



Dealing with the Four R's of Emigration: Remittances, Recruitment, Returns, and Representation

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Purpose

- Provide an Overview and Flexible Framework for Our Working Group
- Understand How the 4 R's Relate to the Development of Sending Countries
- Discuss How States' are Creating Policies to deal with the 4 R's
- Learn How We Can Fill the Gap in the Literature by Researching each of the 4 R's of Emigration

The Four R's and Development

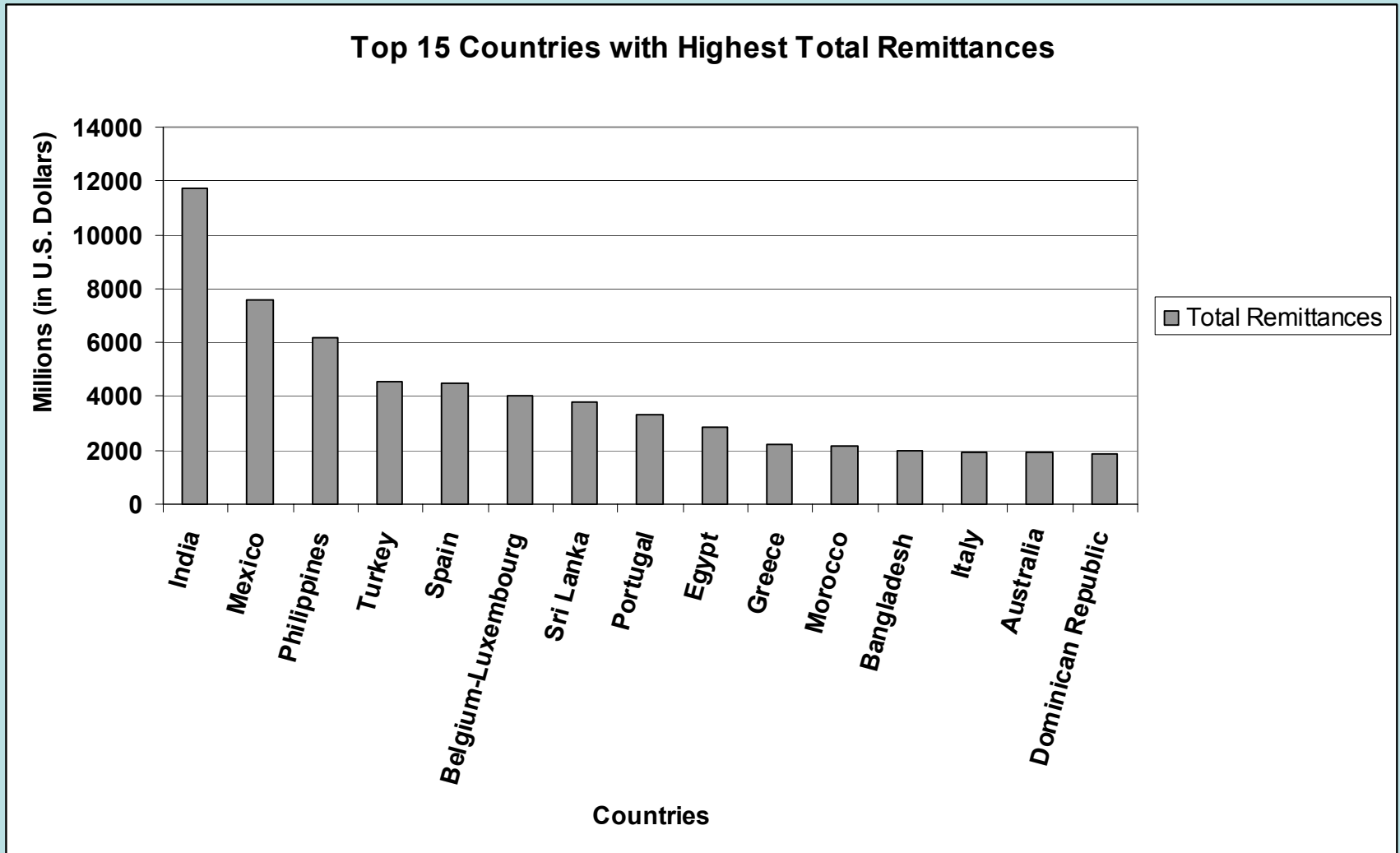
R & D

- Remittances
- Recruitment
- Returns
- Representation

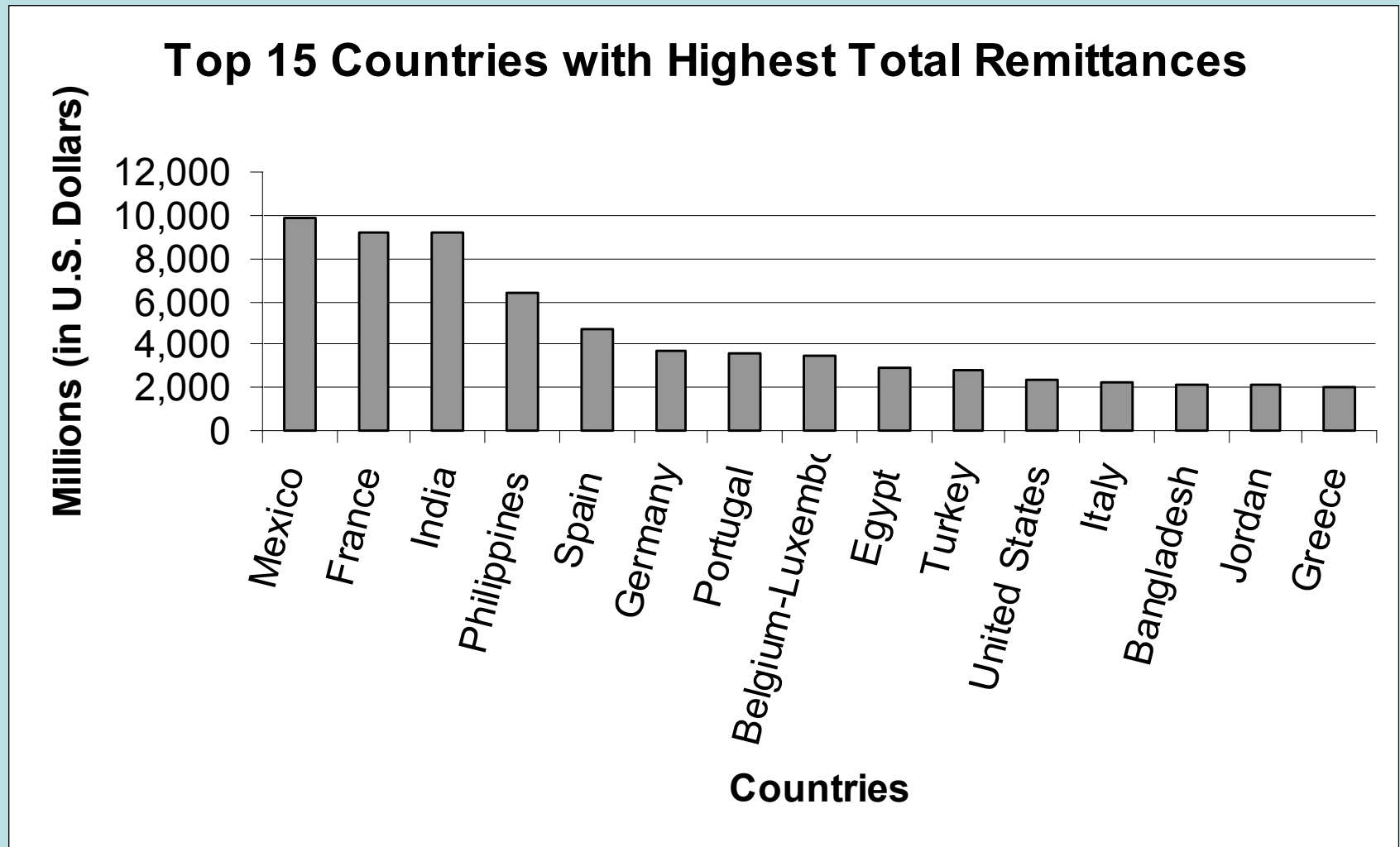
Remittances

- ***Income***
 - ***Foreign Currency***
 - ***Potential capital for business development***
 - ***Tax***
-
- ***Source of Data:***
 - The only major source for comparative statistics on remittances is the *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* published yearly by the IMF. The data used in the publication is two years behind—if it was published in 2002 it uses 2000 data. There are three variables needed to calculate total remittances: workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrant transfers. Workers' remittances are the value of monetary transfers sent home from migrants working abroad for more than one year. Compensation for employees is the gross earnings of foreigners residing abroad for less than 12 months. Migrant transfers are the net worth of migrants who move from one country to another.

