

## 4. EMIGRATION POLICIES

Emigration generates both opportunities and challenges for sending countries, especially in less developed regions. On the one hand, concerns have often been raised about the loss of human resources, including highly skilled workers, the so-called “brain drain”, which may hinder development in countries of origin. On the other hand, some countries in less developed regions view emigration as a strategy to boost development, not only from remittances or through alleviation of labour market pressures, but also by recognizing that their diaspora can contribute to development through financial investments in home countries, as well as through transfer of knowledge and skills (Global Migration Group, 2010).

Policies addressing emigration of citizens can respond to a wide range of needs both from the perspective of individuals who have left their countries of origin and from the perspective of Governments in sending countries.

This chapter presents information about Government views and policies on emigration, and discusses policies on acceptance of dual citizenship, policies to encourage the return of citizens and measures to attract investment by diaspora.

### 4.1. GOVERNMENT VIEWS AND POLICIES ON EMIGRATION

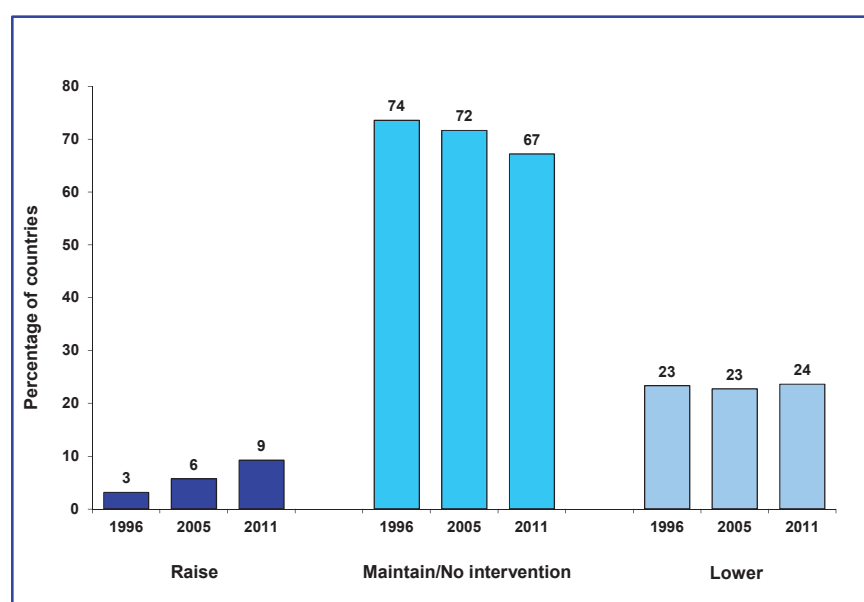
In 2011, 59 per cent of Governments in the world viewed the level of emigration from their countries as satisfactory, whereas 33 per cent viewed it as too high and 7 per cent as too low (table 4.1). The percentage of Governments that were satisfied with their level of emigration has declined steadily since the mid-1970s (from 83 per cent in 1976 to 59 per cent in 2011), while the percentage that viewed it as too high has increased (from 13 per cent in 1976 to 33 per cent in 2011). A higher proportion of Governments in more developed regions were satisfied with their level of emigration (73 per cent) than those in less developed regions (55 per cent). While the proportion of Governments that were satisfied has declined steadily in less developed regions, from 84 per cent in 1976 to 55 per cent in 2011, there was no clear trend in more developed regions.

The declining trend in the proportion of Governments that were satisfied in less developed regions has been accompanied with an increasing trend in the proportion that viewed emigration as too high or too low. All 14 countries where Governments viewed their level of emigration as too low in 2011 were in less developed regions—two in Africa, seven in Asia and five in Oceania. Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest proportion of Governments (48 per cent) among all world regions that viewed their level of emigration as too high. Even in 1976, a third of all Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean viewed their emigration level as too high. Oceania, in contrast, has observed a dramatic decline in the proportion of Governments satisfied with their level of emigration, from all seven Governments with data available in 1976 to 6 out of 16 Governments (38 per cent) with data available in 2011. The remaining 10 countries were evenly split between those that considered their emigration level to be too high and those that considered it to be too low.

Many countries that perceived their level of emigration as too high have instituted policies to encourage citizens to remain in the country. Such policies to lower emigration have included strengthening educational and training institutions at home and boosting domestic employment opportunities. Some countries have also adopted policies to retain potential migrants with certain skills, for example health workers who are in short supply in the sending country, but also in high demand in destination countries.

Worldwide, in 2011, about one out of four Governments had policies to lower the level of emigration from their countries, two thirds had policies to maintain the current level or did not intervene to influence emigration, and the remaining 9 per cent had policies to raise emigration (table 4.2 and figure 4.1). Since the mid-1990s, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower emigration has remained virtually unchanged, while the proportion with policies to raise emigration has increased and the proportion with policies to maintain or to not intervene has declined.

