

# INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT



UNITED NATIONS

**DESA**

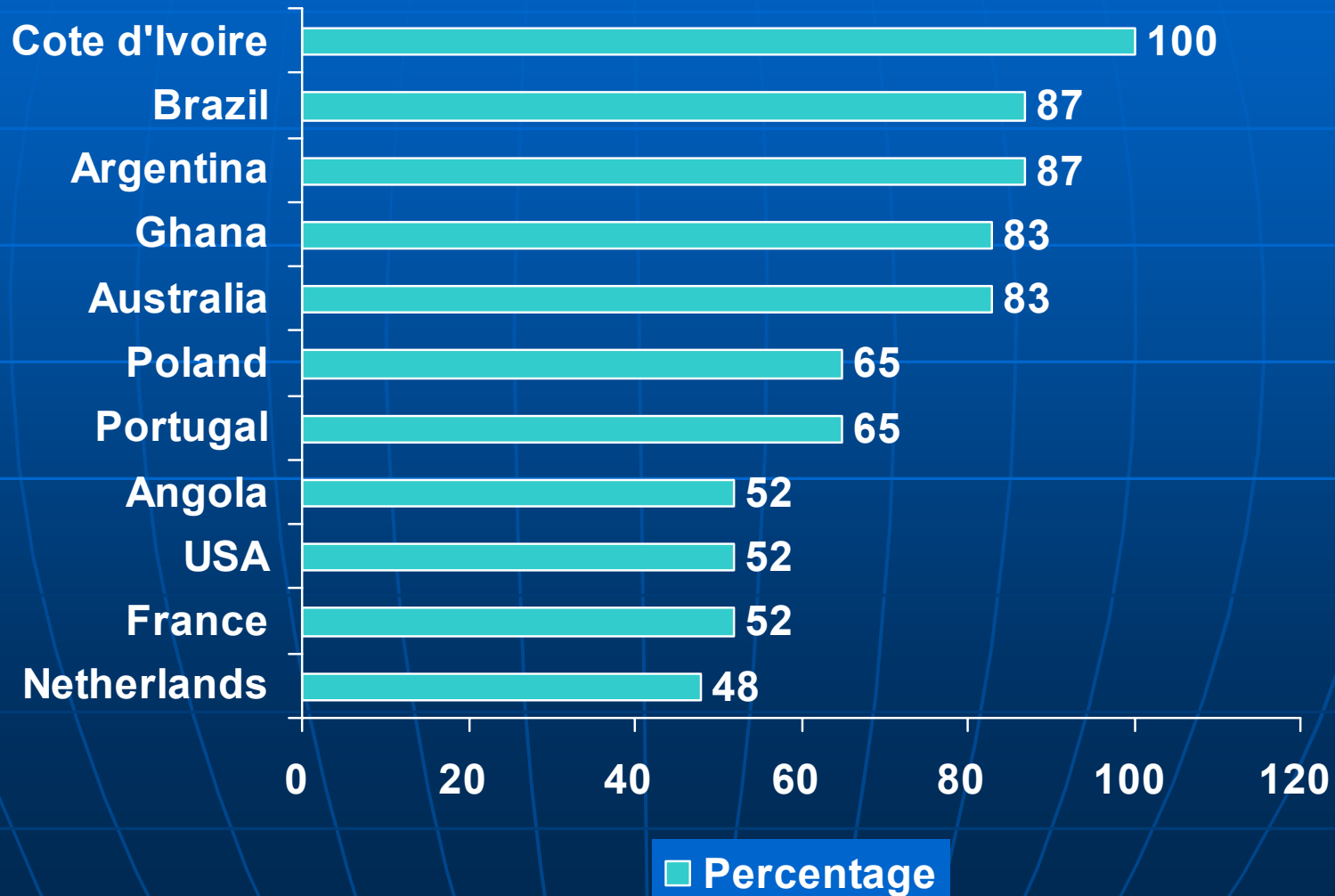
**JOSÉ ANTONIO OCAMPO  
UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL**

