this comparison therefore allows us to make some assessment of the quality of both the data estimated by the project and, in some cases, of the IMF data also. Table 12 shows a summary of those countries where the estimate in one or other data set is over one billion dollars as well as a few countries where the project estimates a significant flow but the IMF has a zero entry which was not previously adjusted.

It is worth recapitulating why the project figures may be incorrect. First of all, the basic pattern of migrants flows estimated in annex table 4 may be wrong, especially in those regions where less firm data was available. Secondly, any of the assumption that only migrants send remittances to another country, that this country is their country of birth and that all migrants in a country send the

same average remittance may be incorrect. Thirdly, either the UN information on the total number of migrants may be mistaken. Fourthly the IMF data on the level of remittances sent by country may be incorrect or our adjustments to them may be so. Nevertheless, the picture which emerges seems fairly realistic in broad terms. Looking first at the continental totals, it can be seen that the figures of the same rough orders of magnitude but there is a significant increase in the amount estimated by the project to go to Asia as compared with the IMF and significantly less going to Latin America and the Caribbean (shown as South America). Within these totals, though there are some significant differences.

Table 12: Comparison between remittances received in the IMF data set (adjusted) and the project estimates

	IMF data (adjusted)	Project estimates		IMF data (adjusted)	Project estimates
Africa	11.7	10.4	Europe	18.9	19.6
Other East Africa	0.3	1.1	Russia	0.5	2.9
Algeria	1.0	0.7	Ukraine	0.0	1.3
Egypt	2.9	2.5	UK	1.5	1.9
Morocco	2.2	1.4	Greece	2.2	0.4
Other North Africa	2.0	1.0	Italy	0.4	2.2
Nigeria	1.6	0.4	Portugal	3.2	1.6
Other West Africa	0.6	1.5	Spain	3.4	0.7
Asia	37.6	43.4	Other South Europe	2.4	2.3
China	0.8	2.4	Germany		1.4
Korea	0.6	1.7	Netherlands		0.4
Bangladesh	2.0	1.8	South America	19.3	16.2
India	9.2	6.7	Mexico	7.6	7.7
Pakistan	1.1	2.9	Other Central America	3.3	2.0
Other SC Asia	1.4	1.3	Brazil	1.4	0.6
Indonesia	1.2	5.2	Colombia	1.7	0.7
Philippines	6.2	4.5	Other South America	1.7	0.9
Thailand	1.7	1.2	North America	2.4	1.6
Vietnam		1.1	Canada		0.7
Turkey	4.6	2.1	USA	2.4	0.8
Other West Asia	7.4	10.4	World	90.7	91.5

Africa

The project figures for Other East Africa seem too large. Most of the 2 million migrants in East Africa are assumed to be people displaced from other parts of East Africa by civil unrest. These people will not be especially high earners, yet the per capita outflow is estimated to be close to \$ 300 in countries where the average per capita income for the whole country is often less than this. The figures for Uganda account for half the area total and seem particularly high.

The project figures for North Africa (except for Egypt) are consistently lower than the IMF estimates. This may mean we have too few migrants from these countries in high value remittances countries, especially in the Middle East. In West Africa, the project estimates for Nigeria and the rest of the region are almost exactly the reverse of the IMF data. The could again be due to mis-estimates of the migrant population but could also suggest our estimates for under-recording of flows from Nigeria were too generous, though they seem to be in line with those from other oil producing countries such as Algeria. A third possibility is that the recording of remittances in West African countries is too low.

Asia

The figures for China are subject to a number of uncertainties. Data is usually given for the Mainland of China separately from the special autonomous regions of Hong Kong and Macao, but not quite always. Especially when another country specifies that migrants are “Chinese” it is not always clear whether this means from the mainland, one of the special regions, from Chinese Taipei or even that they are ethnic Chinese but with a different country of citizenship. The UN does not recognise Chinese Taipei as a separate country and so give no data for population or migrant stock for it. The IMF does not recognise the country either, but figures for “Asia not specified” are generally assumed to include estimates for Chinese Taipei. The IMF data base shows inflows of remittances to China of only \$ 0.8 Billion while the project estimates an inflow of \$ 2.4 Billion. It is probable that much of this discrepancy is due to the ambiguities in the coverage of “China” in the underlying data sets.

Korea is an example of a country where the estimates of Koreans abroad are fairly robust, most being recorded in either Japan or the US. In fact, there may be more Koreans abroad than we have captured in annex table 4. On the basis of these figures, the project estimate at \$ 1.7 billion seem plausible suggesting that the IMF data may be understated.

The figures for India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Other South Central Asia (which includes Sri Lanka) are interlinked given the extent of migration between them. The two sets of estimates for Bangladesh and Other South Central Asia are fairly close but the project figures for India are lower and for Pakistan are higher. Initially this looks as if it might be a misallocation between the two of outgoing migrants to third countries but examination of the figures makes this seem unlikely. It is fairly well documented that there are considerable numbers of Pakistanis working in the Middle East. While there are some Indians there also, given the religious ties, or lack of them, it is not probable that there has been a large misclassification here. One possibility is that there are ethnic Indians of different citizenship making remittances to the country which are not caught in our algorithm for determining receipts by country.

Indonesia is another case where the evidence is that the official data is understated. It is accepted that the majority of migrants in Malaysia are Indonesians and so the inflows to Indonesia should more closely match the outflows from Malaysia than official figures suggest.

The project figures for Philippines are low, almost certainly because the very large number of Philipinos serving as sailors on ships of other countries do not appear in the migration figures in annex table 4.

Vietnam shows no receipts of remittances in the official figures but it seems probable that this is simply incorrect. The project figures suggest this flow might be of the order of one billion dollars.

For Turkey the project estimates are only approximately half of the official figures, probably because of inadequacies in estimating the number of Turks resident abroad. On the other hand the project figures for inflows to Other Western Asia (basically the Middle East other than Saudi Arabia) are much higher than the official figures. This is another area where border workers are important, especially those going into Israel on a daily basis. The official figure for these workers is over \$ 3 billion which we have added to the official figures for inflows to Other Western Asia but these workers will not show up in the population figures in annex table 4. This therefore is another area where some refinement of the basic data would be useful.

Europe

Though the project estimate for Europe as a whole at \$ 19.6 billion is not very far from the official estimate of \$ 18.9 billion, there is a wide divergence at more detailed levels. Not surprisingly, the project estimates much higher figures for Russia and Ukraine than those officially recorded, \$ 4.2 billion together as against \$ 0.5 billion. While the former may be somewhat high, the latter certainly seems very low.

The figures for remittances to the Scandinavian countries are very low. This is probably related to the source of data in annex table 4. Even where good data from OECD countries exists for the nationality of migrants, the breakdown often consists of only the countries with significantly large numbers of migrants present. This automatically militates against small countries where a number of migrants significant for the home country may not seem so to a more populous host country.

The figures for Southern Europe are erratic. For Italy the project estimate at \$ 2.2 billion contrasts with the official figure of \$ 0.4 billion, an increase which does not seem altogether implausible. However, project estimates for Greece, Portugal and Spain are much lower than the official figures even though these countries are large exporters of labour.

Lastly, the project has estimates for inflows to Germany and the Netherlands even though there are no inflows shown in the official data for workers' remittances.

In Table 12, both the adjusted IMF data and the project estimates exclude the figures for border workers shown in Table 10. For France (\$ 7.9 billion), Belgium/Luxembourg (\$ 3.7 billion) and Germany (\$ 3.4 billion) the inflows from these workers alone is larger than the inflows for all other countries except India, Mexico, Turkey and Philippines. Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria and Netherlands all also have significant earnings from border workers.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The most important country in Latin America and the Caribbean in terms of providing labour abroad is Mexico. In this case the project data and the official data correspond very closely. For other countries the project estimates tend to be lower than the official figures (except for Chile which has no inflows recorded officially).

North America and Oceania

The project figures give an estimate of \$ 0.7 billion for Canada, where no figure is recorded in the official data but the figure for USA is considerably lower, only one third of the IMF data. Project figures for Australia and New Zealand are also low.

Annex Table 8: Destination and source of remittances

This annex table shows the flows of remittance in annex table 7 aggregated to the same level of detail as shown for the numbers of migrants in annex table 5. Despite the variation between the project results and the adjusted IMF data, we think that the results are sufficiently robust at the level of the distinction between OECD and non-OECD countries and at the broad geographical level that the picture shown here is realistic.

The interpretation of the five mini-tables in this annex follows that described for annex table 5. The most notable comparison between annex tables 5 and 8 is that migrants from the OECD countries constitute 18.1 per cent of the total stock of migrants world wide but they receive 35.7 per cent of

all remittances. 70 per cent of migrants from the rest of the world stay in the rest of the world but receive only 60 per cent of the remittances paid by the rest of the world.

Annex Table 6: Remittances by country (part 2)

Once annex tables 7 and 8 were complete, it was possible to complete annex table 6. The estimated inflows of remittances to countries, shown as the column totals in annex table 7 could be compared with the figures given in the IMF data set, after adjusted as described above. Some of these results are given in Table 12 and discussed under annex table 7. The full set, though is shown in column 7 of annex table 6. Not only can these figures be compared with the IMF based figures in absolute terms, per capita figures are also given. In general the per capita figures bear out the previous assessment of the quality of the project estimates. Where official estimates show the per capita inflows from abroad lower than the per capita outflows from the country, there is good reason to suppose the official figures may be understated; why in that case would someone go abroad? The project results across countries tend to be more homogeneous than the IMF based figures. For example, the per capita remittances from people from Italy, Greece, Portugal and Spain are all in the range of 580 to 897 whereas the IMF based data has a remittance of only 118 from each Italian abroad but 3 436 from each Spaniard.

Many of the figures in per capita terms do seem somewhat on the low side. This might suggest that the *outflows* from certain countries are understated since the process adopted ensures that total inflows are equal to total outflows and, other than redistribution, the only way to increase inflows would be to increase outflows.

The last step in compiling annex table 6 was to compare the effect of remittance inflows on GDP. For this purpose, since remittances are quoted in US dollars converted, wherever necessary, at the official exchange rate, figures of GDP converted from local currency to dollars at exchange rates have been used. In terms of the benefit of the remittance to the home country, a purchasing power conversion would be more appropriate than an exchange rate one. However, this applies to the remittance as well as GDP and the ratio between them should be invariant to the conversion factor used.

Column six of annex table 6 shows the impact on GDP of the IMF based estimates for remittance inflows and column nine the impact of the project estimates. The positive impact on GDP is greatest for the Philippines with large impact also noticeable for Egypt and Morocco. The country with the largest negative impact is, not surprisingly, Saudi Arabia. Even for large recipients of remittances such as India and Mexico and for large providers like USA and the Other Middle east countries, the impacts in terms of the effect on GDP are much more muted. This contrasts starkly with claims that remittances may represent up to 37 per cent of GDP⁷. It is possible that for some small economies with a large number of expatriates such large proportions might be reached but it is not general for the largest economies chosen for this study.

⁷ See for example "Migration's new payoff" in the December 2003 edition of Foreign Policy.

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Annex 1: Country coverage for the RT Transboundary Indicator project

The nature of the project is to examine the impacts of OECD countries on other countries in the rest of the world. While reasonably comprehensive data of good quality exists for the 30 OECD member countries, there is much less available for other countries. It is not reasonable to assume that the characteristics of OECD countries can be applied to all other countries but we had neither the time nor resources to collect data for all other countries. Some compromise approach has to be found therefore.

The World Bank list 207 countries in its World Development Report (WDR) and in the corresponding World Development Indicator data base (WDI) available on-line via the World Bank web site and on CD. This data base divides countries into four income groups, low income (up to \$755 per capita in 2000), lower middle income (up to \$2 995), upper middle (up to \$9 265) and high income. The spread of population and GDP across these four income groups is shown below.

Income group	Population 2000 (mn)	%	GDP bn\$ 2000	%
Low income	2 479.1	41.1	1 016.6	3.3
Lower middle	2 028.1	33.6	2 236.1	7.3
Upper middle	647.2	10.7	3 094.7	10.1
High income	879.2	14.6	24 359.2	79.3
Total	6 033.5	100.0	30 706.7	100.0

In addition, low and middle income countries are divided into six geographic regions, East Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. The high income group includes 23 OECD countries and 29 other states, some of which are dependencies of other countries. Seven OECD countries were treated by the World Bank as upper middle income countries in 2000. These are Korea, Turkey, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Slovak Republic and Mexico.

The size of countries varies enormously with a few very large and many quite or very small in terms of population and, usually, GDP. It turns out that a very high coverage of global population and GDP, as well as good coverage by both region and income group can be obtained by looking at the ten of the twelve most populous countries in the low income group, the ten most populous lower middle income countries, and the seven most populous upper middle countries in addition to the OECD countries included there (which all fall in the first 14) as well as the OECD countries in the high income group. The large countries excluded are Congo and Myanmar in the low income group for lack of data. The two tables attached show the breakdown by income group and region as well as a list of the 27 countries included other than the OECD Member countries.

Reducing the list of 207 countries to 30 plus 27 is a considerable reduction but is still quite demanding. For some of these countries, especially those in Sub Saharan Africa, data may be difficult to obtain and of lower quality than for others. If we can use all or most of these 57 countries, making estimates of the effects for the countries not covered will still be tenuous but should still be within the margin of error of a feasibility study which this exercise is.

Note on GDP data

The figures for GDP are converted to US dollars using what is called the “Atlas methodology” which is basically conversion by a weighted exchange rate expressed as moving average of the last three years, with adjustments for movements in relative prices between the country being converted and those whose exchange rates are being used for the conversion.

In the WDI database, all countries show population but there are some where GDP is missing. Those where this omission may be significant are Congo and Myanmar (mentioned above) and also Cuba, Iraq, Afghanistan, UAE and Brunei. The data in the table attached makes no estimate for the GDP for these missing countries though their populations are included. This means that the total for GDP for the groups where they fall is somewhat underestimated and the percentage coverage somewhat overstated. However, the purpose of the table is to determine that the proposed coverage is sufficient and realistic. The percentage coverage of world GDP is shown as 97.2. Although this is overstated, it is likely that it is still of the order of 95%.