**Figure 4.1. Governments with policies to influence the level of emigration, 1996–2011**

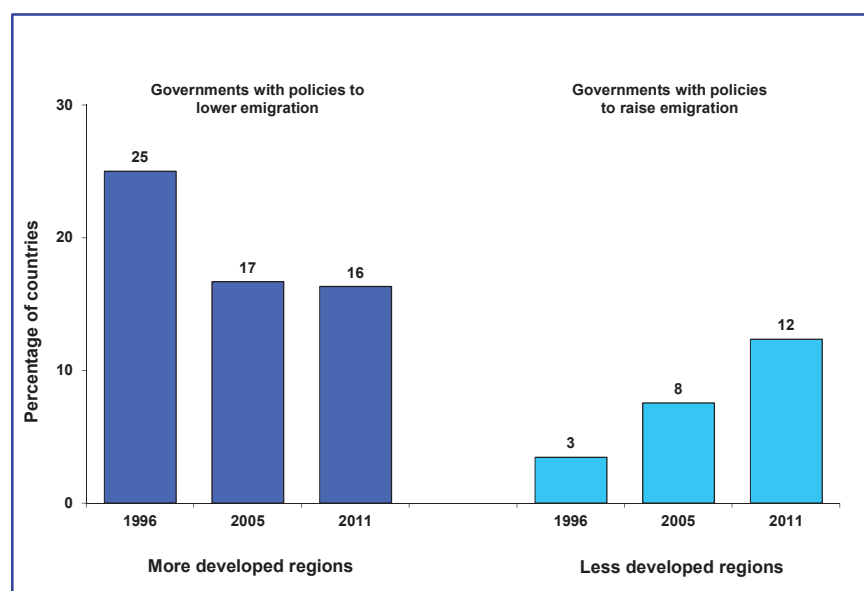


Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database.  
[http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about\\_database.aspx/](http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx/).

In 2011, policies to lower emigration were more common among countries in less developed regions (26 per cent) than in more developed regions (16 per cent) (table 4.2). In more developed regions, the percentage of Governments that had policies to lower emigration has declined from 25 per cent in 1996 to 16 per cent in 2011; whereas in less developed regions, the percentage of Governments with policies to raise emigration has increased from just 3 per cent in 1996 to 12 per cent in 2011 (figure 4.2). All 18 countries with policies to raise emigration in

2011 were in less developed regions.<sup>9</sup> Notably, in both more and less developed regions, as well as in most geographic regions, some Governments that viewed their emigration level as too high had not adopted policies to lower emigration. For instance, in Europe, 30 per cent of Governments viewed emigration as too high in 2011, but only 18 per cent had policies to lower emigration.

**Figure 4.2. Governments with policies to influence the level of emigration, by level of development, 1996–2011**



Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database.  
[http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about\\_database.aspx/](http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx/).

Globally, in 2013, India had the largest number of emigrants (14.2 million), followed by Mexico (13.2 million), the Russian Federation (10.8 million), China (9.3 million) and Bangladesh (7.8 million) (United Nations, 2013).<sup>10</sup> Out of the 25 countries with the highest emigrant stocks in 2013, Governments of 18 countries had policies to maintain their current levels of emigration or were not intervening to influence emigration levels, four had policies to raise their level of emigration (all four in Asia: Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia and Viet Nam), whereas the remaining three (Mexico, Ukraine and Iraq) had policies to lower emigration (figure 4.3).

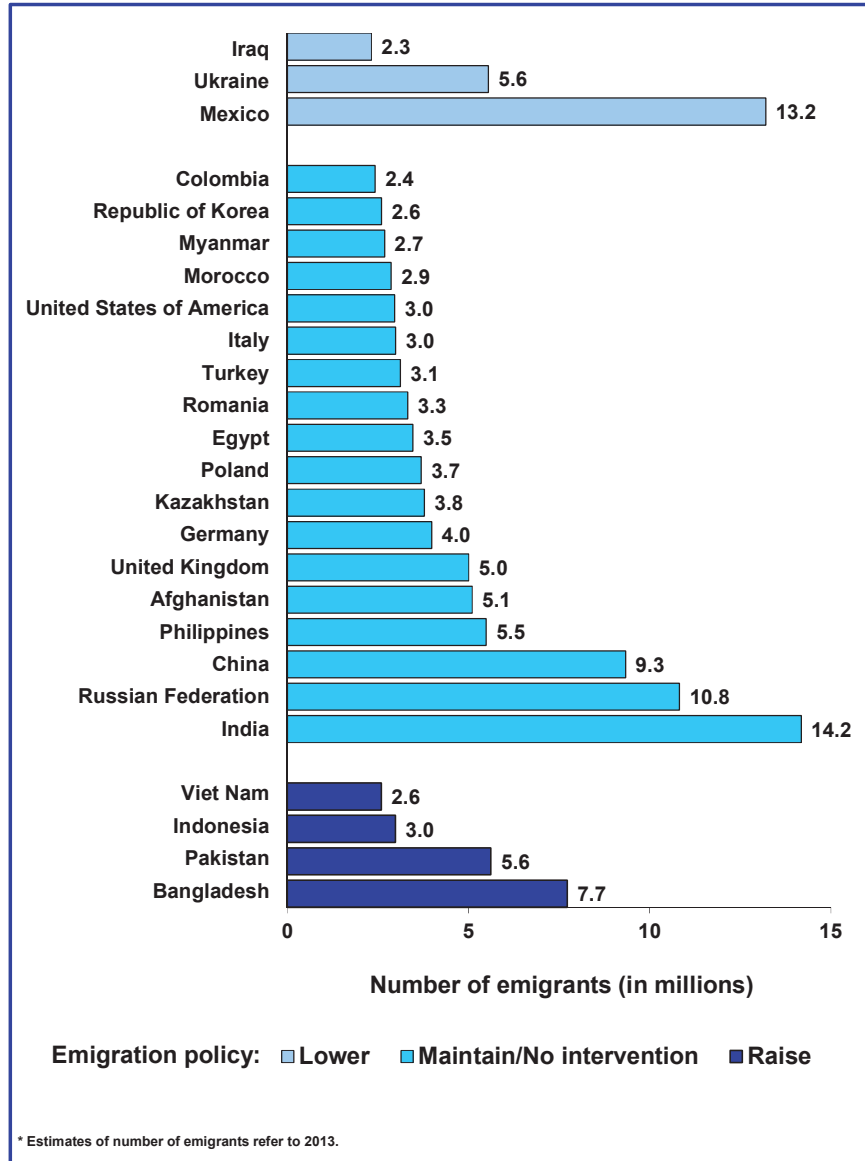
Mexico, for example, with the second highest stock of emigrants, has addressed the challenges associated with the high social costs of emigration while recognizing the structural factors behind sustained movements towards the United States of America. Mexico’s National Population Programme 2008–2012 aimed at promoting sustainable development in migration-