# THREE CENTRAL MESSAGES OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

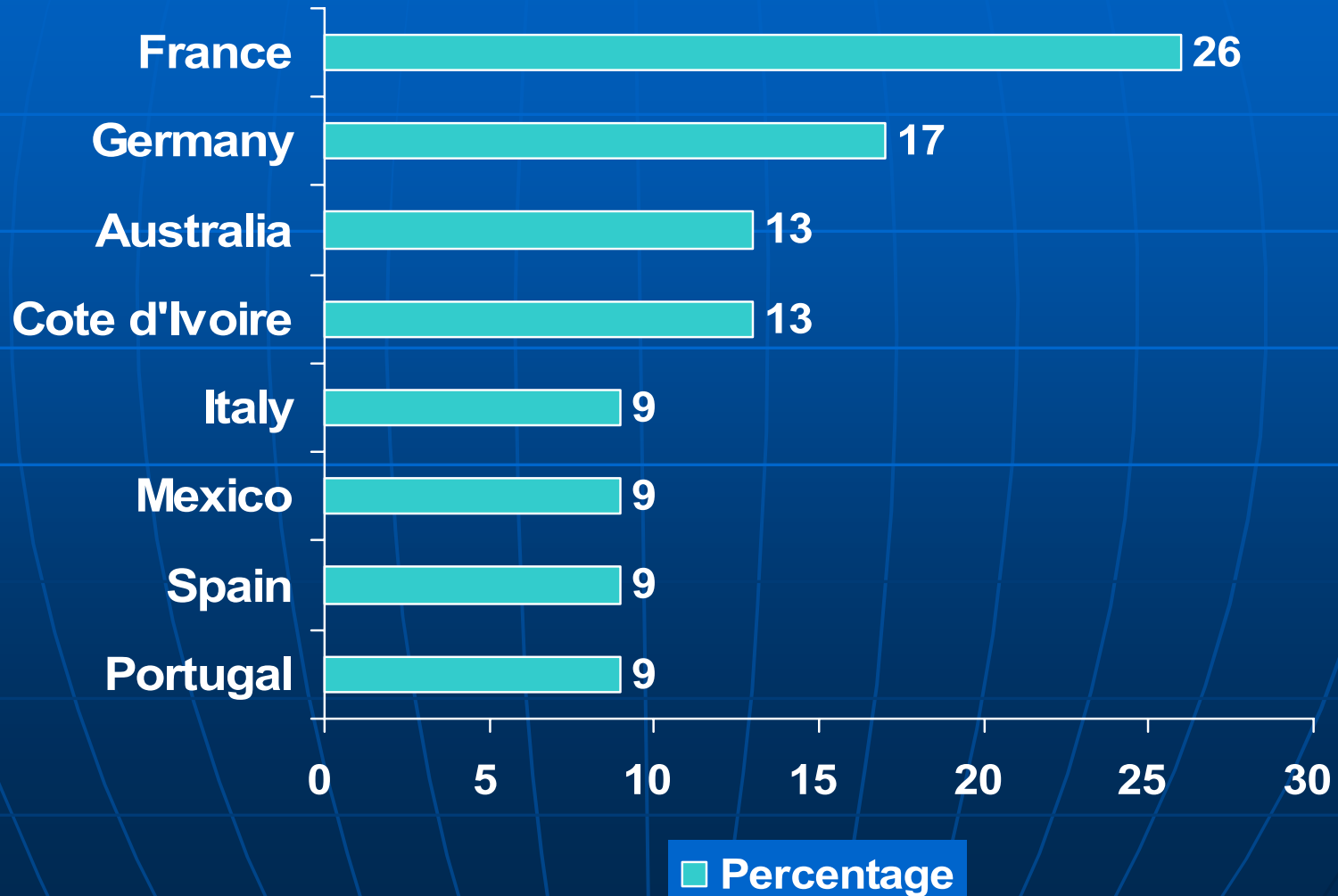
- International migration is a key component of the globalization process
- International migration is a positive force for development, both in countries of origin and in countries of destination
- It is possible and advisable to strengthen international cooperation on international migration

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IS A  
KEY COMPONENT OF THE  
GLOBALIZATION PROCESS**

# PERCENTAGE OF PLAYERS FROM NATIONAL TEAMS WHO NORMALLY PLAY IN OTHER COUNTRIES (“KICKER DRAIN”)



# PERCENTAGE OF PLAYERS FROM NATIONAL TEAMS WHO ARE FOREIGN-BORN (“IMPORT OF NEEDED SKILLS”)

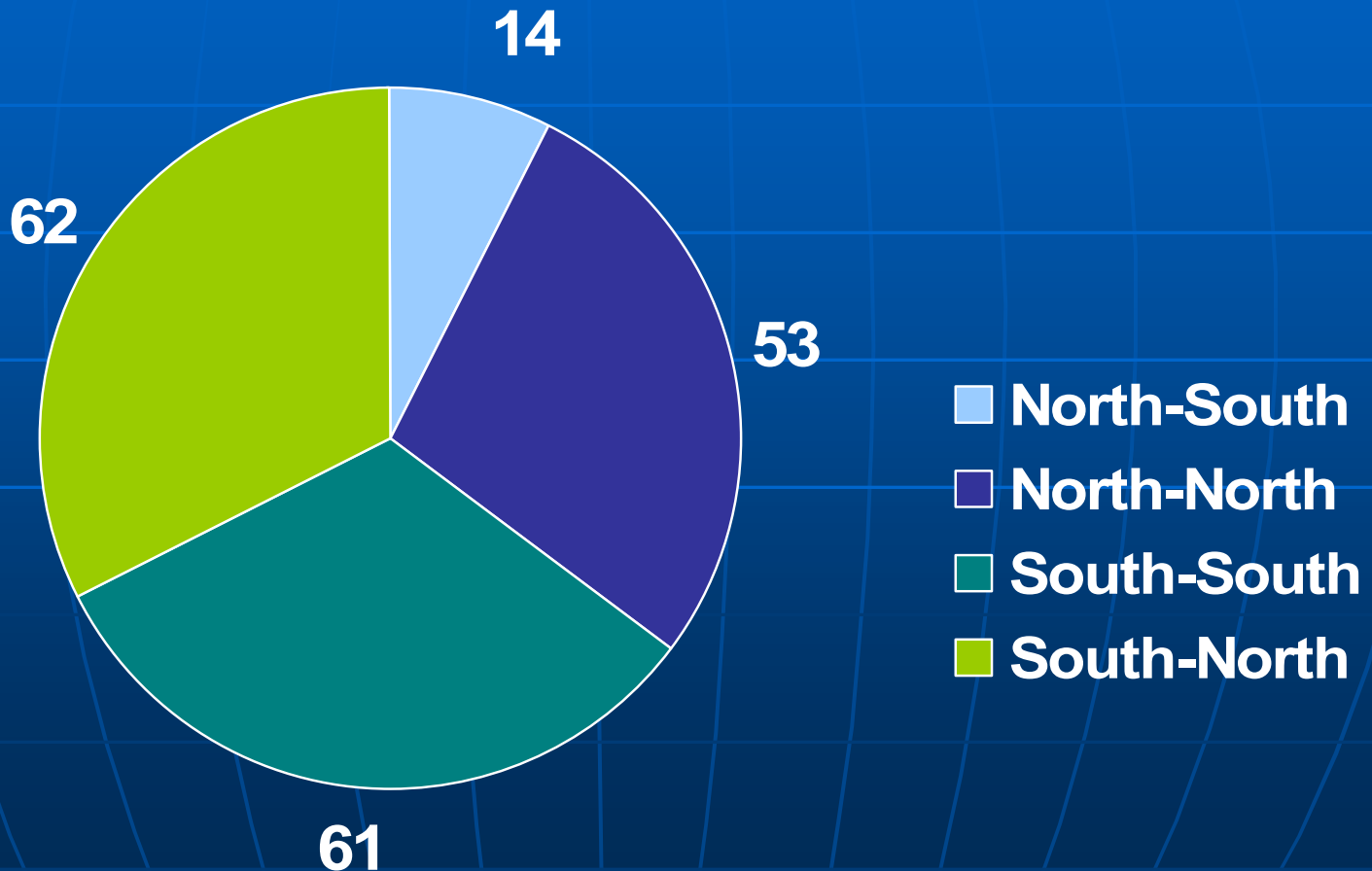


# WE ARE IN A NEW MIGRATION ERA

- Since the late 1980s: migration has been rising rapidly...
- ...but there is a freer flow of goods and capital than of persons
- Barriers to the movement of low-skilled workers persist

