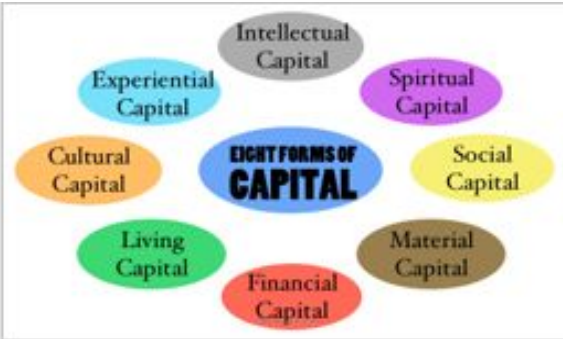
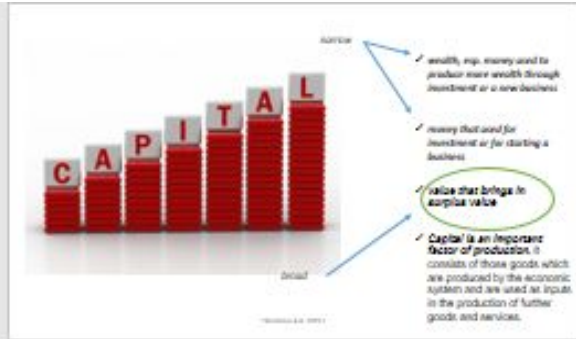


# Our previous lecture :

# Capital

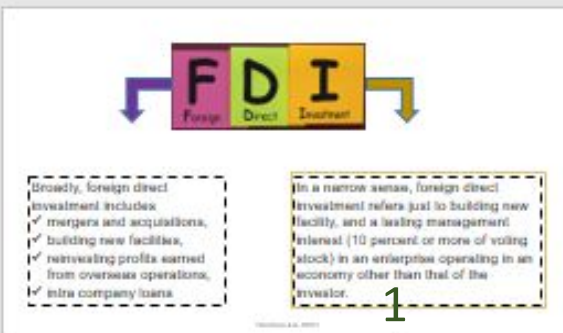
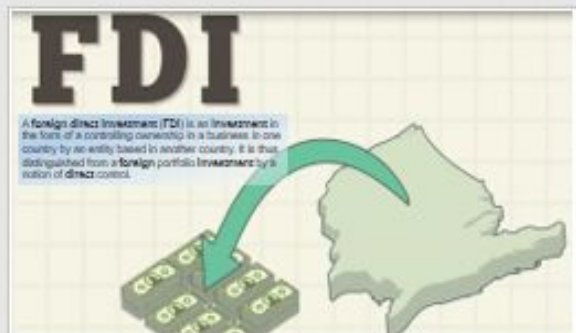


Form of Capital	• Its Currency and Manifestations
Social	•Connections: influence & relationships
Material	•Materials and "natural resources" tools, buildings, infrastructure.
Financial	•Money: financial instruments & securities
Living	•Carbon, Nitrogen, Water: soil, living organisms, land systems
Intellectual	•Ideas, knowledge, words, images, "Intellectual property"
Experiential	•Action: embodied experience, wisdom
Spiritual	•Prayer, Intention, Faith, Karma: spiritual structures
Cultural	•Song, story, ritual, community

## Forms of international capital movement



# FDI



# FDI TYPES



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# FDI+ and -



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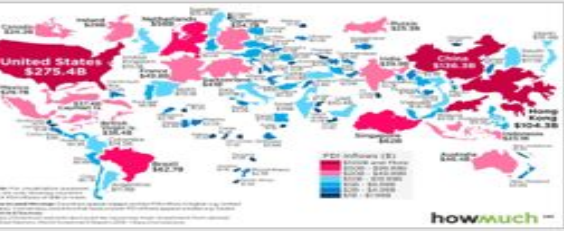
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# FDI in strategies



Rank	Jurisdiction	FDI Inflows
#1	United States	\$275.4 billion
#2	China	\$196.2 billion
#3	Hong Kong (SAR)	\$101.4 billion
#4	United Kingdom	\$62.7 billion
#5	Japan	\$62.0 billion
#6	Netherlands	\$58.0 billion
#7	France	\$58.0 billion
#8	Australia	\$56.4 billion
#9	Switzerland	\$51.0 billion
#10	India	\$49.9 billion
#11	British Virgin Islands	\$38.4 billion
#12	Cayman Islands	\$37.4 billion
#13	Germany	\$34.7 billion
#14	Mexico	\$28.7 billion
#15	Ireland	\$28.0 billion

# Portfolio investment

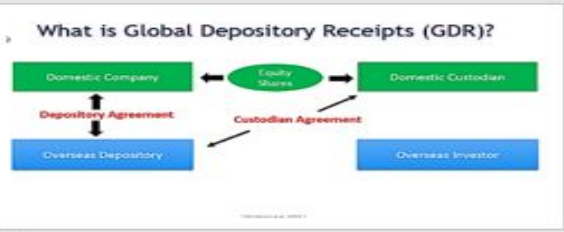


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# Our todays lecture :

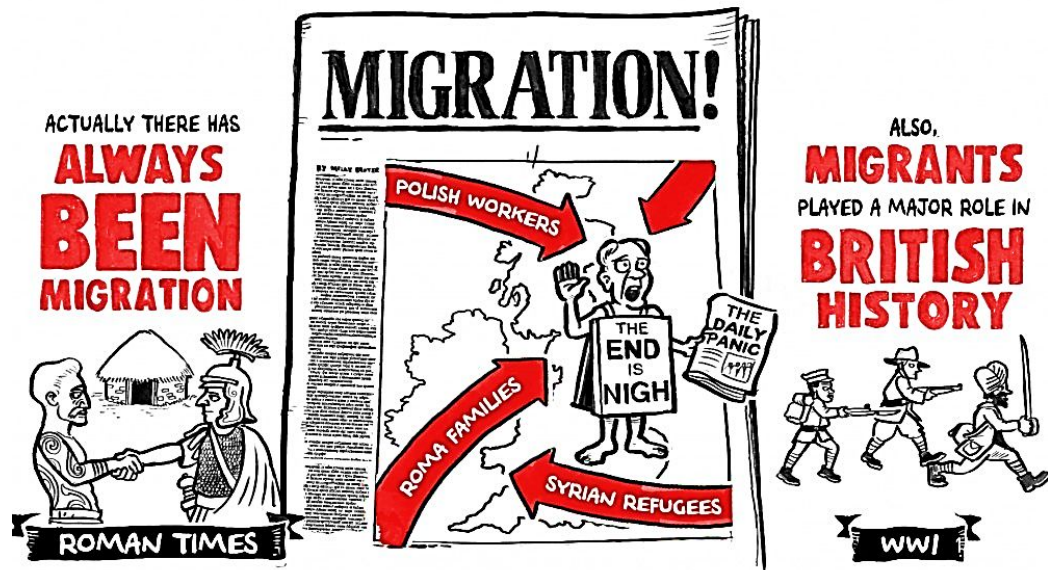
# The forms of international economic relations

- ✓ International trade in goods and services;
- ✓ The international movement of capital;
- ✓ Labour migration;
- ✓ International exchange of knowledge;
- ✓ The international currency and settlement relations.



# International migration

- ❑ The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border
- ❑ a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes;
- ❑ includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification”



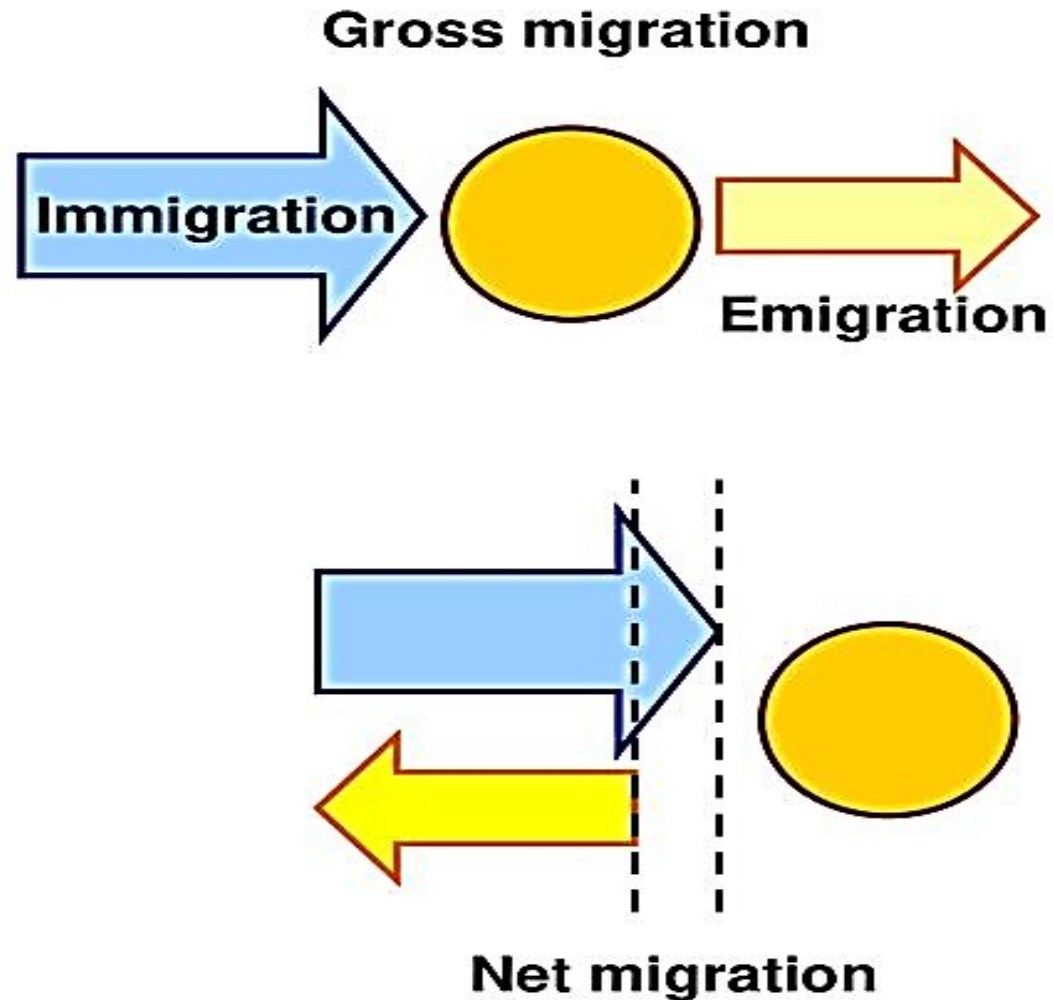
“international migrant” as any person who has changed his or her country of usual residence

- ❑ “short-term migrants” (those who have changed their countries of usual residence for at least three months, but less than one year)
- ❑ “long-term migrants” (those who have done so for at least one year)

