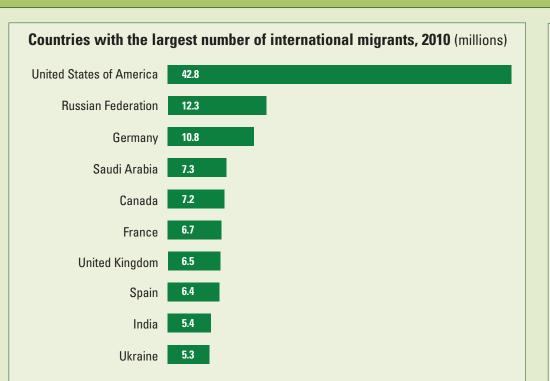


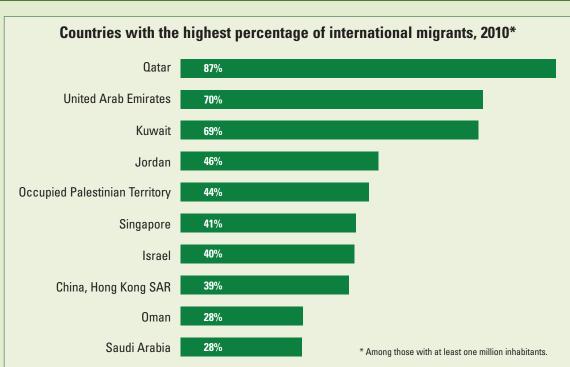
International Migration 2009

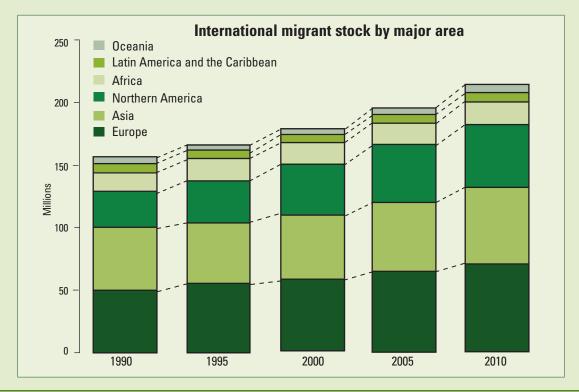
www.unmigration.org

		INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK					REFUGEES NET MIGRATION			REMIT	STATE		INITED NATIONS ENTS			
COUNTRY OR AREA	Type of	Total (thousands)	Percentage of total	female	Average annual rate of change	Net migration among the foreign-born	Total (thousands)	Average annual net migration	Average annual net migration rate (per 1,000	Total (millions of US	Per- centage of total	1951 RC	1967 RP	1990 MWC	2000 HTP	2000 MSP
	data	(errousurius)	population 2010	migrants	(percentage)	(thousands)	End-2008	(thousands)	population) 5-2010	dollars)	GDP 007			of 1 July		
World More developed regions		(1) 213 944 127 711	(2) 3.1 10.3	(3) 49.0 51.5	(4) 1.8 1.7	(5) 24 359.8 14 715.3	(6) 15 150.4 2 081.0	(7) — 2 700.5	(8) — 2.2	(9) 380 050 134 457	(10) 0.7 0.4	(11) 144 46	(12) 144 46	(13) 41 2	(14) 131 41	(15) 115 40
Less developed regions Least developed countries		86 232 11 531	1.5 1.3	45.3 47.4	2.0 1.1	9 644.5 1 089.9	13 069.4 1 880.8	- 2 700.5 - 314.6	-0.5 -0.4	245 593 17 334	1.9 5.4	98 39	98 38	39	90 27	75 23
Sub-Saharan Africa Africa Eastern Africa		18 007 19 263 5 034	2.1 1.9 1.5	47.2 46.8 49.6	1.7 1.7 -0.4	2 245.2 2 326.8 151.7	2 133.4 2 332.9 1 074.6	- 360.5 - 532.0 -323.9	-0.4 -0.5 -1.1	18 615 36 853 2 901	2.5 3.1 2.5	44 48 14	44 48 13	12 16 3	32 36 10	28 32 10
Burundi Comoros	B R	61 14	0.7 2.0	54.6 53.3	-5.9 -0.2	-16.6 0.2	21.1 —	64.6 -2.0	8.1 -3.1	0 12	0.0 2.7	1963	1971			
Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia	B R I B R	114 16 548	13.0 0.3 0.6	45.9 45.9 47.1	0.7 2.4 -0.2	8.3 2.3 18.4	9.2 4.9 83.6	11.0 -60.0	2.3 -0.8	 358	3.4 1.8	1977 1969	1977 1969		2005	
Kenya Madagascar Malawi	B R C B R	818 38 276	2.0 0.2 1.8	50.8 46.1 51.6	0.7 -1.0 -0.2	61.8 -0.6 9.8	320.6 — 4.2	-37.9 -1.0 -4.0	-1.0 -0.1 -0.3	1 588 11 1	6.6 0.1 0.0	1966 1967 1987	1981 1987		2005 2005 2005	2005 2005 2005
Mauritius ¹ Mayotte	B	43	3.3 36.0	63.3 49.9	1.0 4.6	3.1 15.4	4.2 —	-4.0 — 0.7		215	3.2				2003	2003
Mozambique Réunion Rwanda	B R B	450 175 465	1.9 20.9 4.5	52.1 50.2 53.9	2.1 4.0 1.3	67.8 34.6 53.1	3.2 55.1	-4.0 — 3.0	-0.2 — 0.3	99 51	1.3	1983 - 1980	1989 - 1980	2008	2006	2006
Seychelles Somalia	B I R	11 23	12.8	42.5 45.9	5.0 1.4	2.6	1.8	-0.4 -50.0	-4.8 -5.6	11	1.5	1980 1978	1980 1978	1994	2004	2004
Uganda United Republic of Tanzania Zambia	B R B R B R	647 659 233	1.9 1.5 1.8	49.9 50.4 49.6	-0.2 -3.8 -4.2	25.0 -104.7 -35.8	162.1 321.9 83.5	-27.0 -60.0 -17.0	-0.9 -1.4 -1.4	452 14 59	3.8 0.1 0.5	1976 1964 1969	1976 1968 1969	1995 	2006 2005	2006
Zimbabwe Middle Africa	B R	372 1 615	2.9	37.8 48.5	-1.0 0.6	4.0 135.7	3.5 620.6	-140.0 -30.2	-11.1 -0.2	 195	0.5	1981 9	1981 9	-		4
Angola Cameroon Central African Republic	B R B C	65 197 80	0.3 1.0 1.8	53.0 45.7 46.6	3.1 -1.5 1.2	12.8 -4.2 9.6	12.7 81.0 7.4	-3.8 1.0	0.9 -0.2 0.2	 167 	0.8	1981 1961 1962	1981 1967 1967		2006 2006	2006
Chad Congo Dom Populitie of the Congo	B R B	388 143	3.4 3.8	48.0 49.4	1.6 2.1	51.9 20.5	330.5 24.8	-15.0 -10.0	-1.4 -2.8	15	0.2	1981 1962	1981 1970			
Dem. Republic of the Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon	B R C	7 284	0.7 1.1 18.9	53.1 47.0 43.0	-1.5 5.0 3.0	-5.4 2.0 48.5	155.2 — 9.0	-20.0 2.0 1.0	-0.3 3.1 0.7		0.1	1965 1986 1964	1975 1986 1973		2005	