<sup>9</sup> These countries were: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Nauru, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen.

<sup>10</sup> The country of origin of 4 million emigrants from the South and 2.5 million emigrants from the North is unknown.

sending regions with particular attention to areas with the greatest development potential for retaining and attracting population. It has also prioritized development activities in emerging areas of emigration (Mexico, Consejo Nacional de Población, n.d.).

**Figure 4.3. Emigration policies of the 25 countries with the highest numbers of emigrants,\* 2011**



Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database.  
[http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about\\_database.aspx/](http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx/).

## **4.2. EMIGRATION OF HIGHLY SKILLED WORKERS**

In many countries in less developed regions, emigration of highly skilled workers poses particular challenges to Governments. In addition to losses of public resources invested in education, emigration of highly skilled workers can undermine the countries' productive capacity, and in turn, cause labour market shortages in affected sectors, such as health, education and information technology (Ratha, et al., 2011). Much has been written about the adverse impacts of emigration of highly skilled workers on the sending countries, including how brain drain disproportionately harms the sending countries in less developed regions. However, many highly skilled workers migrate because of lack of opportunities in their own countries. In short, the issue of brain drain is more complex than it appears (Drechsler, 2008).

Low skilled migration, on the other hand, seems to have a stronger effect on poverty reduction in sending countries. Unlike highly skilled migrants, who usually take their families to the host country, low skilled migrants generally migrate without families. Therefore, they remit more money as they generally intend to return to their home countries. Secondly, low skilled migrants tend to come from poorer households, which benefit disproportionately from the remittances. Thirdly, migrants themselves can benefit by acquiring skills and experience while living abroad. Finally, emigration of low skilled workers can reduce the pressures on the labour markets of the sending countries, which often suffer from an oversupply of low skilled labour force (Drechsler, 2008).

Data on emigration rates of persons holding a tertiary degree and residing in the OECD countries were estimated for 134 countries of origin as the share of tertiary-educated natives living in one of the OECD countries around 2005–2006 (Widmaier and Dumont, 2011).<sup>11</sup> Out of the 25 countries with the highest emigration rates of tertiary-educated persons, 9 were in Africa, 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 4 in Asia and 2 each in Europe and Oceania (figure 4.4). The rate of tertiary-educated emigrants varied from 24 per cent in Maldives to 83 per cent in Barbados, among the 25 countries with the highest rates. Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago and the Congo were the top five countries with the highest rates. Nine countries had 50 per cent or more of their tertiary-educated citizens living abroad.

