

## IV. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

During the course of the twentieth century, international migration became significant for a growing number of countries. In 1950-1960, for instance, the balance of inflows and outflows of international migrants is estimated to have been virtually zero in 53 countries but by 1990-2000 only 11 countries out of the 187 considered had a zero net international migration balance. Nevertheless, despite the increase in the number of countries experiencing significant inflows or outflows of international migrants, adequate statistics allowing the accurate measurement of international migration remain rare and the indirect evidence available on the magnitude of flows is often incapable of capturing the volatility of past trends. Consequently, the available estimates of net international migration remain weak and often require revision in light of a better assessment of past trends in fertility, mortality and population growth. This chapter reviews trends in net international migration on the basis of the results of the *2000 Revision* which incorporate newly available data on long-term trends in the flows of refugees and a more systematic use of direct information on international migration flows to assess other indirect evidence available.

At the world level, net international migration adds to zero, implying that whenever the countries or areas that constitute the world are divided into two groups of mutually exclusive units, the net international migration flows to one group should cancel out the net international migration flows to the other. As table IV.1 indicates, that is the outcome when the world is divided into the more developed and the less developed regions. Between 1950 and 2000 as well as during the projection period of 2000 to 2050, the magnitude of the net inflows of international migrants to the more developed regions matches that of the net outflows of international migrants originating in the less developed regions. It is noteworthy that during the 100-year span covered, net migration to the more developed regions remains consistently positive and that for the less developed regions remains consistently negative. Although at the level of countries and areas in the more and the less developed regions, inflows and outflows of international migrants have both been common, on balance the more developed regions have been gaining population as a result of international migration and the less developed regions have been losing population because of the

TABLE IV.1. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED AVERAGE ANNUAL NET NUMBER OF MIGRANTS PER DECADE  
BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP AND MAJOR AREA, 1950-2050  
(Thousands)

<i>Development group or major area</i>	<i>1950-1960</i>	<i>1960-1970</i>	<i>1970-1980</i>	<i>1980-1990</i>	<i>1990-2000</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>	<i>2020-2030</i>	<i>2030-2040</i>	<i>2040-2050</i>
More developed regions .....	6	401	1 065	1 419	2 392	1 920	1 851	1 850	1 848	1 846
Less developed regions .....	-6	-401	-1 065	-1 419	-2 392	-1 920	-1 851	-1 850	-1 848	-1 846
Least developed countries .....	-97	-130	-531	-710	86	49	-228	-233	-239	-251
Less developed regions excluding least developed countries .....	91	-270	-535	-709	-2 478	-1 969	-1 623	-1 617	-1 609	-1 595
Africa .....	-124	-207	-307	-111	-409	-231	-227	-224	-225	-225
Asia .....	167	91	-372	-629	-1 385	-1 224	-1 195	-1 215	-1 233	-1 249
Latin America and Caribbean .....	-54	-285	-381	-647	-537	-401	-365	-348	-328	-309
Northern America .....	403	388	698	824	1 292	1 328	1 266	1 274	1 274	1 274
Europe .....	-480	-78	304	474	944	443	442	437	435	433
Oceania .....	88	90	58	89	96	85	80	76	77	75

flow of international migrants. For that reason, more developed regions are often described as areas of destination and their countries as “receiving” countries, whereas less developed regions are considered to be areas of origin and their countries are described as “sending” countries. Although in the discussion below such terminology will also be used, it is important to bear in mind that net balances of international migration mask the actual flows taking place and that most countries and regions are at the same time the sources of migrant outflows and the receivers of migrant inflows.

Another interesting feature of the estimates of net migration for the more developed and the less developed regions is that their magnitude increased steadily during the second half of the twentieth century. During the 1950s, net international migration for these two regions was very low indicating, not that migration flows in general were small, but rather that they tended to balance each other at the level of these two major groups of countries. Thus, the 1950s witnessed important flows of Europeans moving for resettlement to the overseas countries of immigration (i.e., Australia, Canada and the United States of America) but, since all of these countries are located in the more developed regions and the inflows to the countries of immigration should appear as outflows from the European countries of origin, their net sum should be zero. Actual flows were in fact more complex. During the 1950s, Europeans also settled in Latin American countries such as Brazil, Venezuela or Argentina; they moved to Israel or to work in countries that were still under colonial rule, particularly those in Africa. Those flows were counterbalanced by all the ones originating in developing countries and having as destination a country in the more developed regions, including those of workers from Northern Africa to France, those from the Caribbean West Indies to the United Kingdom, or those of Mexicans moving to the United States. It is the net balance of all those flows and many others that produces an annual average gain of just 6,000 persons for the more developed regions during 1950-1960.

During the 1960s, as the importation of foreign labour by European countries increased and emigration from that region subsided, the net migra-

tion balance to the more developed countries also rose. Since the 1970s, as the net migration balances estimated for the major areas indicate, the rise of net migration to the more developed regions has largely been driven by a rise of emigration from Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean (table IV.1). The major destinations of migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean are the immigration countries of Northern America (Canada and the United States), although smaller numbers of migrants from Caribbean countries and from the current or former possessions of European countries in the Caribbean and South America have moved to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In addition, emigration from South America and the Caribbean to Europe has been rising since the late 1980s, particularly that directed to Italy and Spain. However, without doubt, the dominant outflow from Latin America has been and remains the movement of Mexicans to the United States. Other large flows to the United States have originated in Cuba and the Dominican Republic and in the other countries of Central America, especially El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Inflows from Latin America and the Caribbean have traditionally constituted an important proportion of all flows directed to the United States and their share has risen markedly after the United States changed the criteria for admission of immigrants in the late 1960s. The net migration estimates presented in table IV.1 reflect such trends. Net emigration from Latin America and the Caribbean rose steadily until 1980-1990 and it was still high by historical standards in the 1990s, amounting to more than half a million emigrants yearly.