# Types of migration

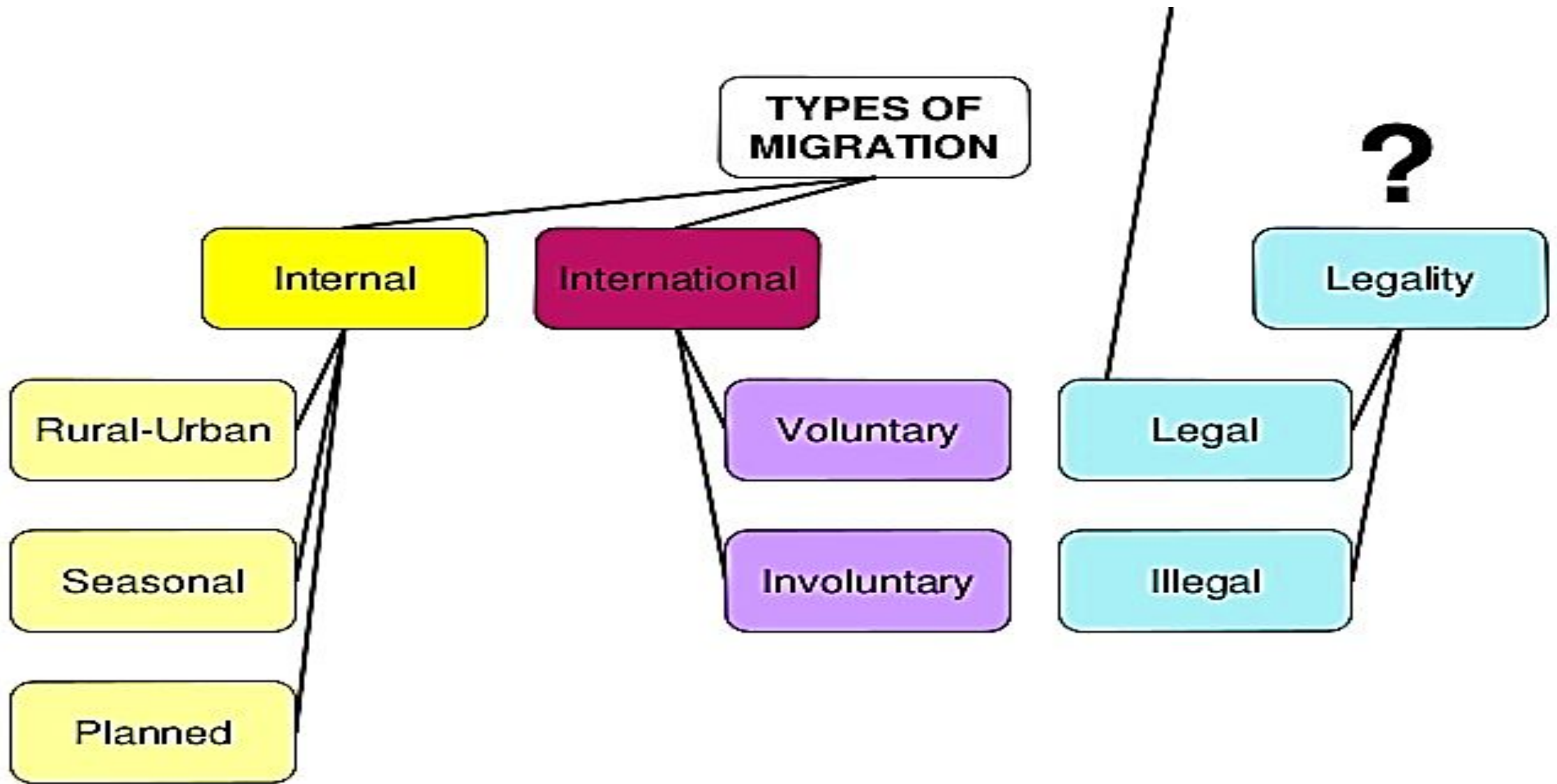
# 1

## Types of Migration



- **Gross migration**
  - Total number of people coming in and out of an area.
  - Level of population turnover.
- **Net Migration**
  - Difference between immigration (in-migration) and emigration (out-migration).
  - Positive value:
    - More people coming in.
    - Population growth.
  - Negative value:
    - More people coming out.
    - Population decline.





# Internal Migration – Rural-Urban Migration

- Movement of people away from the rural region (countryside, farms) to an urban (town, city) area.
- Which age group is most prone to move?
- Which group of country experiences large volumes of rural-urban migrants?
- **Why?**

# Internal Migration – Rural-Urban Migration

- Which age group is most prone to move?
  - Male
  - Age group – 20s and 30s
  - Able bodied – economically-active
- Which group of country experiences large volumes of rural-urban migrants?
  - Developing countries, eg. India, Brazil

# Internal Migration – Rural-Urban Migration

- Main and most important reason for this movement – rural area **cannot** support the large and rapid population increase
- Symptoms of rural overpopulation –
- Worsened by farm mechanisation. Why?

# Internal Migration – Rural-Urban Migration



# Squatter Settlements—Sao Paulo



# Squatter Settlements—Mumbai



# Internal Migration – Seasonal Migration

- Seasonal migration is also known as labour migration
- It refers to the movement of people away from their homes to find a livelihood, usually on a temporary basis
- Farmers moving their herds from the snow-covered uplands to lowland pastures
- Apartheid System (African slavery system)



# Internal Migration – Planned Migration

- Planned migration refers to large-scale migration of people within the country
- Usually carried out by the government
- The most famous example – Transmigration Programme in Indonesia
- **Aims** of the Transmigration Programme
  - Relieve population pressure in Java, Madura, Bali and Lombok
  - Increase job opportunities and raise standard of living in Java, Madura, Bali and Lombok
  - Increase production of food and tree crops

# Planned Migration

## Causes

- uneven population distribution
- plans to develop undeveloped areas

## Effects

- overcome landless problem & food shortage
- raise std of living eg introduce cash cropping
- cultural clash between migrants and locals
- disrupt local way of life
- widespread deforestation and soil erosion

# International Migration – Involuntary Migration

- Involuntary Migration = **Forced** Migration
- Movement of people caused by events which force people to move against their will
- People involved in this movement = Refugees

*Refugees are persons who owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinions, are outside of their country of origin and cannot or owing to such fear, do not wish to avail themselves of the protection of that country.*

# Involuntary Migration

## Causes

- unfavourable ***social*** conditions
- eg persecution, civil wars
  
- unfavourable ***environmental*** conditions
- eg droughts, floods

## Effects

- refugees cause economic strain in host countries
- poorly equipped refugee camps
- unrest ... refugees refuse to go home
- racial conflicts in host country
- Many refugees depend on aid from developed countries
- Locked up in barricaded detention camps
- Refugees who return face integration problems

## International Migration – Voluntary Migration

- Voluntary migration – movement of people by **choice** or one's own **free will**
- Reasons given for such movement is quite similar to reasons for rural-urban migration

# International Migration – Voluntary Migration

## **Impact:**

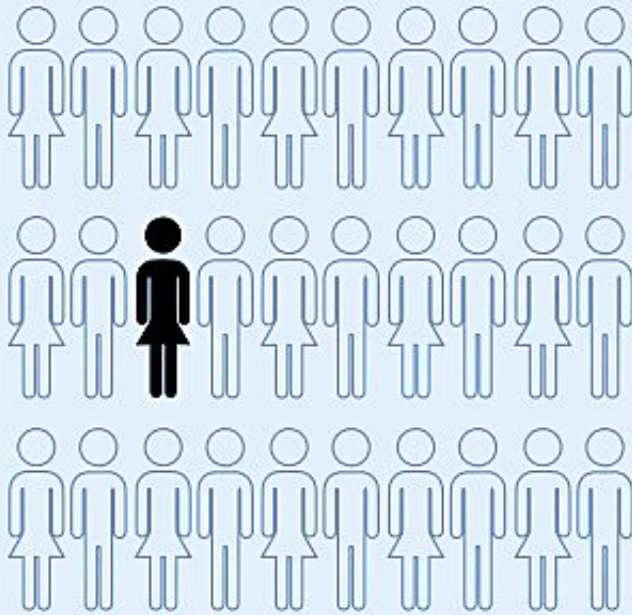
- Ethnic congregation, eg. Little Chinatowns and Little Indias in foreign land
- Poor quality housing
- Language difficulty
- Racial tensions
- Brain Drain

# Migration in numbers

**272 million international migrants in the world in 2019,  
which equates to 3.5 per cent of the global population**

**740 million internal migrants in 2009**

272 million international migrants in 2019 out of a global population of 7.7 billion:  
1 in every 30 people



Note: Infographics based on UN DESA, 2019a and UN DESA, 2019c.

**Table 1. International migrants, 1970–2019**

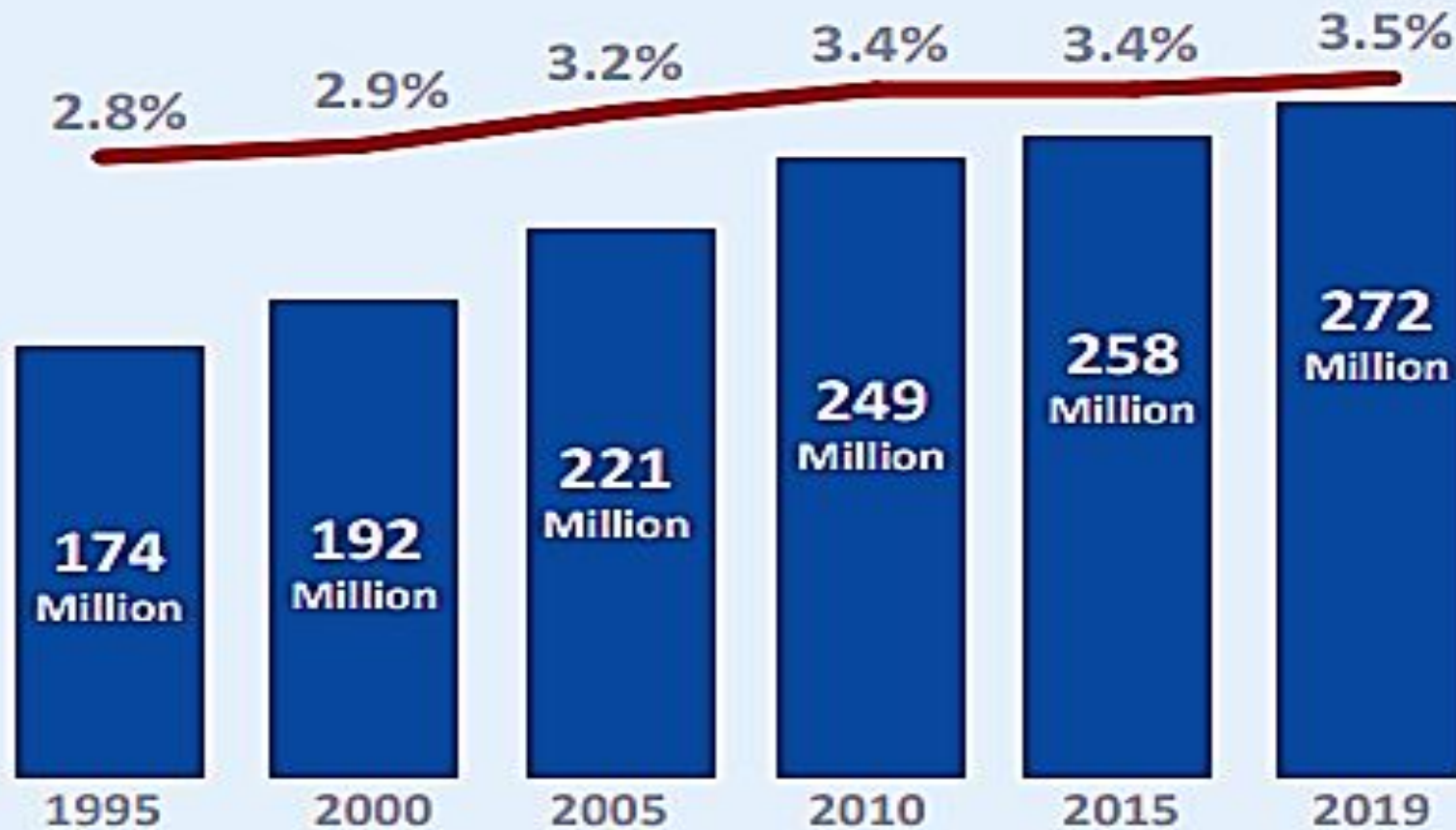
Year	Number of migrants	Migrants as a % of the world's population
1970	84,460,125	2.3%
1975	90,368,010	2.2%
1980	101,983,149	2.3%
1985	113,206,691	2.3%
1990	153,011,473	2.9%
1995	161,316,895	2.8%
2000	173,588,441	2.8%
2005	191,615,574	2.9%
2010	220,781,909	3.2%
2015	248,861,296	3.4%
2019	271,642,105	3.5%