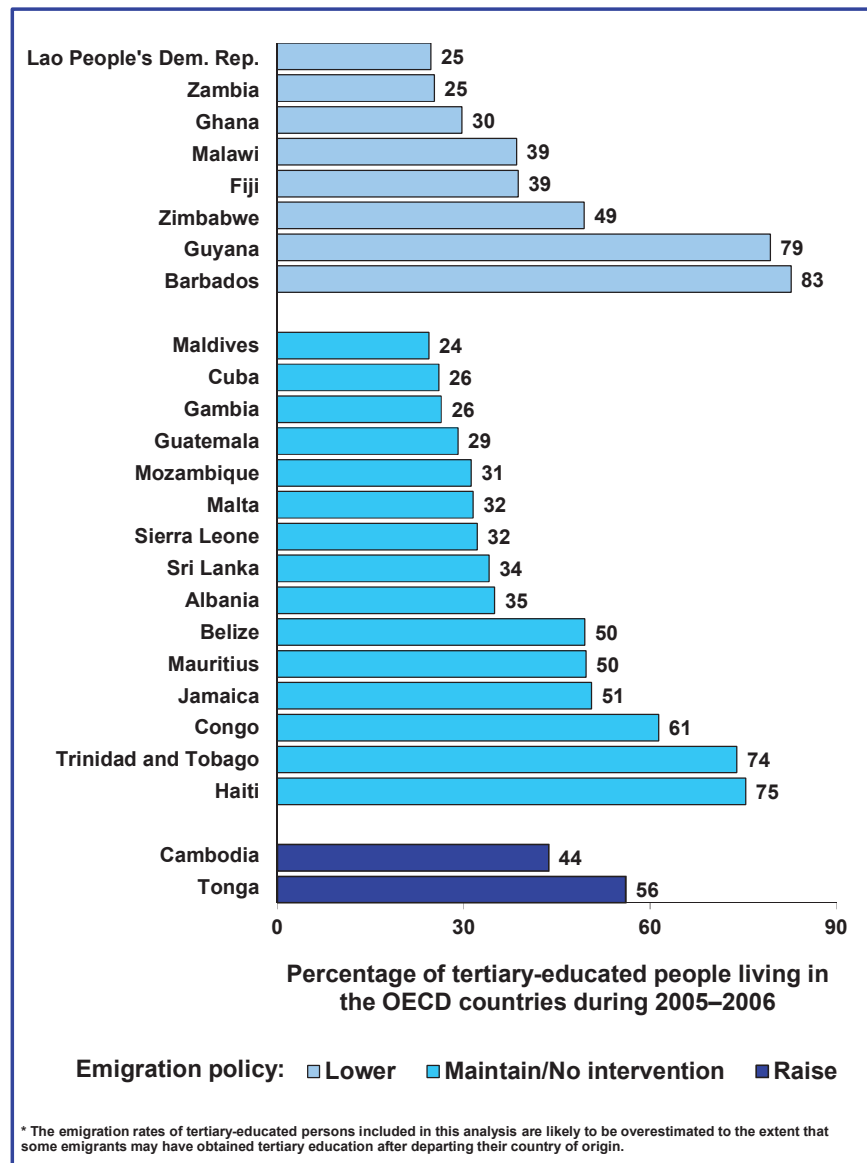
Out of the 25 countries with the highest emigration rates of tertiary-educated persons, Governments of only eight countries had policies to lower their emigration levels in 2011 (figure 4.4). However, many of the countries in this group had targeted policies that could lead to mitigation of the brain drain, or a net “brain gain”, such as encouraging the return of citizens (15 countries) or setting up a special governmental unit dealing with diaspora matters (16 countries).<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> The emigration rates of tertiary-educated persons included in this analysis are likely to be overestimated to the extent that some emigrants may have obtained tertiary education after departing their country of origin.

<sup>12</sup> Out of the 25 countries with the highest emigration rates of tertiary-educated persons, data on policies to encourage the return of citizens were not available for one country and data on special diaspora units were not available for six countries.

**Figure 4.4. Emigration policies of the 25 countries with the highest emigration rates of tertiary-educated persons to the OECD countries,\* 2011**



Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database.  
[http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about\\_database.aspx/](http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx/).

### 4.3. DUAL CITIZENSHIP POLICIES

Whether or not one is allowed to retain one’s original citizenship upon acquiring the citizenship of another country is an important consideration for some migrants. The acquisition of citizenship in the destination country has implications for one’s rights and entitlements, socioeconomic integration and prospects for their family members. It also affects the links of

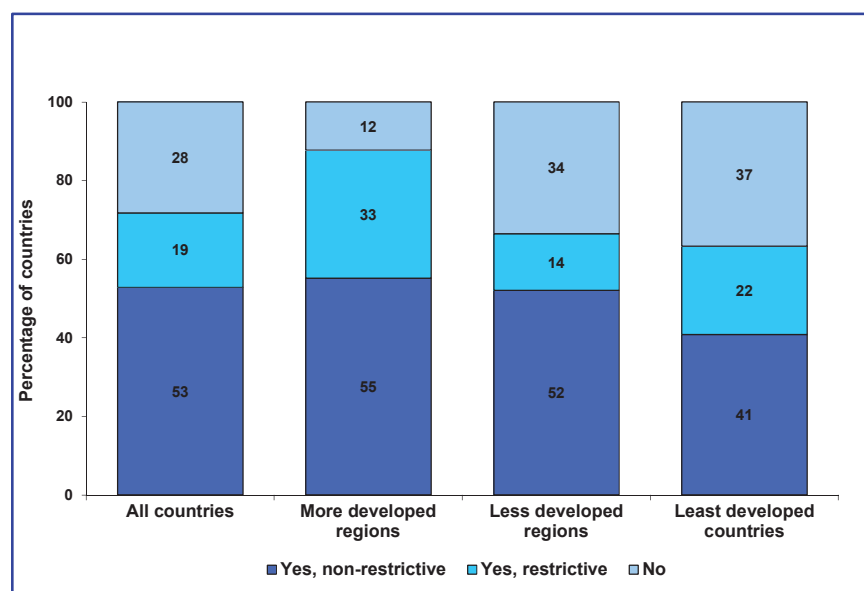
migrants with their countries of origin. When the countries of origin and destination do not allow dual citizenship, migrants are compelled to make a decision regarding their choice of citizenship.

In 2011, slightly over one half of all Governments (53 per cent) allowed their citizens abroad to retain their citizenship without restriction when acquiring a second country's citizenship (table 4.3). Another 19 per cent of Governments allowed their emigrants to keep their citizenship when acquiring another country's citizenship, but only under certain conditions related to either (i) the countries involved (acceptance of dual citizenship when some specific countries are involved but not others) or (ii) the rights involved (acceptance of dual citizenship with some restrictions to full citizenship rights). The remaining 28 per cent of Governments did not have provisions to allow dual citizenship.