The flows originating in Asia are more complex. Within that major area, the oil-rich countries of Western Asia are a major attraction pole for international migrant workers, but since the late 1970s a growing proportion of the migrant workers converging to those countries has originated in other countries of Asia and, consequently, their outflows from the countries of origin and their inflows to the countries of destination should cancel out. The flows originating in Asia and directed to other major areas include those of Turkish workers and their families going to European countries; those of migrants from the Indian subcontinent going to the overseas countries of immigration and the United

Kingdom; those of persons of Chinese origin migrating to the overseas countries of immigration; those of Indochinese refugees who were resettled mostly in the overseas countries of immigration but also in some European countries, and the growing flows of Filipinos moving as immigrants to the overseas countries of immigration or as workers to Europe. In addition, because of the break-up of the Soviet Union and the fact that several of its former republics are located in Asia whereas the others are in Europe, the migrant flows occurring between them affect the net migration balance for Asia. During the 1990s, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the repatriation of Russians from the Asian republics to the Russian Federation or other European republics as well as the emigration of ethnic Germans from countries such as Kazakhstan to Germany contributed to increase the negative net migration balance for Asia. As the estimates in table IV.1 indicated, net emigration from Asia has increased markedly since 1970, almost doubling from one decade to the next. By the 1990s, the estimated net annual outflow of persons from Asia was nearly 1.4 million.

The third major area in the developing world, Africa, is also an important source of emigrants. In contrast with Asia, Africa has experienced a negative net migration since the 1950s and during that decade its net emigration balance was larger in magnitude than that of Latin America and the Caribbean. Most of the international migration movements in Africa tend to happen within the continent. Important emigration flows to other major areas have included the outflow of workers and their families from the North African countries of the Maghreb to Europe and those of migrant workers from Egypt and other North African countries to the oil-producing countries of Western Asia. In addition, important repatriation flows have originated in several countries of Africa at the time of independence when the administrative cadres of the colonial rulers returned to their countries of origin. Inter-continental flows of refugees have also occurred on occasion, as in the case of the expulsion of Asians from Uganda during the 1970s, most of whom were resettled in Canada and the United Kingdom, but these flows have been exceptional. Virtually all the refugees in the continent

have found asylum in countries of the region and, consequently, their flows do not change the net migration balance for Africa as a whole. During the 1960s and 1970s, negative net migration balances for Africa resulted mainly from repatriation flows after the independence of some countries and from the outflow of workers from the Maghreb to Europe. In the 1980s, the drop in net emigration balances can be attributed to the effects of lower emigration of workers from the Maghreb to Europe, important repatriation flows from Europe to the countries of the Maghreb, reduced outflows of workers from Northern Africa to the oil-producing countries of Western Asia, and the end of large repatriation flows of colonial cadres. By the 1990s, increased emigration from a number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa to Europe and the overseas countries of emigration, together with new outflows of North African workers to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia after the Gulf War, contributed to raise the net emigration balance for Africa, so that by the 1990s it stood at about 400,000 persons per year.

Since 1970, Europe, Northern America and Oceania have been the major areas of destination for international migrants originating in major areas of the developing world. Canada and the United States in Northern America and Australia and, to a lesser extent, New Zealand in Oceania have provided resettlement opportunities to large numbers of persons originating in all countries of the world. Especially after these countries of immigration liberalized their admission policies in the late 1960s and the 1970s by substituting criteria based on human capital and family ties for the national origin criteria that they had used before to select new immigrants, the diversity of the international migration flows converging to them increased markedly. As a result, the proportion of immigrants originating in Asia increased substantially in the major overseas countries of immigration and net migration levels have remained substantial even as European emigration to those countries declined. In Oceania, net immigration has generally been of the order of 90,000 persons per year, although in the 1970s a sharp reduction of net migration to Australia and New Zealand made net immigration drop by about a third. In Northern America, in contrast, net immigration has kept on rising steadily since 1960,

mainly because of the trends experienced by the United States. During 1950-2000, Northern America has recorded the largest net gains from international migration among all major areas and during the 1990s the region gained nearly 1.3 million persons annually via international migration.

In Europe, policy developments have been more complex, mainly because the countries in that major area have found it difficult to conceive themselves as countries of immigration. Indeed, as the data in table IV.1 show, until the 1960s Europe was a region of net emigration. For centuries, Europe had provided the people to settle the Americas and Oceania, and to colonize many parts of Africa and Asia. Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, Europe had still been the major source of labour for Northern America and for countries such as Argentina. Consequently, when some European countries began to feel the scarcity of workers in the 1950s, their first response was to import labour from other European countries. When the admission of workers from non-European sources became necessary, it was justified by its temporary nature: foreign workers were supposed to return home when no longer needed. However, after organized labour migration came to an end in the 1970s, many "temporary" workers chose to stay and bring in their families. Long-term settlement thus became a reality even if the system in place to regulate migration did not recognize it. In addition, as the prosperity of European countries increased, even those that had traditionally been sources of labour began to attract workers from developing countries. Italy and Spain, then Portugal and Greece, became, almost inadvertently, receivers rather than senders of international migrants. Because no system was in place in those countries to regulate the admission of foreign workers, the number of undocumented migrants rose. At about the same time, in the former labour-receiving countries of Europe, the search for asylum became one of the major routes to admission. During the 1980s the number of asylum-seekers in Western and Northern European countries grew rapidly, straining the systems in place to process and adjudicate asylum applications. In addition, the breakup of the Soviet Union and the change of regimes that took place in the late 1980s and 1990s in the Central and East-

ern European countries, led to a liberalization of travel regulations that both allowed more Eastern Europeans to travel west and people from other regions to enter Europe via Central and Eastern Europe. Although East-West migration flows remained moderate, they grew in importance, particularly because of laws allowing the repatriation of ethnic Germans and ethnic Greeks from former Eastern-bloc countries to Germany and Greece, respectively. Some of these flows occurred between major areas, such as those of ethnic Germans moving from Kazakhstan to Germany. As the data in table IV.1 show, these developments led to an increase in net migration to Europe, which nearly doubled between the 1980s and the 1990s, producing a net annual gain of 944,000 persons during the most recent decade.

In comparison with past trends, the net international migration levels projected for the more developed regions as a whole are somewhat lower than those estimated for the 1990s, but higher than for the decades before. Furthermore, although there is some variation in the levels projected, such variation is minimal in comparison to that estimated for the past. The small range of variation of projected net migration levels results from the fact that international migration at the country level is usually projected to be constant during most of the projection period. The group of least developed countries constitutes an important exception. As table IV.1 indicates, net migration levels for those countries are estimated to be positive in 1990-2000 and projected to remain positive in 2000-2010, but become negative thereafter. Because most of the net migration involving least developed countries involves refugee flows originating in those countries, the positive balances for the 1990s are the result of several large repatriation flows that occurred during that decade. Similarly, the positive net migration projected for 2000-2010 results from the assumption that all refugees who remain outside of their countries of origin in 2000 will be repatriated within the next decade. After 2010, therefore, the levels of net migration projected are no longer affected by refugee repatriations and become consistently negative.