Source: UN DESA, 2008, 2019a, 2019b.

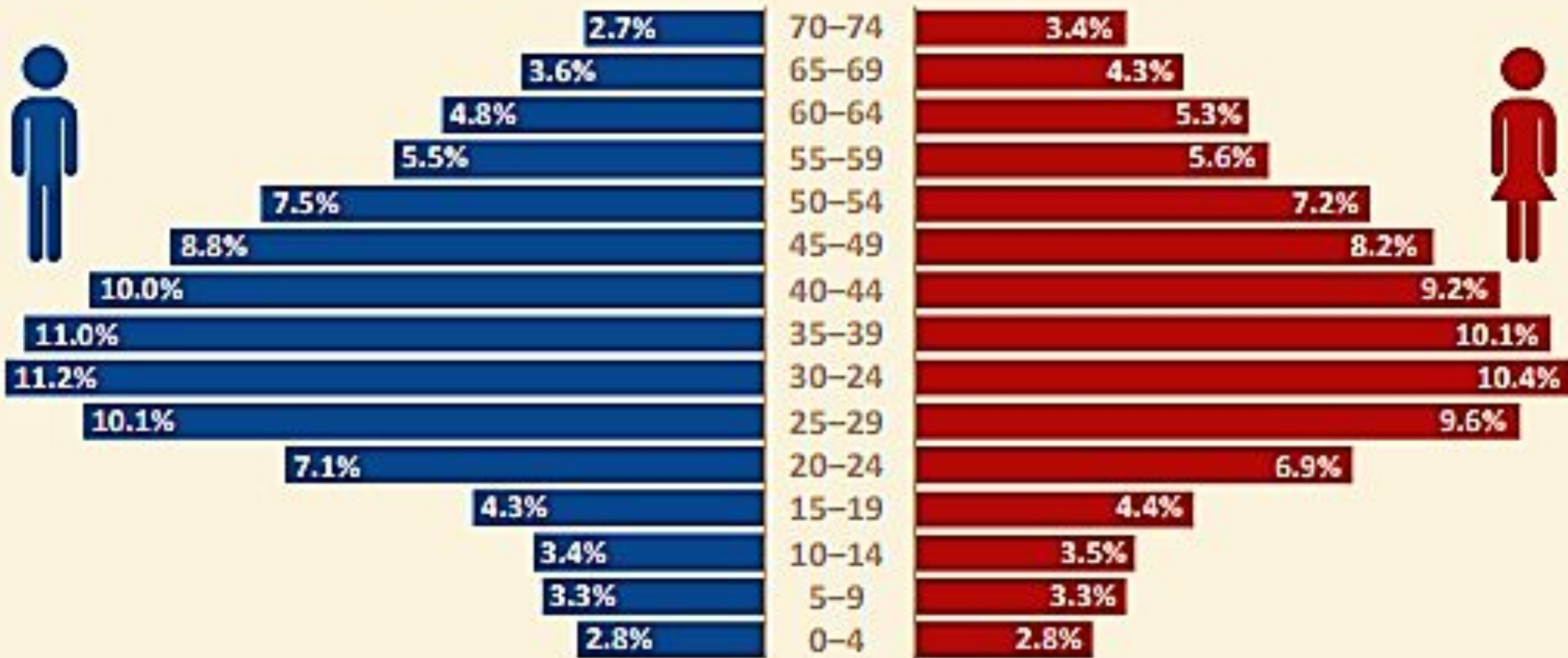


## Snapshot of international migrants

The international migrant population globally has increased in size but remained relatively stable as a proportion of the world's population



52% of international migrants are male, 48% are female



Most international migrants (74%) are of working age (20-64 years)

\*Age groups above 75 years were omitted (male 4%, female 6%).

Figure 1. International migrants, by major region of residence, 2005 to 2019 (millions)