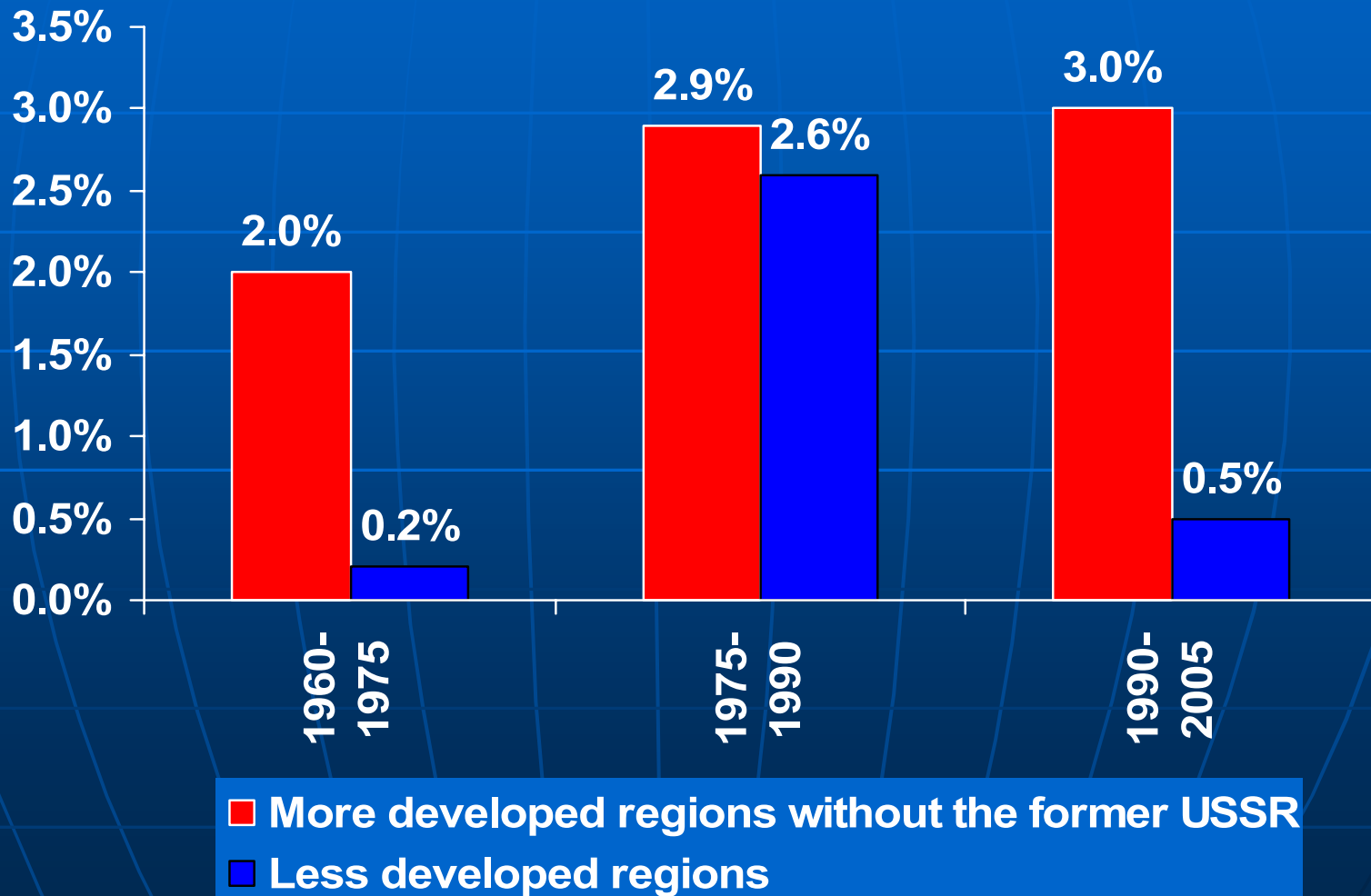
# THE NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IS ALMOST EQUALLY DIVIDED INTO THREE TYPES

(Cumulated migrant stock -- Millions of persons)



# MIGRATION TO INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES IS MORE STEADY THAN THAT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