Non-restrictive dual citizenship policies were about equally common among countries in more developed regions (55 per cent) and countries in less developed regions (52 per cent), but less common in least developed countries (41 per cent) (figure 4.5). Conversely, a much smaller proportion of Governments in more developed regions had a total prohibition of dual citizenship (12 per cent) than Governments in less developed regions (34 per cent) or least developed countries (37 per cent).

Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest percentage of Governments allowing dual citizenship without restriction (79 per cent), while Asia had the highest percentage of Governments prohibiting dual citizenship (50 per cent). Prohibitive policies were also relatively common in Oceania (38 per cent) and Africa (30 per cent).

**Figure 4.5. Governments with policies to allow dual citizenship, by level of development, 2011**



Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database.  
[http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about\\_database.aspx/](http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx/).

#### **4.4. POLICIES TO ENCOURAGE THE RETURN OF CITIZENS**

Although much of return migration flows may be spontaneous, promoting migrant circulation or return has been a part of efforts by Governments to reverse the negative consequences of emigration. Many Governments, especially in less developed regions, facing ever growing emigration of skilled workers, have instituted policies and initiatives to encourage the return of their citizens living abroad. With regard to highly skilled emigrants, Governments have used three types of policies aimed at fostering their return (Jonkers, 2008), namely, migrant network policies, temporary return programmes and permanent return programmes.

The first type of policies is designed not only to promote the return of highly skilled emigrants, but also to stimulate contacts between the “home system and members of overseas communities of scientists and businessmen” (Jonkers, 2008). India is an example where the Government has made effective use of migrant networks. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has been actively engaged with members of migrant communities to further enhance flows of remittances, investments and other valued resources (India, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, 2013).

The second type of policies promotes the temporary return of citizens living abroad. Examples of policies that foster temporary return include receiving scientists who teach or do research for a limited period of time in their home country. For instance, the Chinese Government has attracted overseas Chinese scientists by allowing them to have a second lab in China where they spend part of their time (Jonkers, 2008). The National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) has established the “Two Bases Program”, which allows Chinese scholars to set up stable workplaces in China, and realize the research model of “two bases”, one at home and one abroad (NSFC, 2011).

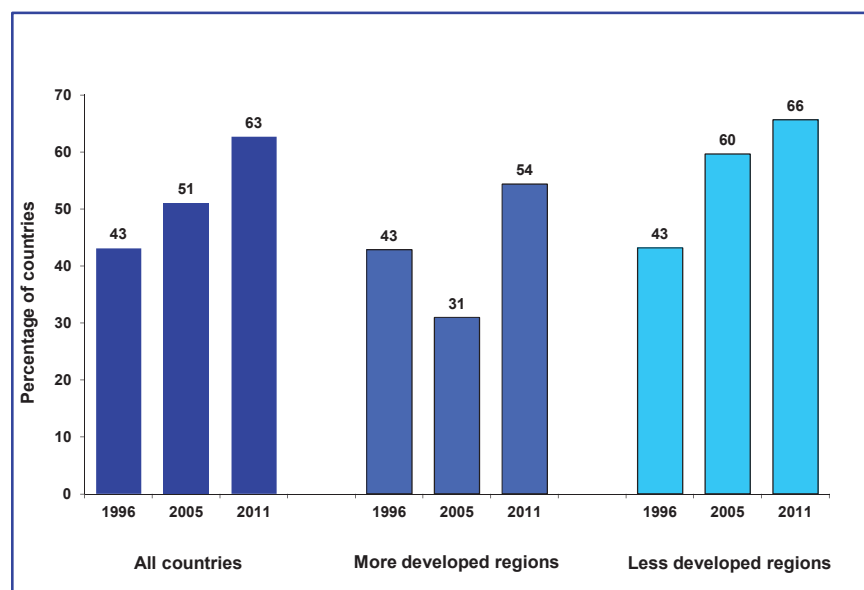
The third type of policies consists of stimulating permanent return of highly skilled migrants to their home country by providing tax cuts, attractive research facilities or bonus payments. For example, apart from temporary return of Chinese scientists, the Chinese Academy of Sciences launched the “100 Talents Program”. Scientists selected in this programme receive a research grant, office space and other incentives. Besides competitive salaries, health and other benefits, they also receive housing allowances. Applicants are required to have more than four years of postdoctoral experience and have attained the position of assistant professor or its equivalent overseas (Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2009). Another example is Mexico, which established a programme to retain and repatriate scientists living abroad in 1991 with limited success due to budget constraints and other priorities of the National Council of Science and Technology (Mexico, CONACYT, 2013).

In 2011, 109 countries, out of the 174 countries with available data, had policies to encourage the return of their citizens (table 4.4). The proportion of countries that had such policies has increased consistently since the mid-1990s, from 43 per cent in 1996 to 63 per cent in 2011. Between 1996 and 2011, the proportion of Governments with policies to encourage the return of their citizens increased in both more developed regions (from 43 per cent to 54 per cent) and less developed regions (from 43 per cent to 66 per cent) (figure 4.6). However, the trend has been less consistent in more developed regions where this proportion had declined



from 43 per cent in 1996 to 31 per cent in 2005 and then increased speedily to 54 per cent in 2011, indicating that in recent years the Governments in more developed regions are also encouraging their citizens to return.