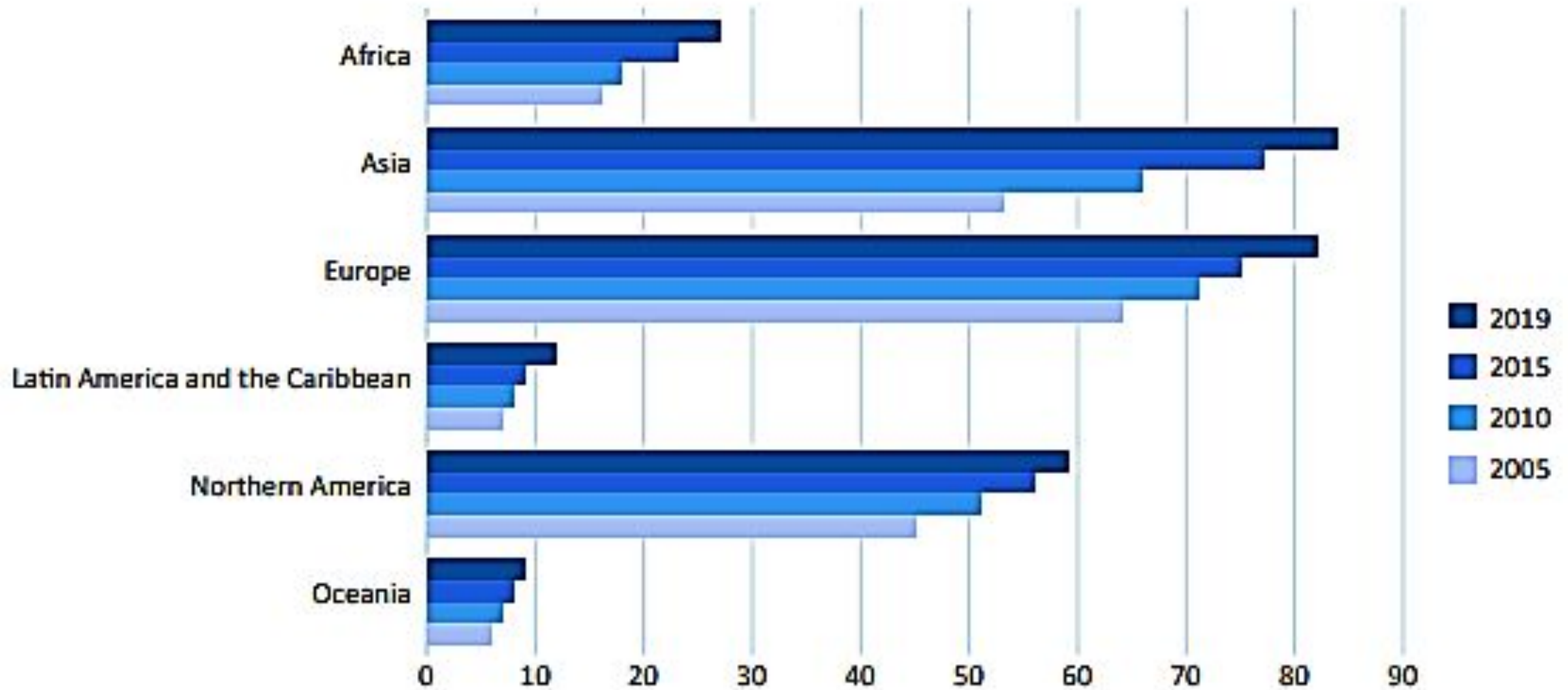
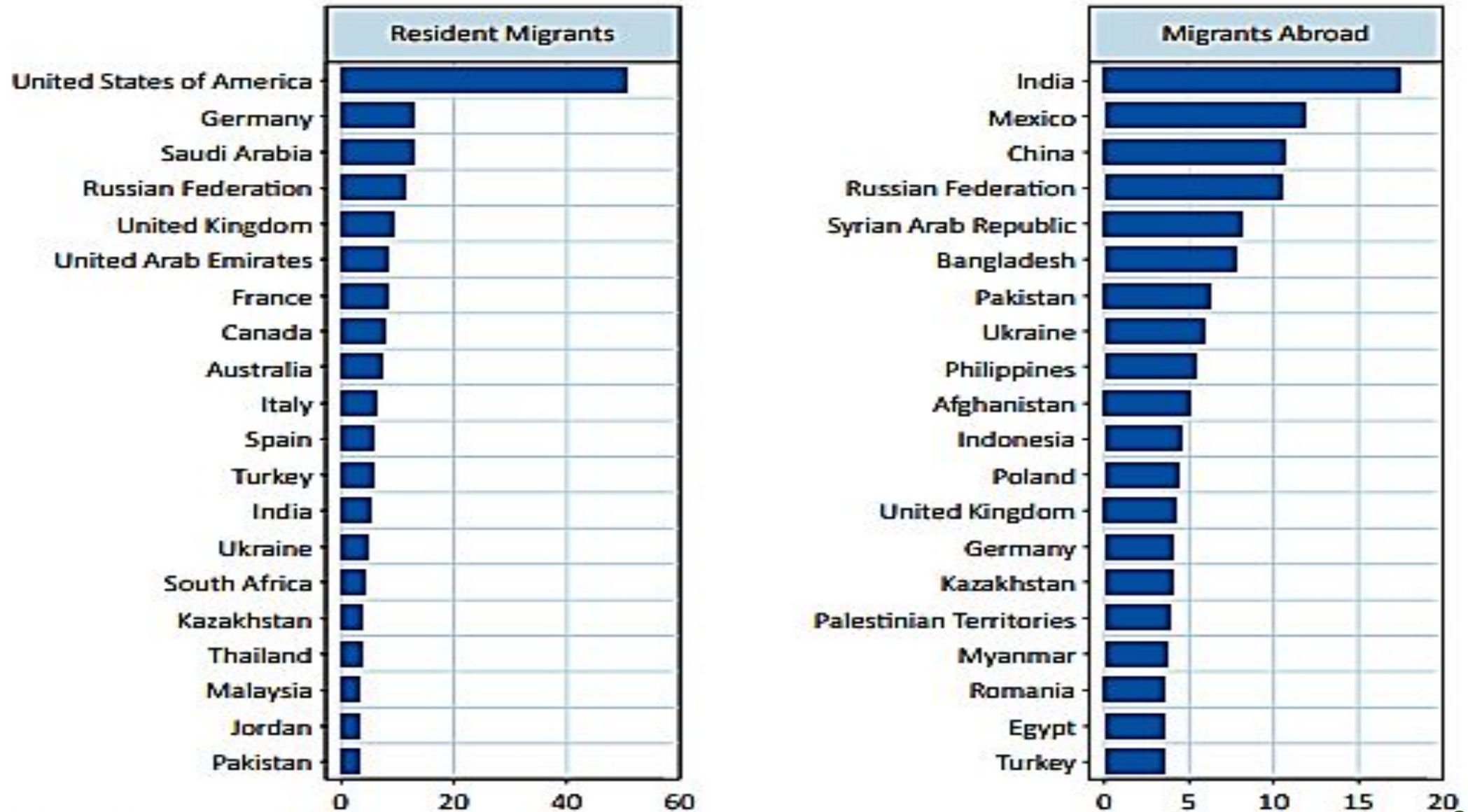
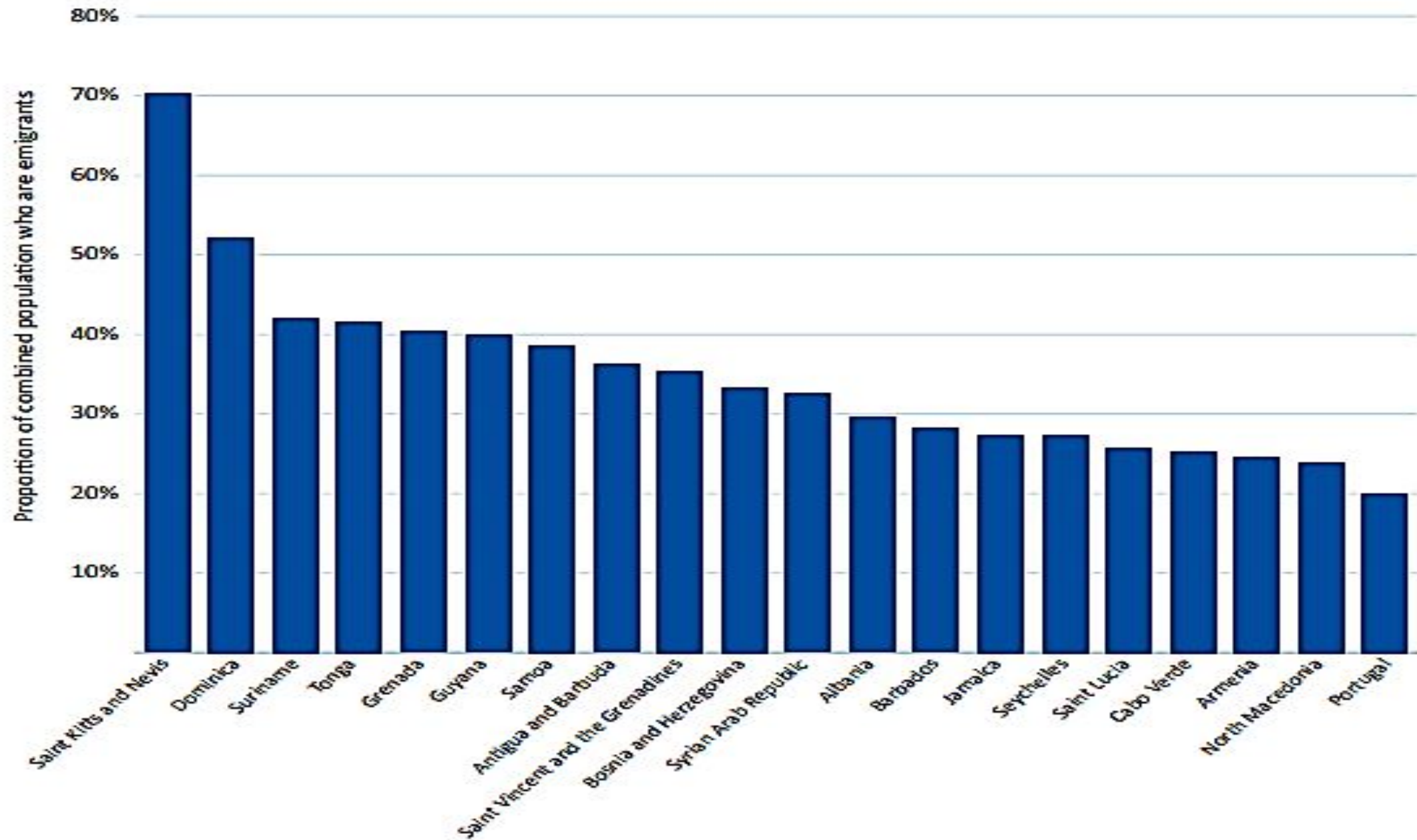


Figure 3. Top 20 destinations (left) and origins (right) of international migrants in 2019 (millions)



Source: UN DESA, 2019a (accessed 18 September 2019).

Figure 4. Top 20 countries of emigration in 2019 (proportion)



# Migration corridors

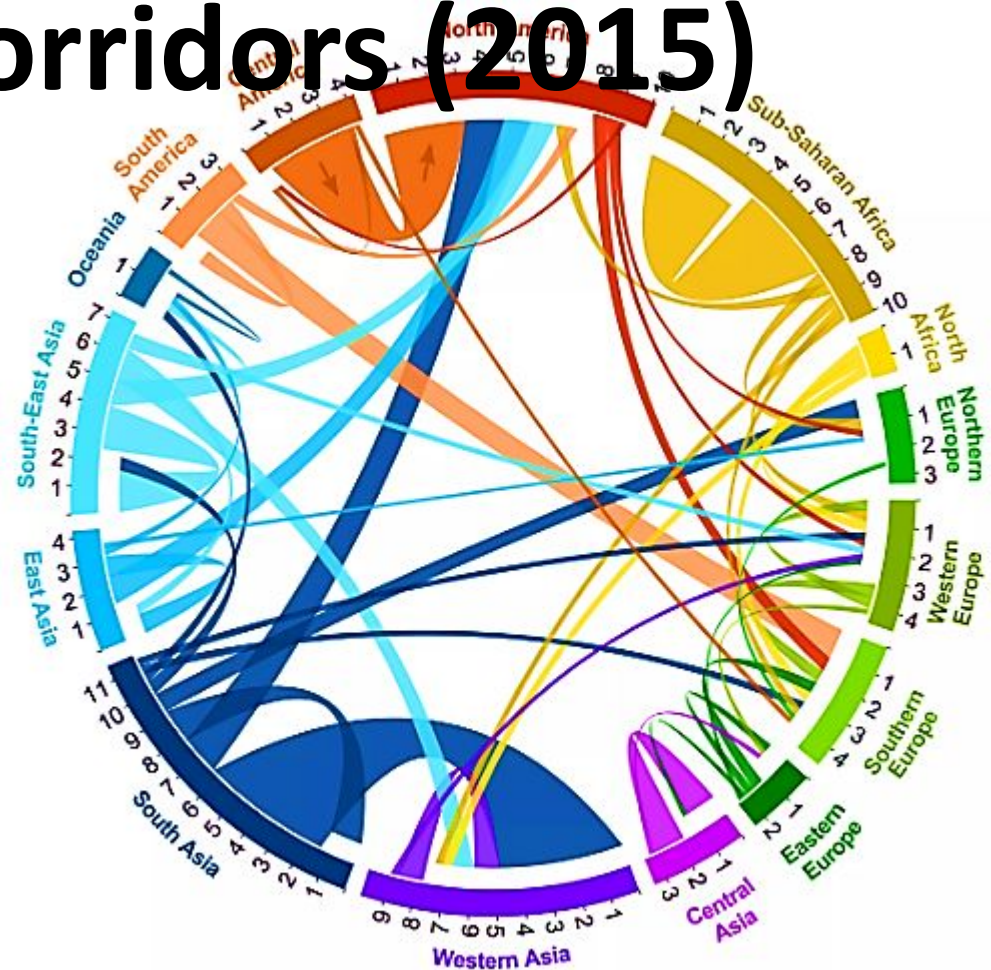
# Migration corridors

2000/2017 гг.