Sao Tome and Principe Northern Africa Algeria	C CR	5 2 010 242	3.2 0.9 0.7	48.0 43.4 45.2	-0.5 1.8 0.0	0.0 219.8 4.3	— 381.1 94.1	-1.4 -144.5 -28.0	-8.8 -0.7 -0.8	2 20 007 2 120	1.4 4.2 1.6	1978 5 1963	1978 5 1967	 4 2005	2006 4 2004	2006 4 2004
Egypt Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	B R C	245 682	0.3 10.4	46.6 35.5	-0.2 2.0	3.4 74.7	97.9 6.7	-68.0 4.0	-0.8 0.6	7 656 16	5.9 0.0	1981	1981	1993 2004	2004 2004 2004	2004
Morocco Sudan Tunisia	C BR C	49 753 34	0.2 1.7 0.3	49.7 48.2 49.3	-0.8 3.3 -0.8	-0.8 138.2 -0.5	0.8 181.6 0.1	-85.0 27.0 -4.0	-2.7 0.7 -0.4	6 730 1 769 1 716	9.0 3.8 4.9	1956 1974 1957	1971 1974 1968	1993 		2003
Western Sahara Southern Africa	1	4 2 163	0.8 3.7	43.1 43.3	2.1 7.3	0.5 738.1	 54.1	9.5 134.4	19.6 2.4	 1 535	0.5	- 5	5	- 1	- 4	4
Botswana Lesotho Namibia	C C R B	115 6 139	5.8 0.3 6.3	46.3 45.5 47.6	7.2 0.3 1.1	38.1 0.5 11.4	3.0 — 6.8	3.0 -7.2 -0.2	1.6 -3.5 -0.1	141 443 16	1.1 27.7 0.2	1969 1981 1995	1969 1981 1995	2005	2002 2003 2002	2002 2004 2002
South Africa Swaziland	B R B R	1 863 40	3.7 3.4	42.7 47.7	8.0 0.9	684.0 4.0	43.5 0.8	140.0 -1.2	2.8 -1.0	834 100	0.3 3.5	1996 2000	1996 1969		2004	2004
Benin Burkina Faso	CBR B R	232 1 043	2.8 2.5 6.4	46.5 45.5 50.8	1.8 4.3 6.0	1 081.6 50.9 307.5	202.4 6.9 0.6	-167.9 10.0 -13.0	-0.6 1.2 -0.9	12 216 224 50	4.9 4.1 0.7	15 1962 1980	16 1970 1980	2003	2004 2002	2004 2002
Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire	ВСВ	12 2 407	2.4 11.2	50.4 45.1	1.5 0.3	1.1	24.8	-2.5 -29.0	-5.1 -1.4	139 179	9.7	1961	1987 1970	1997	2004	2004
Gambia Ghana Guinea	B B C R	290 1 852 395	16.6 7.6 3.8	50.5 41.8 53.1	4.5 2.1 -0.3	68.1 251.5 9.8	14.8 18.2 21.5	-10.3 -60.0	1.8 -0.4 -6.1	47 117 151	7.4 0.8 3.3	1966 1963 1965	1967 1968 1968	2000	2003	2003
Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali	B R B	19 96 163	1.2 2.3 1.2	50.0 45.1 47.6	0.0 -0.1 -0.3	1.2 3.3 6.9	7.9 10.2 9.6	-2.5 49.6 -40.3	-1.6 13.3 -3.2	29 65 344	8.1 8.8 5.0	1976 1964 1973	1976 1980 1973		2007 2004 2002	2004
Mauritania Niger	C R B R	99	2.9	42.2 53.9	8.1 2.0	35.7 29.4	27.0 0.3	2.0	0.6	2 78	0.1	1973 1987 1961	1973 1987 1970	2007 2009	2002 2005 2004	2005
Nigeria Saint Helena ² Senegal	C R B B R	1 128 0 210	0.7 9.7 1.6	47.4 49.4 51.2	3.0 0.5 -0.9	214.2 0.0 -1.3	10.1 33.2	-60.0 -0.1 -20.0	-0.4 -21.9 -1.7	9 221	5.6	1967 - 1963	1968 - 1967	 - 1999	2001	2001 - 2003
Sierra Leone Togo	B R B R	107 185	1.8 2.7	45.7 50.2	-7.1 0.3	-36.4 8.1	7.8 9.4	12.0 -1.1	2.2 -0.2	148 229	8.9 9.2	1981 1962	1981 1969		2009	
Asia Central Asia Kazakhstan	В	61 324 4 970 3 079	1.5 8.1 19.5	55.2 54.0	2.1 -0.4 0.7	6 768.6 84.5 228.4	10 378.2 7.4 4.4	- 1 075.7 -160.0 -20.0	-0.3 -2.7 -1.3	145 200 2 629 223	1.1 2.3 0.2	19 4 1999	19 4 1999	2	27 5 2008	19 4 2008
Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Turkmenistan	B B B	223 284 208	4.0 4.0 4.0	58.2 57.1 57.1	-5.1 -1.5 -1.5	-57.6 -14.9 -9.8	0.4 1.8 0.1	-15.0 -40.0 -5.0	-2.8 -5.9 -1.0	715 1 691	19.1 45.5	1996 1993 1998	1996 1993 1998	2003	2003 2002 2005	2003 2002 2005
Uzbekistan Eastern Asia	В	1 176 6 485	4.2	57.1 55.0	-1.5 -1.5	-61.7 460.5	0.8	-80.0 -291.5	-3.0 -0.2	36 448	0.4				2008	
China ³ China, Hong Kong SAR ⁴ China, Macao SAR ⁵	B B	686 2 742 300	0.1 38.8 54.7	50.0 57.0 51.7	3.0 0.2 1.5	110.8 81.1 26.2	301.0 0.1	-346.2 22.7 10.0	-0.3 3.3 19.3	32 833 317 399	1.0 0.2 2.1	1982	1982	-	-	-
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Japan	I C	37 2 176	0.2	53.1 55.0	0.2	1.7	2.0	30.0	— 0.2	 1 577	0.0	 1981	1982			
Mongolia Republic of Korea South-Eastern Asia	В	535 6 715	0.4 1.1 1.1	54.0 52.7 49.6	2.0 -0.6 3.5	1.2 -5.2 1 212.2	0.0 0.2 152.6	-2.0 -6.0 -293.3	-0.8 -0.1 -0.5	194 1 128 31 893	4.9 0.1 2.9	1992	 1992 3	2	2008	2008