Among the major areas of the world, future levels of net international migration are high in absolute

terms for Asia and Northern America, though in both cases the levels projected tend to be lower, on average, than the levels estimated for 1990-2000. That is, the expected outflows from Asia are somewhat lower than the figure estimated for the 1990s, although they still imply that the continent will be losing about 12 million persons per decade. For Northern America, the projected values imply a net gain of approximately 13 million persons per decade, with the net gain being highest in 2000-2010 than later in the projection period.

Oceania is the major area with the smallest absolute values for net international migration. The net gains projected for that major area are slightly lower but still well in line with the values recorded in the past. Although the net immigration to Oceania declines somewhat over the projection period, an average gain of about 780,000 persons per decade is projected. In the other major areas, the average net migration levels projected for the future are considerably lower in absolute terms than either the levels estimated for 1990-2000 or average levels since 1970. For Europe, projected net migration levels are about half as high as those estimated for 1990-2000. They reflect the expectation that certain migration flows will decline markedly or cease altogether, including the repatriation of ethnic Germans from the Asian republics of the former Soviet Union to Germany, and the expectation that many countries in Europe are not prepared to admit higher numbers of migrants than in the past. For Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, the projected levels of net emigration are also considerably lower than those estimated for 1990-2000. In the case of Africa, a major part of the reduction projected is related to the expectation that levels of emigration from Northern Africa will decline considerably. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, the reduction of net emigration levels is related to a projected decline in the levels of emigration from Mexico and from other Central American and Caribbean countries. As a result of these changes, Africa is expected to lose about 2.2 million persons per decade during 2000-2050, while the loss for Latin America and the Caribbean will amount, on average, to 3.5 million per decade.

#### A. THE CONTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TO POPULATION GROWTH

Although in terms of absolute numbers (that is, without regard to sign), net international migration has been and is expected to remain substantial in all major areas, in relative terms, its values are generally low. As table IV.2 shows, the magnitude of the average annual net migration rates for the less developed regions have tended to remain well below 1 per 1,000 and even the magnitude of those for the more developed regions has not surpassed 2 per 1,000. For the major areas, the magnitude of net migration has also been below 2 per 1,000 per year except in the cases of Northern America and Oceania. In addition, because the net numbers of migrants in absolute terms are generally not expected to increase in the future, the magnitude of net migration rates is expected to decline further.

When net migration rates are compared to rates of natural increase, that is, the rates at which the population would grow if only births and deaths were taken into account, it is clear that for most major areas the effect of international migration on overall population growth is minor compared to that of natural increase. For the less developed regions, in particular, the net migration rate estimated for 1990-2000 represents just -3 per cent of the rate of natural increase, implying that, when births minus deaths are being added to the population at a rate of 17.4 per 1,000 every year, the loss of 0.5 per 1,000 migrants every year results in a 3 per cent reduction of the overall rate of population growth relative to what it would have been in the absence of international migration. The lower panel of table IV.2 displays the equivalent proportions for all major areas. Negative numbers imply that the net migration rate is negative and it therefore contributes to reduce population growth in relation to natural increase. Positive numbers imply that the net migration is positive and that the growth due to international migration is added to that produced by natural increase to yield a growth rate higher than that produced by natural increase alone. Some numbers in the lower panel of table IV.2 are presented in parenthesis. They correspond to cases where the rate of

TABLE IV.2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NET MIGRATION RATE AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP AND MAJOR AREA, AND THE NET MIGRATION RATE AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE, 1950-2050

<i>Development group or major area</i>	<i>1950-1960</i>	<i>1960-1970</i>	<i>1970-1980</i>	<i>1980-1990</i>	<i>1990-2000</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>	<i>2020-2030</i>	<i>2030-2040</i>	<i>2040-2050</i>
<i>Net migration rate (per 1,000)</i>										
World.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More developed regions.....	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Less developed regions.....	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Least developed countries.....	-0.4	-0.5	-1.5	-1.6	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Less developed regions excluding least developed countries.....	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Africa.....	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Asia.....	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	-0.3	-1.1	-1.2	-1.6	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4
Northern America.....	2.1	1.8	2.9	3.1	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0
Europe.....	-0.8	-0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Oceania.....	6.2	5.2	2.8	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6
<i>Rate of natural increase (per 1,000)</i>										
World.....	18.1	20.0	18.2	17.0	14.2	11.9	10.5	8.7	6.8	5.1
More developed regions.....	11.8	9.2	6.1	4.6	1.6	-0.2	-0.8	-1.6	-2.7	-3.3
Less developed regions.....	20.9	24.3	22.4	20.8	17.4	14.7	12.7	10.6	8.4	6.4
Least developed countries.....	20.7	24.4	25.8	27.0	25.7	24.7	23.3	21.2	18.4	14.9
Less developed regions excluding least developed countries.....	20.9	24.3	21.9	19.9	16.2	13.0	10.7	8.3	5.9	4.1
Africa.....	22.9	25.8	27.6	28.3	25.2	23.0	21.2	19.1	16.3	13.5
Asia.....	19.3	22.9	20.6	18.6	15.3	12.4	10.3	8.0	5.8	3.9
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	26.9	27.6	24.9	21.3	17.5	14.3	11.6	9.1	6.8	4.8
Northern America.....	15.2	11.0	6.6	7.2	6.2	4.4	4.3	3.6	2.2	1.6
Europe.....	10.7	8.3	5.0	3.4	-0.6	-2.6	-3.2	-4.2	-5.5	-6.4
Oceania.....	15.5	14.9	13.2	11.9	11.4	9.4	8.3	7.0	5.1	3.7
<i>Net migration as a percentage of natural increase</i>										
World.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
More developed regions.....	0.1	4.5	16.7	27.6	125.0	(863.3)	(201.7)	(93.8)	(56.7)	(46.4)
Less developed regions.....	0.0	-0.7	-1.6	-1.8	-3.1	-2.5	-2.4	-2.6	-3.0	-3.6
Least developed countries.....	-2.1	-1.9	-5.9	-5.8	0.6	0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0
Less developed regions excluding least developed countries.....	0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-1.1	-3.9	-3.4	-3.0	-3.5	-4.6	-6.3
Africa.....	-2.2	-2.5	-2.7	-0.7	-2.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
Asia.....	0.6	0.2	-0.8	-1.2	-2.7	-2.5	-2.7	-3.2	-4.2	-6.0
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	-1.0	-4.1	-4.7	-7.6	-6.4	-5.0	-5.0	-5.5	-6.5	-8.1
Northern America.....	14.2	16.2	43.3	42.6	69.4	91.5	82.4	93.4	141.0	188.0
Europe.....	-7.8	-1.5	9.1	19.8	(229.2)	(23.9)	(19.4)	(15.1)	(12.2)	(10.9)
Oceania.....	40.0	34.6	21.0	30.6	29.9	27.8	26.4	27.1	34.9	44.1

NOTE: Numbers in parenthesis indicate that the rate of natural increase is negative and the contribution made by net international migration is positive.

natural increase is negative and the net migration rate is positive, that is, in those cases population increases would occur only if the net migration rate is higher than the rate of natural increase in absolute terms, an outcome equivalent to having a number greater than 100 per cent in parenthesis in the third panel of table IV.2.