Annex 1 Table 1: Proposed coverage by income group and region (World Bank definitions)

Region	Low income			Lower-middle income			Upper-middle income			Regional total		
	No countries	Population 2000 (mn)	GDP bn \$ 2000	No countries	Population 2000 (mn)	GDP bn \$ 2000	No countries	Population 2000 (mn)	GDP bn \$ 2000	No countries	Population 2000 (mn)	GDP bn \$ 2000
East Asia and Pacific												
Total	8	379.1	189.7	11	1 405.4	1 283.1	4	70.6	551.3	23	1 855.1	2 024.1
Selected	2	288.9	183.6	3	1 398.8	1 277.0	2	70.5	551.2	7	1 758.3	2 011.7
% selected		76.2	96.8		99.5	99.5		99.9	100.0		94.8	99.4
Europe and Central Asia												
Total	8	106.5	58.9	12	232.2	380.2	8	135.7	496.4	28	474.3	935.5
Selected	1	49.5	31.3	1	145.6	259.6	5	129.8	472.4	7	324.9	763.2
% selected		46.5	53.1		62.7	68.3		95.7	95.2		68.5	81.6
Latin America and Caribbean												
Total	2	13.0	4.0	15	142.2	228.4	15	360.4	1 706.1	32	515.7	1 938.5
Selected				2	68.0	136.7	5	344.8	1 650.1	7	412.7	1 786.8
% selected					47.8	59.9		95.7	96.7		80.0	92.2
Middle east and North Africa												
Total	1	17.5	9.3	10	244.2	337.1	5	33.4	197.7	16	295.2	544.2
Selected				4	186.7	287.0	1	20.7	173.3	5	207.5	460.3
% selected					76.5	85.1		62.0	87.6		70.3	84.6
South Asia												
Total	7	1 354.8	588.0	1	0.3	0.6				8	1 355.1	588.6
Selected	3	1 285.1	565.7							3	1 285.1	565.7
% selected		94.9	96.2								94.9	96.2
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Total	38	608.2	166.7	4	3.7	6.8	6	47.0	143.2	48	658.9	316.7
Selected	4	256.0	67.8				1	42.8	127.9	5	298.8	195.7
% selected		42.1	40.6					91.0	89.3		45.3	61.8
Total low and middle income												
Total	64	2 479.1	1 016.6	53	2 028.1	2 236.1	38	647.2	3 094.7	155	5 154.4	6 347.5
Selected	10	1 879.5	848.3	10	1 799.0	1 960.3	14	608.7	2 974.8	34	4 287.2	5 783.4
% selected		75.8	83.4		88.7	87.7		94.0	96.1		83.2	91.1
High income countries												
Total										52	879.2	24 359.2
Selected										23	850.5	24 053.3
% selected											96.7	98.7
World												
Total										207	6 033.5	30 706.7
Selected										57	5 137.7	29 836.7
% selected											85.2	97.2

Source: World Bank WDI web site. Some of the GDP totals are understated because of missing data and percentage selected is correspondingly overstated.

Annex 1 Table 2: Countries to be included in addition to the 23 OECD countries which appear in the high income category

	Low income	Lower-middle income	Upper-middle income
East Asia and Pacific	<i>Indonesia</i> Vietnam	<i>China</i> Philippines Thailand	Korea Malaysia
Europe and Central Asia	Ukraine	<i>Russian Federation</i>	Turkey Poland Czech Republic Hungary Slovak Republic
Latin America and Caribbean		Colombia Peru	<i>Brazil</i> Mexico Argentina Venezuela Chile
Middle east and North Africa		Egypt Iran Algeria Morocco	Saudi Arabia
South Asia	<i>India</i> Pakistan Bangladesh		
Sub-Saharan Africa	Nigeria Ethiopia Tanzania Sudan		<i>South Africa</i>

Bold: OECD member countries

Bold Italic: CCNM countries

Annex 1 Table 3: Complete country listing by income group and geographical listing – World Bank 2000 Basis

Sub-Saharan Africa		Asia		Europe and Central Asia		Middle east and North Africa	
East and Southern Africa	West Africa	East Asia and the Pacific	South Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Rest of Europe	Middle East	North Africa
Low income							
Angola	Benin	Cambodia	Afghanistan	Armenia		Yemen	
Burundi	Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Bangladesh	Azerbaijan			
Comoros	Cameroon	Korea, Dem Rep	Bhutan	Georgia			
Congo, Dem Republic	Central African Republic	Lao PDR	India	Kyrgyz republic			
Eritrea	Chad	Mongolia	Nepal	Moldova			
Ethiopia	Congo, Rep of	Myanmar	Pakistan	Tajikistan			
Kenya	Cote d'Ivoire	Solomon Islands		Ukraine			
Lesotho	Gambia	Vietnam		Uzbekistan			
Madagascar	Ghana						
Malawi	Guinea						
Mozambique	Guinea-Bissau						
Rwanda	Liberia						
Somalia	Mali						
Sudan	Mauritania						
Tanzania	Niger						
Uganda	Nigeria						
Zambia	Sao Tome & Principe						
Zimbabwe	Senegal						
	Sierra Leone						
	Togo						
Lower middle income							
Namibia	Cape Verde	China	Maldives	Albania		Iran	Algeria
Swaziland	Equatorial Guinea	Fiji	Sri Lanka	Belarus		Iraq	Djibouti
		Kiribati		Bosnia Herzegovina		Jordan	Egypt
		Marshall Islands		Bulgaria		Syria	Morocco
		Micronesia		Kazakhstan		West Bank and Gaza	Tunisia
		Papua New Guinea		Latvia			
		Philippines		Lithuania			
		Samoa		FYR of Macedonia			
		Thailand		Romania			
		Tonga		Russia			
		Vanuatu		Turkmenistan			
				Yugoslavia			

Annex 1 Table 3 (cont): Complete country listing by income group and geographical listing – World Bank 2000 Basis

Upper Middle income

Botswana	Gabon	American Samoa	Croatia	Gibraltar	Bahrain	Libya
Mauritius		Korea, Republic	Czech Republic	Isle of Man	Lebanon	
Mayotte		Malaysia	Estonia	Turkey	Oman	
Seychelles		Palau	Hungary		Saudi Arabia	
South Africa			Poland			
			Slovakia			

High Income

OECD

Australia	Austria
Japan	Belgium
New Zealand	Denmark
	Finland
	France
	Germany
	Greece
	Iceland
	Ireland
	Italy
	Luxembourg
	Netherlands
	Norway
	Portugal
	Spain
	Sweden
	Switzerland
	United Kingdom

Non -OECD

Brunei	Slovenia	Andorra	Israel	Malta
French Polynesia		Channel Islands	Kuwait	
Guam		Cyprus	Qatar	
Hong Kong, China		Faeroe Islands	United Arab Emirates	
Macao, China		Greenland		
New Caledonia		Liechtenstein		
N Mariana Islands		Monaco		
Singapore		San Marino		
Chinese Taipei				

Africa**Eastern Africa**

Burundi
Comoros
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Reunion
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Middle Africa

Angola
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Dem. Rep. of the Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Sao Tome and Principe

Northern Africa

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Morocco
Sudan
Tunisia
Western Sahara

Southern Africa

Botswana
Lesotho
Namibia
South Africa
Swaziland

Western Africa

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cape verde
Cote d'Ivoire
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
St Helena
Senegal
Sierra leone
Togo

Asia**Eastern Asia**

China
China, Hong Kong SAR
China, Macao SAR
Japan
Korea
Mongolia

South central Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Iran
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan

South eastern Asia

Brunei
Cambodia
Timor-Leste
Indonesia
Laos
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

Western Asia

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Cyprus
Georgia
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Palestine
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Europe**Eastern Europe**

Belarus
Bulgaria
Czech republic
Hungary
Poland
Moldova
Romania
Russian federation
Slovakia
Ukraine

Northern Europe

Channel Islands
Denmark
Estonia
Faroe Islands
Finland
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Latvia
Lithuania
Norway
Sweden
United Kingdom

Southern Europe

Albania
Andorra
Bosnia& Herzogovina
Croatia
Gibraltar
Greece
Holy See
Italy
Malta
Portugal
San Marino
Slovenia
Spain
FYR Macedonia
Serbia & Montenegro

Western Europe

Austria
Belgium
France
Germany
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Monaco
Netherlands
Switzerland

Latin America and the Caribbean**Caribbean**

Anguilla
 Antigua and Barbuda
 Aruba
 Bahamas
 Barbados
 British Virgin Islands
 Cayman Islands
 Cuba
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Grenada
 Guadeloupe
 Haiti
 Jamaica
 Martinique
 Montserrat
 Netherlands Antilles
 Puerto Rico
 St Kitts and Nevis
 St Lucia
 St Vincent & the Grenadines
 Trinidad & Tobago
 Turks & Caicos
 US Virgin Islands

Central America

Belize
 Costa Rica
 El Salvador
 Guatemala
 Honduras
Mexico
 Nicaragua
 Panama

South America

Argentina
 Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
 Ecuador
 Falkland Islands
 French Guiana
 Guyana
 Paraguay
Peru
 Suriname
 Uruguay
Venezuela

Northern America

Bermuda
Canada
 Greenland
 St Pierre & Miquelon
USA

Oceania**Australia/New Zealand**

Australia
New Zealand

Melanesia

Fiji
 New Caledonia
 Papua New Guinea
 Solomon Islands
 Vanuatu

Micronesia

Guam
 Kiribati
 Marshall Islands
 Micronesia
 Nauru
 Northern Mariana Islands
 Palau

Polynesia

American Samoa
 Cook Islands
 French Polynesia
 Niue
 Pitcairn
 Samoa
 Tokelau
 Tonga
 Tuvalu
 Wallis & Futuna

Population by country

Annex table 3

Year 2000	Millions								
	Population	Migration stock	Refugees	Migration less refugees	Percent of population	Net migration in 2000	"Nationals" abroad	Total nationals	Nationals/residents
Africa	793 627	16 277	3627.1	12 649.9	1.6	- 447	16 830	794 180	100.07
Ethiopia	62 908	660	198.0	462.0	0.7	- 7	168	62 416	99.22
Tanzania	35 119	893	680.9	212.1	0.6	- 47	150	34 376	97.88
Other east africa	152 291	2 962	783.2	2 178.8	1.4	332	3 825	153 154	100.57
Total East Africa	250 318	4 515	1662.1	2 852.9	1.1	278	4 143	249 946	99.85
Middle Africa	95 404	1 490	602.8	887.2	0.9	- 332	117	94 031	98.56
Algeria	30 291	250	169.7	80.3	0.3	- 52	576	30 617	101.08
Egypt	67 884	169	6.8	162.2	0.2	- 80	1 293	69 008	101.66
Morocco	29 878	26	2.1	23.9	0.1	- 44	1 255	31 107	104.11
Sudan	31 095	780	414.9	365.1	1.2	- 77	430	30 745	98.87
Other Northern Africa	15 002	720	12.0	708.0	4.7	- 8	891	15 173	101.14
Total North Africa	174 150	1 945	605.5	1 339.5	0.8	- 261	4 445	176 650	101.44
South Africa	43 309	1 303	15.1	1 287.9	3.0	- 5	243	42 249	97.55
Other southern Africa	6 258	241	31.5	209.5	3.3	- 8	714	6 731	107.56
Total South Africa	49 567	1 544	46.6	1 497.4	3.0	- 13	958	48 981	98.82
Nigeria	113 862	751	7.3	743.7	0.7	- 19	2 115	115 226	101.20
Other West Africa	110 327	6 031	702.9	5 328.1	4.8	- 100	4 734	109 030	98.82
Total West Africa	224 189	6 782	710.2	6 071.8	2.7	- 119	6 849	224 256	100.03
Asia	3672 342	49 948	9189.0	40 759.0	1.1	-1 311	49 286	3671 680	99.98
China	1275 133	3 508	295.1	3 212.9	0.3	- 381	2 540	1274 165	99.92
Japan	127 096	1 620	3.8	1 616.2	1.3	56	493	125 969	99.11
Korea	46 740	597	0.0	597.0	1.3	- 18	1 450	47 593	101.83
Other east Asia	32 106	44	0.0	44.0	0.1	86	708	32 770	102.07
Total East Asia	1481 075	5 769	298.9	5 470.1	0.4	- 257	5 192	1480 498	99.96
Bangladesh	137 439	988	21.6	966.4	0.7	- 60	3 342	139 793	101.71
India	1008 937	6 271	170.9	6 100.1	0.6	- 280	7 164	1009 830	100.09
Iran	70 330	2 321	1868.0	453.0	0.6	- 91	331	68 340	97.17
Pakistan	141 256	4 243	2001.5	2 241.5	1.6	- 70	3 765	140 778	99.66
Other Sth cent Asia	122 906	6 584	228.4	6 355.6	5.2	- 309	9 259	125 581	102.18
Total SC Asia	1480 868	20 407	4290.4	16 116.6	1.1	- 810	23 861	1484 322	100.23
Indonesia	212 092	397	122.6	274.4	0.1	- 180	2 428	214 123	100.96
Malaysia	22 218	1 392	50.5	1 341.5	6.0	9	225	21 051	94.75
Philippines	75 653	160	0.2	159.8	0.2	- 190	4 086	79 579	105.19
Thailand	62 806	353	105.0	248.0	0.4	- 5	1 607	64 060	102.00
Vietnam	78 137	22	15.9	6.1	0.0	- 40	1 457	79 572	101.84
Other SE Asia	71 215	1 802	0.0	1 802.0	2.5	54	663	70 076	98.40
Total SE Asia	522 121	4 126	294.2	3 831.8	0.7	- 352	10 466	528 461	101.21
Saudi Arabia	20 346	5 255	5.3	5 249.7	25.8	80	20	15 111	74.27
Turkey	66 668	1 503	3.1	1 499.9	2.2	- 54	2 789	67 954	101.93