Brunei Darussalam Cambodia	ВС	148 336	36.4 2.2	45.5 51.7	3.5 2.0	25.3 41.4	0.2	0.7 -1.0	1.8 -0.1	 353	4.2	 1992	1992		2007	2005
Indonesia Lao People's Dem. Republic Malaysia	C R C R B R	123 19 2 358	0.1 0.3 8.4	44.5 48.0 45.2	-2.0 -1.4 3.0	-9.5 -0.8 362.6	0.4 — 36.7	-146.0 -15.0 26.0	-0.6 -2.4 1.0	6 174 1 1 803	1.4 0.0 1.0				2003 2009	2003
Myanmar Philippines	C CR	89 435	0.2	48.7 51.1	-1.0 3.0	-1.1 67.4	0.1	-100.0 -180.0	-2.0 -2.0	125 16 302	0.6 11.3	1981	1981	 1995	2004	2004
Singapore Thailand Timor-Leste	B BR B	1 967 1 157 14	40.7 1.7 1.2	56.0 48.4 52.6	5.5 3.3 3.0	501.0 207.9 2.3	0.0 112.9 0.0	100.0 60.0 2.0	22.0 0.9 1.8	 1 635 	0.7	2003	2003	2004		
Viet Nam Southern Asia	C R	69 14 304	0.1	36.6 44.6	4.8 0.6	15.9 841.2	2.4 3 099.1	-40.0 -575.1	-0.5 -0.3	5 500 56 605	8.0 3.3	2	2		-	
Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan	B B R B	91 1 085 40	0.3 0.7 5.7	43.6 13.9 18.5	1.0 1.0 1.5	10.6 79.8 3.9	0.0 28.4	200.0 -114.0 2.0	7.5 -0.7 2.9	6 562 	9.6		2005			
India Iran (Islamic Republic of) Maldives	B R B R	5 436 2 129 3	0.4 2.8 1.0	48.7 38.8 44.7	-1.6 0.6 0.8	-265.8 111.4 0.2	184.5 980.1	-200.0 -100.0 —	-0.2 -1.4 —	38 666 1 115 3	3.3 0.4 0.3	 1976	 1976			
Nepal Pakistan	B R B R	946 4 234	3.2 2.3	68.2 44.7	2.9 3.5	146.8 771.9	124.8 1 780.9	-20.0 -283.1	-0.7 -1.6	1 734 5 998	16.8 4.2					
Sri Lanka Western Asia Armenia	C B R	340 28 850 324	1.7 12.4 10.5	49.8 39.3 58.9	-1.5 3.3 -8.4	-17.6 4 170.2 -152.7	0.3 6 815.8 4.0	-60.0 244.3 -15.0	-3.0 1.1 -4.9	2 527 17 626 846	7.8 1.6 9.2	7 1993	 7 1993	1996 3	 16 2003	10 2003
Azerbaijan Bahrain	B R	264 315	3.0 39.1	57.1 32.9	0.7 2.5	15.8 40.0	2.1	-10.0 4.0	-1.2 5.2	1 287 	4.1	1993	1993	1999	2003 2004	2003
Cyprus Georgia Iraq	B B C R	154 167 83	17.5 4.0 0.3	57.2 57.1 31.1	5.7 -2.7 -8.6	41.1 -15.6 -41.7	1.5 1.0 39.5	5.0 -50.0 -115.4	5.8 -11.5 -3.9	172 695 389	0.8 6.8 0.6	1963 1999 	1968 1999 		2003 2006 2009	2003
Israel Jordan	B R C R	2 940 2 973	40.4 45.9	55.9 49.2	2.0 4.7	333.3 405.2	9.1 2 452.0	17.0 50.0	2.4 8.3	1 042 3 434	0.6 21.7	1954	1968		2008 2009	
Kuwait Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory	C R B R B	2 098 758 1 924	68.8 17.8 43.6	30.0 49.2 49.2	2.3 1.0 2.9	245.7 19.1 —	38.2 472.6 1 836.1	24.0 -2.5 -2.0	8.3 -0.6 -0.5	5 769 598	23.7 14.9				2006	2006
Oman Qatar	C	826 1 305	28.4 86.5	20.8 25.8	4.3 12.1	166.8 598.0	0.0	4.0 112.4	1.4 93.9	39	0.1				2005 2009	2005
Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Turkey	C R C R B R	7 289 2 206 1 411	27.8 9.8 1.9	30.1 49.0 52.0	2.8 10.2 1.1	1 042.0 839.7 106.4	240.6 1 567.6 11.1	30.0 160.0 -8.9	1.2 7.7 -0.1	824 1 209	2.2 0.2			2005 2004	2007 2009 2003	2007
United Arab Emirates Yemen	C R B R	3 293 518	70.0 2.1	27.4 38.3	2.8 2.6	451.8 75.3	0.2 140.2	68.6 -27.0	15.6 -1.2	 1 322	 5.9	 1980	 1980		2009	
Eastern Europe Belarus	В	69 819 21 046 1 090	9.5 7.2 11.4	52.3 57.3 54.2	1.6 0.1 -0.3	8 097.5 1 193.6 43.0	1 602.2 41.1 0.6	1 340.6 -10.2 —	1.8 0.0 —	125 429 37 582 354	0.7 1.5 0.8	42 10 2001	41 10 2001		9 2003	36 9 2003
Bulgaria Czech Republic	ВВ	107 453	1.4 4.4	57.9 53.2	0.6 0.0	8.7 17.7	5.1 2.1	-10.0 45.1	-1.3 4.4	2 132 1 332	5.4 0.8	1993 1993	1993 1993		2001	2001
Hungary Poland	B R	368 827	3.7 2.2	56.4 59.0	2.0	51.4 32.1	7.8 12.8	15.0 -24.0	1.5 -0.6	2 530 10 496	1.8 2.5	1989 1991	1989 1991		2006	2006
Republic of Moldova	В	408	11.4	56.0	-1.5	-10.9	0.1	-34.3	-9.4	1 498	34.1	2002	2002		2005	2005

			INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK				REFUGEES NET MIGRATION			REMITTANCES		STATES PARTIES TO UNITED NAT				ATIONS
COUNTRY OR AREA	Type of	Total (thousands)	Percentage of total	Percentage female	Average annual rate of change	Net migration among the	Total	Average annual net	Average annual net migration rate (per 1,000	Total (millions of US	Per- centage of total	1951 RC	1967 RP	1990 MWC	2000 HTP	2000 MSP
	data	(triousarius)	population	migrants	(percentage)			migration (thousands)	population)	dollars)	GDP	, KC				IVISP
		(1)	2010	(3)	(4)	5-2010 (5)	End-2008 (6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(as	of 1 July (13)	(14)	(15)
Romania (continued)	В	133	0.6	51.3	-0.1	5.3	1.6	-40.0	-1.9	8 539	5.1	1991	1991		2002	2002
Russian Federation Slovakia	B B R	12 270 131	8.7 2.4	57.8 56.0	0.3 1.0	853.9 10.8	3.5 0.3	50.0 4.0	0.4	4 713 1 483	0.4 2.0	1993 1993	1993 1993		2004	2004
Ukraine Northern Europe	В	5 258 10 657	11.6	57.2 53.0	-0.5 2.5	181.7 1 588.8	7.2 445.8	-16.0 285.8	-0.3 2.9	4 503 14 453	0.3	10	2002	-	2004	2004
Channel Islands ⁶ Denmark	ВВ	75 484	49.8 8.8	53.0 51.0	1.8 2.8	78.9	23.4	0.3 6.0	2.0	1 028	0.3	1952	1968		2003	2006
Estonia Faeroe Islands	B B	182	13.6 6.5	59.6 43.8	-2.0 1.5	-9.7 0.3	0.0			426	2.0	1997	1997	-	2004	2004
Finland ⁷ Iceland	B B	226 37	4.2 11.3	50.5 49.4	5.5 10.0	60.2 15.2	6.6 0.0	11.0 4.0	2.1 12.8	772 41	0.3	1968 1955	1968 1968		2006	2006
Ireland Isle of Man	ВВ	899 44	19.6 54.6	49.6 50.6	7.5	295.8	9.7	40.0	9.1	580	0.2	1956	1968	-	-	-
Latvia Lithuania	В	335 129	15.0 4.0	59.3 56.6	-2.5 -5.0	-25.4 -28.6	0.0	-2.0 -20.0	-0.9 -6.0	552 1 433	2.0 3.7	1997 1997	1997 1997		2004	2003
Norway ⁸ Sweden	B	485 1 306	10.0	51.2 52.2	5.4 3.2	126.8 234.4	36.1 77.0	27.0 30.0	5.7 3.3	613 775	0.2	1953 1954	1967 1967		2003	2003
United Kingdom Southern Europe	В	6 452 14 664	9.5	53.5 50.1	2.0 5.2	828.2 3 771.4	292.1 191.0	189.5 738.7	3.1 4.9	8 234 32 141	0.3	1954	1968 13	2	2006	2006
Albania Andorra	C	56 56	64.4	53.1 47.3	2.1	6.8	0.1	-15.0 1.1	-4.8 13.3	1 468	13.6	1992		2007	2002	2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia	I R B R	700	15.9	50.3	-4.7 1.1	-6.1 66.6	7.3 1.6	-2.0 2.0	-0.5 0.5	2 700 1 394	17.8 2.7	1993 1992	1993 1992	1996	2002	2002
Gibraltar Greece	С	1 133	29.8	51.5 44.6	3.0	194.6	2.2	30.0	2.7	2 484	0.8		1968			
Holy See ⁹ Italy	В	4 463	7.4	52.5 53.1	7.5	1 508.1	47.1	330.0	14.3	3 165	0.2	1956 1954	1967 1972		2006	2006
Malta Montenegro	В	43	3.8 6.8	51.6 61.5	5.6 -5.0	-10.0	24.7	-1.0	2.5 -1.6		0.6		1971 2006		2003	2003
Portugal San Marino	B	919	8.6 37.0	50.3	0.5	183.5 0.6	0.4	0.2	3.8 6.5	3 941	1.8	1960	1976		2004	2004
Serbia Slovenia	B	525 164	5.3 8.1	56.7 46.6	-5.0 -0.4	-120.5 2.4	96.7	4.4	2.2	5 577 284	0.6	1992	2001 1992		2001	2001
Spain TFYR Macedonia ¹⁰	B B R	6 378 130	6.3	47.9 58.3	1.5	1 918.9	1.7	-2.0	7.9 -1.0	10 739 345	0.7 4.5	1978 1994	1978 1994		2002	2002