According to the values displayed in the third panel of table IV.2, net international migration has tended to have a relatively small impact in reducing population growth in all the major areas of the developing world. Before 2000, the highest reduction brought about by international migration was in Latin America and the Caribbean during 1980-1990, when net international migration reduced population growth by 7.6 per cent in relation to what it would have been according to natural increase alone. During 2000-2050, the most important reduction is that expected in Latin America and the Caribbean during 2040-2050, when the projected levels of net international migration will be responsible for a reduction of 8.1 per cent of natural increase. More moderate reductions are projected in the case of Asia but, just as for Latin America and the Caribbean, the relative reductions brought about by net international migration are projected to increase in Asia during 2000-2050 mainly as a result of the sharp drops projected in the rates of natural increase of that major area. In contrast, the reduction of population growth relative to natural increase brought about by net international migration is projected to diminish in the case of Africa, mainly because of the continued high level of natural increase projected for its population.

In comparison to the effect of international migration in reducing population growth in the developing areas of the world, its contribution to the increase of population growth in the more developed regions is striking. Before 2000, it has been rising steadily in the more developed regions, so that by 1990-2000, when natural increase in those regions was a low 1.6 per thousand, the contribution of net international migration more than doubled that value to produce a growth rate of 3.6 per thousand (as indicated in table IV.2, the net international migration rate was equivalent to 125 per cent of the rate of natural increase). Over the projection pe-

riod, as the rate of natural increase becomes negative and increasingly smaller, the positive contributions of net international migration will prevent the population from declining until 2020, when the net international migration rate is expected to be several times higher than the rate of natural increase in absolute terms, but beyond that point the projected levels of net international migration will not be able to counterbalance the population reductions brought about by the excess of deaths over births.

These overall trends at the level of the more developed regions as a whole are the result of different trends at the level of major areas. In both Northern America and Oceania, net international migration has played a major role in increasing population growth and is expected to continue that trend in the future. For Oceania the impact of international migration is expected to remain moderate and to increase during the projection period. For Northern America, where natural increase is expected to drop more markedly, international migration is projected to have more weight in the future than it had had until 2000, thus continuing to reinforce the positive growth produced by the projected natural increase. In contrast, the negative natural increase that is already prevailing in Europe and that is expected to become more accentuated in future decades converts net international migration in that region into a dampening force mitigating the expected reductions of population. Given the moderate levels of net international migration projected for Europe, by 2040-2050 they account for just about 11 per cent of the absolute value of natural increase and have, therefore, a small impact in reducing the speed of population decline in that major area.

At the country level, the contribution of international migration to population growth varies considerably. For the majority of countries, the low levels of net international migration that have prevailed in the past and are expected in the future have small effects on population growth. However, for countries where net international migration remains moderate and levels of natural increase decline significantly, the contribution of net migration to population growth can be large. To illustrate the extent to which net international migration has an

important impact on population growth at the country level, table IV.3 shows the list of countries where net international migration amounts to at least 35 per cent of natural increase when the latter is positive in three different periods, 1990-2000, 2000-2010 and 2040-2050. Note that when the numbers displayed are negative, they imply that net international migration is negative and therefore reduces population growth, whereas when the numbers are positive, net international migration is positive and reinforces the growth produced by natural increase. As table IV.3 indicates, the number of countries where net international migration augments and reduces population growth significantly is small and expected to decrease in the future. In 1990-2000 there are more countries where net international migration reinforced natural increase by producing higher rates of population growth than those in which negative net international migration reduced population growth (32 vs. 21). However, by 2040-2050, the number of countries in each of these groups is the same, ten. That is, the number of countries where net international migration has a sizeable effect on population growth is expected to decline in the future, at least among countries that maintain positive rates of natural increase until 2050.

Countries where net international migration makes a sizeable contribution to population growth can be divided into at least two groups: countries with relatively small populations and moderate to high rates of natural increase and countries with very low rates of natural increase. In 1990-2000, the first group includes countries or areas such as Bahrain, Israel, Qatar, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates or Western Sahara, all of which were important destinations of migrant inflows during the 1990s. The second group is constituted mainly by countries in Europe (i.e., Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) and includes also the traditional countries of immigration (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States). In all of these countries levels of net international migration have been moderate to high and rates of natural increase are low, making the contribution of international migration that more important in relative terms. In fact, other

countries that should be included in this second group are those where natural increase is negative and net international migration, being positive, contributes to maintain a positive rate of growth or at least reduces the rate of population decrease. Table IV.4 presents the list of those countries for which the net international migration rate represents more than 30 per cent of natural increase in absolute terms. As the table indicates, Italy, Germany and Slovenia are all countries whose populations would have declined during 1990-2000 were it not for the contribution of net international migration. In addition, net migration helped reduce the rate of decrease of the population of Belarus, the Czech Republic and the Russian Federation, though its level was not sufficient to maintain positive population growth in those populations. In the future, the number of countries where net international migration is expected to prevent population declines or reduce the rate of population decrease is expected to increase to 10 or 11 depending on the period.

When net international migration is negative, it can either reduce the growth implied by a positive rate of natural increase or accentuate a population decline already under way. In the first case, as table IV.3 indicates, most of the countries where net emigration reduces population growth significantly are small countries with moderate levels of emigration or countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, where rates of natural increase are low and even modest levels of net emigration have an important impact on population growth. In the second case, the countries listed in the upper panel of table IV.4 are not as numerous, and tend to be successor states of the former Soviet Union or other countries of Eastern Europe. By 2040-2050 they are joined by a few Caribbean islands plus Guyana and Suriname, countries that appeared in table IV.3 for earlier periods when their rates of natural increase were still positive and for which, therefore, international migration has generally been an important component of population growth.