**Figure 4.6. Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens, by level of development, 1996–2011**



Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database.  
[http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about\\_database.aspx/](http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx/).

In recent years, the proportion of Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens increased most rapidly in Europe, from 32 per cent in 2005 to 59 per cent in 2011 (table 4.4). In Europe, for example, Georgia established a project called “Targeted Initiative for Georgia”, funded by the European Union, which envisaged supporting the reintegration of returning migrants (Georgia, 2011). Oceania, conversely, observed a decline in the proportion of Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens—from 63 per cent in 2005 to 43 per cent in 2011. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the proportion of Governments that had policies to encourage the return of their citizens was highest in 2011, when it was 81 per cent. In this region, for example, Ecuador implemented “The Cucayo” and the “Coming Back Home” programmes, to make the process of returning easier, including the reintegration of returnees in the local economy and encouraging their investment in social and productive initiatives (Lima Garaza, 2011).

Sometimes Governments cannot reduce the level of emigration or do not see the benefits of reducing it, yet they encourage return migration of selected categories of migrants. The policy to encourage the return of citizens was pursued by 17 of the 25 countries with the highest emigrant stocks, including three of the four countries in this group that had policies to raise their level of emigration. For example, while the objectives of the Pakistan’s Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment are to regulate emigration and look after the interests of its emigrants, the Government has recently recognized the loss of human capital and brain drain caused by

emigration, and pointed that diasporas needed to be encouraged into reverse brain drain that would redound the development benefits for the country (Pakistan, 2013).

#### **4.5. CREATING INCENTIVES FOR INVESTMENT BY DIASPORA**

Encouraging diaspora members to become more involved in the development of their country of origin has gained increasing attention in recent years, both among Governments in countries of origin and among their diaspora communities. Many Governments have set up special units to deal with matters of interest to the country's emigrants and their families living abroad, including providing information about employment opportunities at home, opportunities for social or cultural reintegration, issues of citizenship, channelling remittances and investments, and providing support for their return.

According to available data for 144 countries, 114 countries had established such governmental diaspora units in 2011 (table 4.5). Eighty-four per cent of countries in more developed regions had diaspora units, compared with 77 per cent of countries in less developed regions and 90 per cent of least developed countries. Half of the countries in Oceania and about a third in Asia did not have diaspora units in 2011. Some examples of diaspora units are: the National Secretariat for Migrants (Ecuador), the Regional Integration and Diaspora Unit (Dominica), the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (the Philippines), the Migration Development Unit (Zimbabwe) and the Overseas Singaporean Unit (Singapore).

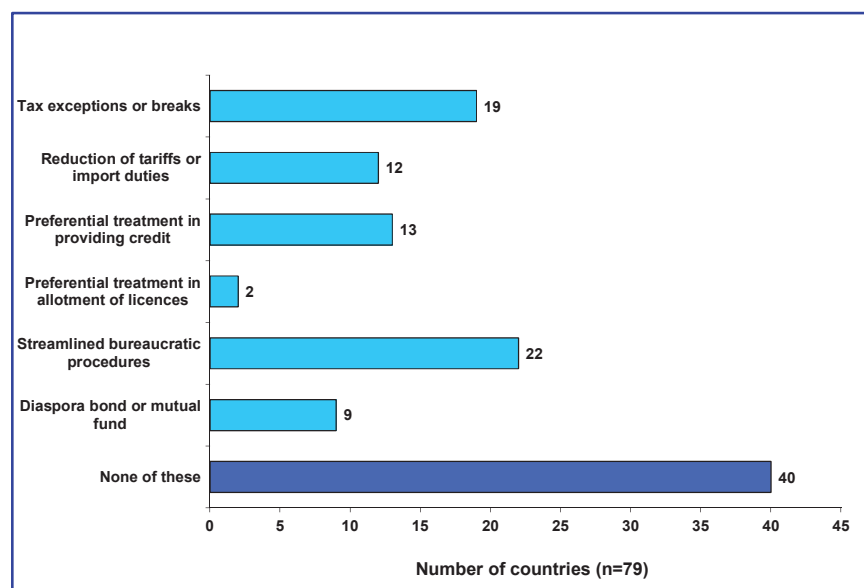
Diaspora units occupy different levels of government and exhibit diverse priorities and degrees of organization. Some of the diaspora units target citizens abroad while others specifically target permanent residents, naturalized citizens, and second and third generation descendants. Examples of countries with ministerial-level diaspora units are: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Comoros, Dominica, Georgia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Tunisia. Countries with large numbers of emigrants, such as Mexico, China and the Philippines, have multiple institutions at various levels of Government to deal with diaspora matters (Agunias and Newland, 2012).

Mobilizing the financial resources of diasporas has been an important strategy to enhance their potential contribution to development in the sending countries. Some Governments do not specifically target diasporas, but address general problems such as the lack of a working banking system and developing an investment-friendly environment (Ionescu, 2006), while others have introduced specific financial incentives and other programmes to encourage or facilitate investment by their diaspora. Senegal, for instance, encourages Senegalese nationals residing abroad to invest in corporate activities in their countries of origin by providing fiscal advantages during the project setup period of three years and during the exploratory phase of an enterprise or project for a maximum of five to eight years. Senegalese diaspora can also benefit from discounts on or exemptions from certain taxes, and a national law allows for fiscal incentives related to mutual savings and microcredit (IOM and MPI, 2012).

