



**Migration and the Regional Labor Market**

According to the UN Population Division, between 2000 and 2025, the working age population will undergo tremendous changes.

Estimated Population growth: 15-64 age group		
	in percentage	in millions
Pakistan	98%	75.62
Bangladesh	75%	59.99
Vietnam	51%	24.32
India	48%	300.32
China	14%	118.21
Japan	-16%	-13.91

Source: UN Population Division - 2002 Revision

**Migration, Poverty Reduction, Development**

Incentives to migrate are strong, since migration can contribute to development, through remittances, technological transfers and the creation of trade networks.

Remittances in 2001	
	in billions USD
India	10.00
Philippines	6.36
Bangladesh	2.10
Pakistan	1.46
China	1.21
Sri Lanka	1.14

Source: World Bank - 2004

**Migration and Society**

Combined, Asia and Oceania have the largest migrant stock in the world.

World Migrant stocks in 2002	
	in millions USD
Asia	50
Oceania	5.8
Europe	56
Northern America	41
Africa	16
Latin America	5.9

Source: UN Population Division - 2002 Revision

**Irregular Migration**

Due to the nature of irregular migration flows, they are difficult to calculate.

Irregular migrants in select Asian countries	
	Estimates
Japan	281,157
Korea	148,048
Taiwan	20,000
Malaysia	800,000
Thailand	845,279

Source: Scalabrini Migration Center - 1997

According to the US State Department, 250,000 human beings are trafficked each year in Asia (2000).

**Migration and Regional Initiatives**

Since 1996, a number of regional consultative processes have emerged in the Asia-Pacific Region:

- Inter-governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC) (1996) – Irregular migration, asylum, information sharing on reintegration of refugees and returnees, best practices on issues relating to cross-border migration management, common migration and asylum challenges.
- Manila Process (1996) – Combat irregular migration and migrant trafficking, root causes of regular and irregular migration, return, reintegration, entry/border control, remittances, migrant rights.
- Bali Conference (2002) – Migrant smuggling and trafficking, information and intelligence sharing, cooperation in fraudulent document detection, cooperation on border and visa systems, return, security.

In addition, major regional groupings show a strong interest in migration:

- ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations)
- SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)
- APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)
- BFA (Boao Forum for Asia)
- PIF (Pacific Island Forum)

Source: IOM, World Migration 2003

**Migration and Human Rights**

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990), entered into force on 1 July 2003. The Philippines, Sri Lanka and Tajikistan are three of the 24 countries that have ratified the Convention.

## Facts and Figures on Countries attending the GCIM Manila Hearing (2004)

Year	Working Age Population (Age group 15-64 years) (millions)		Working Age Population Forecasts* (Age group 15-64 years) (millions)			Immigrant stock (millions)		Remittances (billions USD)
	1990	2000	2025	Change**	in %	1990	2000	2001
<b>Eastern Asia</b>								
China	771.07	871.22	989.43	<b>118.21</b>	14%	0.38	0.51	1.21
China, Hong Kong SAR	4.00	4.95	5.66	<b>0.71</b>	14%	2.22	2.70	na
China, Macao SAR	0.25	0.32	0.36	<b>0.05</b>	15%	0.20	0.29	na
Japan	86.00	86.57	72.66	<b>-13.91</b>	-16%	0.88	1.62	na
Republic of Korea	29.65	33.70	34.31	<b>0.60</b>	2%	0.57	0.60	na
<b>South-central Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	7.34	11.49	25.48	<b>13.99</b>	122%	0.03	0.04	na
Bangladesh	60.02	79.56	139.55	<b>59.99</b>	75%	0.88	0.99	2.10
India	500.68	619.77	920.09	<b>300.32</b>	48%	7.39	6.27	10.00
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	29.36	40.08	62.95	<b>22.87</b>	57%	3.81	2.32	na
Kazakhstan	10.59	10.23	10.47	<b>0.24</b>	2%	3.78	3.03	0.09
Kyrgyzstan	2.52	2.95	4.47	<b>1.52</b>	51%	0.68	0.57	0.02
Pakistan	60.11	77.50	153.12	<b>75.62</b>	98%	6.56	4.24	1.46
Sri Lanka	10.57	12.52	14.56	<b>2.04</b>	16%	0.46	0.40	1.14
Tajikistan	2.81	3.41	5.61	<b>2.20</b>	64%	0.45	0.33	na
<b>South-eastern Asia</b>								
Indonesia	109.55	136.01	187.18	<b>51.17</b>	38%	0.47	0.40	1.05
Malaysia	10.67	14.31	22.37	<b>8.07</b>	56%	1.01	1.39	0.33
Myanmar	23.65	29.62	40.74	<b>11.11</b>	38%	0.10	0.11	0.12
Philippines	34.12	44.62	72.85	<b>28.23</b>	63%	0.16	0.16	6.36
Singapore	2.20	2.86	3.18	<b>0.33</b>	12%	0.73	1.35	na
Thailand	34.87	41.59	50.78	<b>9.20</b>	22%	0.39	0.35	na
Vietnam	37.12	47.89	72.21	<b>24.32</b>	51%	0.03	0.02	na
<b>Western Asia</b>								
Kuwait	1.33	1.62	2.84	<b>1.22</b>	75%	1.56	1.11	na
Saudi Arabia	9.18	12.80	26.10	<b>13.29</b>	104%	4.22	5.26	na
<b>Oceania</b>								
Australia	11.31	12.87	14.87	<b>2.01</b>	16%	3.98	4.71	na
New Zealand	2.20	2.47	2.77	<b>0.30</b>	12%	0.53	0.85	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>1'851.17</b>	<b>2'200.91</b>	<b>2'934.58</b>	<b>733.67</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>41.46</b>	<b>39.62</b>	

Source for remittances data: World Bank at <http://www.worldbank.org>

Source of migrant population data: The UN Population Division at <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/ittmig2002/locations/mainframecountries.htm>

Source for population forecasts: The UN Population Division 2002 Revision at <http://esa.un.org/unpp/index.asp?panel=1>

\*According to the Medium Variant Scenario of the UN : Medium fertility, Normal mortality and Normal migration : see <http://esa.un.org/unpp/assumptions.html>

\*\*Forecasted increase of the Working Age population from 2000 to 2025, in absolute and in percentage