On the whole, therefore, net international migration is an important contributor to population growth or decrease in relatively few countries, most of which have already or are expected to have very

TABLE IV.3. HIGHEST AND LOWEST VALUES OF NET MIGRATION AS PERCENTAGE OF NATURAL INCREASE FOR COUNTRIES OR AREAS WHOSE NATURAL INCREASE IS POSITIVE, 1990-2000, 2000-2010 AND 2040-2050

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>1990-2000</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>2040-2050</i>
1 Lithuania	-311	Kazakhstan	-136	Kazakhstan	-641
2 Bosnia and Herzegovina	-296	Guyana	-97	Sri Lanka	-231
3 Georgia	-198	Samoa	-74	Fiji	-227
4 Kuwait	-176	Armenia	-71	Netherlands Antilles	-226
5 Republic of Moldova	-161	Suriname	-67	Saint Lucia	-95
6 Kazakhstan	-140	Albania	-53	Samoa	-75
7 Albania	-129	Djibouti	-53	Albania	-71
8 Samoa	-104	Tajikistan	-47	Mauritius	-61
9 East Timor	-102	Fiji	-46	Dominican Republic	-35
10 Guyana	-76	Lesotho	-42	Lebanon	-34
11 Suriname	-75	Saint Lucia	-39		
12 Sierra Leone	-61	Trinidad and Tobago	-37		
13 Jamaica	-50	Jamaica	-35		
14 Burundi	-47				
15 Tajikistan	-44				
16 Fiji	-44				
17 Guam	-40				
18 Eritrea	-38				
19 Saint Lucia	-38				
20 Trinidad and Tobago	-36				
21 Kyrgyzstan	-36				
1 Greece	3 975	Bosnia and Herzegovina	596	Australia	284
2 Croatia	1 195	Luxembourg	294	Luxembourg	268
3 Austria	451	Norway	223	Puerto Rico	184
4 Luxembourg	289	China, Hong Kong SAR	221	United States of America	151
5 China, Hong Kong SAR	251	Singapore	215	Bahrain	116
6 Denmark	248	Netherlands	201	Ireland	77
7 Sweden	220	Slovakia	180	Qatar	68
8 Switzerland	209	Canada	165	New Caledonia	60
9 Singapore	161	East Timor	131	United Arab Emirates	54
10 Spain	156	China, Macau SAR	118	Brunei Darussalam	37
11 Belgium	114	Japan	92		
12 Israel	89	Australia	91		
13 China, Macau SAR	89	United States of America	87		
14 United Kingdom	87	Kuwait	46		
15 Canada	86	Israel	41		
16 United Arab Emirates	81	United Arab Emirates	38		
17 Cyprus	77	Afghanistan	37		
18 Australia	77	Sierra Leone	35		
19 Afghanistan	72				
20 United States of America	68				
21 Netherlands	63				
22 Norway	61				
23 Finland	52				
24 Lebanon	49				
25 Gambia	49				
26 Rwanda	45				
27 Western Sahara	45				
28 Ireland	44				
29 Bahrain	43				
30 New Zealand	41				
31 Malta	37				
32 Qatar	35				

TABLE IV.4. HIGHEST AND LOWEST VALUES OF NET MIGRATION AS PERCENTAGE OF NATURAL INCREASE FOR COUNTRIES OR AREAS WHOSE NATURAL INCREASE IS NEGATIVE, 1990-2000, 2000-2010 AND 2040-2050

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>1990-2000</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>2040-2050</i>
1 Romania	(- 322)	Georgia	(-4 644)	Suriname	(-3 672)
2 Estonia	(- 242)	Yugoslavia	(- 704)	Guyana	(- 515)
3 Latvia	(- 125)	Republic of Moldova	(- 309)	Guadeloupe	(- 250)
4 Bulgaria	(- 108)	Estonia	(- 137)	Trinidad and Tobago	(- 221)
5		Poland	(- 131)	Georgia	(- 166)
6		Bulgaria	(- 35)	Estonia	(- 144)
7		Ukraine	(- 30)	Martinique	(- 72)
8				Republic of Moldova	(- 62)
9				Bulgaria	(- 48)
10				Azerbaijan	(- 36)
11				Ukraine	(- 36)
1 Slovenia	(2 691)	United Kingdom	( 922)	Canada	( 330)
2 Germany	( 356)	Portugal	( 300)	China, Hong Kong SAR	( 187)
3 Italy	( 331)	Denmark	( 217)	New Zealand	( 119)
4 Czech Republic	( 72)	Finland	( 164)	Norway	( 91)
5 Belarus	( 67)	Belgium	( 157)	China, Macau SAR	( 67)
6 Russian Federation	( 54)	Greece	( 87)	Netherlands	( 40)
7		Germany	( 73)	United Kingdom	( 39)
8		Spain	( 47)	Denmark	( 39)
9		Czech Republic	( 43)	Germany	( 33)
10		Sweden	( 42)	France	( 31)
11		Italy	( 34)		

NOTE: Numbers in parenthesis indicate that natural increase is negative. The sign of each number is that of the net international migration rate.

low or even negative rates of natural increase. In a few countries, however, both moderate rates of natural increase and relatively high rates of net migration make the latter an important component of population growth. That is the case of some of the small oil-producing countries of Western Asia.

Another way of assessing the impact of international migration on population growth is by comparing the results of the medium variant with those obtained by projecting the population from 2000 to 2050 with zero international migration, as done in the zero-migration scenario. Table IV.5 presents the results of the comparison by major area. Notice that at the world level, the assumption of zero migration during 2000-2050 changes somewhat the distribution of the population subject to the different risks of having children or dying and therefore produces a slightly different world population than

the medium variant. The difference, however, is small in relative terms.