In 2011, data were gathered on six specific measures to attract diaspora investment: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licences; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; and (6) diaspora bond or mutual fund.

Out of 101 countries with available data in 2011 on measures to attract diaspora investment, only 46 had instituted at least one of these six measures (table 4.6). Among these, streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment and provision of tax exceptions or breaks were the most frequently adopted measures (23 per cent and 19 per cent of the countries, respectively). Governments in less developed regions were more likely to have adopted at least one of the six diaspora investment measures than those in more developed regions. Among countries with data, two thirds of Governments in more developed regions had not adopted any of the six measures, compared with half of Governments in less developed regions. Among the 79 countries in less developed regions with available data in 2011, Governments of 22 countries had streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment by their diaspora, 19 had implemented tax exceptions or breaks, 13 had preferential treatment in providing credit, 12 had reduced tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies, 9 had issued diaspora bonds or mutual funds, and 2 had preferential treatment in the allotment of licences (figure 4.7). The percentage of Governments that had adopted one or more diaspora investment measures was highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (two thirds), followed by Africa (more than half), compared with a third or less in other regions.

**Figure 4.7. Governments with measures to attract investment by diaspora in less developed regions, 2011**



Source: United Nations, World Population Policies Database.  
[http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about\\_database.aspx/](http://esa.un.org/poppolicy/about_database.aspx/).



# **Chapter 4**

## **Tables**

Table 4.1. Government views on the level of emigration, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>World</i>							
1976	6	125	19	150	4	83	13	100
1986	9	124	31	164	5	76	19	100
1996	5	133	55	193	3	69	28	100
2005	10	131	53	194	5	68	27	100
2011	14	116	65	195	7	59	33	100
	<i>More developed regions</i>							
1976	1	28	5	34	3	82	15	100
1986	2	29	3	34	6	85	9	100
1996	1	35	12	48	2	73	25	100
2005	0	39	9	48	0	81	19	100
2011	0	36	13	49	0	73	27	100
	<i>Less developed regions</i>							
1976	5	97	14	116	4	84	12	100
1986	7	95	28	130	5	73	22	100
1996	4	98	43	145	3	68	30	100
2005	10	92	44	146	7	63	30	100
2011	14	80	52	146	10	55	36	100
	<i>Least developed countries</i>							
1976	0	39	3	42	0	93	7	100
1986	1	39	8	48	2	81	17	100
1996	1	37	11	49	2	76	22	100
2005	2	40	8	50	4	80	16	100
2011	5	33	10	48	10	69	21	100

Table 4.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Africa</i>							
1976	1	44	3	48	2	92	6	100
1986	3	41	7	51	6	80	14	100
1996	2	40	11	53	4	75	21	100
2005	2	42	9	53	4	79	17	100
2011	2	32	19	53	4	60	36	100
	<i>Asia</i>							
1976	4	31	2	37	11	84	5	100
1986	3	28	7	38	8	74	18	100
1996	2	31	13	46	4	67	28	100
2005	7	25	15	47	15	53	32	100
2011	7	28	12	47	15	60	26	100
	<i>Europe</i>							
1976	1	23	5	29	3	79	17	100
1986	1	26	2	29	3	90	7	100
1996	1	31	11	43	2	72	26	100
2005	0	34	9	43	0	79	21	100
2011	0	31	13	44	0	70	30	100
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>							
1976	0	18	9	27	0	67	33	100
1986	2	17	14	33	6	52	42	100
1996	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
2005	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
2011	0	17	16	33	0	52	48	100
	<i>Northern America</i>							
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2005	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2011	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
	<i>Oceania</i>							
1976	0	7	0	7	0	100	0	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	0	11	5	16	0	69	31	100
2005	1	10	5	16	6	63	31	100
2011	5	6	5	16	31	38	31	100

Table 4.2. Government policies on emigration, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total
<i>World</i>								
1976	6	125	19	150	4	83	13	100
1986	8	120	36	164	5	73	22	100
1996	6	142	45	193	3	74	23	100
2005	11	139	44	194	6	72	23	100
2011	18	131	46	195	9	67	24	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	28	5	34	3	82	15	100
1986	2	28	4	34	6	82	12	100
1996	1	35	12	48	2	73	25	100
2005	0	40	8	48	0	83	17	100
2011	0	41	8	49	0	84	16	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	5	97	14	116	4	84	12	100
1986	6	92	32	130	5	71	25	100
1996	5	107	33	145	3	74	23	100
2005	11	99	36	146	8	68	25	100
2011	18	90	38	146	12	62	26	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	0	39	3	42	0	93	7	100
1986	0	39	9	48	0	81	19	100
1996	1	39	9	49	2	80	18	100
2005	4	37	9	50	8	74	18	100
2011	7	34	7	48	15	71	15	100