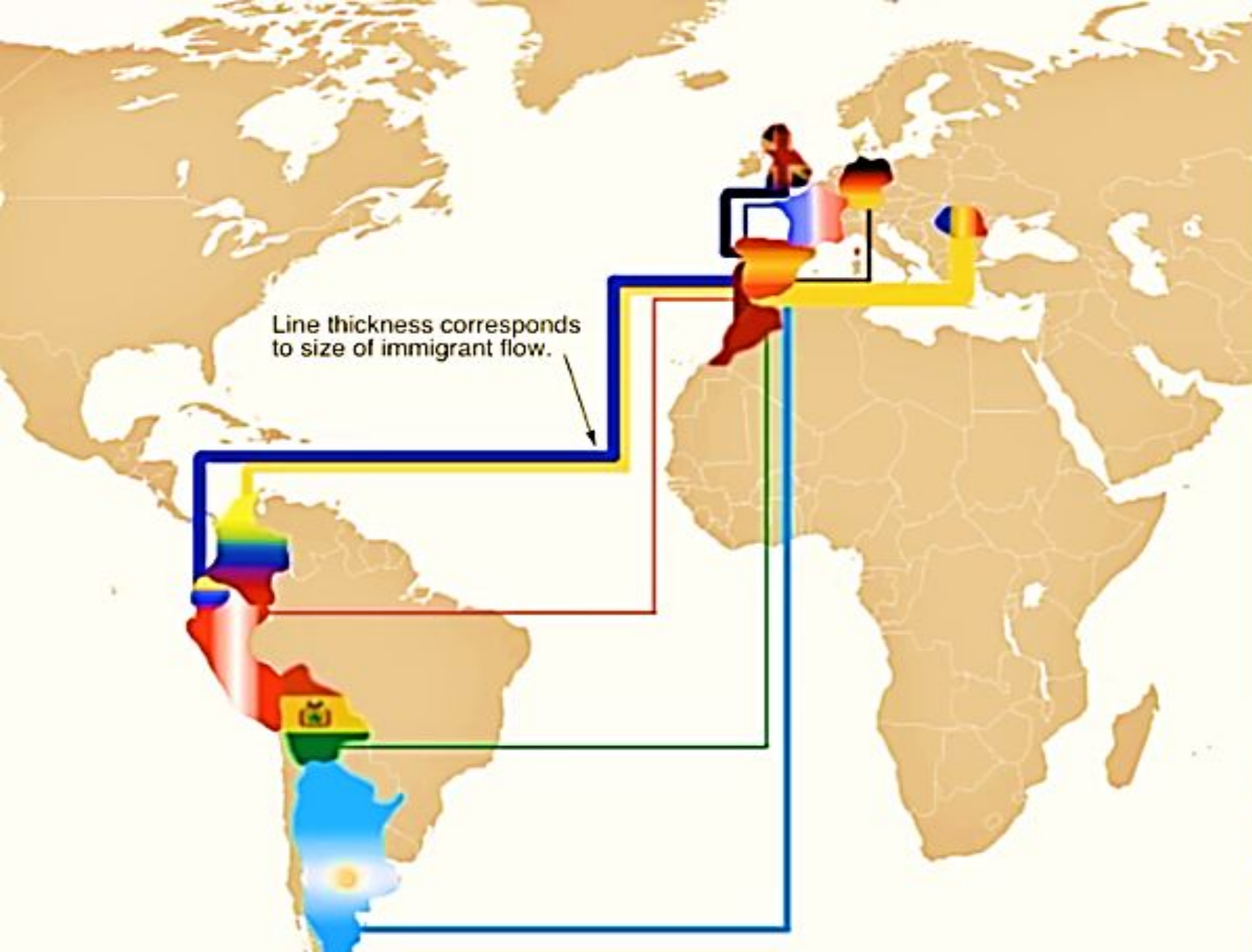
(МЛН ЧЕЛОВЕК)



# Top -10 countries (resident migrants) with their migration corridors (2015)







Line thickness corresponds to size of immigrant flow.

## 10. Spain

6,467,000 immigrants  
13.8% of total population

- 10. Bolivia 185k
- 9. Peru 190k
- 8. France 216k
- 7. Germany 240k
- 6. Argentina 268k
- 5. Colombia 359k
- 4. UK 381k
- 3. Ecuador 451k
- 2. Morocco 746k
- 1. Romania 798k



## 9. Australia

6,469,000 immigrants  
27.7% of total population

10. Greece 136k

9. Germany 138k

8. Malaysia 145k

7. South Africa 167k

6. Philippines 190k

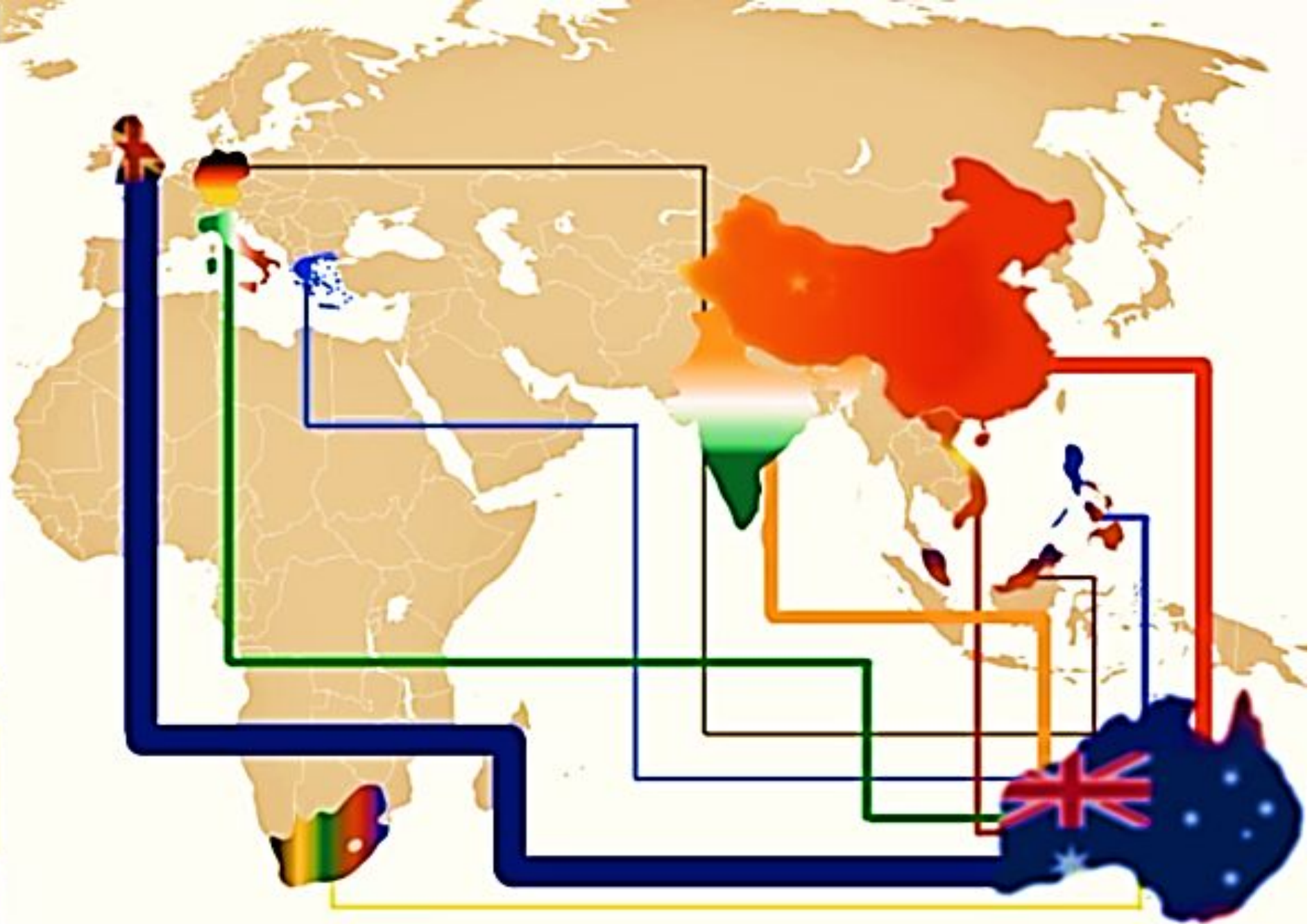
5. Vietnam 225k

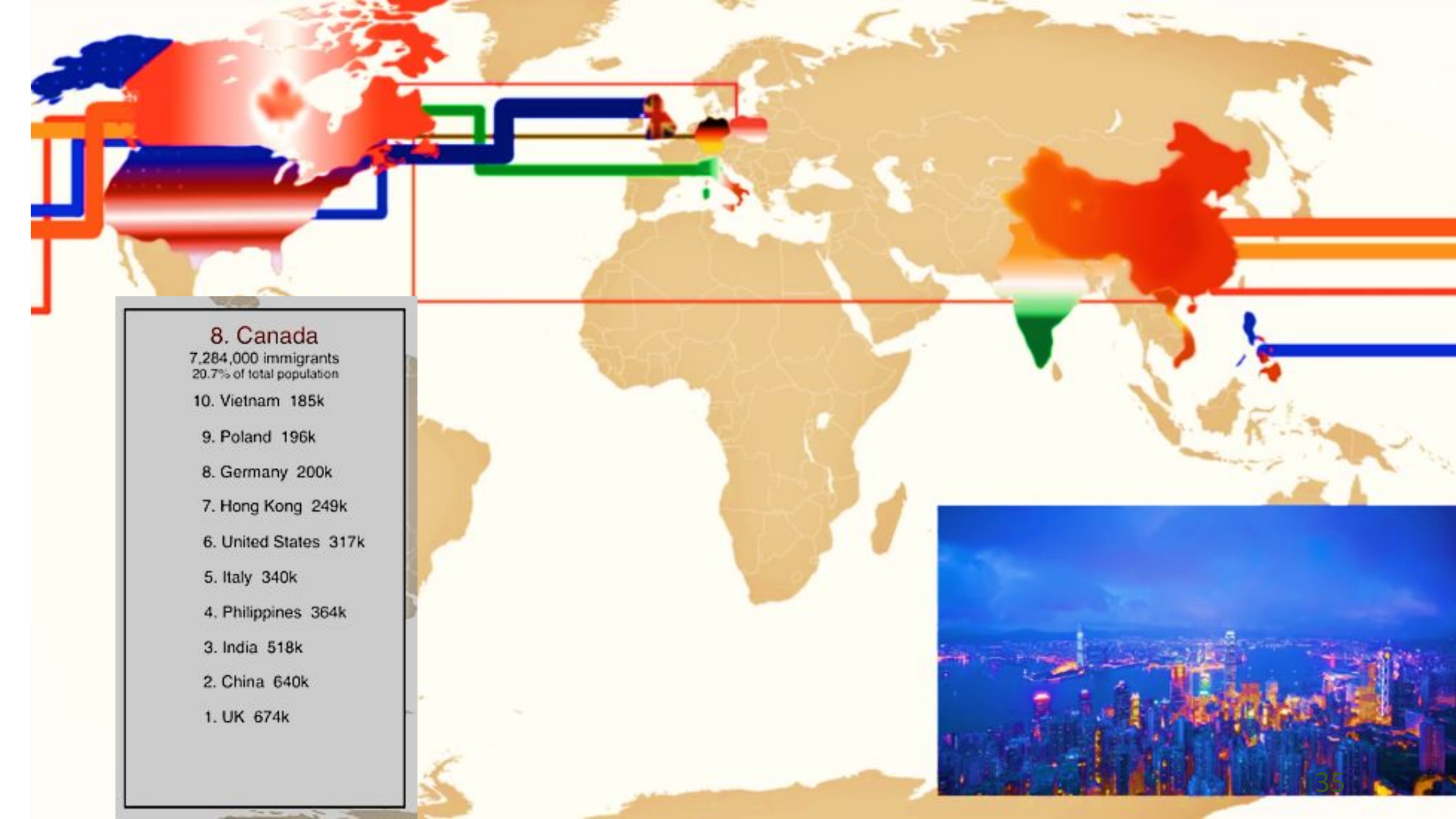
4. Italy 232k

3. India 365k

2. China 447k

1. UK 1.27m



A world map with a light beige background. Several thick, colored lines (red, blue, green, orange) originate from various countries and converge towards a central point in Europe. Small icons of people are placed along these lines. The lines represent migration flows from different regions of the world.