As expected, the zero-migration scenario produces a smaller population for the more developed regions and a higher one for the less developed regions. However, the magnitude of the differences in relative terms is revealing. In the more developed regions, zero migration during 2000-2050 would have reduced the population by nearly 11 per cent, whereas in the less developed regions it would have increased the population by just 1.5 per cent. This comparison confirms the importance of international migration for population growth in the more developed regions. At the level of major areas, the largest differences between the 2050 population in the medium variant and the zero-migration scenario are found for Northern America and Oceania. Without migration, the expected population of

TABLE IV.5. COMPARISON OF THE POPULATION PROJECTED TO 2050 ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM VARIANT AND THE ZERO-MIGRATION SCENARIO BY MAJOR AREA

Major area	Population in 2050 (millions)		Difference between zero-migration scenario and medium variant	Difference as percentage of medium variant
	Medium variant	Zero-migration scenario		
World .....	9 322	9 317	-5.4	-0.1
More developed regions .....	1 181	1 055	-125.9	-10.7
Less developed regions .....	8 141	8 262	120.5	1.5
Least developed countries .....	1 830	1 839	9.3	0.5
Africa .....	2 000	2 017	16.9	0.8
Asia .....	5 428	5 499	71.2	1.3
Europe .....	603	579	-24.5	-4.1
Latin America and the Caribbean .....	806	833	27.8	3.4
Northern America .....	438	346	-91.4	-20.9
Oceania .....	47	42	-5.4	-11.5

Northern America in 2050 would be 21 per cent lower and that for Oceania nearly 12 per cent lower than according to the medium variant. The potential reduction of the population of Europe is more modest, owing to the lower levels of international migration projected for that major area. The difference between the 2050 population of the medium variant and that of the zero-migration scenario amounts to just over 4 per cent. The impact of international migration is considerably lower in all the other regions. The 2050 population of Latin America and the Caribbean would have been 3.4 per cent higher if projected without emigration, that of Asia 1.3 per cent higher, and that of Africa just 0.8 per cent above that produced by the medium variant.

Similar comparisons can be made at the level of countries. Table IV.6 presents the countries with more than one million inhabitants in 2050 and for which the population projected to 2050 by the medium variant deviates by more than 10 per cent from that produced by the zero-migration scenario. Most countries for which emigration is responsible for reducing significantly the size of the population in 2050 have small populations. By 2050 the most populous country in the group is Mexico, whose projected population of 147 million would have been nearly 14 per cent higher if zero migration were assumed. The second largest country is the Ukraine, with a 2050 population of about 30 million that would have been also about

14 per cent higher under the zero-migration scenario. All other countries in the group are projected to have at most 15 million inhabitants in 2050 according to the medium variant, so that even moderate levels of net emigration, if sustained, affect considerably their eventual population size.

Table IV.6 also displays the countries whose populations increase significantly because of net migration. Once more, most of the countries in the list have small populations, with less than 10 million inhabitants projected by 2050. The largest country in the group is the United States, whose population in 2050, at 397 million, would have been 20 per cent lower in the absence of immigration. Germany, with 71 million inhabitants projected in 2050 under the medium variant, would have had 60 million or 16 per cent less without immigration. For Australia and Canada the reductions would have been of the order of 23 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively, among the largest reductions expected in relative terms.

In sum, this discussion has shown that international migration can be an important component of population growth and a major determinant of the eventual population size reached, especially in countries whose net international migration levels are substantial and where natural increase is low. However, the number of such countries is generally small, particularly over the projection period,

TABLE IV.6. COMPARISON OF THE POPULATION PROJECTED TO 2050 ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM VARIANT AND THE ZERO-MIGRATION SCENARIO FOR COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LARGEST DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO

Major area	Population in 2050 (millions)		Difference between zero-migration scenario and medium variant	Difference as percentage of medium variant
	Medium variant	Zero- migration scenario		
1 Georgia .....	3 219	4 582	1 363	42.3
2 Kazakhstan.....	15 302	19 487	4 186	27.4
3 Djibouti.....	1 068	1 268	200	18.7
4 Albania.....	3 905	4 629	724	18.5
5 Bulgaria.....	4 531	5 351	821	18.1
6 Lesotho .....	2 478	2 893	415	16.7
7 Trinidad and Tobago .....	1 378	1 590	212	15.4
8 Ukraine .....	29 959	34 081	4 122	13.8
9 Mexico .....	146 651	166 675	20 023	13.7
10 Dominican Republic .....	11 959	13 306	1 346	11.3
11 Tajikistan .....	9 763	10 824	1 061	10.9
12 Jamaica .....	3 815	4 222	407	10.7
13 Republic of Moldova.....	3 577	3 954	377	10.5
14 Haiti.....	13 982	15 453	1 472	10.5
1 China, Hong Kong SAR.....	9 648	6 104	-3 544	-36.7
2 Canada .....	40 407	29 390	-11 017	-27.3
3 Australia.....	26 502	20 474	-6 028	-22.7
4 United States of America.....	397 063	316 698	-80 365	-20.2
5 Kuwait.....	4 001	3 263	-738	-18.4
6 East Timor .....	1 410	1 169	-241	-17.1
7 Germany .....	70 805	59 504	-11 301	-16.0
8 Singapore .....	4 620	3 956	-663	-14.4
9 Netherlands.....	15 845	13 802	-2 044	-12.9
10 Bahrain.....	1 008	883	-125	-12.4
11 Ireland.....	5 366	4 818	-548	-10.2
12 Norway .....	4 880	4 393	-487	-10.0

partly because the assumed levels of international migration during 2000-2050 tend to be lower in absolute terms than those estimated for the recent past.

#### B. THE DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LEVELS

To gauge the variety of migration experiences characterizing countries or areas over time, it is useful to consider changes in their distribution according to the level of net international migration. Table IV.7 shows the five-number summaries of