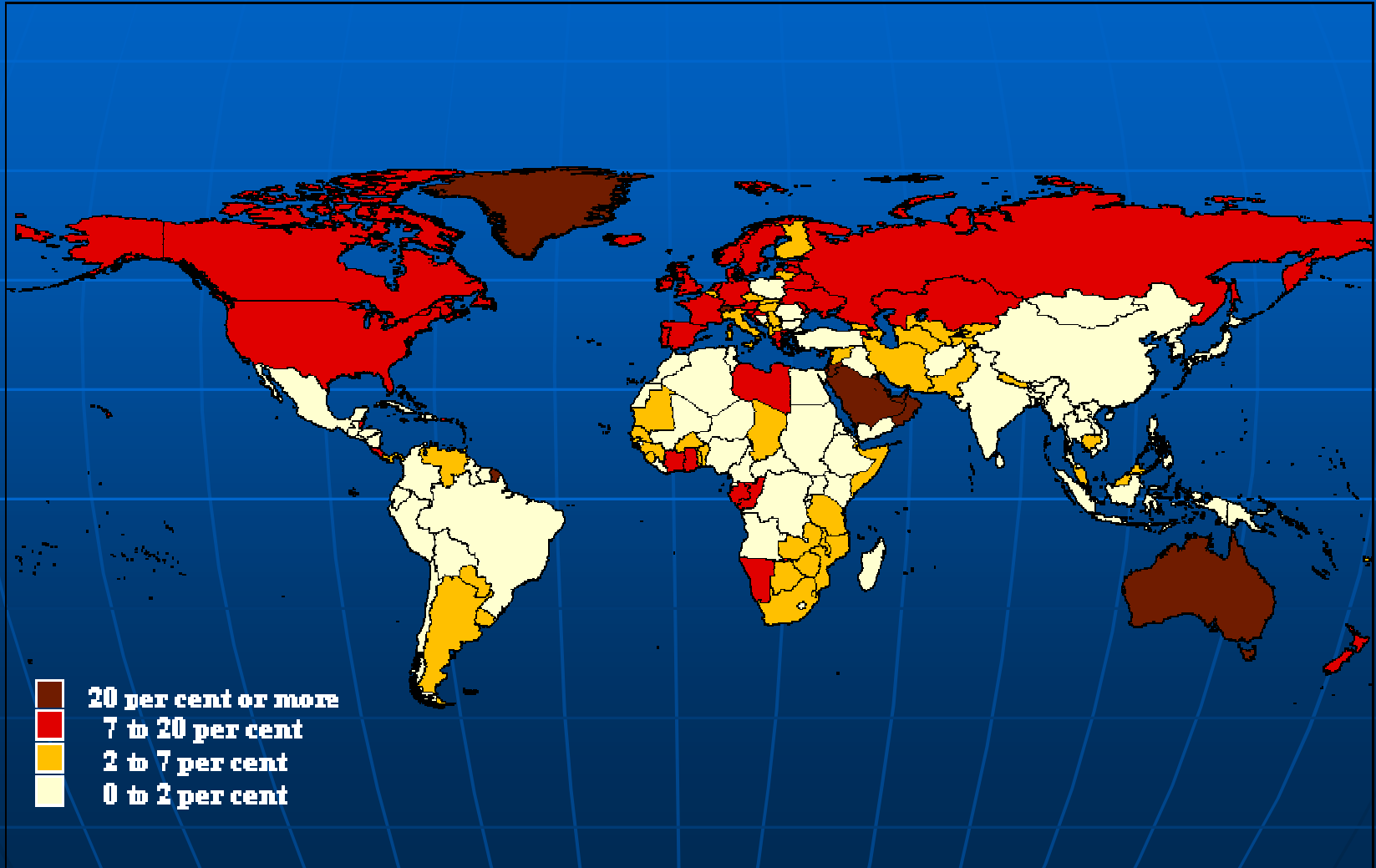
(Rate of growth of the migrant stock)





# MIGRANTS CONSTITUTE HIGH PROPORTIONS OF THE POPULATION IN FEW COUNTRIES

(MIGRANTS AS PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION, 2005)