Table 4.2. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	1	44	3	48	2	92	6	100
1986	2	41	8	51	4	80	16	100
1996	2	42	9	53	4	79	17	100
2005	1	42	10	53	2	79	19	100
2011	1	39	13	53	2	74	25	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	31	2	37	11	84	5	100
1986	5	25	8	38	13	66	21	100
1996	3	32	11	46	7	70	24	100
2005	9	24	14	47	19	51	30	100
2011	12	26	9	47	26	55	19	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	1	23	5	29	3	79	17	100
1986	1	24	4	29	3	83	14	100
1996	1	30	12	43	2	70	28	100
2005	0	35	8	43	0	81	19	100
2011	0	36	8	44	0	82	18	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	0	18	9	27	0	67	33	100
1986	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
1996	0	23	10	33	0	70	30	100
2005	0	25	8	33	0	76	24	100
2011	0	22	11	33	0	67	33	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2005	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2011	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	7	0	7	0	100	0	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	0	13	3	16	0	81	19	100
2005	1	11	4	16	6	69	25	100
2011	5	6	5	16	31	38	31	100



Table 4.3. Governments with policies to allow dual citizenship, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Yes, non-restrictive	Yes, restrictive	No	Total	Yes, non-restrictive	Yes, restrictive	No	Total
<b>By level of development</b>								
<i>World</i>								
2011	103	37	55	195	53	19	28	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	27	16	6	49	55	33	12	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	76	21	49	146	52	14	34	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	20	11	18	49	41	22	37	100
<b>By major area</b>								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	28	10	16	54	52	19	30	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	16	7	23	46	35	15	50	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	24	15	5	44	55	34	11	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	26	2	5	33	79	6	15	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	8	2	6	16	50	13	38	100

Table 4.4. Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens,\* 1976–2011

Year	By level of development					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>World</i>						
1976	18	63	81	22	78	100
1996	59	78	137	43	57	100
2005	72	69	141	51	49	100
2011	109	65	174	63	37	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1976	2	18	20	10	90	100
1996	15	20	35	43	57	100
2005	13	29	42	31	69	100
2011	25	21	46	54	46	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1976	16	45	61	26	74	100
1996	44	58	102	43	57	100
2005	59	40	99	60	40	100
2011	84	44	128	66	34	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1976	6	19	25	24	76	100
1996	18	17	35	51	49	100
2005	17	9	26	65	35	100
2011	19	19	38	50	50	100

Table 4.4. (Continued)

Year	By major area					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
	<i>Africa</i>					
1976	6	31	37	16	84	100
1996	18	22	40	45	55	100
2005	18	15	33	55	45	100
2011	28	17	45	62	38	100
	<i>Asia</i>					
1976	3	2	5	60	40	100
1996	12	19	31	39	61	100
2005	21	12	33	64	36	100
2011	25	15	40	63	38	100
	<i>Europe</i>					
1976	2	17	19	11	89	100
1996	15	16	31	48	52	100
2005	12	25	37	32	68	100
2011	24	17	41	59	41	100
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>					
1976	7	11	18	39	61	100
1996	11	15	26	42	58	100
2005	16	12	28	57	43	100
2011	26	6	32	81	19	100
	<i>Northern America</i>					
1976	0	1	1	0	100	100
1996	0	2	2	0	100	100
2005	0	2	2	0	100	100
2011	0	2	2	0	100	100
	<i>Oceania</i>					
1976	0	1	1	0	100	100
1996	3	4	7	43	57	100
2005	5	3	8	63	38	100
2011	6	8	14	43	57	100

\* Information on policies to encourage the return of citizens was not gathered for 1986.



Table 4.5. Governments with a special unit dealing with diaspora matters, 2011

Year	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<b><u>By level of development</u></b>						
<i>World</i>						
2011	114	30	144	79	21	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
2011	37	7	44	84	16	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
2011	77	23	100	77	23	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
2011	26	3	29	90	10	100
<b><u>By major area</u></b>						
<i>Africa</i>						
2011	28	6	34	82	18	100
<i>Asia</i>						
2011	24	11	35	69	31	100
<i>Europe</i>						
2011	33	6	39	85	15	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
2011	24	4	28	86	14	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
2011	2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
2011	3	3	6	50	50	100

Table 4.6. Governments with measures to attract investment by diaspora, 2011

Year	By level of development													
	Number of countries					Percentage								
	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Preferential treatment in allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/ mutual fund	None of these	Total number of countries	Tax exceptions or breaks	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Preferential treatment in allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/ mutual fund	None of these
2011	19	13	16	2	23	11	55	19	13	16	2	23	11	54
	<i>World</i>													
2011	0	1	3	0	1	2	15	0	5	14	0	5	9	68
	<i>More developed regions</i>													
2011	19	12	13	2	22	9	40	24	15	16	3	28	11	51
	<i>Less developed regions</i>													
2011	2	1	2	1	4	4	9	11	6	11	6	22	22	50
	<i>Least developed countries</i>													



Table 4.6. (Continued)

Year	By major area														
	Number of countries					Percentage									
	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment providing credit licences	Preferential treatment in allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these countries	Total number of countries	Tax exceptions or breaks	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment providing credit licences	Preferential treatment in allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these	
2011	7	2	3	1	6	5	13	28	25	7	11	4	21	18	46
	<i>Africa</i>														
2011	4	2	1	0	4	2	16	22	18	9	5	0	18	9	73
	<i>Asia</i>														
2011	0	1	3	0	0	2	12	18	0	6	17	0	0	11	67
	<i>Europe</i>														
2011	7	7	9	0	12	2	8	25	28	28	36	0	48	8	32
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>														
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	<i>Northern America</i>														
2011	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	7	14	14	0	14	14	0	71
	<i>Oceania</i>														