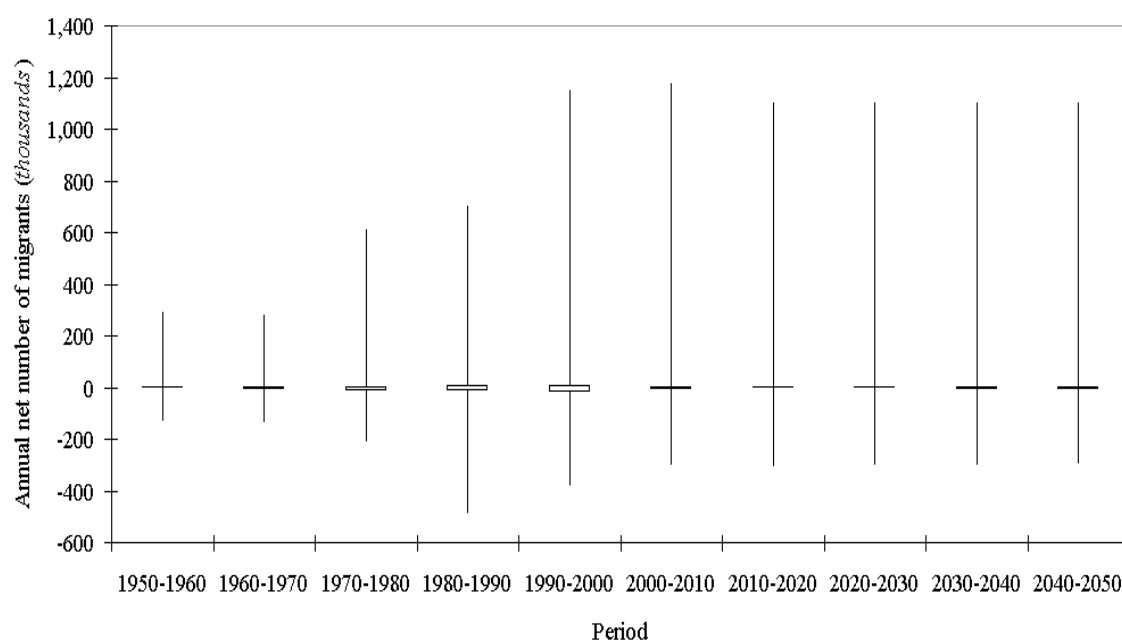
such distributions. They indicate the range of each distribution, its median value and the values delimiting the central part of the distribution (the quartiles). Figure IV.1 presents a schematic display of these five-number summaries. It is clear that the range of the distribution has changed considerably in the past, expanding as time elapses, particularly at its uppermost level (the upper extreme). However, almost no change of the overall range of the distribution occurs during the projection period, owing to the practice of maintaining migration levels constant for each country during most of that period. Table IV.7 also indicates that for at least

TABLE IV.7. FIVE-NUMBER SUMMARIES INDICATING THE SHAPE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS ACCORDING TO THE AVERAGE ANNUAL NET NUMBER OF MIGRANTS PER DECADE FROM 1950 TO 2050

Indicator	(Thousands)									
	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030	2030-2040	2040-2050
Lower extreme .....	-133	-134	-212	-487	-381	-304	-304	-301	-299	-295
Lower quartile .....	-3	-7	-12	-12	-17	-8	-5	-5	-5	-5
Median .....	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper quartile .....	1	2	4	6	9	4	1	1	0	0
Upper extreme .....	291	278	609	702	1 151	1 175	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100

NOTE: The upper and lower extremes indicate the highest and lowest values observed; the lower quartile, the median and the upper quartile divide the distribution into four parts, each with the same number of observations. Consequently, half of the observed values fall between the two quartiles and the median is an indicator of the centre of the distribution.

Figure IV.1. Distribution of countries or areas by annual net number of migrants



half of the countries or areas in the world, annual levels of net international migration have been and remain low, since the values of the quartiles are small. Another interesting feature of the distributions displayed is the reduction of the interquartile range over the projection period in comparison with that of the distributions for periods preceding 2000. Thus, whereas in 1990-2000 the central part of the distribution was delimited by net migration levels of -17,000 and 9,000 migrants per year, that for 2000-2010 had an interquartile range of -8,000 to 4,000, and by 2040-2050 a further reduction of that range has been projected (to -5,000 and 0). That is, the tendency

to project for most countries lower levels of net international migration than those estimated for the recent past produces a compression of the interquartile range over the projection period. The overall range of the distribution does not change as much because the levels of immigration and emigration for the most important receiving and sending countries are usually modified less in relative terms over the projection period.

It is of interest, therefore, to consider the countries displaying the highest and lowest levels of net international migration over different periods.

Table IV.8 shows those countries for each decade of the 1950-2000 period and table IV.9 for selected decades after 2000. The United States is consistently the country with the highest level of net immigration. Australia, Canada and several European countries also appear consistently in the list of major receivers. Often, countries are among high receivers over just one period or two, reflecting the volatility of migration trends at the country level. Some countries, such as Pakistan, which became a major country of destination when it provided asylum to large numbers of refugees from Afghanistan, was transformed into a major country of origin when a large proportion of those refugees were repatriated in the 1990s. The flip side of these movements was the transformation of Afghanistan from a major country of origin to a major one of destination.

Some countries, however, maintain their role as major senders for several decades. China, India,

Kazakhstan, Mexico, the Philippines and Turkey are some of them. Several of these countries have experienced high levels of emigration in the past and are expected to continue doing so in the future. As table IV.9 shows, there is little variation in either the main sending or the main receiving countries over the course of the projection period. By 2010-2020, projected levels of net international migration generally become fixed so that the relative ranks of countries remain constant until the end of the projection period. This approach to the projection of future levels of net international migration may not be realistic, in the sense that actual trends show considerable volatility, but precisely because that volatility is caused by unpredictable events, such as the timing of major refugee flows or changes in international migration policies, it does not seem fruitful to try to forecast them. It seems more useful to ensure a better understanding of the contributions and impact of international migration on population growth.

TABLE IV.8. TWENTY COUNTRIES AND AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND TWENTY COUNTRIES AND AREAS WITH THE LOWEST NET NUMBER OF MIGRANTS PER DECADE, 1950-2000