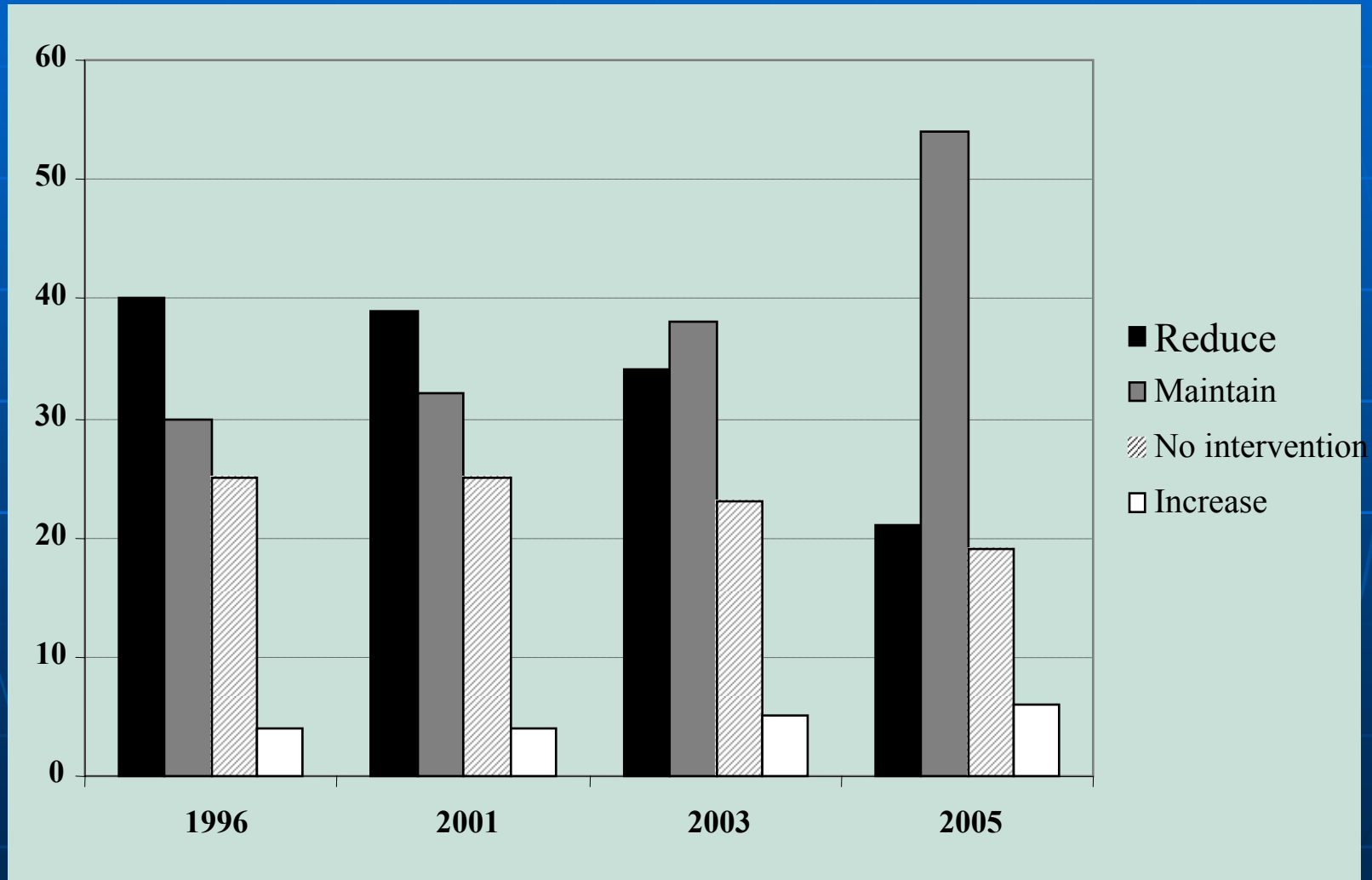


# MIGRATION POLICIES

- Migration policies have become somewhat less restrictive
- There is great diversity of policy stances
  - ✓ Some countries allow permanent migration selected on the basis of skills or family ties
  - ✓ Many allow temporary admission often under work permits
- There is growing preference for temporary migration schemes

# INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION POLICIES HAVE BECOME SOMEWHAT LESS RESTRICTIVE

(Percentage of countries)



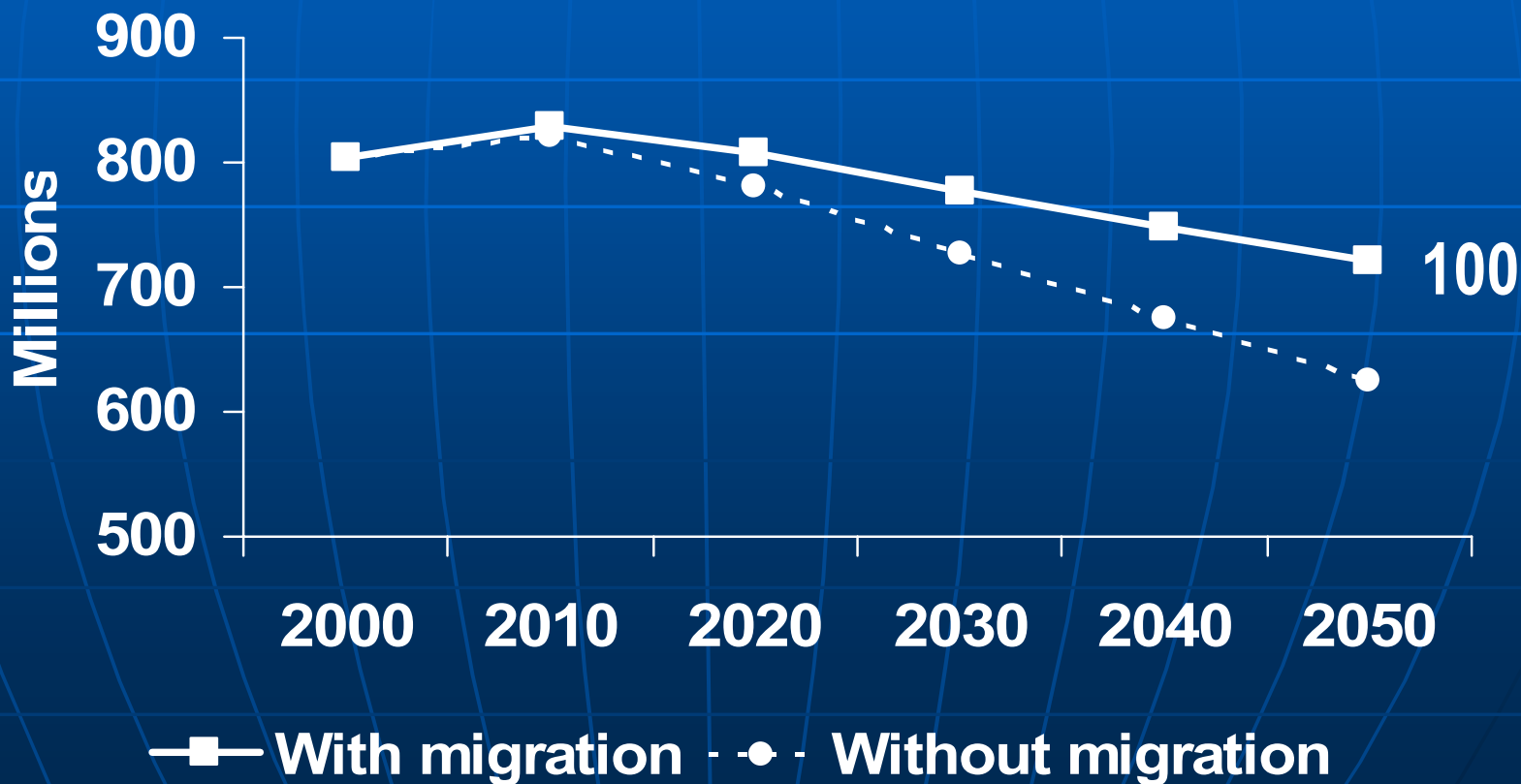
**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IS A  
POSITIVE FORCE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT, BOTH IN  
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND IN  
COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION**

# FOR COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

- There are some adverse but small effects on low-skilled workers
- Most migrants complement local workers and therefore contribute to economic growth
- Growing educational levels and population ageing increase the positive effects of migration
- Migration has additional positive effects on economic growth: entrepreneurship, diverse supply of services, etc.
- Main drawbacks: achieving the mutual adaptation of migrants and host societies is not easy...
- ... and irregular migration is not desirable