Western Europe Austria	В	23 453 1 310	12.4 15.6	49.0 50.5	2.5	1 543.7 193.5	924.3 37.6	326.3 32.0	3.9	41 254 2 965	0.5	1954	1973		2005	2007
Belgium France	В	975 6 685	9.1	49.4 51.3	0.6	124.5 412.0	17.0	100.0	1.6	8 557 13 745	0.5	1953 1954	1969 1971		2004	2004
Germany Liechtenstein	С	10 758	13.1 34.6	46.7	1.1	563.7 1.0	0.1	0.2	5.6	9 839	0.3	1953 1957	1969 1968		2006	2006
Luxembourg Monaco	B B	173	35.2 71.6	50.2 50.6	0.8	21.8	3.1	0.1	2.1	1 565	3.2	1953 1954	1971		2009	2001
Netherlands Switzerland	ВВ	1 753 1 763	10.5 23.2	52.1 49.7	1.2	71.3 153.9	77.6 46.1	20.0	1.2 2.7	2 548 2 035	0.3	1956 1955	1968 1968		2005	2005
Latin America and the Caribbean Caribbean		7 480 1 379	1.3	50.1 48.7	0.9	769.1 94.9	350.3 0.6	- 1 049.1 -124.6	-1.8 -3.0	63 435 7 278	1.8	27 9	27 8	15	26 6	23
Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda	В	6 21	39.2 23.6	55.0 56.2	3.5	1.1		0.2	13.7	24	2.0	-	1995	-	-	-
Aruba Bahamas	B	34	31.9 9.7	55.4 48.5	0.5	1.7		0.8	7.7 1.2	13	0.3	1993	1993	-	2008	2008
Barbados British Virgin Islands	B	28	10.9	60.7	1.4	2.6		-0.3	-1.0	140	4.1					
Cayman Islands Cuba	B	36 15	63.0	48.4	1.0	2.3	0.5	0.4	7.3			-	-	-	-	-
Dominica Dominican Republic	B	6 434	8.3	45.6 41.0	3.9	1.1		-0.6 -28.0	-9.0 -2.8	26 3 414	7.9 9.3	1994 1978	1994 1978		2008	2007
Grenada Guadeloupe	B	13	12.1	54.2 52.7	3.0	2.0		-1.0 -0.7	-9.7 -1.5	55	9.2				2004	2004
Haiti Jamaica	B	35	0.3	43.2	3.0	5.9	0.0	-28.0 -20.0	-2.9 -7.4	1 222 2 144	18.2 18.8	1984 1964	1984 1980	2008	2003	2003
Martinique Montserrat	B	71	17.6	54.4 46.3	2.0	8.7 0.0		-0.4	-1.0			-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles Puerto Rico	В	53 324	26.4	56.8 52.7	2.6	7.7		1.7	8.7 -1.1	32	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia	В	5 10	9.6 5.9	46.3 51.3	2.2	0.6		-0.2	-1.2	37 31	7.1 3.2	2002			2004	2004
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	В	9	7.9	51.9	3.0	1.4		-1.0	-9.2	31	5.5	1993	2003			
Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	B B	34 6	2.6 19.0	54.0 48.6	-1.9 1.0	-2.4 0.4	0.0	-4.0 —	-3.0 —	109	0.5	2000	2000	-	2007	2007
United States Virgin Islands Central America	В	62 1 547	56.5 1.0	53.3 50.0	0.9 2.9	4.1 229.2	36.7	-0.8 -634.0	-7.3 -4.3	39 356	3.4	8	8	6	8	7
Belize Costa Rica	B R B R	47	15.0 10.5	52.1 50.0	2.8	6.7 53.3	0.3	-0.2 6.0	-0.7 1.3	75 635	5.9 2.4	1990 1978	1990 1978	2001	2003	2006
El Salvador Guatemala	B R B R	40 59	0.7	52.5 54.4	2.3	5.4 7.1	0.0	-55.9 -40.0	-9.1 -3.0	3 711 4 254	18.2 12.6	1983 1983	1983 1983	2003	2004	2004
Honduras Mexico	B R B R	726	0.3	48.4	-1.6 3.6	-1.5 131.7	0.0	-20.0 -486.0	-2.8 -4.5	2 625 27 136	21.5	1992 2000	1992 2000	2005 1999	2008	2003
Nicaragua Panama	B R	121	3.4	48.3 51.3	3.4	5.8	16.9	-40.0 2.2	-7.1	740 180	0.9	1980 1978	1980 1978	2005	2004	2006
Argentina	В	4 554 1 449	3.6	50.5	1.6 -0.6	-1.9	313.0 2.8	-290.6 6.0	-0.8	16 800 607	0.7	1961	1967	2007	2002	2002