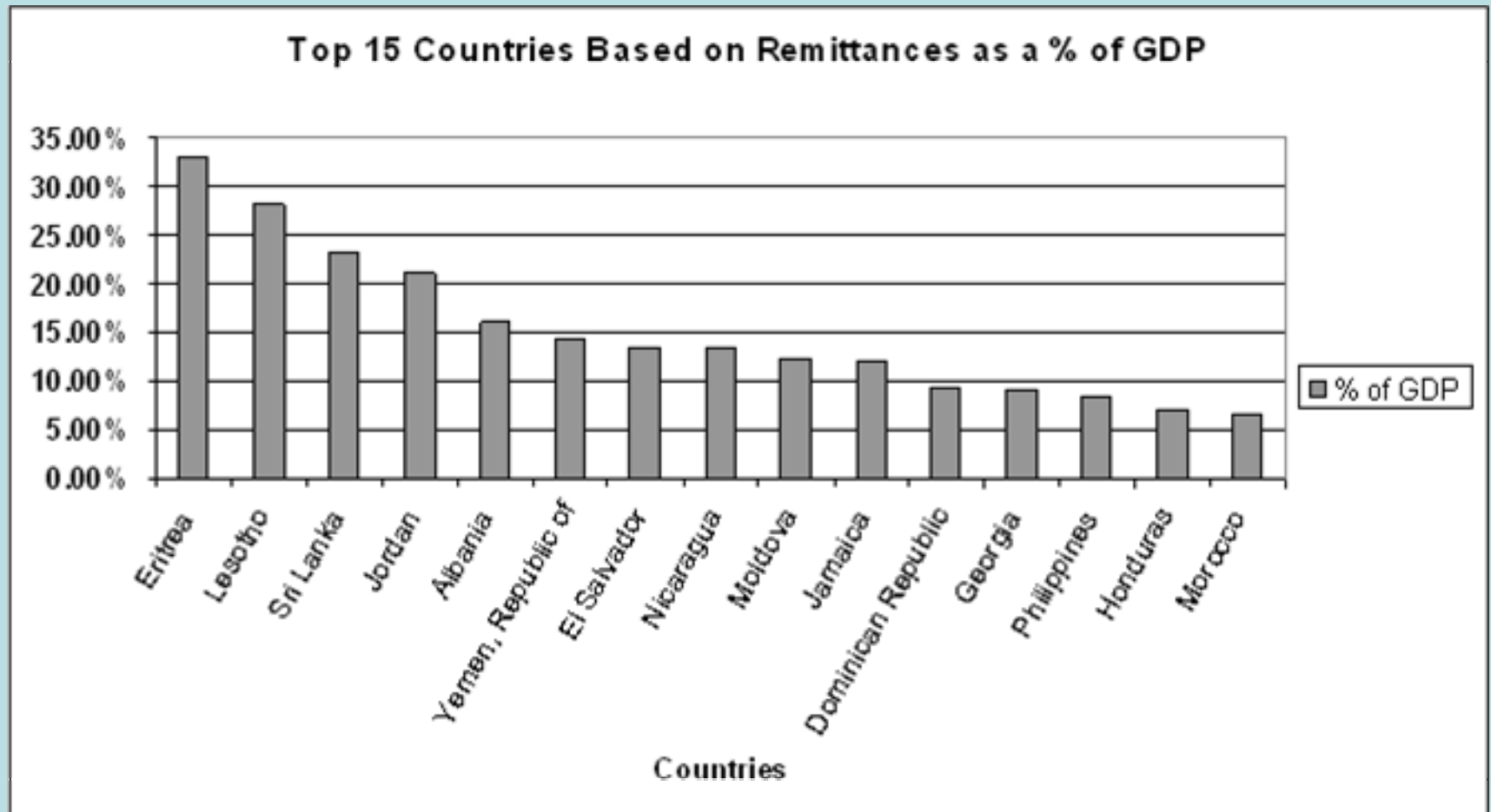
Highest Total Remittances (2000 Data)



