



GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Round Table on Sustainable Development

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

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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

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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 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> | <i>Coming from</i> | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 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
 Dominca
 Dominican republic
 Grenada
 Guadeloupe
 Haiti
 Jamaica
 Martinique
 Montserrat
 Netherlands Antilles
 Puerto Rico
 St Kitts and Nevis
 St Lucia
 St Vincent & 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 Is
 Palau

Polynesia

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

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 migration 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 | | | | 45.0 | 90.0 | 355.0 |
| 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 | | | 10.0 | 10.0 | | | | | |
| 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 |

| Country of origin | | | | | | | | | | | | Millions | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Resident 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 | | | | | | 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 | 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 |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | Total Eastern Europe | Denmark | Finland | Iceland | Ireland | Norway | Sweden | UK | Other Northern Europe | Total Northern Europe |
| 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 |

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 |
| 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 | | | | | | 11.2 | | 1.9 | | 5.0 | | | | | 6.9 |
| Hungary | | 1.0 | | | | 15.3 | | 0.8 | | 8.5 | | | | | 10.1 |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | 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:

| | | | | Latin America and Caribbean | North America | Oceania | Total |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| OECD to OECD | Africa | Asia | Europe | | | | |
| <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:

| | | | | Latin America and Caribbean | North America | Oceania | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| ROW to OECD | Africa | Asia | Europe | | | | |
| <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:

| | | | | Latin America and Caribbean | North America | Oceania | Total |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| OECD to ROW | Africa | Asia | Europe | | | | |
| <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 |

Estimated country to country remittances

Annex table 7

| 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 | | 31.8 |
| 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 | 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 | | 3.9 | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 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 | | | | | | | 12.3 | 3.4 | 32.4 |
| Iceland | 0.2 | 0.1 | | 0.9 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | | | 0.3 | | 0.3 | 0.4 | 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 | 48.5 |
| 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 | 13.1 |
| Oceania | | 0.0 | | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Total | | 2.0 | | 8.3 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 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 | 10.8 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | | | | | | | |
| North America | 0.7 | 7.0 | | 2.1 | 6.6 | 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 | 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 | 0.7 |

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 |