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil	B B	688	0.4	47.7	0.0	35.1 18.2	3.9	-20.0 -45.8	-2.1	927 4 382	7.1	1982 1960	1982 1972	2000	2006	2004
Chile Colombia	B	320 110	0.2	53.5 47.9	0.1	93.5	0.2	-24.0	-0.5	4 523	2.2	1972 1961	1972 1980	2005 1995	2004	2004
Ecuador Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	B R B	394	2.9 57.0	48.4	1.0	0.1		-70.0 —	-5.2 —	3 094	7.0	1955	1969	2002	2002	2002
French Guiana Guyana Paraguay	B	108	46.5 1.5	50.0 46.5	3.0	9.3	0.1	-8.0	-10.5	278	25.8				2004	2008
Paraguay Peru Suriname	B B C	161 38 39	2.5 0.1 7.5	48.3 52.4 45.4	-0.8 -2.0	-3.4 -3.1 6.5	0.1 1.1	-8.0 -125.0 -1.0	-1.3 -4.4	484 2 131 140	4.0 2.0 6.2	1964	1970 1983	2008	2004 2002 2007	2008
Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	В	80 1 007	7.5 2.4 3.5	54.0 50.1	3.0 -1.0 -0.1	-1.3 15.2	0.0 0.1 201.2	-1.0 -10.0 8.0	-2.0 -3.0 0.3	96 136	0.4	1978 1970	1978 1970 1986	2001	2007 2005 2002	2007 2005 2005
Northern America Bermuda	В	50 042	14.2 30.7	50.1 50.1 51.7	1.9 1.2	5 760.4	453.2	1 219.9	3.6	2 972	0.1	1	2	-	2002	2005
Canada Greenland	B	7 202	21.3	52.2 32.9	2.7	1 071.3	173.7	210.0	6.3 -7.0			1969	1969		2002	2002
Saint Pierre and Miquelon United States of America	ВВ	1 42 813	16.9	47.2 49.8	-2.0 -2.0	-0.7 -0.1 4 688.0	279.5	-0.1	-15.6 3.3	 2 972	0.0	-	1968	-	2005	2005
Oceania Australia and New Zealand		6 015 5 674	16.8	51.2 51.6	1.7	637.3 612.7	33.6 23.6	96.4 110.0	2.8	6 161 4 478	0.6	7	7	_	3	3
Australia and New Zealand New Zealand	B B	4 711 962	21.9	51.4 52.4	1.7	485.8 126.9	20.9	100.0	4.8	3 828 650	0.5	1954 1960	1973 1973		2005	2004
Melanesia Fiji	В	111 19	1.3 2.2	44.6 47.8	1.1 1.5	8.5 1.8	10.0	-5.9 -7.0	-0.7 -8.3	791 165	5.7 4.8	3 1972	3 1972	_	_	_
New Caledonia Papua New Guinea	B C R	60	23.6	46.6 37.4	1.9	6.4	10.0	1.1	4.5 —	586 13	17.8	1986	1986	-	-	-
Solomon Islands Vanuatu	В	7	1.3	43.9 46.8	1.5 -4.9	0.7	0.0	_ _	_	20	5.3 1.2	1995	1995			
Micronesia Guam	В	151 79	26.4 43.9	45.0 43.6	0.9	8.7 4.0	0.0	-2.1 —	-3.8 —	7	9.0	_	-	-	1 -	1 -
Kiribati Marshall Islands	В	2	2.0	48.8	-0.2 0.5	0.0		-0.2 -0.5	-2.1 -8.3	7	9.0				2005	2005
Micronesia (Fed. States of) Nauru	В	3	2.4 51.8	46.4 45.0	-1.5 1.5	-0.1 0.5	0.0	-1.8 -0.1	-16.3 -9.0							
Northern Mariana Islands Palau	B B	55	62.0 28.1	47.4 40.2	1.5	4.4		0.6	7.1 -4.9			-	-	-	-	-
Polynesia American Samoa	В	79 28	11.8 41.4	46.8 49.0	1.6 1.3	7.4		-5.6 -0.2	-8.5 -3.0	885	19.3	2	2	_	_	-
Cook Islands French Polynesia	ВВ	3 35	14.1 12.8	44.3 45.4	0.1 1.4	0.1 2.9		-0.1 —	-3.2 —	 666	 17.5	-	-	-	-	-
Niue Pitcairn	В	0	25.6 12.0	45.9 33.3	-1.1 0.0	0.0		-0.1 —	-32.4 —			-	-	-	-	-
Samoa Tokelau	ВВ	9	5.0 21.5	44.7 52.9	4.5 0.1	2.0 0.0		-3.3 0.0	-18.4 -16.5	120	22.8	1988	1994	-	-	-
Tonga Tuvalu	В	1 0	0.8 1.5	48.7 45.7	-6.3 -3.8	-0.3 0.0		-1.8 -0.1	-17.5 -10.1	100	39.4	1986	1986			
Wallis and Futuna Islands	В	3	18.1	49.5	3.3	0.5		-0.1	-5.3			-	-	-	-	-