## 8. Canada

7,284,000 immigrants  
20.7% of total population

10. Vietnam 185k

9. Poland 196k

8. Germany 200k

7. Hong Kong 249k

6. United States 317k

5. Italy 340k

4. Philippines 364k

3. India 518k

2. China 640k

1. UK 674k





## 7. France

7,439,000 immigrants  
11.6% of total population

10. Belgium 151k

9. UK 173k

8. Germany 230k

7. Turkey 259k

6. Spain 299k

5. Italy 361k

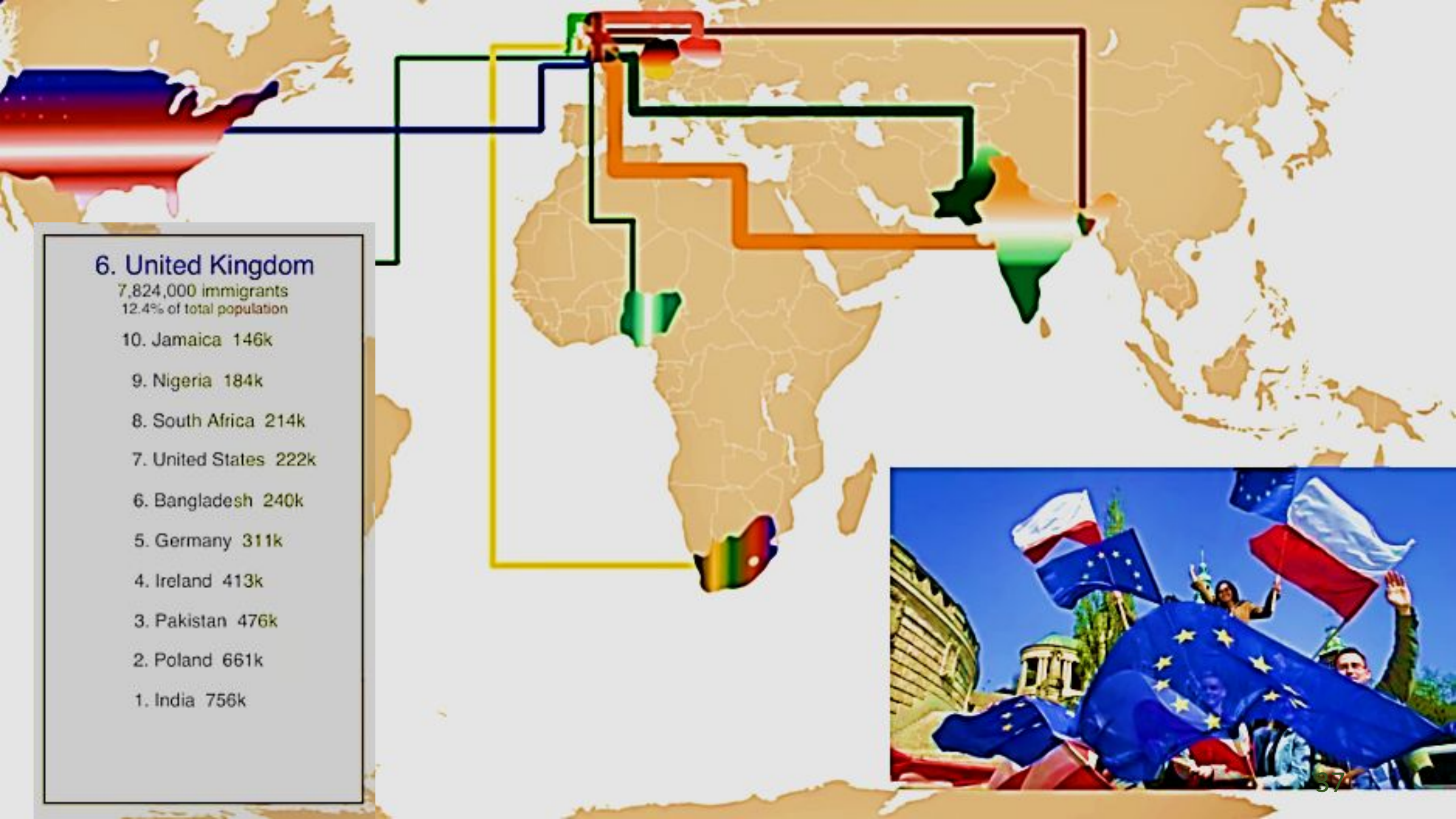
4. Tunisia 382k

3. Portugal 629k

2. Morocco 911k

1. Algeria 1.41m





## 6. United Kingdom

7,824,000 immigrants  
12.4% of total population

- 10. Jamaica 146k
- 9. Nigeria 184k
- 8. South Africa 214k
- 7. United States 222k
- 6. Bangladesh 240k
- 5. Germany 311k
- 4. Ireland 413k
- 3. Pakistan 476k
- 2. Poland 661k
- 1. India 756k