Population by country

Annex table 3

Year 2000	Millions									
	Population	Migration stock	Refugees	Migration less refugees	Percent of population	Net migration in 2000	"Nationals" abroad	Total nationals	Nationals/residents	
Other west Asia	101 263	12 889	4297.6	8 591.4	8.5	83	6 290	94 664	93.48	
Total West Asia	188 277	19 647	4306.0	15 341.0	8.1	109	9 099	177 729	94.40	
Europe	727 304	56 100	2309.9	53 790.1	7.4	769	48 913	720 117	99.01	
Czech republic	1 027	236	1.2	234.8	22.9	10	77	868	84.50	
Hungary	9 968	296	5.1	290.9	2.9	- 7	92	9 764	97.95	
Poland	38 605	2 088	1.0	2 087.0	5.4	- 20	1 188	37 705	97.67	
Russia	145 491	13 259	26.3	13 232.7	9.1	287	10 191	142 423	97.89	
Slovakia	5 399	32	0.5	31.5	0.6	2	61	5 428	100.53	
Ukraine	49 568	6 947	3.0	6 944.0	14.0	- 100	4 713	47 334	95.49	
Other Eastern Europe	54 114	1 954	3.5	1 950.5	3.6	- 48	13 337	65 497	121.04	
Total Eastern Europe	304 172	24 812	40.6	24 771.4	8.1	124	29 659	309 019	101.59	
Denmark	5 320	304	71.0	233.0	4.4	14	67	5 083	95.55	
Finland	5 172	134	13.3	120.7	2.3	4	124	5 162	99.80	
Iceland	279	16	0.2	15.8	5.7	0	13	276	98.85	
Ireland	3 803	310	2.5	307.5	8.1	18	638	4 131	108.62	
Norway	4 469	299	47.7	251.3	5.6	9	63	4 233	94.73	
Sweden	8 842	993	157.2	835.8	9.5	9	93	7 942	89.82	
UK	59 415	4 029	121.3	3 907.7	6.6	95	3 398	58 784	98.94	
Other Northern Europe	7 776	1 368	0.1	1 367.9	17.6	- 15	878	7 286	93.70	
Total Northern Europe	95 076	7 453	413.3	7 039.7	7.4	134	5 274	92 897	97.71	
Greece	10 610	534	6.7	527.3	5.0	35	667	10 743	101.26	
Italy	57 530	1 634	6.8	1 627.2	2.8	118	3 045	58 941	102.45	
Portugal	10 016	233	0.4	232.6	2.3	13	1 761	11 544	115.26	
Spain	39 910	1 259	7.0	1 252.0	3.1	37	994	39 645	99.34	
Other Southern Europe	26 869	1 339	557.6	781.4	2.9	26	3 493	29 023	108.02	
Total Southern Europe	144 935	4 999	578.5	4 420.5	3.0	229	9 961	149 897	103.42	
Austria	8 080	756	15.5	740.5	9.2	5	285	7 609	94.17	
Belgium	10 249	879	18.8	860.2	8.4	1	66	9 436	92.06	
France	59 238	6 277	132.5	6 144.5	10.4	39	720	53 681	90.62	
Germany	82 017	7 349	906.0	6 443.0	7.9	185	1 498	76 166	92.87	
Luxembourg	437	162	0.8	161.2	36.9	4		275	62.93	
Netherlands	15 864	1 576	146.2	1 429.8	9.0	32	580	14 868	93.72	
Switzerland	7 170	1 801	57.7	1 743.3	24.3	4	44	5 413	75.49	
Other Western Europe	66	36	-0.1	36.1	54.7	12		30	45.45	
Total Western Europe	183 121	18 836	1277.4	17 558.6	9.6	282	3 193	167 478	91.46	

Population by country

Annex table 3

Year 2000	Millions								
	Population	Migration stock	Refugees	Migration less refugees	Percent of population	Net migration in 2000	"Nationals" abroad	Total nationals	Nationals/residents
LA and Caribbean	518 809	5 944	37.9	5 906.1	1.1	- 494	18 349	531 214	102.39
<i>Caribbean</i>	37 941	1 071	1.6	1 069.4	2.8	- 72	3 683	40 553	106.88
Mexico	98 872	521	18.5	502.5	0.5	- 310	7 898	106 249	107.46
Other Central America	36 257	549	9.2	539.8	1.5	- 37	2 143	37 851	104.40
<i>Central America</i>	135 129	1 070	27.7	1 042.3	0.8	- 347	10 041	144 100	106.64
Argentina	37 032	1 419	2.4	1 416.6	3.8	24	296	35 909	96.97
Brazil	170 406	546	2.7	543.3	0.3	0	630	170 490	100.05
Chile	15 211	153	0.4	152.6	1.0	- 10	402	15 460	101.64
Colombia	42 105	115	0.2	114.8	0.3	- 40	1 070	43 060	102.27
Peru	25 662	46	0.7	45.3	0.2	- 28	528	26 144	101.88
Venezuela	24 170	1 006	0.1	1 005.9	4.2	0	199	23 363	96.66
Other South America	31 152	518	2.1	515.9	1.7	- 21	1 371	32 005	102.74
<i>Total South America</i>	345 738	3 803	8.6	3 794.4	1.1	- 75	4 495	346 430	100.20
North America	314 113	40 844	635.2	40 208.8	12.8	1 394	2 340	275 609	87.74
Canada	30 757	5 826	127.0	5 699.0	18.5	144	742	25 673	83.47
US	283 230	34 988	508.2	34 479.8	12.2	1 250	1 392	249 634	88.14
Other Nth America	126	30	0.0	30.0	23.8	0	206	302	239.76
Oceania	30 521	5 835	68.6	5 766.4	18.9	90	963	25 649	84.04
Australia	19 138	4 705	57.8	4 647.2	24.3	95	219	14 652	76.56
New Zealand	3 778	850	4.9	845.1	22.4	8	402	3 330	88.14
Other Oceania	7 605	280	5.9	274.1	3.6	- 13	342	7 667	100.81
Africa unspecified							319		
Asia unspecified							669		
Europe unspecified							827		
LAC unspecified							130		
World	6 056 715	174 948	15868.2	159 080	2.6		136 681	6 018 449	

Country of origin													Millions			
Resident in:	Africa	Other Africa unspecified	Ethiopia	Tanzania	Other east africa	Total East Africa	Middle Africa	Algeria	Egypt	Morocco	Sudan	Other Northern Africa	Total North Africa	South Africa	Other southern Africa	Total South Africa
Denmark	25.5	11.1			14.4	14.4										
Finland	4.2				4.2	4.2										
Iceland	0.3	0.3														
Ireland																
Norway	13.6	7.4			6.2	6.2										
Sweden	11.5				11.5	11.5										
UK	124.0				56.0	56.0								68.0		68.0
Other Northern Europe																
Total Northern Europe	179.1	18.8			92.3	92.3								68.0		68.0
Greece	100.0											100.0	100.0			
Italy	277.1								32.8	159.6		45.7	238.1			
Portugal	99.1	5.2					5.5								25.2	25.2
Spain	261.4	47.8						13.8		199.8			213.6			
Other Southern Europe																
Total Southern Europe	737.6	53.0					5.5	13.8	32.8	359.4		145.7	551.7		25.2	25.2
Austria																
Belgium	125.8							11.3	7.7	106.8			114.5			
France	1 136.0							477.5		504.1		154.4	1 136.0			
Germany																
Luxembourg																
Netherlands	112.7									111.4		1.3	112.7			
Switzerland																
Other Western Europe																
Total Western Europe	1 374.5						11.3	485.2		722.3		155.7	1 363.2			
LA and Caribbean	0.8	0.8														
Caribbean																
Mexico	0.8	0.8														
Other Central America																
Central America	0.8	0.8														
Argentina																
Brazil																
Chile																
Colombia																
Peru																
Venezuela																
Other South America																
Total South America																
North America	701.0	179.0	68.0		28.0	96.0			126.0	38.0		26.0	190.0	69.0		69.0
Canada																
US	701.0	179.0	68.0		28.0	96.0			126.0	38.0		26.0	190.0	69.0		69.0
Other Nth America																
Oceania	323.2	67.1										149.9	149.9	106.2		106.2
Australia	297.1	67.1										149.9	149.9	80.1		80.1
New Zealand	26.1													26.1		26.1
Other Oceania																
World	16 829.8	318.7	168.0	150.0	3 825.4	4 143.4	116.8	576.0	1 292.8	1 254.7	430.0	891.3	4 444.8	243.2	714.4	957.6

Resident in:	Country of origin														Millions	
	Nigeria	Other West Africa	Total West Africa	Asia	Other asia unspecified	China	Japan	Korea	Other east Asia	Total East Asia	Bangladesh	India	Iran	Pakistan	Other Sth cent Asia	Total SC Asia
Africa	2 027.5	4 351.8	6 379.3	382.0						3.0	3.0		7.0			7.0
Ethiopia																
Tanzania																
Other east Africa																
Total East Africa																
Middle Africa																
Algeria		40.0	40.0													
Egypt		60.0	60.0	70.0												
Morocco		10.0	10.0													
Sudan				100.0												
Other Northern Africa		170.0	170.0	200.0												
Total North Africa		280.0	280.0	370.0												
South Africa	27.5		27.5	12.0					3.0	3.0		7.0				7.0
Other southern Africa									3.0	3.0		7.0				7.0
Total South Africa	27.5		27.5	12.0					3.0	3.0		7.0				7.0
Nigeria		743.7	743.7													
Other West Africa	2 000.0	3 328.1	5 328.1													
Total West Africa	2 000.0	4 071.8	6 071.8													
Asia		200.0	200.0	34 894.7	37.3	560.3	126.0	731.3	424.5	1 842.1	3 187.1	5 450.8		3 472.1	8 907.0	21 017.0
China				2 867.9			50.0	50.0	317.9	417.9	100.0	300.0		50.0	100.0	550.0
Japan				1 207.3		335.6		635.3		970.9		10.1		7.5		17.6
Korea				351.3	37.3	154.6	14.0		39.8	208.4	22.4			9.3	1.7	33.4
Other east Asia				44.0												
Total East Asia				4 470.5	37.3	490.2	64.0	685.3	357.7	1 597.2	122.4	310.1		66.8	101.7	601.0
Bangladesh				966.4								765.9		107.2	93.3	966.4
India				6 100.1							2 087.6			2 145.6	1 866.9	6 100.1
Iran				453.0										4.0	366.7	370.7
Pakistan				2 241.4							242.7	1 781.7			217.0	2 241.4
Other Sth cent Asia				5 355.7							42.4	311.1		43.6	4 958.6	5 355.7
Total SC Asia				15 116.6							2 372.7	2 858.7		2 300.4	7 502.5	15 034.3
Indonesia				193.8		7.4	41.4	42.7	36.8	128.3						
Malaysia				1 277.5		2.0	4.3	1.5		7.8	171.5	14.9		8.6	1.7	196.7
Philippines				110.0					30.0	30.0		60.0			20.0	80.0
Thailand				268.2		60.7	16.3	1.8		78.8	0.5	7.1		1.3	11.1	20.0
Vietnam				6.1												
Other SE Asia				1 805.0							70.0	150.0		45.0	90.0	355.0
Total SE Asia				3 660.6		70.1	62.0	46.0	66.8	244.9	242.0	232.0		54.9	122.8	651.7
Saudi Arabia				4 850.0							250.0	1 300.0		650.0	180.0	2 380.0
Turkey		200.0	200.0	1 100.0											800.0	800.0
Other west Asia				5 697.0							200.0	750.0		400.0	200.0	1 550.0
Total West Asia		200.0	200.0	11 647.0							450.0	2 050.0		1 050.0	1 180.0	4 730.0
Europe		102.2	102.2	4 073.1	85.2	140.2			1.0	141.2	70.0	182.4	25.0	95.8	309.7	682.9
Czech				27.2			3.6			3.6						
Hungary				10.9			7.7		1.0	8.7						
Poland				400.0											200.0	200.0
Russia																
Slovakia				2.0												
Ukraine																
Other Eastern Europe																
Total Eastern Europe				440.1		11.3			1.0	12.3				200.0	200.0	

Resident in:	Country of origin												Millions				
	Nigeria	Other West Africa	Total West Africa	Asia	Other asia unspecified	China	Japan	Korea	Other east Asia	Total East Asia	Bangladesh	India	Iran	Pakistan	Other Sth cent Asia	Total SC Asia	
Denmark				91.7	26.0									5.0	7.1		12.1
Finland				11.6			1.7			1.7				1.9			1.9
Iceland				1.6			0.1			0.1			0.1				0.1
Ireland																	
Norway				40.6	16.9									3.8	6.7		10.5
Sweden				69.2										14.3		6.0	20.3
UK				392.0							70.0	132.0		82.0	50.0		334.0
Other Northern Europe																	
Total Northern Europe				606.7	42.9	1.8				1.8	70.0	132.1	25.0	95.8	56.0		378.9
Greece				185.0		35.0				35.0		20.0			20.0		40.0
Italy		39.0	39.0	189.5		60.1				60.1		30.3			33.7		64.0
Portugal		63.2	63.2	3.3		3.3				3.3							
Spain				71.0	42.3	28.7				28.7							
Other Southern Europe																	
Total Southern Europe		102.2	102.2	448.8	42.3	127.1				127.1		50.3			53.7		104.0
Austria				134.5													
Belgium				56.2													
France				208.0													
Germany				1 998.5													
Luxembourg																	
Netherlands				100.8													
Switzerland				79.5													
Other Western Europe																	
Total Western Europe				2 577.5													
LA and Caribbean				143.6	11.8	10.7	92.9			103.6							
Caribbean																	
Mexico				11.8	11.8												
Other Central America				4.5		0.4	3.1			3.5							
Central America				16.3	11.8	0.4	3.1			3.5							
Argentina																	
Brazil				102.8			85.6			85.6							
Chile																	
Colombia				1.5													
Peru				3.7						3.7							
Venezuela				13.3		6.1				6.1							
Other South America				6.0		0.5	4.2			4.7							
Total South America				127.3		10.3	89.8			100.1							
North America	87.0	80.0	167.0	8 330.0	130.0	1 622.1	274.0	701.0	241.1	2 838.2	85.0	1 242.9	306.0	197.0	27.0	1 857.9	
Canada				1 032.0		231.1			241.1	472.2		235.9					235.9
US	87.0	80.0	167.0	7 298.0	130.0	1 391.0	274.0	701.0		2 366.0	85.0	1 007.0	306.0	197.0	27.0	1 622.0	
Other Nth America																	
Oceania				1 462.7	404.5	207.0		17.9	38.8	263.7		281.1			15.0	296.1	
Australia				1 157.7	404.5	168.1				168.1		110.2					110.2
New Zealand				113.0		38.9		17.9	23.8	80.6		20.9					20.9
Other Oceania				192.0					15.0	15.0		150.0			15.0		165.0
World	2 114.5	4 734.0	6 848.5	49 286.1	668.8	2 540.3	492.9	1 450.2	708.4	5 191.8	3 342.1	7 164.2	331.0	3 764.9	9 258.7	23 860.9	