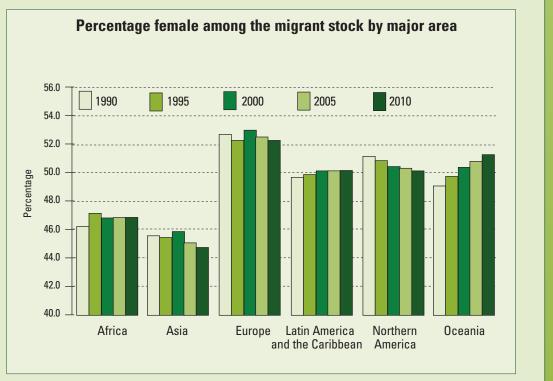


of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation

Caribbean (1).

those of "Standard country or area codes for Ahyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.

as appropriate, to territories or areas.



Definitions and sources

migrants. An (I) indicates the countries or areas lacking data on the number of international migrants whose estimates were imputed. rate of change: The estimated exponential annual rate of change of the international migrant stock. Net migration among the foreign-born: An estimate of Intelligence Agency (2009). The World Factbook 2009. See: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html.

Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance Collection. See: http://treaties.un.org. with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by Percentage of the international migrant stock under the age of 20. The figures are based the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. Sources: UNHCR (2009). 2008 on data relative to 150 million international migrants in 200 countries and territories collected since the 1970s. See: United Nations Global Migration Database, Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: www.unhcr.org/statistics. UNRWA (2009). UNRWA in figures, available from www.unmigration.org. figures as of 31 December 2008. See: www.unrwa.org.

database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008). See: www.unmigration.org.

Average annual net migration: The annual number of immigrants minus emigrants minus emigrants minus emigrants minus emigrants minus emigrants minus emigrants in 200 countries and territories collected since the 1970s. See: United Nations Global Migration natural increase. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. Database, available from www.unmigration.org. CD-ROM Edition—Comprehensive Dataset in Excel format (United Nations publication, ST/ESA/SER.A/282). See: www.unpopulation.org.

Remittances: Remittances are defined as the sum of three types of transactions. "Workers' remittances" are current private transfers from migrants staying been admitted. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (forthcoming). International Migration Flows to and from

Type of data: A (B) indicates that estimates of the migrant stock were based on the foreign-born population. A (C) indicates that estimates of the migrant stock were based on the foreign-born population. A (C) indicates that estimates of the migrant stock were based on the foreign-born population. stock were based on the population of foreign citizens. An (R) indicates the countries or areas where refugees were added to the estimate of international "Migrants' transfers" are related to the transfer of household effects and financial assets that arise at the time when a migrant changes her or his country of residence. They are not transactions between two different parties. Regional aggregates were calculated by the United Nations Population Division. International migrant stock: The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the All data are reported in current US dollars. Sources: World Bank (2009). Migration and Development Brief No. 10. See: www.worldbank.org/prospects/ number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship. Average annual migrationandremittances. International Monetary Fund (2009). World Economic Outlook Database—April 2009. See: www.imf.org/external/data.htm. Central

the net gain in the migrant stock between 2005 and 2010, taking account of the effects of mortality. Refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief

States parties to United Nations instruments: Indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant international instrument and, if so, the year of ratification. The and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) were excluded from the calculation of net migration among the foreign-born. Source: relevant instruments are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 1990 International United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. In addition, two Protocols relevant to international migration supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, namely the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking Refugees: Persons who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. Source: United Nations Treaty

Percentage of international migrants aged 60 years and over: The percentage of the international migrant stock aged 60 years and over. The figures are

Inflow of foreign migrants: The inflow of foreign or foreign-born migrants. In some countries, the figures are based on the number of immigrants who have in a country for a year or longer to households in another country. Usually they are transfers between members of the same family residing in different Selected Countries: The 2008 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Flow/Rev.2008). See: www.unmigration.org.

Notes

The designations employed and the material statistical use" available at http://unstats.un.org/ An em dash (—) indicates that the value is zero 6 Refers to Guernsey and Jersey. in this publication do not imply the expression unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm. (magnitude zero). of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the More developed regions comprise all regions of A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the value is less than half 8 Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the Europe plus Northern America, Australia and New the unit employed but greater than zero. legal status of any country, territory or area or Zealand, and Japan. Three dots (...) indicate that the treaty was not

of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations

Less developed regions comprise all regions of ratified. "more developed" and "less developed" regions Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and If not noted otherwise, data refer to 1 July of the are intended for statistical convenience and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and year indicated. do not necessarily express a judgement about Polynesia. the stage reached by a particular country or The group of least developed countries currently

area in the development process. The term comprises 49 countries located in Africa (33), 2 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. "country" as used in this publication also refers, Asia (10), Oceania (5) and Latin America and the not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Countries and areas are grouped geographically Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all of Africa except Administrative Regions (SAR) of China. into six major areas: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin

Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, America and the Caribbean; Northern America; Morocco, Tunisia and Western Sahara. 4 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a and Oceania. These major areas are further divided into 22 geographical regions. The names and composition of geographical areas follow or are not reported separately. Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

5 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became

a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of

10 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. 11 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island. 1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). International Migration, 2009 Wallchart (United 3 For statistical purposes, the data for China do Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.8).