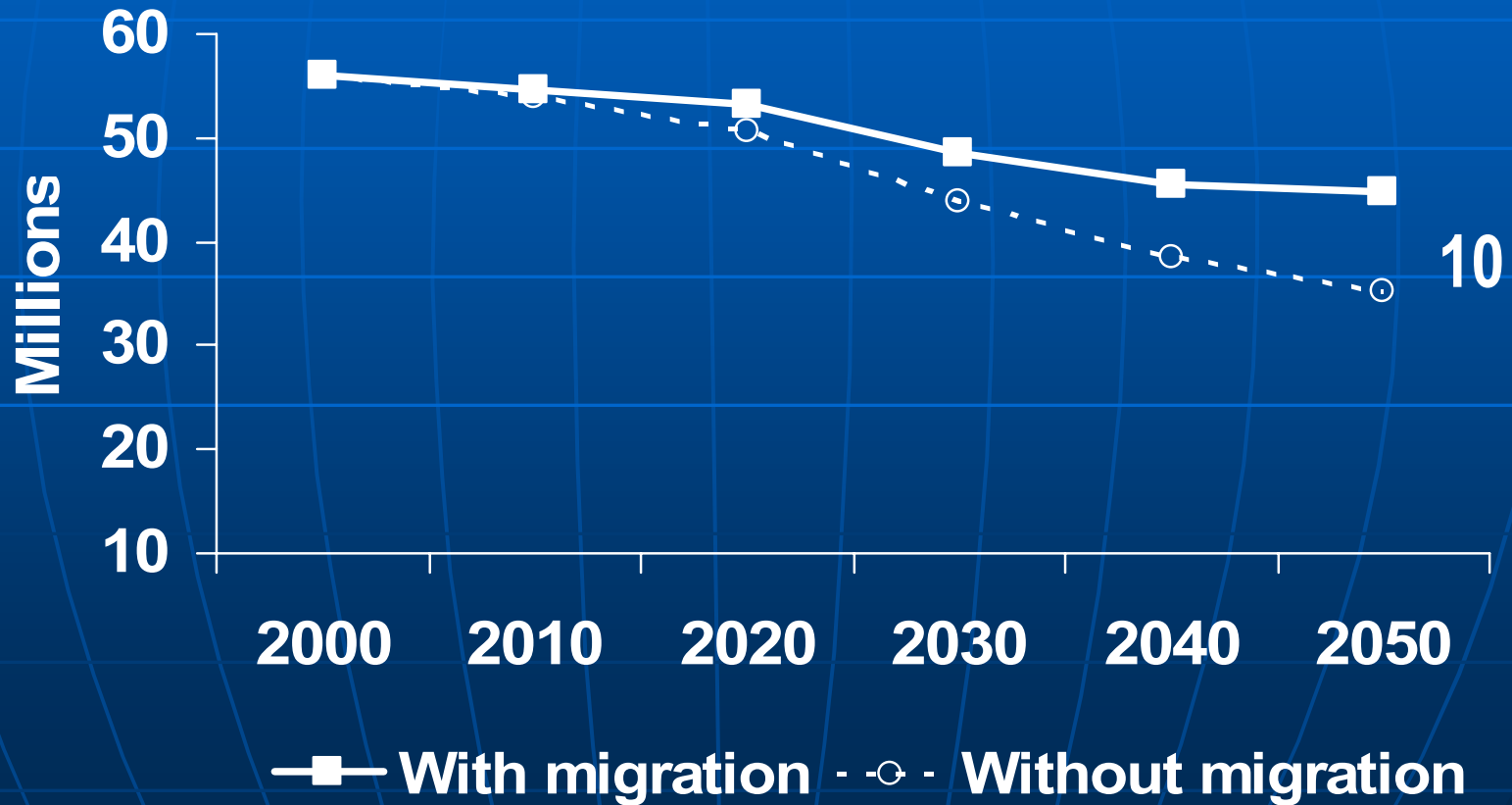
# WITHOUT MIGRATION, THE LABOUR FORCE WOULD DECLINE DRASTICALLY IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Projected population aged 15-64 with and without migration (medium variant)



# IN SOME COUNTRIES, THIS EFFECT WOULD BE CATASTROPHIC: GERMANY

Projections of population aged 15-64 with and without international migration (medium variant)