Resident in:	Country of origin											Millions				
	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Other SE Asia	Total SE Asia	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	Other west Asia	Total West Asia	Europe	Othe Europe unspecified	Czech	Hungary	Poland
Africa										372.0	372.0	231.2	97.8			
Ethiopia																
Tanzania																
Other east Africa																
Total East Africa																
Middle Africa																
Algeria												10.0				
Egypt									70.0	70.0		4.0				
Morocco																
Sudan									100.0	100.0						
Other Northern Africa									200.0	200.0						
Total North Africa									370.0	370.0		14.0				
South Africa									2.0	2.0		217.2	97.8			
Other southern Africa																
Total South Africa									2.0	2.0		217.2	97.8			
Nigeria																
Other West Africa																
Total West Africa																
Asia	2 374.5	73.1	2 450.1	1 458.5	146.3	390.5	6 893.0		0.3	5 105.0	5 105.3	3 228.9	150.0			50.0
China	250.0	50.0	800.0	700.0	100.0		1 900.0					150.0	150.0			
Japan	19.3	8.4	144.9	29.3	16.9		218.8					16.5				
Korea	16.7		28.9	3.2	23.4		72.2					2.6				
Other east Asia						44.0	44.0									
Total East Asia	286.0	58.4	973.8	732.5	140.3	44.0	2 235.0					169.1	150.0			
Bangladesh																
India																
Iran									0.3	82.0	82.3					
Pakistan																
Other Sth cent Asia												1 000.0				
Total SC Asia									0.3	82.0	82.3	1 000.0				
Indonesia		12.6	13.1			29.8	55.5					31.2				
Malaysia	1 038.2		27.8	7.0			1 073.0					3.7				
Philippines																
Thailand	0.3	2.1	0.4		6.0	160.6	169.4					10.9				
Vietnam						6.1	6.1									
Other SE Asia	200.0		650.0	600.0			1 450.0									
Total SE Asia	1 238.5	14.7	691.3	607.0	6.0	196.5	2 754.0			10.0	10.0	45.8				
Saudi Arabia	350.0		570.0	100.0		150.0	1 170.0			1 300.0	1 300.0					
Turkey										300.0	300.0					
Other west Asia	500.0		215.0	19.0			734.0			3 413.0	3 413.0	2 014.0				50.0
Total West Asia	850.0		785.0	119.0		150.0	1 904.0			5 013.0	5 013.0	2 014.0				50.0
Europe			105.9	1.8	134.4	0.2	242.3		2 691.6	229.9	2 921.5	34 918.8	173.2	12.8	5.1	386.0
Czech					23.6		23.6					150.5				17.1
Hungary					2.2		2.2					95.2				2.5
Poland					100.0		100.0			100.0	100.0	1 580.0		5.0	5.0	
Russia												13 232.7				
Slovakia					2.0		2.0					23.5	7.8			2.8
Ukraine												6 944.0				
Other Eastern Europe												1 950.5				
Total Eastern Europe					127.8		127.8			100.0	100.0	23 976.4		12.8	5.0	22.4

Resident in:	Country of origin											Millions				
	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Other SE Asia	Total SE Asia	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	Other west Asia	Total West Asia	Europe	Othe Europe unspecified	Czech	Hungary	Poland
Denmark						4.6	4.6		35.2	13.8	49.0	124.3	24.3			5.5
Finland				1.3	1.8		3.1		1.8	3.1	4.9	46.5				
Iceland			0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.4					6.6			0.1	1.7
Ireland												99.2	25.2			
Norway									3.3	9.9	13.2	114.8	18.1			
Sweden									15.8	33.1	48.9	232.7				16.7
UK									58.0		58.0	737.0				
Other Northern Europe												1 369.0				
Total Northern Europe			0.5	1.8	6.6	0.2	9.1		114.1	59.9	174.0	2 730.1	67.6		0.1	23.9
Greece			40.0				40.0				70.0	192.0				
Italy			65.4				65.4					319.7				31.4
Portugal												61.7	10.7			
Spain												361.4	94.9			
Other Southern Europe												781.4				
Total Southern Europe			105.4				105.4			70.0	70.0	1 716.2	105.6			31.4
Austria									134.5		134.5	341.6				
Belgium									56.2		56.2	558.6				6.9
France									208.0		208.0	917.2				
Germany									1 998.5		1 998.5	3 222.0				301.4
Luxembourg												124.5				
Netherlands									100.8		100.8	173.0				
Switzerland									79.5		79.5	1 124.2				
Other Western Europe												35.0				
Total Western Europe									2 577.5		2 577.5	6 496.1				308.3
LA and Caribbean										28.2	28.2	1 684.9				44.8
Caribbean												200.0				
Mexico												36.6				
Other Central America										1.0	1.0	49.1				1.5
Central America										1.0	1.0	85.7				1.5
Argentina												622.5				28.8
Brazil										17.2	17.2	435.1				12.5
Chile												23.7				
Colombia										1.5	1.5	8.9				
Peru												10.3				
Venezuela										7.2	7.2	233.6				
Other South America										1.3	1.3	65.1				2.0
Total South America										27.2	27.2	1 399.2				43.3
North America	53.0	43.0	1 406.6	147.0	1 002.3	260.0	2 911.9	20.0	97.0	475.0	592.0	6 193.4	90.0	64.0	87.0	638.4
Canada			184.6		139.3		323.9					1 876.4				193.4
US	53.0	43.0	1 222.0	147.0	863.0	260.0	2 588.0	20.0	97.0	475.0	592.0	4 303.0	90.0	64.0	87.0	445.0
Other Nth America												14.0				
Oceania		109.1	123.0		174.4	12.0	418.5			79.9	79.9	2 656.3	315.8			68.3
Australia		97.6	123.0		174.4		395.0			79.9	79.9	2 403.7	315.8			68.3
New Zealand		11.5					11.5					240.6				
Other Oceania						12.0	12.0					12.0				
World	2 427.5	225.2	4 085.6	1 607.3	1 457.4	662.7	10 465.7	20.0	2 788.9	6 290.0	9 098.9	48 913.5	826.8	76.8	92.1	1 187.5

Migrants by country of origin and destination

Annex Table 4

Resident in:	Country of origin												Millions	
	Russia	Slovakia	Ukraine	Other Eastern Europe	Total Eastern Europe	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Ireland	Norway	Sweden	UK	Other Northern Europe	Total Northern Europe
Africa													97.7	97.7
Ethiopia														
Tanzania														
Other east Africa														
Total East Africa														
Middle Africa														
Algeria														
Egypt														
Morocco														
Sudan														
Other Northern Africa														
Total North Africa														
South Africa													97.7	97.7
Other southern Africa														
Total South Africa													97.7	97.7
Other West Africa														
Total West Africa														
Asia	2 302.6		500.0	60.0	2 912.6	0.3						0.1	35.9	36.3
China														
Japan													16.5	16.5
Korea	2.6				2.6									
Other east Asia														
Total East Asia	2.6				2.6								16.5	16.5
Bangladesh														
India														
Iran														
Pakistan														
Other Sth cent Asia	1 000.0				1 000.0									
Total SC Asia	1 000.0				1 000.0									
Indonesia													14.4	14.4
Malaysia													2.7	2.7
Philippines														
Thailand							0.3					0.1	2.3	2.7
Vietnam														
Other SE Asia														
Total SE Asia							0.3					0.1	19.4	19.8
Saudi Arabia														
Turkey														
Other west Asia	1 300.0		500.0	60.0	1 910.0									
Total West Asia	1 300.0		500.0	60.0	1 910.0									
Europe	7 405.0	53.5	4 063.8	13 119.4	25 045.6	50.9	104.7	9.8	436.0	45.3	44.2	451.0	827.8	1 969.7
Czech	13.0	44.3	50.2	7.8	132.4									
Hungary	3.8	4.1	7.6	49.9	67.9							0.9		0.9
Poland	750.0	5.0	500.0	300.0	1 565.0									
Russia			3 500.0	9 732.7	13 232.7									
Slovakia	1.5		6.0	4.8	22.9									
Ukraine	5 000.0			1 944.0	6 944.0									
Other Eastern Europe	1 000.0			950.5	1 950.5									
Total Eastern Europe	6 768.3	53.4	4 063.8	12 989.7	23 915.4							0.9		0.9

Migrants by country of origin and destination

Annex Table 4

Resident in:	Country of origin												Millions	
	Russia	Slovakia	Ukraine	Other Eastern Europe	<i>Total Eastern Europe</i>	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Ireland	Norway	Sweden	UK	Other Northern Europe	<i>Total Northern Europe</i>
Denmark					5.5				5.9		13.0	10.8	12.6	42.3
Finland	20.6				20.6							7.9	2.2	20.9
Iceland	0.2	0.1		0.8	2.9	0.9	0.1			0.3		0.3	0.4	2.0
Ireland													74.0	74.0
Norway						19.4	6.0	3.9				25.2	11.1	65.6
Sweden					16.7	25.6	98.6			32.0			13.1	169.3
UK									436.0					436.0
Other Northern Europe	500.0				500.0	5.0							47.0	817.0
Total Northern Europe	520.8	0.1		0.8	545.7	50.9	104.7	9.8	436.0	45.3	44.2	160.4	827.8	1 679.1
Greece				60.0	60.0									
Italy				68.9	100.3									
Portugal													14.1	14.1
Spain													74.0	74.0
Other Southern Europe														
Total Southern Europe				128.9	160.3								88.1	88.1
Austria														
Belgium					6.9								26.6	26.6
France														
Germany	115.9				417.3								112.8	112.8
Luxembourg														
Netherlands													41.4	41.4
Switzerland													20.8	20.8
Other Western Europe														
Total Western Europe	115.9				424.2								201.6	201.6
LA and Caribbean	11.4				56.2								102.3	102.3
Caribbean													100.0	100.0
Mexico														
Other Central America	0.4				1.9								0.1	0.1
Central America	0.4				1.9								0.1	0.1
Argentina					28.8									
Brazil	10.5				23.0									
Chile													1.4	1.4
Colombia														
Peru													0.7	0.7
Venezuela														
Other South America	0.5				2.5								0.1	0.1
Total South America	11.0				54.3								2.2	2.2
North America	472.4	7.0	149.0	158.0	1 575.8	16.0	19.0	3.0	202.0	18.0	49.0	1 270.5	50.0	1 627.5
Canada	108.4				301.8							655.5		655.5
US	364.0	7.0	149.0	158.0	1 274.0	8.0	19.0		202.0	18.0	49.0	613.0	50.0	959.0
Other Nth America						8.0		3.0				2.0		13.0
Oceania					68.3							1 440.3		1 440.3
Australia					68.3							1 215.9		1 215.9
New Zealand												218.4		218.4
Other Oceania												6.0		6.0
World	10 191.4	60.5	4 712.8	13 337.4	29 658.5	67.2	123.7	12.8	638.0	63.3	93.3	3 397.7	877.8	5 273.8

Resident in:	County of origin													Millions	
	Greece	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Other Southern Europe	Total Southern Europe	Austria	Belgium	France	Germany	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Switzerland	Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
Africa				4.0		4.0			10.0	21.7					31.7
Ethiopia															
Tanzania															
Other east Africa															
Total East Africa															
Middle Africa															
Algeria								10.0							10.0
Egypt															
Morocco				4.0		4.0									
Sudan															
Other Northern Africa															
Total North Africa				4.0		4.0		10.0							10.0
South Africa										21.7					21.7
Other southern Africa															
Total South Africa										21.7					21.7
Nigeria															
Other West Africa															
Total West Africa															
Asia		0.6	0.4		104.0	105.0		6.7	9.7		6.4	2.2			25.0
China															
Japan															
Korea															
Other east Asia															
Total East Asia															
Bangladesh															
India															
Iran															
Pakistan															
Other Sth cent Asia															
Total SC Asia															
Indonesia								5.6	5.7		5.5				16.8
Malaysia								0.4	0.6						1.0
Philippines															
Thailand			0.6	0.4		1.0		0.7	3.4		0.9	2.2			7.2
Vietnam															
Other SE Asia															
Total SE Asia		0.6	0.4			1.0		6.7	9.7		6.4	2.2			25.0
Saudi Arabia															
Turkey															
Other west Asia						104.0									104.0
Total West Asia						104.0									104.0
Europe	390.1	1 512.5	1 021.5	447.8	2 920.5	6 292.4	220.0	48.6	461.2	453.1		243.0	12.0		1 437.9
Czech										5.0					6.9
Hungary		1.0				11.2	1.9			8.5					10.1
Poland						15.3	0.8		5.0	10.0					15.0
Russia															
Slovakia										0.6					0.6
Ukraine															
Other Eastern Europe															
Total Eastern Europe	1.0					26.5	2.7		5.8	24.1					32.6