## 5. United Arab Emirates

7,827,000 immigrants  
83.7% of total population

10. Sri Lanka 106k

9. Jordan 141k

8. Sudan 155k

7. Yemen 201k

6. Indonesia 321k

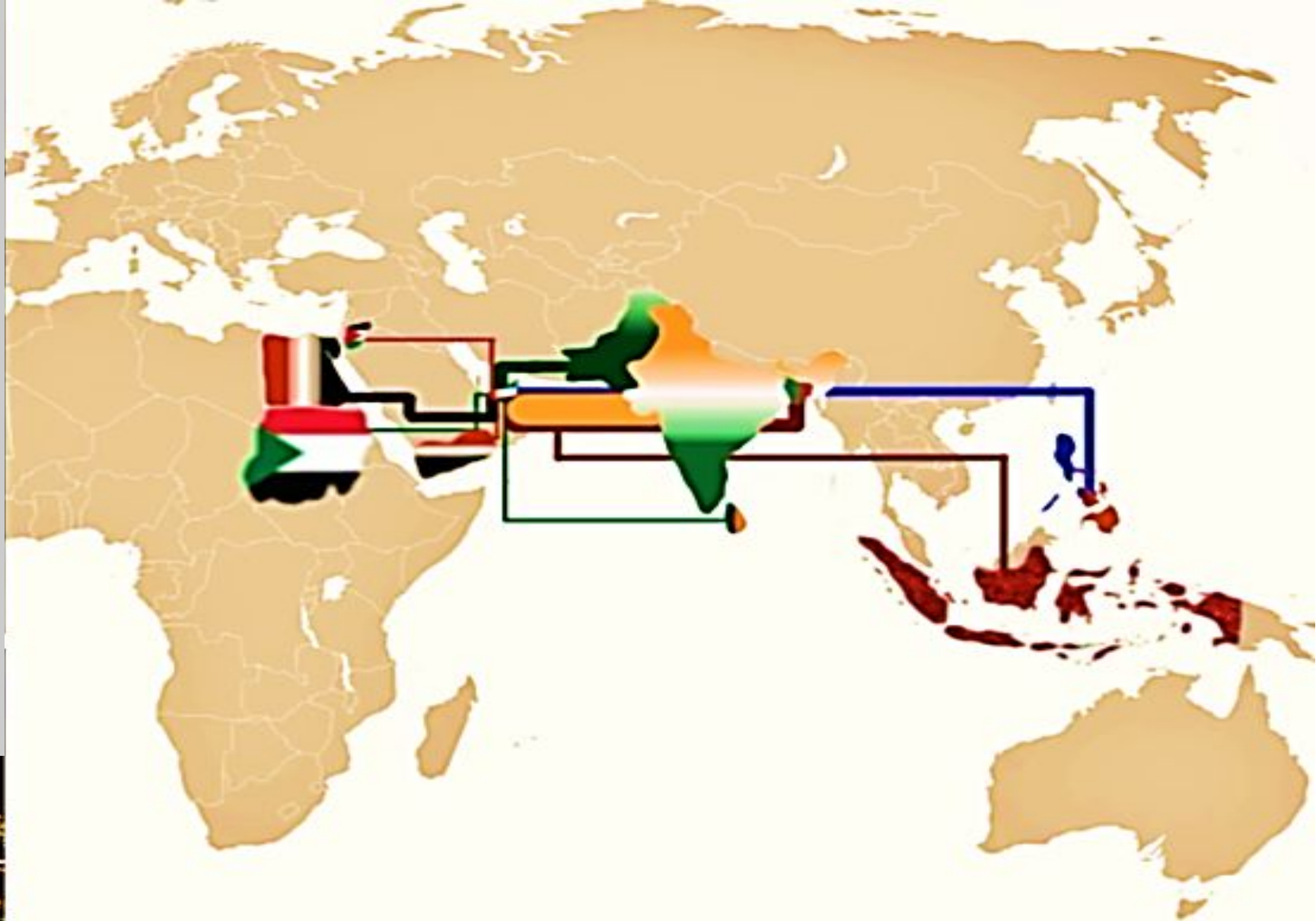
5. Philippines 477k

4. Egypt 712k

3. Pakistan 954k

2. Bangladesh 1.09m

1. India 2.85m



#### 4. Saudi Arabia

9,060,000 immigrants  
31.4% of total population

10. Sri Lanka 147k

9. Jordan 169k

8. Sudan 235k

7. Indonesia 380k

6. Yemen 461k

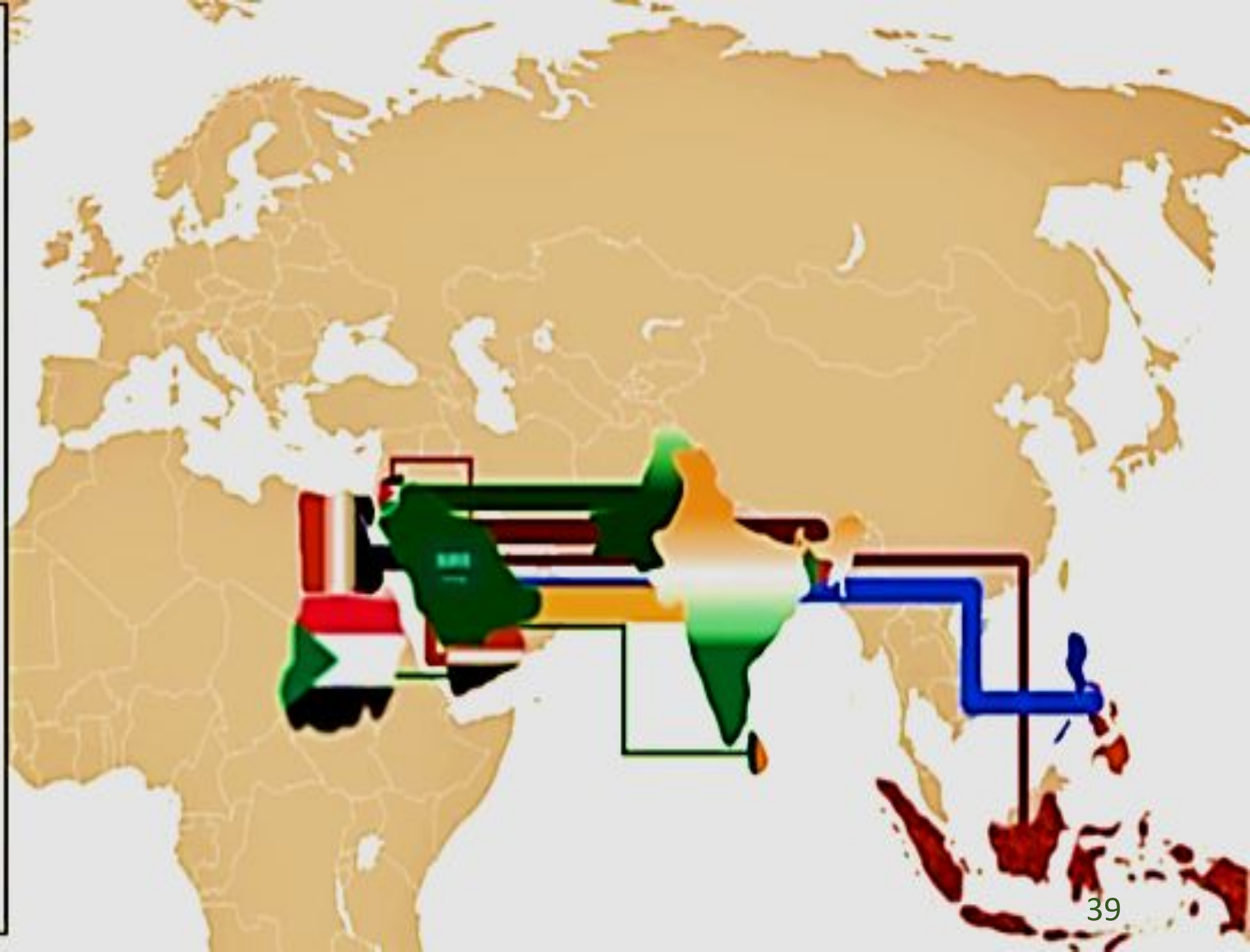
5. Philippines 1.03m

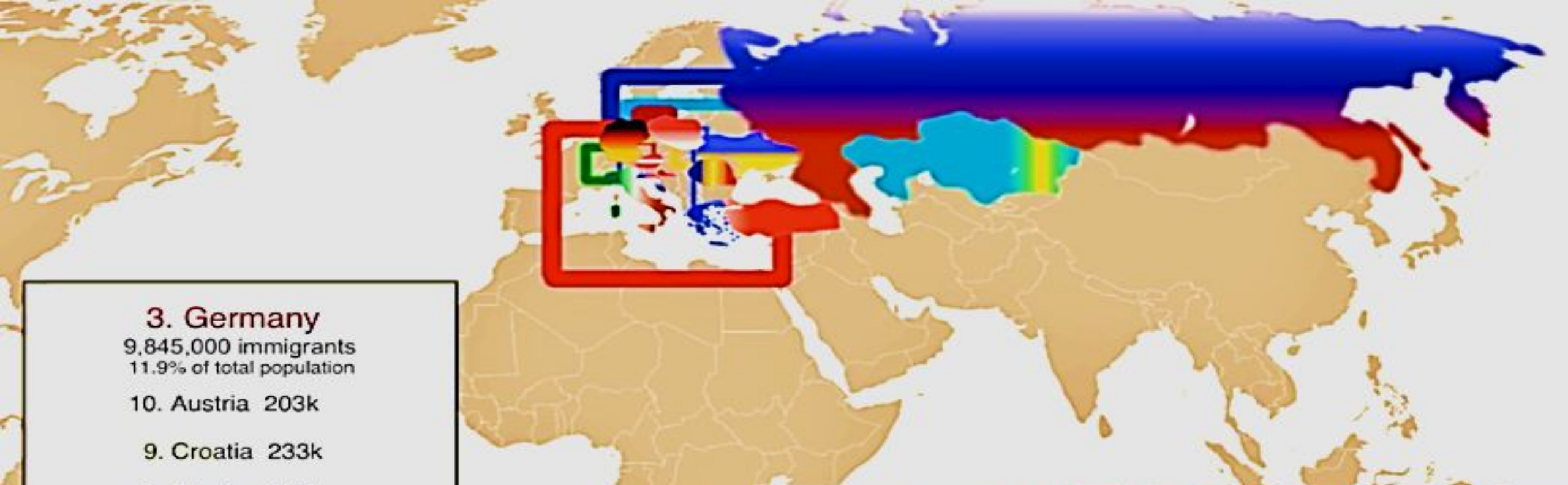
4. Egypt 1.30m

3. Bangladesh 1.31m

2. Pakistan 1.32m

1. India 1.76m

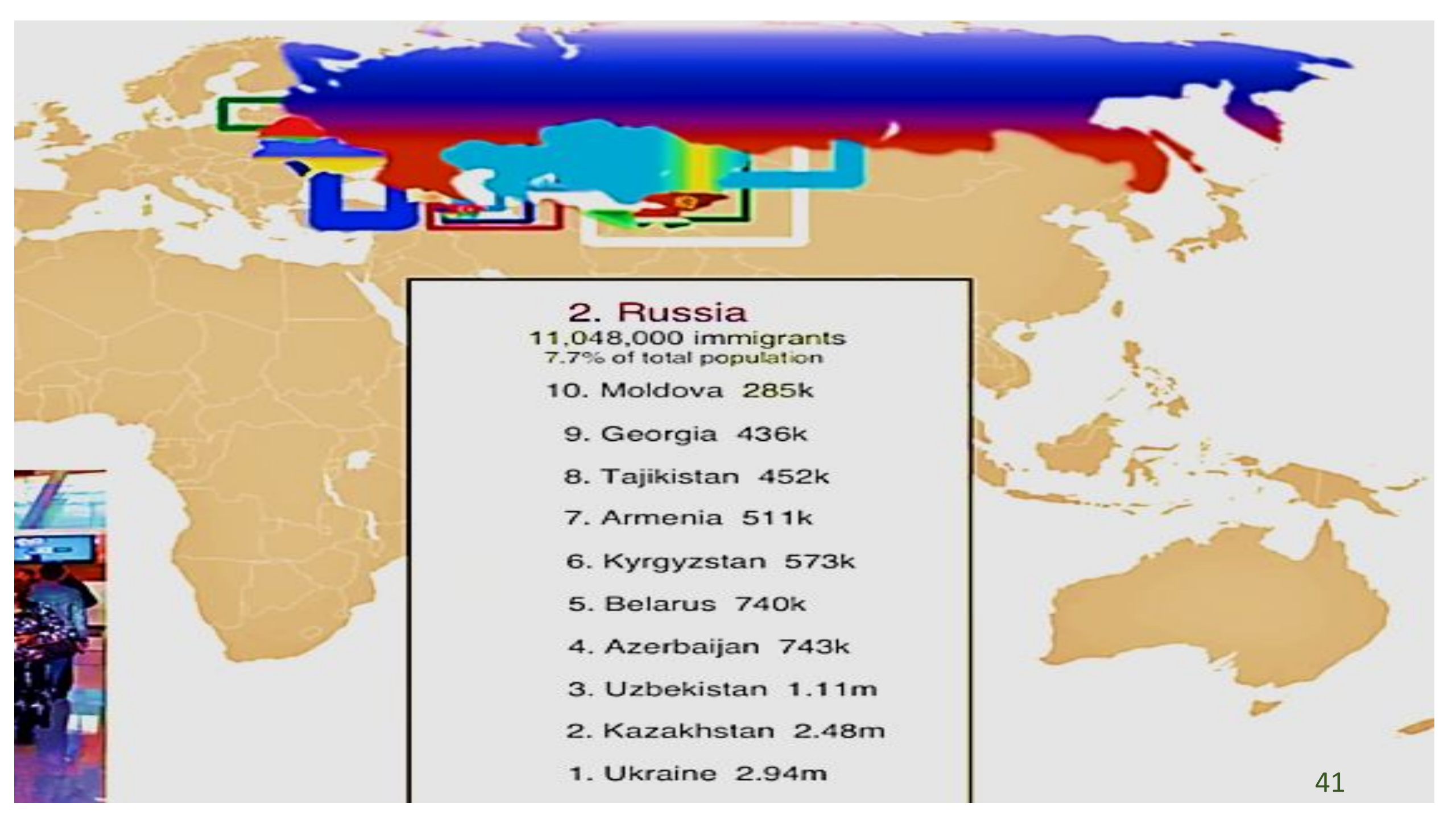




- 3. Germany**  
9,845,000 immigrants  
11.9% of total population
- 10. Austria 203k
- 9. Croatia 233k
- 8. Ukraine 234k
- 7. Greece 238k
- 6. Romania 384k
- 5. Italy 433k
- 4. Kazakhstan 718k
- 3. Russia 1.01m
- 2. Poland 1.15m
- 1. Turkey 1.54m