Highest Total Remittances (2001 Data)



Highest Remittance Receiving Countries as a Percentage of GDP (2000 Data)



Policies Toward Remittances

- Possible Taxation (we'll hear from Mihir Desai)
- Decrease competition of Money Transfers (e.g. Mexico)
- Laws with Mandatory Remittances (e.g. Eritrea)

Recruitment

For Sending Countries:

- Extends the Labor Market Abroad
- Stabilizing Wages when surplus labor works abroad

For Receiving Countries:

- Relieves Labor Shortages (e.g. Replacement Migration in Europe)
- Fills Undesirable Jobs

Policies Toward Recruitment

- Countries have Bilateral Agreements
- Governments Recruit from Both Receiving (e.g. UK National Health Service) and Sending Countries (e.g. UK National Health Service and Philippine Overseas Employment Administration)

Returns

- Channel emigrants back into the economy to make use of capital earned and new skills acquired abroad
- Technology Transfer from Developed to Developing Countries (e.g. work of Saxenian on Hsinchu in Taiwan)
- States dealing with Forced Repatriation of its Citizens due to change of policies, quotas, or conflict (e.g. Saudi Arabia placing quotas on foreign workers)

Policies Encouraging Returns

- **Sending Government Policies** (e.g. Indian Investment Centre)—we'll hear more from Shinu's presentation
- **Networks and Associations** (e.g. Silicon Valley's connection with Taiwan, India, China)
- **Receiving Government Policies** (e.g. Quotas, Immigration Restrictions)

Representation

- Protection and Intervention while abroad
- Extending citizenship rights abroad
- Welfare Services (e.g. Philippine Overseas Workers Welfare Administration)
- Potential influence on foreign policy of receiving country (e.g. Lobbies in the U.S., work by Yossi Shain)

Policies towards Representation

- **Absentee-Voting from Abroad** (e.g. Philippine Absentee Voting Bill 2002)
- **Protection and Intervention by Sending Government** (e.g. Philippines in Hong Kong and Singapore)
- **Provide Valid Identification for Undocumented Workers** (e.g. Mexico and the Matricular Consular ID Card)
- **Changing Nature of Citizenship**

Emigrant State Institutions of Selected Countries

Country	Emigrant Institution(s)
Bangladesh	Ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment
Croatia	Croatian Minorities Abroad and Expatriates
Dominican Republic	Ministry of Ultramar
El Salvador	Office for Salvadorean Community Abroad
Greece	Special Legislative Standing Committee on Greeks Abroad; World Council of Hellenes Abroad; General Secretariat for the Greeks Abroad
India	High Level Committee on Indian Diaspora, Parliament of India; Indian Investment Centre
Jamaica	Jamaicans Overseas Department
Mexico	Institute for Mexicans Abroad; Assembly of Migrants Abroad
Philippines	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration; Overseas Workers Welfare Administration; Filipino Resource Centers
Senegal	Office of Senegalese Abroad; Bureau of Senegalese Abroad
Spain	Office of Migration
Sri Lanka	Foreign Employment Bureau

Managing Migration and the Policy-Making World

- Need to bridge the gaps within and between the academic literature, policy-making world and migration management practices

Selected Sources for Academic Research

- <http://www.migrationinformation.org>
- <http://migration.ucdavis.edu/mn/index.html>
- <http://www.transcomm.ox.ac.uk/research.htm>
- <http://www.cis.org/>
- <http://www.ercomer.org/wwwvl/>

Policy-Oriented Research Projects

- <http://www.iom.int/>
- http://www.international.metropolis.net/events/vienna/workshop_proposal_e.htm
- <http://www.migrationpolicy.org>

Declaration of Migrants' Rights and States' Responsibilities

- Took Place last July 2002, initiated by **Juan Hernandez** (former head of Presidential Office for Mexicans Abroad)
- Realized need for “Best Practices” between Leaders dealing with migrants abroad
- International Push for Standards on who is responsible for migrants when they are abroad

Open Discussion/ Brain Storm Questions