Rank	Country or area	1950-1960	Country or area	1960-1970	Country or area	1970-1980	Country or area	1980-1990	Country or area	1990-2000
1	United States	2 908	United States	2 781	United States	6 091	United States	7 019	United States	11 505
2	Kazakhstan	1 640	France	1 982	Somalia	1 588	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 971	Germany	3 591
3	Canada	1 120	Germany	1 702	Saudi Arabia	1 379	Russian Federation	1 986	Afghanistan	3 394
4	Germany	996	Canada	1 087	Germany	1 218	Germany	1 848	Russian Federation	3 292
5	France	955	Kazakhstan	900	Canada	892	Pakistan	1 831	Canada	1 414
6	Australia	793	Australia	894	Nigeria	816	Saudi Arabia	1 620	Italy	1 161
7	Brazil	549	Ukraine	465	Venezuela	725	Ethiopia	1 419	Australia	978
8	Republic of Korea	538	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	447	Australia	717	Canada	1 219	Mozambique	870
9	Israel	454	Côte d'Ivoire	375	Côte d'Ivoire	685	Australia	1 055	United Kingdom	864
10	Argentina	450	Jordan	345	France	665	Malawi	865	Ethiopia	854
11	China, Hong Kong SAR	375	China	324	United Arab Emirates	662	Côte d'Ivoire	680	China, Hong Kong SAR	826
12	Venezuela	340	South Africa	319	Pakistan	632	United Arab Emirates	640	Israel	721
13	Switzerland	296	Switzerland	309	China, Hong Kong SAR	508	France	533	Yemen	658
14	Ghana	292	Israel	299	Sudan	504	Switzerland	350	Singapore	618
15	Republic of Moldova	281	Saudi Arabia	297	Uzbekistan	328	Singapore	291	France	555
16	Jordan	272	Uzbekistan	290	Netherlands	321	Zimbabwe	280	Japan	464
17	Georgia	216	Kuwait	268	Russian Federation	320	United Kingdom	280	Greece	438
18	Singapore	173	Argentina	250	South Africa	311	Kuwait	276	Jordan	397
19	Côte d'Ivoire	169	Republic of Moldova	217	Portugal	301	South Africa	224	Spain	370
20	Armenia	126	Kyrgyzstan	216	Ukraine	248	Ukraine	220	United Rep. of Tanzania	357
1	Russian Federation	-1 328	Russian Federation	-1 338	Ethiopia	-2 123	Afghanistan	-4 873	China	-3 809
2	China	-1 045	Portugal	-1 273	Mexico	-1 581	Mexico	-2 846	Mexico	-3 150
3	Italy	-1 010	Algeria	-838	Afghanistan	-1 117	Philippines	-1 628	Pakistan	-2 782
4	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	-891	Italy	-827	China	-892	Somalia	-1 386	India	-2 682
5	Spain	-777	Mexico	-706	Viet Nam	-813	Mozambique	-1 361	Kazakhstan	-2 000
6	Algeria	-722	Turkey	-661	Morocco	-787	China	-1 158	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-1 968
7	Portugal	-631	Spain	-601	Egypt	-729	India	-868	Philippines	-1 850
8	Belarus	-563	Colombia	-540	Ghana	-728	Kazakhstan	-823	Indonesia	-1 497
9	United Kingdom	-540	Yemen	-504	Cambodia	-710	Nigeria	-763	Malawi	-875
10	Puerto Rico	-470	Cuba	-432	Turkey	-693	Iraq	-665	Egypt	-850
11	Mexico	-400	Morocco	-423	Philippines	-573	Uzbekistan	-615	Somalia	-725
12	Ireland	-395	Ghana	-422	Colombia	-570	El Salvador	-564	Albania	-700
13	Ukraine	-356	Greece	-405	Kazakhstan	-496	Viet Nam	-551	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	-695
14	Colombia	-350	India	-382	India	-490	Colombia	-515	Burundi	-650
15	Poland	-304	Tunisia	-368	Sri Lanka	-430	Lebanon	-500	Tajikistan	-612
16	Tunisia	-282	Occupied Palestinian Terr.	-361	Poland	-424	Guatemala	-500	Romania	-587
17	Greece	-201	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-289	Uganda	-407	Sri Lanka	-418	Bangladesh	-560
18	Burkina Faso	-200	Jamaica	-280	Yemen	-404	Indonesia	-400	Mali	-550
19	Hungary	-192	Angola	-273	Lebanon	-390	Mali	-400	Saudi Arabia	-550
20	Jamaica	-178	Belarus	-220	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	-363	Republic of Korea	-379	Sierra Leone	-546

TABLE IV.9. TWENTY COUNTRIES AND AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND TWENTY COUNTRIES AND AREAS WITH THE LOWEST NET NUMBER OF MIGRANTS PER DECADE, FOR SELECTED PERIODS, 2000-2050

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>2000-2010</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>2010-2020</i>	<i>Country or area</i>	<i>2040-2050</i>
1	United States	11 750	United States	11 000	United States	11 000
2	Afghanistan	2 597	Germany	1 800	Germany	1 800
3	Germany	1 800	Canada	1 660	Canada	1 740
4	Canada	1 530	United Kingdom	950	United Kingdom	950
5	United Kingdom	950	Australia	845	Australia	800
6	Australia	900	Italy	600	Italy	600
7	Italy	600	Japan	539	Japan	539
8	China, Hong Kong SAR	550	China, Hong Kong SAR	533	China, Hong Kong SAR	533
9	Japan	539	Russian Federation	500	Russian Federation	500
10	Somalia	522	France	400	France	400
11	Burundi	500	Netherlands	300	Netherlands	300
12	Russian Federation	500	Saudi Arabia	300	Saudi Arabia	300
13	Sierra Leone	483	Spain	300	Spain	300
14	France	400	Greece	200	Greece	200
15	Singapore	400	Singapore	175	Belgium	129
16	Israel	351	Kuwait	144	South Africa	110
17	Eritrea	344	Belgium	129	Belarus	100
18	Netherlands	300	Israel	126	Czech Republic	100
19	Saudi Arabia	300	South Africa	110	Denmark	100
20	Spain	300	Belarus	100	Ireland	100
1	China	-3 038	China	-3 044	China	-2 952
2	Mexico	-2 949	Mexico	-2 750	India	-2 200
3	India	-2 299	India	-2 188	Mexico	-2 150
4	Pakistan	-2 000	Indonesia	-1 800	Philippines	-1 877
5	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-1 951	Philippines	-1 800	Indonesia	-1 800
7	Indonesia	-1 800	Pakistan	-1 400	Pakistan	-1 400
6	Philippines	-1 800	Ukraine	-1 000	Ukraine	-1 000
8	Kazakhstan	-1 400	Kazakhstan	-650	Bangladesh	-870
9	Ukraine	-1 000	Bangladesh	-600	Kazakhstan	-600
10	United Rep. of Tanzania	-622	Turkey	-500	Turkey	-500
11	Bangladesh	-600	Sri Lanka	-313	Sri Lanka	-313
12	Guinea	-501	Egypt	-300	Egypt	-300
13	Turkey	-500	Georgia	-300	Georgia	-300
14	Tajikistan	-474	Mali	-300	Mali	-300
15	Mali	-400	Morocco	-300	Morocco	-300
16	Angola	-340	Nepal	-236	Nepal	-236
17	Sri Lanka	-313	Haiti	-210	Haiti	-210
20	Egypt	-300	Poland	-200	Poland	-200
19	Georgia	-300	Uzbekistan	-200	Uzbekistan	-200
18	Morocco	-300	Viet Nam	-200	Viet Nam	-200