## 2. Russia

11,048,000 immigrants  
7.7% of total population

10. Moldova 285k

9. Georgia 436k

8. Tajikistan 452k

7. Armenia 511k

6. Kyrgyzstan 573k

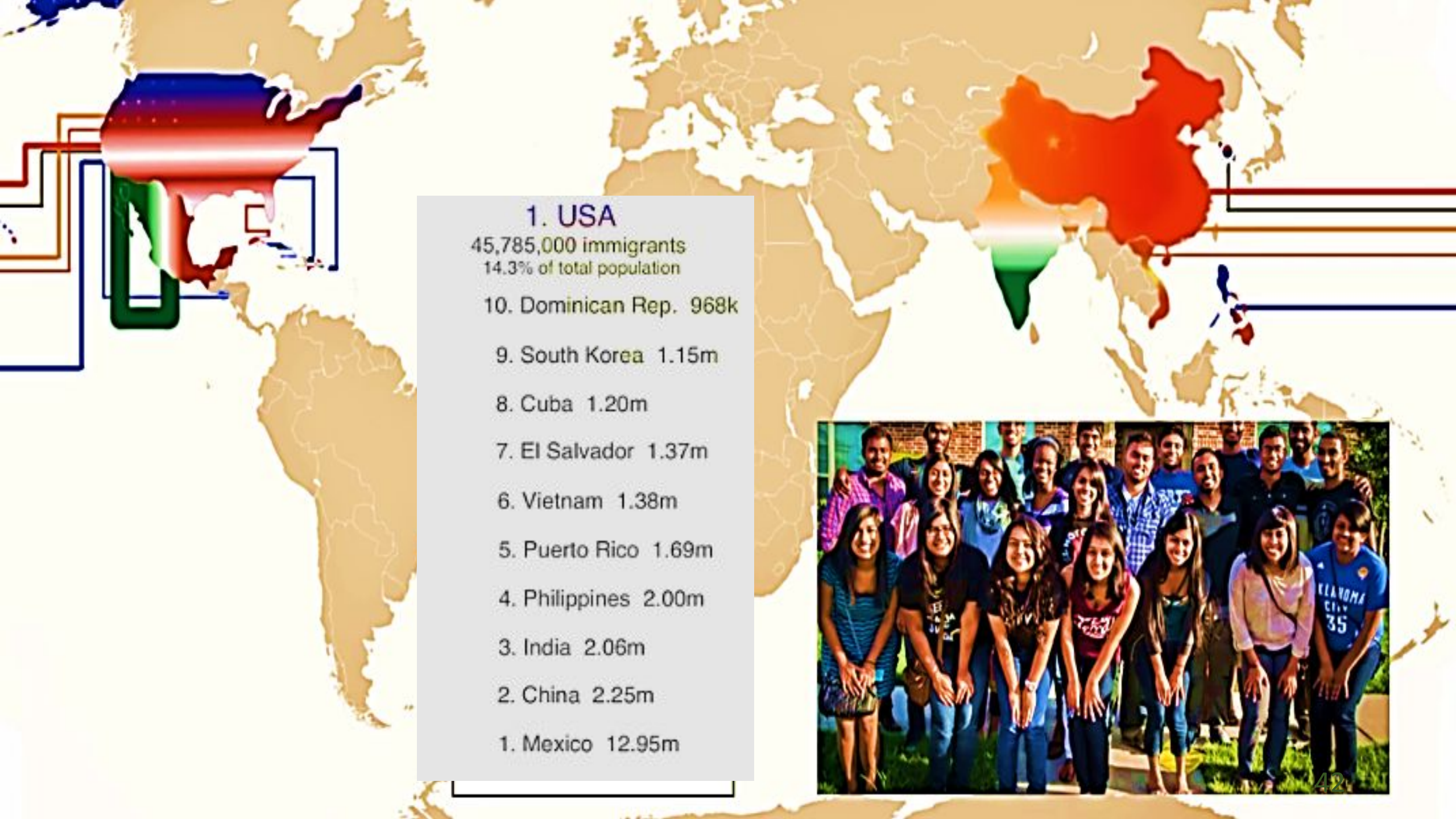
5. Belarus 740k

4. Azerbaijan 743k

3. Uzbekistan 1.11m

2. Kazakhstan 2.48m

1. Ukraine 2.94m



### 1. USA

45,785,000 immigrants  
14.3% of total population

10. Dominican Rep. 968k

9. South Korea 1.15m

8. Cuba 1.20m

7. El Salvador 1.37m

6. Vietnam 1.38m

5. Puerto Rico 1.69m

4. Philippines 2.00m

3. India 2.06m

2. China 2.25m

1. Mexico 12.95m



# Migration

# reasons

# Reasons For Migration

I'M STUCK  
REVISION MADE EASY



MIGRATION

PUSH AND PULL FACTORS



# Reasons for Migration



## Push Factors

- ❧ Poverty
- ❧ Lack of religious freedom
- ❧ Corrupt governments
- ❧ Lack of opportunity
- ❧ Poor education
- ❧ Lack of religious freedom
- ❧ Civil strife
- ❧ Lack of medical care
- ❧ Natural disasters



## Pull Factors

- ❧ Opportunity
- ❧ Religious freedom or freedom in general
- ❧ Higher standard of living
- ❧ Jobs
- ❧ Lower cost of living
- ❧ Medical care / medicine
- ❧ Safety / protection
- ❧ Fair or just government

- *growing global disparities in development, democracy, and demography;*
- *job shortages that will be exacerbated by the current economic downturn;*
- *the segmentation of labour markets in high-income economies => a situation that attracts migrant workers to so-called “3D” jobs (dirty, difficult, or dangerous);*
- *revolutions in communications and transportation...; migration networks...etc...*

# International remittances

## Migrant workers

**roughly 164 million migrant workers around the world in 2017, accounting for nearly two thirds (64%) of the (then) 258 million global stock of international migrants.**

**regarded as 15 years of age or older (234 million) – migrant workers account for 70 per cent.**



## International remittances

**Remittances are financial or in-kind transfers made by migrants directly to families or communities in their countries of origin.**

**available data reflect an overall increase in remittances in recent decades, from USD 126 billion in 2000, to USD 689 billion in 2018**





### Top countries receiving remittances

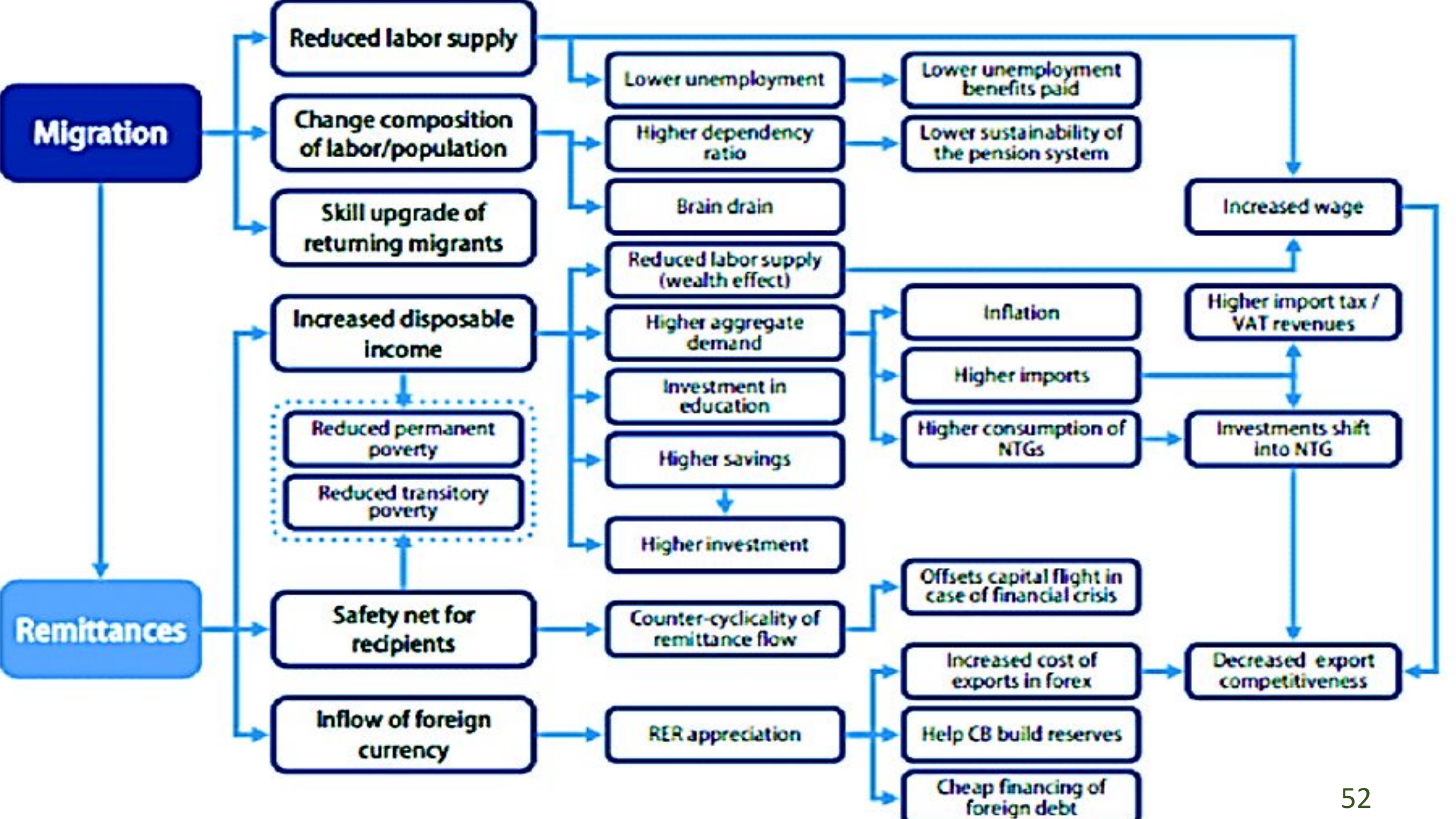
2005		2010		2015		2018	
<b>China</b>	23.63	<b>India</b>	53.48	<b>India</b>	68.91	<b>India</b>	78.61
<b>Mexico</b>	22.74	<b>China</b>	52.46	<b>China</b>	63.94	<b>China</b>	67.41
<b>India</b>	22.13	<b>Mexico</b>	22.08	<b>Philippines</b>	29.80	<b>Mexico</b>	35.66
<b>Nigeria</b>	14.64	<b>Philippines</b>	21.56	<b>Mexico</b>	26.23	<b>Philippines</b>	33.83
<b>France</b>	14.21	<b>France</b>	19.90	<b>France</b>	24.06	<b>Egypt</b>	28.92
<b>Philippines</b>	13.73	<b>Nigeria</b>	19.75	<b>Nigeria</b>	21.16	<b>France</b>	26.43
<b>Belgium</b>	6.89	<b>Germany</b>	12.79	<b>Pakistan</b>	19.31	<b>Nigeria</b>	24.31
<b>Germany</b>	6.87	<b>Egypt</b>	12.45	<b>Egypt</b>	18.33	<b>Pakistan</b>	21.01
<b>Spain</b>	6.66	<b>Bangladesh</b>	10.85	<b>Germany</b>	15.81	<b>Germany</b>	17.36
<b>Poland</b>	6.47	<b>Belgium</b>	10.35	<b>Bangladesh</b>	15.30	<b>Viet Nam</b>	15.93

When remittances are viewed as a percentage of gross domestic product, however, the top five remittance-receiving countries in 2018 were Tonga (at 35.2%), followed by Kyrgyzstan (33.6%), Tajikistan (31%), Haiti (30.7%) and Nepal (28%).

**Top countries sending remittances**

<b>2005</b>		<b>2010</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>2017<sup>a</sup></b>	
United States	47.25	United States	50.78	United States	61.86	United States	67.96
Saudi Arabia	14.30	Saudi Arabia	27.07	United Arab Emirates	40.33	United Arab Emirates	44.37
Germany	12.71	Russian Federation	21.45	Saudi Arabia	38.79	Saudi Arabia	36.12
Switzerland	10.52	Switzerland	17.76	Switzerland	25.40	Switzerland	26.60
United Kingdom	9.64	Germany	14.68	China	20.42	Germany	22.09
France	9.48	Italy	12.89	Russian Federation	19.69	Russian Federation	20.61
Republic of Korea	6.9	France	12.03	Germany	18.03	China	16.18
Russian Federation	6.83	Kuwait	11.86	Kuwait	15.20	Kuwait	13.76
Luxembourg	6.70	Luxembourg	10.65	France	12.79	France	13.50
Malaysia	5.68	United Arab Emirates	10.57	Qatar	12.19	Republic of Korea	12.89

# Migration effects



# Impacts of Labour Migration

- The impact of labour migration varies from country to country. Economic migration can have different effects resulting from the volume, composition, and characteristics of the migratory flows as well as the context in which the flows take place.
- For countries of origin, in addition to the possibility of providing some relief from unemployment and absorbing an increase in the labour force, it can provide a form of developmental support, especially through remittances, transfer of know-how, and creation of business and trade networks.
- For receiving countries facing labour shortages, immigration can alleviate labour scarcity, facilitate occupational mobility, and add to the human capital stock of the receiving countries.