Migrants by country of origin and destination

Annex Table 4

Resident in:	County of origin													Millions	
	Greece	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Other Southern Europe	Total Southern Europe	Austria	Belgium	France	Germany	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Switzerland	Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
Denmark					35.0	35.0				12.7		4.5			17.2
Finland					2.8	2.8				2.2					2.2
Iceland		0.1	0.1		0.5	0.7		0.1	0.2	0.6		0.1			1.0
Ireland															
Norway					20.4	20.4				7.1		3.6			10.7
Sweden					30.3	30.3				16.4					16.4
UK		102.0	58.0			160.0			82.0	59.0					141.0
Other Northern Europe															
Total Northern Europe		102.1	58.1		89.0	249.2		0.1	82.2	98.0		8.2			188.5
Greece					120.0	120.0				12.0					12.0
Italy					182.1	182.1				37.3					37.3
Portugal		3.0		12.2		15.2		7.2		10.4		4.1			21.7
Spain		30.9	42.0			72.9		42.3	60.6			16.7			119.6
Other Southern Europe					781.4	781.4									
Total Southern Europe		33.9	42.0	12.2	1 083.5	1 171.6		49.5	120.3		20.8				190.6
Austria					341.6	341.6									
Belgium	18.0	195.6	25.6	43.4	9.8	292.4			109.3	34.6		88.8			232.7
France		201.7	553.7	161.8		917.2									
Germany	365.4	619.1	133.7	129.4	1 035.6	2 283.2	187.7		110.2			110.8			408.7
Luxembourg		20.3	58.4			78.7		15.1	20.1	10.6					45.8
Netherlands	5.7	18.2	9.8	17.2		50.9		25.9		54.8					80.7
Switzerland		321.6	140.2	83.8	334.5	880.1	29.6	7.5	61.1	110.7		14.4			223.3
Other Western Europe									23.0				12.0		35.0
Total Western Europe	389.1	1 376.5	921.4	435.6	1 721.5	4 844.1	217.3	48.5	323.7	210.7		214.0	12.0		1 026.2
LA and Caribbean		507.4	374.5	462.5	14.0	1 358.4			109.5	57.9			0.6		168.0
Caribbean									100.0						100.0
Mexico		3.0		24.9		27.9			4.2	4.5					8.7
Other Central America		17.1	12.7	14.8	0.5	45.1			0.2	1.8					2.0
Central America		20.1	12.7	39.7	0.5	73.0			4.4	6.3					10.7
Argentina		328.1	13.2	224.1	12.9	578.3				15.4					15.4
Brazil		66.3	263.6	57.9		387.8				24.3					24.3
Chile		4.5		9.8		14.3		2.4		5.6					8.0
Colombia		1.7		3.7		5.4		1.4		2.1					3.5
Peru		2.6		3.5		6.1		1.1		1.8			0.6		3.5
Venezuela		61.4	68.1	104.1		233.6									
Other South America		22.7	16.9	19.7	0.6	59.9			0.2	2.4					2.6
Total South America		487.3	361.8	422.8	13.5	1 285.4			5.1	51.6			0.6		57.3
North America	136.0	783.1	364.8	80.0	245.0	1 608.9	65.0	17.0	127.0	835.7		217.5	29.0		1 291.2
Canada		332.1	158.8		122.0	612.9				181.7		124.5			306.2
US	136.0	451.0	206.0	80.0	123.0	996.0	65.0	17.0	127.0	653.0		93.0	29.0		984.0
Other Nth America										1.0					1.0
Oceania	141.2	241.7			210.0	592.9			6.0	120.2		112.8			239.0
Australia	141.2	241.7			210.0	592.9				120.2		90.6			210.8
New Zealand												22.2			22.2
Other Oceania									6.0						6.0
World	667.3	3 045.3	1 761.2	994.3	3 493.5	9 961.6	285.0	65.6	720.4	1 498.3		579.7	43.8		3 192.8

Migrants by country of origin and destination

Annex Table 4

Resident in:	Country of origin													Millions
	LA and Caribbean	Other LAC unspecified	Caribbean	Mexico	Other Central America	Central America	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Peru	Venezuela	Other South America	Total South America
Denmark														
Finland														
Iceland	0.3	0.3												
Ireland														
Norway	4.1	4.1												
Sweden	10.3								10.3					10.3
UK	58.0		58.0											
Other Northern Europe														
Total Northern Europe	72.7	4.4	58.0						10.3					10.3
Greece	20.0	20.0												
Italy	29.9										29.9			29.9
Portugal	27.6	1.7						22.4				3.5		25.9
Spain	200.0	54.2	45.7			16.6				24.7	27.9		30.9	100.1
Other Southern Europe														
Total Southern Europe	277.5	75.9	45.7			16.6		22.4		24.7	57.8	3.5	30.9	155.9
Austria														
Belgium														
France														
Germany														
Luxembourg														
Netherlands														
Switzerland														
Other Western Europe														
Total Western Europe														
LA and Caribbean	2 929.7		650.1	29.3	195.0	224.3	176.8	179.8	284.7	600.5	80.4	64.1	669.0	2 055.3
Caribbean	600.0		600.0											
Mexico	84.8		9.7		45.5	45.5	6.4	1.8	3.5	6.9	4.2	2.1	4.7	29.6
Other Central America	173.4		1.4	10.0	131.8	141.8	1.8	1.2	2.8	16.2	3.3	1.6	3.3	30.2
Central America	258.2		11.1	10.0	177.3	187.3	8.2	3.0	6.3	23.1	7.5	3.7	8.0	59.8
Argentina	807.3		1.7	2.3	1.4	3.7		33.5	218.2	2.6	16.0	1.9	529.6	801.9
Brazil	122.0		0.8	0.7	2.4	3.1	25.5		20.4	3.3	8.2	1.2	59.5	118.1
Chile	65.5		0.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	34.4	4.6		1.7	7.6	2.4	12.3	63.0
Colombia	66.4		0.7	1.5	3.1	4.6	2.0	1.4	1.5		3.2	43.3	9.8	61.1
Peru	22.9		0.5	0.7	1.0	1.7	4.2	2.5	4.7	2.4		1.5	5.5	20.7
Venezuela	668.7		32.8	2.8	6.6	9.4	9.1	4.2	20.8	528.9	27.7		35.8	626.5
Other South America	318.8		1.8	10.6	2.3	12.9	93.5	130.5	12.8	38.6	10.1	10.1	8.5	304.1
Total South America	2 071.5		39.0	19.3	17.7	37.0	168.6	176.8	278.4	577.4	72.9	60.4	661.0	1 995.5
North America	14 709.5		2 928.8	7 868.5	1 948.0	9 816.5	100.7	169.4	106.9	444.5	343.2	131.4	668.1	1 964.2
Canada	231.5		115.8	27.5		27.5	11.7	9.4	23.9	9.5	15.2	5.4	13.1	88.2
US	14 478.0		2 813.0	7 841.0	1 948.0	9 789.0	89.0	160.0	83.0	435.0	328.0	126.0	655.0	1 876.0
Other Nth America														
Oceania														
Australia														
New Zealand														
Other Oceania														
World	18 348.7	130.3	3 682.6	7 897.8	2 143.0	10 040.8	295.7	630.3	401.9	1 069.7	527.6	199.0	1 370.7	4 495.0

Migrants by country of origin and destination

Annex Table 4

Resident in:	Country of origin							Millions			
	North America	Canada	US	Other Nth America	Oceania	Australia	New Zealand	Other Oceania	Total of previous	Unallocated	World
Africa	5.7	1.0	4.7		3.9	3.0	0.9		12 165.1		12 165.1
Ethiopia									462.0		462.0
Tanzania									212.1		212.1
Other east Africa									2 178.8		2 178.8
Total East Africa									2 852.9		2 852.9
Middle Africa									887.2		887.2
Algeria									80.0		80.0
Egypt									162.0		162.0
Morocco									24.0		24.0
Sudan									365.0		365.0
Other Northern Africa									708.0		708.0
Total North Africa									1 339.0		1 339.0
South Africa	5.7	1.0	4.7		3.9	3.0	0.9		804.7		804.7
Other southern Africa									209.5		209.5
Total South Africa	5.7	1.0	4.7		3.9	3.0	0.9		1 014.2		1 014.2
Nigeria									743.7		743.7
Other West Africa									5 328.1		5 328.1
Total West Africa									6 071.8		6 071.8
Asia	287.9	46.8	241.1		57.7	46.4	1.3	10.0	40 799.8	331.3	41 131.1
China	130.0	30.0	100.0		15.0	15.0			3 212.9		3 212.9
Japan	55.0	10.1	44.9		9.2	9.2			1 588.6	98.0	1 686.6
Korea	26.1	3.3	22.8						380.0	19.2	399.2
Other east Asia									44.0		44.0
Total East Asia	211.1	43.4	167.7		24.2	24.2			5 225.5	117.2	5 342.7
Bangladesh									966.4		966.4
India									6 100.1		6 100.1
Iran									453.0		453.0
Pakistan									2 241.4		2 241.4
Other Sth cent Asia									6 355.7		6 355.7
Total SC Asia									16 116.6		16 116.6
Indonesia	28.5	1.5	27.0		20.5	19.5	1.0		274.0		274.0
Malaysia	1.7	0.5	1.2		1.3	1.3			1 284.2	57.7	1 341.9
Philippines	40.0		40.0		10.0			10.0	160.0		160.0
Thailand	6.6	1.4	5.2		1.7	1.4	0.3		287.4	156.4	443.8
Vietnam									6.1		6.1
Other SE Asia									1 805.0		1 805.0
Total SE Asia	76.8	3.4	73.4		33.5	22.2	1.3	10.0	3 816.7	214.1	4 030.8
Saudi Arabia									5 550.0		5 550.0
Turkey									1 500.0		1 500.0
Other west Asia									8 591.0		8 591.0
Total West Asia									15 641.0		15 641.0
Europe	441.2	0.4	431.4	9.4	69.2	67.0		2.2	42 143.7	5 787.5	47 931.2
Czech	3.2		3.2						180.9	20.3	201.2
Hungary									106.1	21.0	127.1
Poland	1.7	0.3	1.4						1 981.7	105.3	2 087.0
Russia									13 232.7		13 232.7
Slovakia									25.5	2.7	28.2
Ukraine									6 944.0		6 944.0
Other Eastern Europe									1 950.5		1 950.5
Total Eastern Europe	4.9	0.3	4.6						24 421.4	149.3	24 570.7

Migrants by country of origin and destination

Annex Table 4

Resident in:	Country of origin								Millions			
	North America	Canada	US	Other Nth America	Oceania	Australia	New Zealand	Other Oceania	Total of previous	Unallocated	World	
Denmark	10.3			5.3	5.0	1.2			1.2	253.0	5.6	258.6
Finland	2.0			2.0						64.3	26.7	91.0
Iceland	0.7	0.1		0.6		0.1			0.1	9.6		9.6
Ireland	10.2			10.2						109.4	42.0	151.4
Norway	10.2			8.0	2.2					183.3	1.2	184.5
Sweden	10.0			10.0						333.7	143.6	477.3
UK	148.0			148.0		67.0	67.0			1 526.0	1 061.0	2 587.0
Other Northern Europe										1 369.0		1 369.0
Total Northern Europe	191.4	0.1		184.1	7.2	68.3	67.0		1.3	3 848.3	1 280.1	5 128.4
Greece	30.0			30.0						527.0		527.0
Italy	47.4			47.4						863.6	524.6	1 388.2
Portugal	10.3			8.1	2.2					202.0	6.2	208.2
Spain						0.9			0.9	894.7	1.0	895.7
Other Southern Europe										781.4		781.4
Total Southern Europe	87.7			85.5	2.2	0.9			0.9	3 268.7	531.8	3 800.5
Austria										476.1	281.7	757.8
Belgium	11.9			11.9						752.5	109.3	861.8
France										2 261.2	1 002.1	3 263.3
Germany	113.6			113.6						5 334.1	1 962.7	7 296.8
Luxembourg										124.5	40.2	164.7
Netherlands	14.8			14.8						401.3	266.6	667.9
Switzerland	16.9			16.9						1 220.6	163.7	1 384.3
Other Western Europe										35.0		35.0
Total Western Europe	157.2			157.2						10 605.3	3 826.3	14 431.6
LA and Caribbean	426.3	14.6		411.8		0.4			0.4	5 185.7	621.2	5 806.9
Caribbean	100.0			100.0						900.0	169.4	1 069.4
Mexico	256.4	4.0		252.4		0.4			0.4	390.8	15.1	405.9
Other Central America	2.4	0.4		2.0						229.4	14.8	244.2
Central America	258.8	4.4		254.4		0.4			0.4	620.2	29.9	650.1
Argentina	10.5	0.8		9.8						1 440.3	165.6	1 605.9
Brazil	12.5	1.1		11.4						672.4	99.0	771.4
Chile	12.4	6.2		6.2						101.6	13.1	114.7
Colombia	14.6	0.7		13.9						91.3	14.6	105.9
Peru	2.8	0.1		2.7						39.7	12.9	52.6
Venezuela	11.5	0.8		10.7						927.1	97.0	1 024.1
Other South America	3.2	0.5		2.7						393.1	19.7	412.8
Total South America	67.5	10.2		57.4						3 665.5	421.9	4 087.4
North America	958.7	679.0		259.7	20.0	147.0	36.0	20.0	91.0	31 039.6	1 586.5	32 626.1
Canada	244.7			244.7						3 384.6	1 586.5	4 971.1
US	698.0	678.0		20.0		147.0	36.0	20.0	91.0	27 625.0		27 625.0
Other Nth America	16.0	1.0		15.0						30.0		30.0
Oceania	220.0			43.3	176.7	684.5	66.3	379.9	238.3	5 346.7	143.2	5 489.9
Australia	176.7			176.7		482.1		374.9	107.2	4 517.3		4 517.3
New Zealand	13.3			13.3		162.4	56.3		106.1	555.4	143.2	698.6
Other Oceania	30.0			30.0		40.0	10.0	5.0	25.0	274.0		274.0
World	2 339.8	741.8		1 392.0	206.1	962.7	218.7	402.1	341.9	136 680.6	8 469.7	145 150.3

Source and destination of migrants

Annex table 5

Millions

Coming from:

	<i>Coming from:</i>						
	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	Total
OECD to OECD							
<i>Going to:</i>							
Africa							
Asia		0.6			0.1	0.0	0.7
Europe			5.9		0.4	0.1	6.4
Latin America and Caribbean			0.0		0.3		0.3
North America		1.0	3.7	7.9	0.9	0.1	13.6
Oceania		0.0	0.7		0.0	0.4	1.1
Total		1.6	10.4	7.9	1.7	0.6	22.2

Coming from:

	<i>Coming from:</i>						
	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	Total
ROW to OECD							
<i>Going to:</i>							
Africa							
Asia		0.9	0.0	0.3			1.2
Europe	2.3	4.1	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.4
Latin America and Caribbean	0.0	0.0		0.1		0.0	0.1
North America	0.7	7.4	2.4	6.8	0.0	0.1	17.4
Oceania	0.3	1.3	2.0		0.2	0.2	3.9
Total	3.3	13.6	9.1	7.6	0.2	0.3	34.1

Coming from:

	<i>Coming from:</i>						
	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	Total
OECD to ROW							
<i>Going to:</i>							
Africa			0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia		0.2	0.1		0.2	0.0	0.5
Europe			0.0				0.0
Latin America and Caribbean		0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2		1.8
North America			0.0		0.0		0.0
Oceania			0.0		0.0	0.0	0.1
Total		0.3	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.5

Source and destination of migrants

Annex table 5

Millions

Coming from:

ROW to ROW	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	Total
<i>Going to:</i>							
Africa	11.5	0.4	0.2	0.0			12.1
Asia	2.0	33.1	3.1	0.1		0.0	38.3
Europe			24.3				24.3
Latin America and Caribbean		0.0	0.1	2.8			3.0
North America			0.0				0.0
Oceania		0.2	0.0			0.0	0.2
Total	13.5	33.7	27.7	2.9		0.0	77.9

Coming from:

	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	Total
<i>Going to:</i>							
Africa	11.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2
Asia	2.0	34.9	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	40.8
Europe	2.3	4.1	34.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	42.1
Latin America and Caribbean	0.0	0.1	1.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	5.2
North America	0.7	8.3	6.2	14.7	1.0	0.1	31.0
Oceania	0.3	1.5	2.7		0.2	0.7	5.3
Total	16.8	49.3	48.9	18.3	2.3	1.0	136.7

Remittances by country

Annex table 6

Year 2000	GDP \$mn	Remittances out \$mn	Outflow per migrant \$	Remittances in - IMF \$mn	Inflow per national abroad - IMF \$	Impact on GDP	Remittances in - estimated \$mn	Inflow per national abroad \$	-Est Impact on GDP
Africa	577 251	-4 223	- 334	11 675	694	101.3	10 352	615	101.1
Ethiopia	6 366	- 13	- 27	53	316	100.6	97	579	101.3
Tanzania	9 079	- 5	- 23	8	54	100.0	50	332	100.5
Other east africa	44 452	- 614	- 282	293	77	99.3	1 097	287	101.1
Total East Africa	59 897	- 632	- 221	354	85	99.5	1 245	300	101.0
Middle Africa	45 591	- 311	- 351	14	123	99.3	42	363	99.4
Algeria	54 194	- 50	- 623	1 000	1 736	101.8	671	1 165	101.1
Egypt	97 550	- 32	- 197	2 852	2 206	102.9	2 476	1 915	102.5
Morocco	33 322	- 23	- 975	2 161	1 722	106.4	1 421	1 133	104.2
Sudan	11 245	- 114	- 312	751	1 746	105.7	876	2 037	106.8
Other Northern Africa	53 431	-1 421	-2 007	1 996	2 239	101.1	993	1 114	99.2
Total North Africa	249 742	-1 640	-1 225	8 760	1 971	102.9	6 437	1 448	101.9
South Africa	127 965	- 319	- 248	74	304	99.8	142	584	99.9
Other southern Africa	10 529	- 102	- 487	272	381	101.6	312	437	102.0
Total South Africa	138 494	- 421	- 281	346	361	99.9	454	474	100.0
Nigeria	48 209	- 512	- 688	1 600	757	102.3	360	170	99.7
Other West Africa	35 318	- 706	- 132	601	127	99.7	1 497	316	102.2
Total West Africa	83 527	-1 218	- 201	2 201	321	101.2	1 858	271	100.8
Asia	8 722 753	-39 019	- 957	37 627	763	100.0	43 413	881	100.1
China	1 250 937	- 754	- 235	758	298	100.0	2 363	930	100.1
Japan	4 765 313	-2 531	-1 566	774	1 569	100.0	348	705	100.0
Korea	461 518	- 278	- 465	645	444	100.1	1 713	1 181	100.3
Other east Asia	835	- 10	- 220	19	26	101.1	322	455	137.4
Total East Asia	6 478 603	-3 572	- 653	2 195	423	100.0	4 745	914	100.0
Bangladesh	45 469	- 4	- 5	1 968	589	104.3	1 817	544	104.0
India	468 229	- 42	- 7	9 160	1 279	101.9	6 713	937	101.4
Iran	328 647		0	320	967	100.1	350	1 059	100.1
Pakistan	58 663	- 260	- 116	1 075	286	101.4	2 879	765	104.5
Other Sth cent Asia	61 597	- 210	- 33	1 378	149	101.9	1 292	140	101.8
Total SC Asia	962 605	- 517	- 32	13 901	583	101.4	13 052	547	101.3
Indonesia	152 226		0	1 190	490	100.8	5 189	2 137	103.4
Malaysia	90 161	-3 798	-2 831	342	1 520	96.2	82	365	95.9
Philippines	74 862	- 72	- 451	6 175	1 511	108.2	4 458	1 091	105.9
Thailand	122 569		0	1 697	1 056	101.4	1 210	753	101.0
Vietnam	31 172		0		0	100.0	1 148	788	103.7
Other SE Asia	96 578	-1 569	- 871	122	185	98.5	681	1 027	99.1
Total SE Asia	567 568	-5 439	-1 419	9 527	910	100.7	12 767	1 220	101.3
Saudi Arabia	188 720	-15 411	-2 936		0	91.8	19	970	91.8
Turkey	199 263		0	4 560	1 635	102.3	2 073	743	101.0
Other west Asia	325 994	-14 080	-1 639	7 444	1 183	98.0	10 354	1 646	98.9
Total West Asia	713 977	-29 491	-1 922	12 004	1 319	97.6	12 446	1 368	97.6

Remittances by country

Annex table 6

Year 2000	GDP \$mn	Remittances out \$mn	Outflow per migrant \$	Remittances in - IMF \$mn	Inflow per national abroad - IMF \$	Impact on GDP	Remittances in - estimated \$mn	Inflow per national abroad \$	-Est Impact on GDP
Europe	10 389 501	-16 180	- 301	18 878	386	100.0	19 610	401	100.0
Czech republic	51 422	- 603	-2 568	294	3 828	99.4	65	844	99.0
Hungary	46 680	- 51	- 174	93	1 005	100.1	85	924	100.1
Poland	163 900	- 224	- 107	831	700	100.4	999	841	100.5
Russia	259 596	- 233	- 18	500	49	100.1	2 905	285	101.0
Slovakia	19 741	- 7	- 213	18	294	100.1	157	2 597	100.8
Ukraine	31 261	- 2	0	98	21	100.3	1 255	266	104.0
Other Eastern Europe	61 333	- 61	- 32	327	25	100.4	645	48	101.0
Total Eastern Europe	633 933	-1 181	- 48	2 161	73	100.2	6 110	206	100.8
Denmark	158 450	- 662	-2 842	682	10 145	100.0	125	1 862	99.7
Finland	144 896	- 100	- 826	473	3 822	100.3	196	1 588	100.1
Iceland	8 373	- 10	- 658	70	5 477	100.7	31	2 398	100.2
Ireland	115 408	- 109	- 354	311	487	100.2	573	898	100.4
Norway	166 904	- 718	-2 859	246	3 884	99.7	102	1 610	99.6
Sweden	239 762	- 522	- 625	465	4 979	100.0	187	2 006	99.9
UK	1 438 001	-1 320	- 338	1 525	449	100.0	1 911	562	100.0
Other Northern Europe	23 489	- 76	- 55	183	209	100.5	111	126	100.1
Total Northern Europe	2 295 283	-3 517	- 500	3 954	750	100.0	3 236	614	100.0
Greece	113 319	- 545	-1 034	2 194	3 288	101.5	387	580	99.9
Italy	1 300 965	- 541	- 332	358	118	100.0	2 211	726	100.1
Portugal	128 619	- 174	- 748	3 178	1 804	102.3	1 579	897	101.1
Spain	678 617	-1 326	-1 059	3 416	3 436	100.3	662	666	99.9
Other Southern Europe	52 738	- 80	- 102	2 411	690	104.4	2 299	658	104.2
Total Southern Europe	2 274 258	-2 666	- 603	11 557	1 160	100.4	7 139	717	100.2
Austria	230 137	- 281	- 379	304	1 067	100.0	223	784	100.0
Belgium	275 020	- 430	- 500	100	1 524	99.9	61	925	99.9
France	1 579 025	-2 692	- 438	679	943	99.9	526	730	99.9
Germany	2 256 292	-3 190	- 495		0	99.9	1 374	917	99.9
Luxembourg	23 685	0	0			100.0			100.0
Netherlands	447 243	- 521	- 364		0	99.9	400	689	100.0
Switzerland	373 622	-1 702	- 976	124	2 831	99.6	28	644	99.6
Other Western Europe	1 003		0			100.0			100.0
Total Western Europe	5 186 027	-8 816	- 502	1 207	378	99.9	2 612	818	99.9

Remittances by country

Annex table 6

Year 2000	GDP \$mn	Remittances out \$mn	Outflow per migrant \$	Remittances in - IMF \$mn	Inflow per national abroad - IMF \$	Impact on GDP	Remittances in - estimated \$mn	Inflow per national abroad \$	-Est Impact on GDP
LA and Caribbean	1 970 312	-1 792	- 303	19 333	1 054	100.9	16 244	885	100.7
<i>Caribbean</i>	49 151	- 326	- 305	2 889	784	105.2	3 177	863	105.8
Mexico	580 755		0	7 596	962	101.3	7 652	969	101.3
Other Central America	68 577	- 253	- 468	3 304	1 542	104.4	2 048	956	102.6
<i>Central America</i>	649 332	- 253	- 243	10 900	1 086	101.6	9 701	966	101.5
Argentina	284 346	- 258	- 182	23	78	99.9	160	540	100.0
Brazil	601 729	- 338	- 622	1 350	2 142	100.2	617	979	100.0
Chile	75 515	- 15	- 98		0	100.0	181	451	100.2
Colombia	83 766	- 217	-1 893	1 608	1 503	101.7	685	641	100.6
Peru	53 511		0	718	1 361	101.3	495	939	100.9
Venezuela	121 258	- 340	- 338	131	658	99.8	237	1 191	99.9
Other South America	51 704	- 45	- 87	1 714	1 250	103.2	861	628	101.6
<i>Total South America</i>	1 271 829	-1 214	- 320	5 544	1 233	100.3	3 236	720	100.2
North America	10 541 711	-29 570	- 735	2 350	1 004	99.7	1 580	675	99.7
Canada	717 111	-2 750	- 483		0	99.6	690	930	99.7
US	9 824 600	-26 820	- 778	2 350	1 688	99.8	824	592	99.7
Other Nth America			0		0		66	321	
Oceania	433 581	- 753	- 130	806	837	100.0	338	351	99.9
Australia	377 063	- 592	- 127	504	2 303	100.0	130	594	99.9
New Zealand	50 227	- 124	- 146	215	535	100.2	70	173	99.9
Other Oceania	6 291	- 37	- 136	87	254	100.8	139	405	101.6
Africa unspecified							316		
Asia unspecified							403		
Europe unspecified							512		
LAC unspecified							131		
World	32 635 109	- 91 536		90 668		100.0	91 536	670	100.0

Remittances sent to:															\$ million	
Originating in:	Africa	Other Africa unspecified	Ethiopia	Tanzania	Other east africa	Total East Africa	Middle Africa	Algeria	Egypt	Morocco	Sudan	Other Northern Africa	Total North Africa	South Africa	Other southern Africa	Total South Africa
Denmark	66.7	29.1			37.7	37.7										
Finland	6.5				6.5	6.5										
Iceland	0.3	0.3														
Ireland																
Norway	53.3	29.0			24.3	24.3										
Sweden	18.0				18.0	18.0										
UK	107.2				48.4	48.4								58.8		58.8
Other Northern Europe																
Total Northern Europe	252.1	58.4			134.9	134.9								58.8		58.8
Greece	103.4											103.4	103.4			
Italy	173.6								20.5	100.0		28.6	149.2			
Portugal	85.4	4.5					4.7								21.7	21.7
Spain	387.4	70.8						20.5		296.1			316.6			
Other Southern Europe																
Total Southern Europe	749.8	75.3					4.7	20.5	20.5	396.1		132.1	569.2		21.7	21.7
Austria																
Belgium	71.9						6.5	4.4		61.0			65.4			
France	1 352.4							568.5		600.1		183.8	1 352.4			
Germany																
Luxembourg																
Netherlands	146.3									144.6		1.7	146.3			
Switzerland																
Other Western Europe																
Total Western Europe	1 570.6						6.5	572.9		805.8		185.5	1 564.2			
LA and Caribbean																
Caribbean																
Mexico																
Other Central America																
Central America																
Argentina																
Brazil																
Chile																
Colombia																
Peru																
Venezuela																
Other South America																
Total South America																
North America	680.6	173.8	66.0		27.2	93.2				122.3	36.9	25.2	184.5	67.0		67.0
Canada																
US	680.6	173.8	66.0		27.2	93.2				122.3	36.9	25.2	184.5	67.0		67.0
Other Nth America																
Oceania	44.7	8.8										19.6	19.6	16.3		16.3
Australia	38.9	8.8										19.6	19.6	10.5		10.5
New Zealand	5.8													5.8		5.8
Other Oceania																
Total estimated remittances received	10 351.8	316.3	97.3	49.8	1 097.4	1 244.5	42.4	671.0	2 475.5	1 421.1	875.8	993.1	6 436.5	142.1	312.2	454.3
Recorded inflows (adjusted)	11 675.0		53.0	8.0	293.0	354.0	14.0	1 000.0	2 852.0	2 161.0	751.0	1 996.0	8 760.0	74.0	272.0	346.0

Remittances sent to:

\$ million

Originating in:	Nigeria	Other West Africa	Total West Africa	Asia	Other asia unspesified	China	Japan	Korea	Other east Asia	Total East Asia	Bangladesh	India	Iran	Pakistan	Other Sth cent Asia	Total SC Asia
Africa	275.9	1 340.8	1 616.7	451.2					1.2	1.2			2.8			2.8
Ethiopia																
Tanzania																
Other east Africa																
Total East Africa																
Middle Africa																
Algeria		25.0	25.0													
Egypt		11.9	11.9	13.8												
Morocco		9.7	9.7													
Sudan				31.2												
Other Northern Africa		341.2	341.2	401.4												
Total North Africa		387.8	387.8	446.5												
South Africa	10.9		10.9	4.8					1.2	1.2			2.8			2.8
Other southern Africa																
Total South Africa	10.9		10.9	4.8					1.2	1.2			2.8			2.8
Nigeria		512.0	512.0													
Other West Africa	265.0	441.0	706.0													
Total West Africa	265.0	953.0	1 218.0													
Asia				31 547.4	27.3	653.5	34.7	1 028.2	117.2	1 833.7	1 673.9	5 347.6		2 572.2	1 146.9	10 740.6
China				673.3			11.7	11.7	74.6	98.1	23.5	70.4		11.7	23.5	129.1
Japan				1 923.3		534.6		1 012.1		1 546.7		16.1		11.9		28.0
Korea				256.7	27.3	113.0	10.2		29.1	152.3	16.4			6.8	1.2	24.4
Other east Asia				9.7												
Total East Asia				2 863.0	27.3	647.6	22.0	1 023.8	103.7	1 797.1	39.8	86.5		30.5	24.7	181.6
Bangladesh				4.4								3.5		0.5	0.4	4.4
India				42.1							14.4			14.8	12.9	42.1
Iran																
Pakistan				260.4							28.2	207.0			25.2	260.4
Other Sth cent Asia				176.9							1.4	10.3		1.4	163.8	176.9
Total SC Asia				483.8							44.0	220.8		16.7	202.3	483.8
Indonesia																
Malaysia				3 778.2		5.9	12.7	4.4		23.1	507.2	44.1		25.4	5.0	581.7
Philippines				49.5					13.5	13.5		27.0			9.0	36.0
Thailand																
Vietnam																
Other SE Asia				1 569.0							60.8	130.4		39.1	78.2	308.6
Total SE Asia				5 396.7		5.9	12.7	4.4	13.5	36.6	568.1	201.5		64.6	92.3	926.3
Saudi Arabia				13 467.0							694.2	3 609.7		1 804.9	499.8	6 608.6
Turkey																
Other west Asia				9 337.0							327.8	1 229.2		655.6	327.8	2 540.3
Total West Asia				22 804.0							1 022.0	4 838.9		2 460.4	827.6	9 148.9
Europe		78.9	78.9	3 221.9	197.0	137.7			0.5	138.1	60.5	153.9	53.3	115.7	117.0	500.5
Czech				90.7		12.0				12.0						
Hungary				5.2		3.7			0.5	4.2						
Poland				45.2											22.6	22.6
Russia																
Slovakia				0.5												
Ukraine																
Other Eastern Europe																
Total Eastern Europe				141.6		15.7			0.5	16.2					22.6	22.6