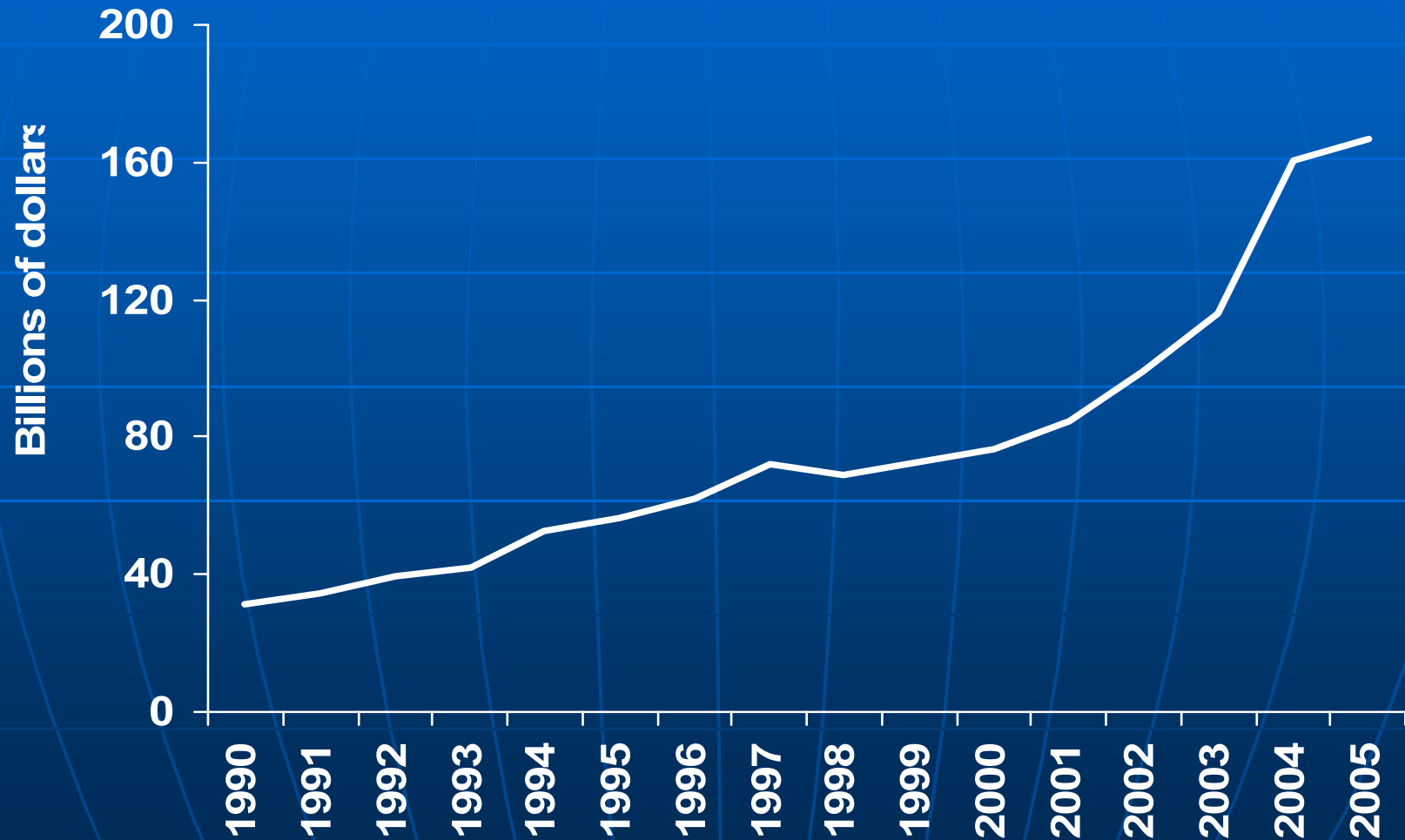


# FOR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

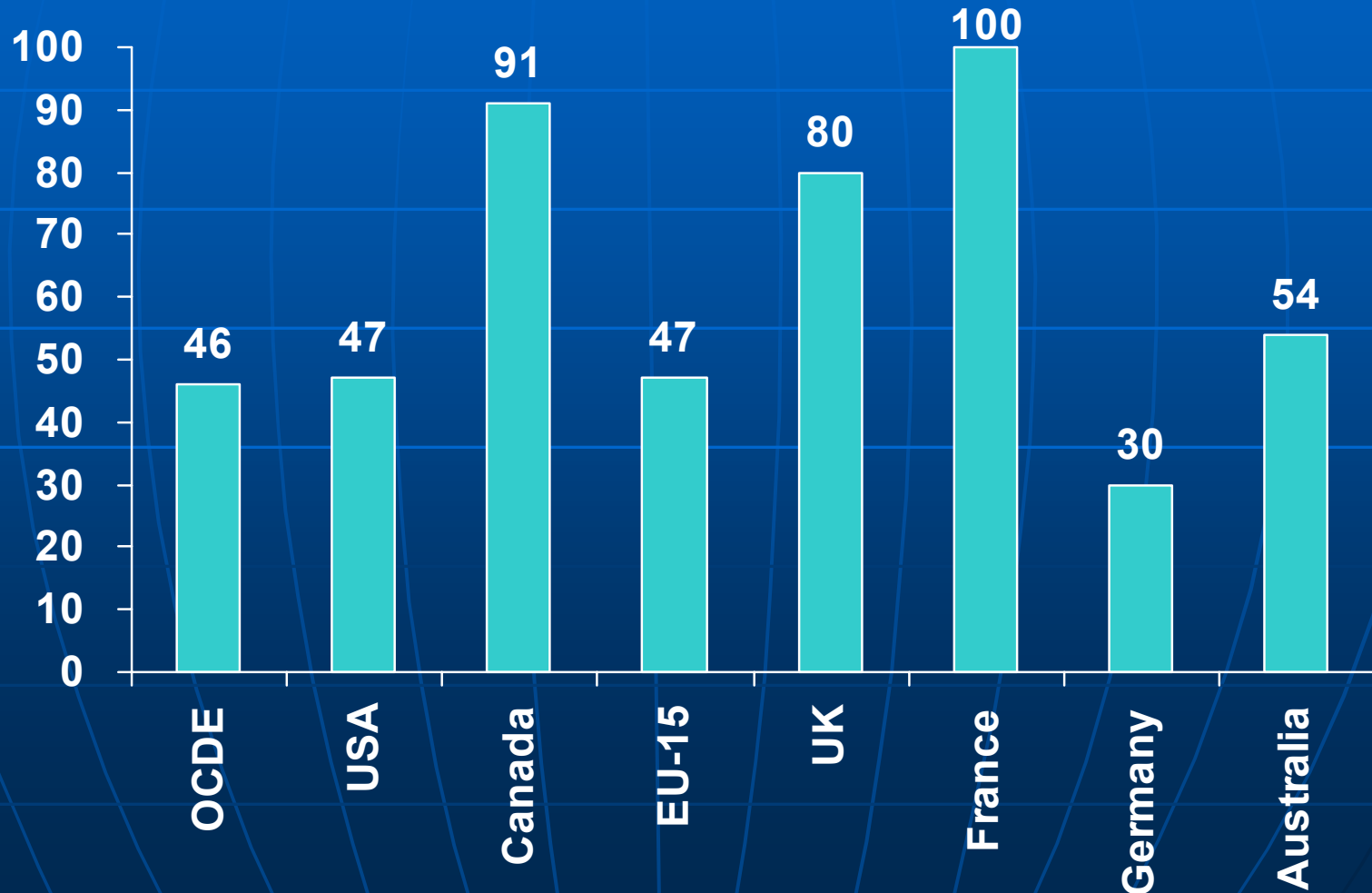
- International migrants are usually not among the poorest persons in communities of origin
- The development of migrant networks lower the risks of migration and may enable poorer persons to migrate
- Remittances increase family welfare but their macroeconomic effects are less clear-cut
- Many benefits stem from a close relation between communities of origin and migrant communities abroad
- Return migration and circulation permit countries of origin to reap greater benefits from migration
- Main costs: "brain drain", which may not be necessarily compensated by higher incentives to acquire training in order to migrate



# REMITTANCES RECEIVED BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



# MIGRANTS WITH TERTIARY EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF THE INCREASE IN ALL MIGRANTS AGED 25 OR OVER, 1990-2000

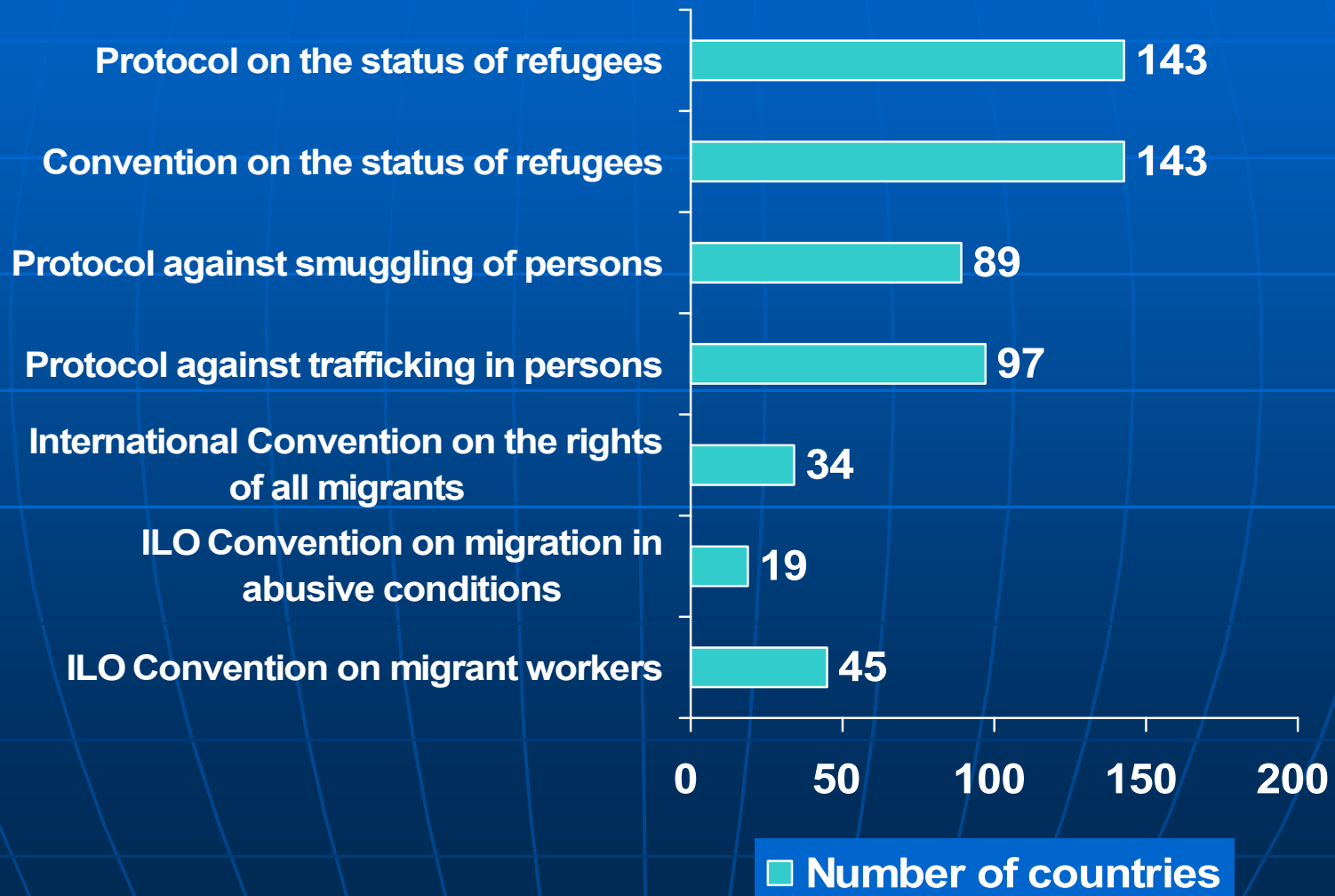


**IT IS POSSIBLE AND ADVISABLE  
TO STRENGTHEN  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

# MODES OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION REGARDING MIGRATION

- The outcome documents of United Nations conferences and summits
- United Nations Conventions, with varying degree of coverage
- International organizations / Global Migration Group
- Global initiatives
- Regional processes
- Bilateral agreements

# STATUS OF RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS RELATIVE TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION



# COMMON INTERESTS ON MIGRATION AND AN AGENDA FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Ensure the protection of the rights of all migrants and prevent their abuse or exploitation
- Co-development as the framework to realize the potential of migration as a force for development:
  - ✓ Leveraging the use of remittances
  - ✓ Strengthen ties with migrant communities
- Global concerted approach to the formation of human capital

# COMMON INTERESTS ON MIGRATION AND AN AGENDA FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Mutual adaptation of migrants and host societies
- To combat racism and xenophobia in all their forms
- To channel migration through regular streams on the basis of realistic policies to shape those flows
- Combat crimes of trafficking and smuggling
- To improve the information and evidence base.

# A CONSULTATIVE MIGRATION FORUM IN THE UNITED NATIONS

- To consider all dimensions of the migration process
- To promote coherence in terms of migration and development policies
- It would have a consultative character, with voluntary participation of Member States and room for innovation
- It would respect the right of sovereign States to shape their own migration policies