Remittances sent to:														\$ million		
Originating in:	Nigeria	Other West Africa	Total West Africa	Asia	Other asia unspesified	China	Japan	Korea	Other east Asia	Total East Asia	Bangladesh	India	Iran	Pakistan	Other Sth cent Asia	Total SC Asia
Denmark				240.0	68.1									13.1	18.6	31.7
Finland				18.0			2.6			2.6				2.9		2.9
Iceland				1.7			0.1			0.1			0.1			0.1
Ireland																
Norway				159.1	66.2									14.9	26.3	41.2
Sweden				108.3										22.4		9.4
UK				339.0							60.5	114.1		70.9	43.2	288.8
Other Northern Europe																
Total Northern Europe				866.2	134.3	2.7				2.7	60.5	114.3	53.3	115.7	52.6	396.5
Greece				191.4		36.2				36.2		20.7			20.7	41.4
Italy		24.4	24.4	118.7		37.6				37.6		19.0			21.1	40.1
Portugal		54.4	54.4	2.8		2.8				2.8						
Spain				105.2	62.7	42.5				42.5						
Other Southern Europe																
Total Southern Europe		78.9	78.9	418.1	62.7	119.2				119.2			39.7		41.8	81.5
Austria				79.4												
Belgium				32.1												
France				247.6												
Germany				1 195.2												
Luxembourg																
Netherlands				130.9												
Switzerland				110.9												
Other Western Europe																
Total Western Europe				1 796.0												
LA and Caribbean				65.8		2.7	46.9			49.7						
Caribbean																
Mexico																
Other Central America				5.0		0.4	3.4			3.9						
Central America				5.0		0.4	3.4			3.9						
Argentina																
Brazil				51.7			43.0			43.0						
Chile																
Colombia				3.6												
Peru																
Venezuela				4.9		2.2				2.2						
Other South America				0.7		0.1	0.5			0.5						
Total South America				60.8		2.3	43.5			45.8						
North America	84.5	77.7	162.1	7 923.8	126.2	1 538.2	266.0	680.6	195.9	2 680.7	82.5	1 169.3	297.1	191.3	26.2	1 766.4
Canada				838.5		187.8			195.9	383.7		191.7				191.7
US	84.5	77.7	162.1	7 085.3	126.2	1 350.5	266.0	680.6	2 297.1	82.5	977.7	297.1	191.3	26.2	1 574.7	
Other Nth America																
Oceania				202.9	53.0	30.7		4.0	7.3	42.0		39.6			2.0	41.6
Australia				151.6	53.0	22.0				22.0		14.4				14.4
New Zealand				25.1		8.7		4.0	5.3	17.9		4.7				4.7
Other Oceania				26.2					2.0	2.0		20.5			2.0	22.5
Total estimated remittances received	360.4	1 497.3	1 857.7	43 413.1	403.4	2 362.8	347.6	1 712.8	322.1	4 745.4	1 816.9	6 713.2	350.4	2 879.2	1 292.1	13 051.9
Recorded inflows (adjusted)	1 600.0	601.0	2 201.0	37 626.0		758.0	774.0	645.0	19.0	2 195.0	1 968.0	9 160.0	320.0	1 075.0	1 378.0	13 901.0

Remittances sent to:											\$ million					
Originating in:	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Other SE Asia	Total SE Asia	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	Other west Asia	Total West Asia	Europe	Othe Europe unspecified	Czech	Hungary	Poland
Africa										447.3	447.3	96.3	38.8			
Ethiopia																
Tanzania																
Other east Africa																
Total East Africa																
Middle Africa																
Algeria												6.3				
Egypt										13.8	13.8					
Morocco												3.9				
Sudan										31.2	31.2					
Other Northern Africa										401.4	401.4					
Total North Africa										446.5	446.5	10.1				
South Africa										0.8	0.8	86.2	38.8			
Other southern Africa																
Total South Africa										0.8	0.8	86.2	38.8			
Nigeria																
Other West Africa																
Total West Africa																
Asia	5 137.3	25.1	3 022.1	1 064.4	67.5	426.2	9 742.6			9 203.4	9 203.4	3 408.2	35.2			81.9
China	58.7	11.7	187.8	164.3	23.5		446.1					35.2	35.2			
Japan	30.7	13.4	230.8	46.7	26.9		348.6					26.3				
Korea	12.2		21.1	2.3	17.1		52.8					1.9				
Other east Asia						9.7	9.7									
Total East Asia	101.6	25.1	439.8	213.4	67.5	9.7	857.1					63.4	35.2			
Bangladesh																
India																
Iran																
Pakistan																
Other Sth cent Asia												33.0				
Total SC Asia												33.0				
Indonesia																
Malaysia	3 070.5		82.2	20.7			3 173.4					10.9				
Philippines																
Thailand																
Vietnam																
Other SE Asia	173.9		565.0	521.6			1 260.4									
Total SE Asia	3 244.3		647.2	542.3			4 433.8					10.9				
Saudi Arabia	971.8		1 582.7	277.7		416.5	3 248.7			3 609.7	3 609.7					
Turkey																
Other west Asia	819.5		352.4	31.1			1 203.0			5 593.6	5 593.6	3 300.8				81.9
Total West Asia	1 791.3		1 935.1	308.8		416.5	4 451.7			9 203.4	9 203.4	3 300.8				81.9
Europe			82.9	2.6	106.6	0.2	192.2		1 978.8	215.3	2 194.0	9 458.7	309.5	2.6	0.7	305.2
Czech					78.7		78.7					501.6				57.0
Hungary					1.1		1.1					45.5				1.2
Poland					11.3		11.3			11.3	11.3	178.6		0.6	0.6	
Russia												233.0				
Slovakia					0.5		0.5					6.2		2.1		0.7
Ukraine												2.0				
Other Eastern Europe												61.5				
Total Eastern Europe					91.5		91.5			11.3	11.3	1 028.3		2.6	0.6	58.9

Estimated country to country remittances

Annex table 7

Remittances sent to:													\$ million				
Originating in:	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Other SE Asia	Total SE Asia	Saudi Arabia	Turkey	Other west Asia	Total West Asia	Europe	Othe Europe unspecified	Czech	Hungary	Poland	
Denmark						12.0	12.0			92.1	36.1	128.3	325.3	63.6			14.4
Finland					2.0	2.8	4.8			2.8	4.8	7.6	72.1				
Iceland			0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5						7.2			0.1	1.8
Ireland													98.8	25.1			
Norway									12.9	38.8	51.7	449.9	70.9				
Sweden									24.7	51.8	76.6	364.3					26.1
UK									50.2		50.2	637.3					
Other Northern Europe												75.8					
Total Northern Europe			0.5	2.6	15.0	0.2	18.4		182.7	131.6	314.3	2 030.7	159.6		0.1		42.4
Greece			41.4				41.4					198.6					
Italy			41.0				41.0					200.3					19.7
Portugal												53.1	9.2				
Spain												535.6	140.6				
Other Southern Europe												80.3					
Total Southern Europe			82.3				82.3			72.4	72.4	1 067.9	149.9				19.7
Austria									79.4		79.4	201.6					
Belgium									32.1		32.1	319.2					3.9
France									247.6		247.6	1 091.9					
Germany									1 195.2		1 195.2	1 926.9					180.2
Luxembourg																	
Netherlands									130.9		130.9	224.6					
Switzerland									110.9		110.9	1 567.6					
Other Western Europe																	
Total Western Europe									1 796.0		1 796.0	5 331.8					184.2
LA and Caribbean										16.1	16.1	574.5					13.3
Caribbean												72.4					
Mexico																	
Other Central America										1.1	1.1	54.1					1.7
Central America										1.1	1.1	54.1					1.7
Argentina												111.5					5.2
Brazil										8.6	8.6	218.7					6.3
Chile												3.5					
Colombia										3.6	3.6	21.2					
Peru																	
Venezuela										2.6	2.6	85.7					
Other South America										0.1	0.1	7.4					0.2
Total South America										15.0	15.0	448.0					11.7
North America	51.5	41.7	1 336.4	142.7	951.0	252.4	2 775.8	19.4	94.2	461.2	574.7	5 702.2	87.4	62.1	84.5	84.5	589.2
Canada			150.0		113.2		263.2					1 524.6					157.1
US	51.5	41.7	1 186.4	142.7	837.9	252.4	2 512.6	19.4	94.2	461.2	574.7	4 177.6	87.4	62.1	84.5	84.5	432.0
Other Nth America																	
Oceania		15.3	16.1		22.8	1.6	55.9			10.5	10.5	369.9	41.4				8.9
Australia		12.8	16.1		22.8		51.7			10.5	10.5	314.7	41.4				8.9
New Zealand		2.6					2.6					53.5					
Other Oceania						1.6	1.6					1.6					
Total estimated remittances received	5 188.7	82.2	4 457.5	1 209.7	1 148.0	680.5	12 766.5	19.4	2 073.0	10 353.6	12 446.0	19 609.9	512.2	64.8	85.1	85.1	998.6
Recorded inflows (adjusted)	1 190.0	342.0	6 175.0	1 697.0		122.0	9 526.0		4 560.0	7 444.0	12 004.0	18 878.0		294.0	93.0	93.0	831.0

Estimated country to country remittances

Annex table 7

Remittances sent to:													\$ million	
Originating in:	Russia	Slovakia	Ukraine	Other Eastern Europe	Total Eastern Europe	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Ireland	Norway	Sweden	UK	Other Northern Europe	Total Northern Europe
Africa													38.8	38.8
Ethiopia														
Tanzania														
Other east Africa														
Total East Africa														
Middle Africa														
Algeria														
Egypt														
Morocco														
Sudan														
Other Northern Africa														
Total North Africa														
South Africa													38.8	38.8
Other southern Africa														
Total South Africa													38.8	38.8
Nigeria														
Other West Africa														
Total West Africa														
Asia	2 165.5		819.5	98.3	3 165.3								34.3	34.3
China														
Japan														
Korea	1.9				1.9								26.3	26.3
Other east Asia														
Total East Asia	1.9				1.9								26.3	26.3
Bangladesh														
India														
Iran														
Pakistan														
Other Sth cent Asia	33.0				33.0									
Total SC Asia	33.0				33.0									
Indonesia														
Malaysia													8.0	8.0
Philippines														
Thailand														
Vietnam														
Other SE Asia														
Total SE Asia													8.0	8.0
Saudi Arabia														
Turkey														
Other west Asia	2 130.6		819.5	98.3	3 130.3									
Total West Asia	2 130.6		819.5	98.3	3 130.3									
Europe	292.4	150.3	290.7	393.0	1 434.8	117.4	178.0	30.7	377.0	84.5	139.6	464.8	62.0	1 453.9
Czech	43.3	147.6	167.3	26.0	441.3									
Hungary	1.8	2.0	3.6	23.8	32.4								0.4	0.4
Poland	84.8	0.6	56.5	33.9	176.9									
Russia			61.6	171.4	233.0									
Slovakia	0.4		1.6	1.3	6.0									
Ukraine	1.4			0.6	2.0									
Other Eastern Europe	31.5			29.9	61.5									
Total Eastern Europe	163.3	150.2	290.7	286.9	953.1								0.4	0.4

Estimated country to country remittances

Annex table 7

Remittances sent to:													\$ million	
Originating in:	Russia	Slovakia	Ukraine	Other Eastern Europe	Total Eastern Europe	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Ireland	Norway	Sweden	UK	Other Northern Europe	Total Northern Europe
Denmark					14.4				15.4	34.0	28.3		33.0	110.7
Finland	31.9				31.9								16.7	32.4
Iceland	0.2	0.1		0.9	3.1	1.0	0.1			0.3		0.3		2.2
Ireland													73.7	73.7
Norway						76.0	23.5	15.3			98.8		43.5	257.1
Sweden					26.1	40.1	154.4			50.1			20.5	265.1
UK											377.0			377.0
Other Northern Europe	27.7				27.7	0.3							2.6	48.1
Total Northern Europe	59.8	0.1		0.9	103.3	117.4	178.0	30.7	377.0	84.5	139.6	177.1	62.0	1 166.2
Greece				62.1	62.1									
Italy				43.2	62.8									
Portugal													12.1	12.1
Spain													109.7	109.7
Other Southern Europe														
Total Southern Europe				105.2	124.9								121.8	121.8
Austria														
Belgium					3.9								15.2	15.2
France														
Germany	69.3				249.6								67.5	67.5
Luxembourg														
Netherlands													53.7	53.7
Switzerland													29.0	29.0
Other Western Europe														
Total Western Europe	69.3				253.5								165.4	165.4
LA and Caribbean	5.8				19.1								36.5	36.5
Caribbean													36.2	36.2
Mexico														
Other Central America	0.4				2.1								0.1	0.1
Central America	0.4				2.1								0.1	0.1
Argentina					5.2									
Brazil	5.3				11.6									
Chile													0.2	0.2
Colombia														
Peru														
Venezuela														
Other South America	0.1				0.3								0.0	0.0
Total South America	5.3				17.0								0.2	0.2
North America	441.5	6.8	144.7	153.4	1 482.1	7.8	18.4			196.1	17.5	47.6	1 127.7	1 463.7
Canada	88.1				245.2								532.6	532.6
US	353.4	6.8	144.7	153.4	1 236.9	7.8	18.4			196.1	17.5	47.6	595.1	931.1
Other Nth America														
Oceania					8.9								208.6	208.6
Australia					8.9								159.2	159.2
New Zealand													48.6	48.6
Other Oceania													0.8	0.8
Total estimated remittances received	2 905.2	157.1	1 254.8	644.7	6 110.2	125.1	196.4	30.7	573.1	101.9	187.2	1 910.7	110.5	3 235.8
Recorded inflows (adjusted)	500.0	18.0	98.0	327.0	2 161.0	682.0	473.0	70.0	311.0	246.0	465.0	1 525.0	183.0	3 954.0

Estimated country to country remittances

Annex table 7

Remittances sent to:														\$ million	
Originating in:	Greece	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Other Southern Europe	Total Southern Europe	Austria	Belgium	France	Germany	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Switzerland	Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
Africa					3.9	3.9				6.3	8.6				14.9
Ethiopia															
Tanzania															
Other east Africa															
Total East Africa															
Middle Africa															
Algeria									6.3						6.3
Egypt															
Morocco					3.9	3.9									
Sudan															
Other Northern Africa															
Total North Africa					3.9	3.9			6.3						6.3
South Africa											8.6				8.6
Other southern Africa															
Total South Africa											8.6				8.6
Nigeria															
Other West Africa															
Total West Africa															
Asia					170.4	170.4			1.2	1.8					3.0
China															
Japan															
Korea															
Other east Asia															
Total East Asia															
Bangladesh															
India															
Iran															
Pakistan															
Other Sth cent Asia															
Total SC Asia															
Indonesia															
Malaysia									1.2	1.8					3.0
Philippines															
Thailand															
Vietnam															
Other SE Asia															
Total SE Asia									1.2	1.8					3.0
Saudi Arabia															
Turkey															
Other west Asia					170.4	170.4									
Total West Asia					170.4	170.4									
Europe	236.7	1 330.9	1 074.5	444.5	1 880.0	4 966.6	160.2	44.2	354.5	543.7			191.4		1 294.0
Czech						37.3	37.3	6.3			16.7				23.0
Hungary		0.5				7.3	7.8	0.4		0.4	4.1				4.8
Poland									0.6		1.1				1.7
Russia															
Slovakia											0.2				0.2
Ukraine															
Other Eastern Europe															
Total Eastern Europe	0.5					44.6	45.1	6.7	0.9	22.0					29.7

Estimated country to country remittances

Annex table 7

Remittances sent to:													\$ million		
Originating in:	Greece	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Other Southern Europe	Total Southern Europe	Austria	Belgium	France	Germany	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Switzerland	Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
Denmark					91.6	91.6				33.2		11.8			45.0
Finland					4.3	4.3				3.4					3.4
Iceland		0.1	0.1		0.5	0.8		0.1	0.2	0.7		0.1			1.1
Ireland															
Norway					80.0	80.0				27.8		14.1			41.9
Sweden					47.4	47.4				25.7					25.7
UK		88.2	50.2			138.4			70.9	51.0					121.9
Other Northern Europe															
Total Northern Europe		88.3	50.3		223.9	362.5		0.1	71.1	141.8		26.0			239.1
Greece					124.1	124.1				12.4					12.4
Italy					114.1	114.1				23.4					23.4
Portugal		2.6		10.5		13.1			6.2	9.0		3.5			18.7
Spain		45.8	62.2			108.0			62.7	89.8		24.8			177.3
Other Southern Europe					80.3	80.3									
Total Southern Europe		48.4	62.2	10.5	318.5	439.6			68.9	134.5		28.3			231.7
Austria					201.6	201.6									
Belgium	10.3	111.8	14.6	24.8	5.6	167.1			62.5	19.8		50.7			133.0
France		240.1	659.2	192.6		1 091.9									
Germany	218.5	370.2	80.0	77.4	619.3	1 365.4	112.3		65.9			66.3			244.4
Luxembourg															
Netherlands	7.4	23.6	12.7	22.3		66.1		33.6		71.1					104.8
Switzerland	448.4	195.5	116.9	466.4	1 227.2	41.3	10.5	85.2	154.4		20.1				311.4
Other Western Europe															
Total Western Europe	236.2	1 194.2	962.0	434.0	1 293.0	4 119.4	153.5	44.1	213.6	245.3		137.1			793.5
LA and Caribbean		140.8	175.8	136.2	2.9	455.7			40.1	23.1					63.2
Caribbean									36.2						36.2
Mexico															
Other Central America		18.8	14.0	16.3	0.6	49.7			0.2	2.0					2.2
Central America		18.8	14.0	16.3	0.6	49.7			0.2	2.0					2.2
Argentina		58.8	2.4	40.1	2.3	103.6				2.8					2.8
Brazil		33.3	132.5	29.1		194.9				12.2					12.2
Chile		0.7		1.4		2.1			0.4	0.8					1.2
Colombia		4.0		8.8		12.8			3.3	5.0					8.3
Peru															
Venezuela		22.5	25.0	38.2		85.7									
Other South America		2.6	1.9	2.3	0.1	6.8			0.0	0.3					0.3
Total South America		121.9	161.8	119.9	2.4	406.0			3.7	21.1					24.8
North America	132.0	707.7	329.0	77.7	218.5	1 465.0	63.1	16.5	123.3	781.6		191.4	28.2		1 204.1
Canada		269.8	129.0		99.1	498.0				147.6		101.2			248.8
US	132.0	437.9	200.0	77.7	119.4	967.0	63.1	16.5	123.3	634.0		90.3	28.2		955.3
Other Nth America															
Oceania	18.5	31.6			27.5	77.6			0.8	15.7		16.8			33.4
Australia	18.5	31.6			27.5	77.6				15.7		11.9			27.6
New Zealand												4.9			4.9
Other Oceania									0.8						0.8
Total estimated remittances received	387.2	2 211.0	1 579.3	662.3	2 299.4	7 139.2	223.3	60.7	526.2	1 374.4		399.6	28.2		2 612.5
Recorded inflows (adjusted)	2 194.0	358.0	3 178.0	3 416.0	2 411.0	11 557.0	304.0	100.0	679.0				124.0		1 207.0

Estimated country to country remittances

Annex table 7

Remittances sent to:														\$ million
Originating in:	LA and Caribbean	Other LAC unspecified	Caribbean	Mexico	Other Central America	Central America	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Peru	Venezuela	Other South America	Total South America
Denmark														
Finland														
Iceland	0.3	0.3												
Ireland														
Norway	16.1	16.1												
Sweden	16.1								16.1					16.1
UK	50.2		50.2											
Other Northern Europe														
Total Northern Europe	82.7	16.4	50.2						16.1					16.1
Greece	20.7	20.7												
Italy	18.7											18.7		18.7
Portugal	23.8	1.5						19.3					3.0	22.3
Spain	296.4	80.3	67.7				24.6			36.6	41.3		45.8	148.4
Other Southern Europe														
Total Southern Europe	359.6	102.5	67.7				24.6	19.3		36.6	60.1	3.0	45.8	189.4
Austria														
Belgium														
France														
Germany														
Luxembourg														
Netherlands														
Switzerland														
Other Western Europe														
Total Western Europe														
LA and Caribbean	1 063.4		233.5	17.6	156.9	174.5	38.5	27.8	65.1	218.6	30.7	107.2	167.6	655.5
Caribbean	217.2		217.2											
Mexico														
Other Central America	191.1		1.5	11.0	145.2	156.3	2.0	1.3	3.1	17.9	3.6	1.8	3.6	33.3
Central America	191.1		1.5	11.0	145.2	156.3	2.0	1.3	3.1	17.9	3.6	1.8	3.6	33.3
Argentina	144.6		0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7		6.0	39.1	0.5	2.9	0.3	94.9	143.6
Brazil	61.3		0.4	0.3	1.2	1.5	12.8		10.3	1.6	4.1	0.6	29.9	59.4
Chile	9.7		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	5.1	0.7		0.2	1.1	0.4	1.8	9.3
Colombia	157.9		1.7	3.5	7.4	10.9	4.6	3.3	3.6		7.6	103.0	23.3	145.4
Peru														
Venezuela	245.2		12.0	1.0	2.4	3.4	3.3	1.5	7.6	194.0	10.2		13.1	229.8
Other South America	36.4		0.2	1.2	0.3	1.5	10.7	14.9	1.5	4.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	34.7
Total South America	655.1		14.7	6.6	11.6	18.2	36.5	26.4	62.0	200.7	27.0	105.5	164.0	622.2
North America	14 244.2		2 825.1	7 634.8	1 891.2	9 526.1	95.9	162.9	100.0	430.0	330.8	126.7	646.5	1 893.0
Canada	188.1		94.1	22.3		22.3	9.5	7.6	19.4	7.7	12.4	4.4	10.6	71.7
US	14 056.1		2 731.0	7 612.5	1 891.2	9 503.7	86.4	155.3	80.6	422.3	318.4	122.3	635.9	1 821.3
Other Nth America														
Oceania														
Australia														
New Zealand														
Other Oceania														
Total estimated remittances received	16 243.9	130.6	3 176.5	7 652.4	2 048.1	9 700.6	159.7	617.0	181.2	685.2	495.2	237.0	861.1	3 236.3
Recorded inflows (adjusted)	19 333.0		2 889.0	7 596.0	3 304.0	10 900.0	23.0	1 350.0		1 608.0	718.0	131.0	1 714.0	5 544.0

Estimated country to country remittances

Annex table 7

Originating in:	Remittances sent to:								\$ million	
	North America	Canada	US	Other Nth America	Oceania	Australia	New Zealand	Other Oceania	Total remittances sent	
Denmark	27.0			13.9	13.1	3.1			3.1	- 662
Finland	3.1			3.1						- 100
Iceland	0.8	0.1		0.7		0.1			0.1	- 10
Ireland	10.2			10.2						- 109
Norway	40.0			31.4	8.6					- 718
Sweden	15.7			15.7						- 522
UK	128.0			128.0		57.9	57.9			-1 320
Other Northern Europe										- 76
Total Northern Europe	224.6	0.1	202.8	21.7	61.2	57.9		3.2		-3 517
Greece	31.0			31.0						- 545
Italy	29.7			29.7						- 541
Portugal	8.9			7.0	1.9					- 174
Spain						1.3			1.3	-1 326
Other Southern Europe										- 80
Total Southern Europe	69.6		67.7	1.9	1.3			1.3		-2 666
Austria										- 281
Belgium	6.8			6.8						- 430
France										-2 692
Germany	67.9			67.9						-3 190
Luxembourg										
Netherlands	19.2			19.2						- 521
Switzerland	23.6			23.6						-1 702
Other Western Europe										
Total Western Europe	117.5		117.5							-8 816
LA and Caribbean	88.1	4.0	84.0							-1 792
Caribbean	36.2		36.2							- 326
Mexico										
Other Central America	2.6	0.4		2.2						- 253
Central America	2.6	0.4	2.2							- 253
Argentina	1.9	0.1		1.7						- 258
Brazil	6.3	0.6		5.7						- 338
Chile	1.8	0.9		0.9						- 15
Colombia	34.7	1.6		33.0						- 217
Peru										
Venezuela	4.2	0.3		3.9						- 340
Other South America	0.4	0.1		0.3						- 45
Total South America	49.2	3.6	45.6							-1 213
North America	876.5	658.2	198.8	19.4	142.7	35.0	19.4	88.3		-29 570
Canada	198.8		198.8							-2 750
US	677.7	658.2		19.4	142.7	35.0	19.4	88.3		-26 820
Other Nth America										
Oceania	30.2		7.1	23.1	104.7	13.9	49.8	41.1		- 753
Australia	23.1			23.1	63.1		49.1	14.0		- 592
New Zealand	3.0		3.0		36.1	12.5		23.6		- 124
Other Oceania	4.1		4.1		5.5	1.4	0.7	3.4		- 37
Total estimated remittances received	1 579.8	689.8	823.8	66.2	338.0	130.0	69.5	138.5		-91 536.6
Recorded inflows (adjusted)	2 350.0		2 350.0		806.0	504.0	215.0	87.0		90 668.0

Destination and source of remittances

Annex Table 8

\$ Billion

<i>Remittances going to</i>							
OECD to OECD	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	Total
<i>Remittances coming from</i>							
Africa							
Asia		1.0		0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2
Europe			4.5		0.4	0.1	4.9
Latin America and Caribbean							
North America		0.9	3.6	7.6	0.9	0.1	13.1
Oceania		0.0	0.3		0.0	0.1	0.4
Total		2.0	8.3	7.6	1.4	0.2	19.5

<i>Remittances going to</i>							
OECD to ROW	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	Total
<i>Remittances coming from</i>							
Africa							
Asia		1.2	0.0	0.5			1.6
Europe	2.6	3.2	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.8
Latin America and Caribbean							
North America	0.7	7.0	2.1	6.6	0.0	0.1	16.5
Oceania	0.0	0.2	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	3.3	11.5	6.8	7.5	0.1	0.1	29.3

<i>Remittances going to</i>							
ROW to OECD	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	Total
<i>Remittances coming from</i>							
Africa			0.1		0.0	0.0	0.1
Asia		0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.1
Europe			0.0				0.0
Latin America and Caribbean		0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1		0.5
North America							
Oceania			0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7

Destination and source of remittances

Annex Table 8

\$ Billion

Remittances going to

	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	Total
ROW to ROW							
<i>Remittances coming from</i>							
Africa	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0			4.2
Asia	3.4	29.3	3.4	0.0		0.0	36.1
Europe			0.4				0.4
Latin America and Caribbean		0.0	0.2	1.0			1.3
North America							
Oceania		0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0
Total	7.1	29.8	4.1	1.1		0.0	42.0

Remittances going to

	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	Total
<i>Remittances coming from</i>							
Africa	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Asia	3.4	31.5	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	39.0
Europe	2.6	3.2	9.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	16.2
Latin America and Caribbean		0.1	0.6	1.1	0.1		1.8
North America	0.7	7.9	5.7	14.2	0.9	0.1	29.6
Oceania	0.0	0.2	0.4		0.0	0.1	0.8
Total	10.4	43.4	19.6	16.2	1.6	0.3	91.5