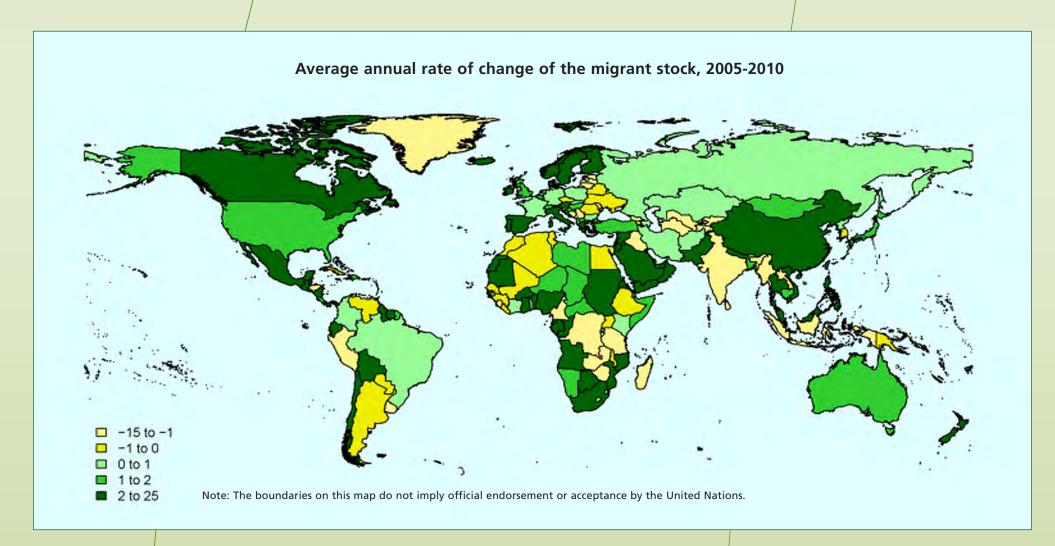
7 Including Åland Islands.

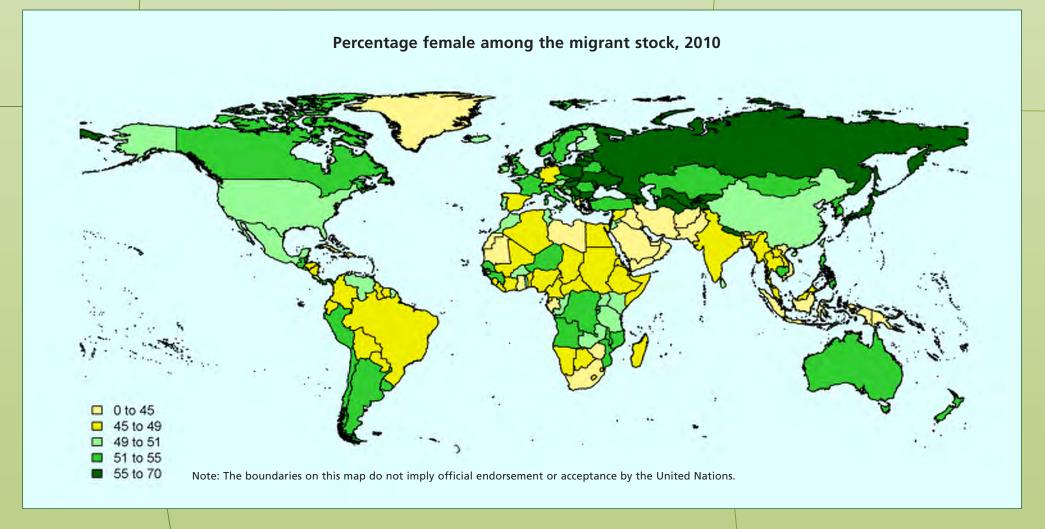
9 Refers to Vatican City State.

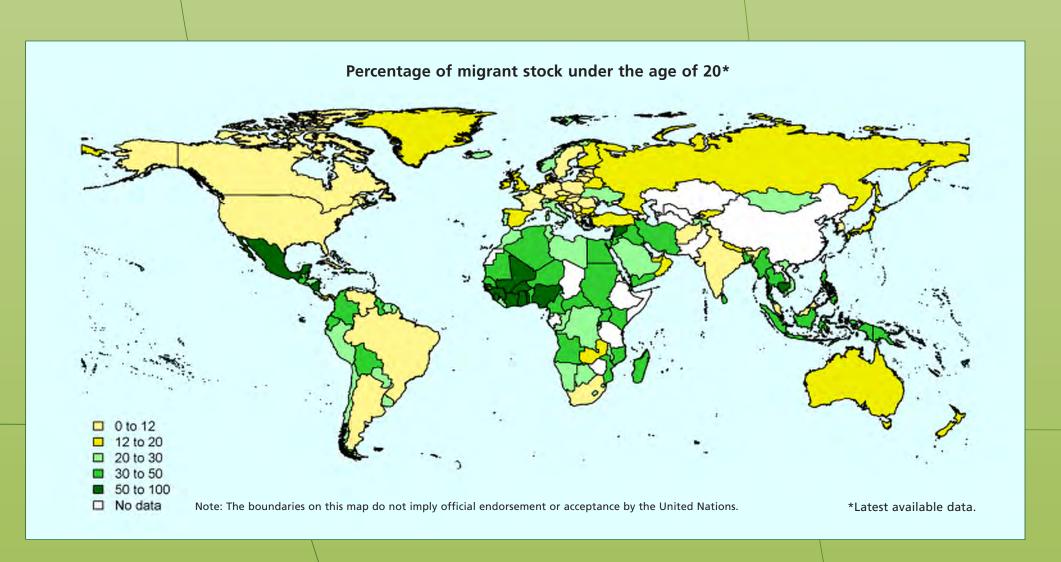
Please contact Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, Population Division, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA by telephone +1 212 963 3179, fax +1 212 963 2147 or e-mail (migrationp@un.org).

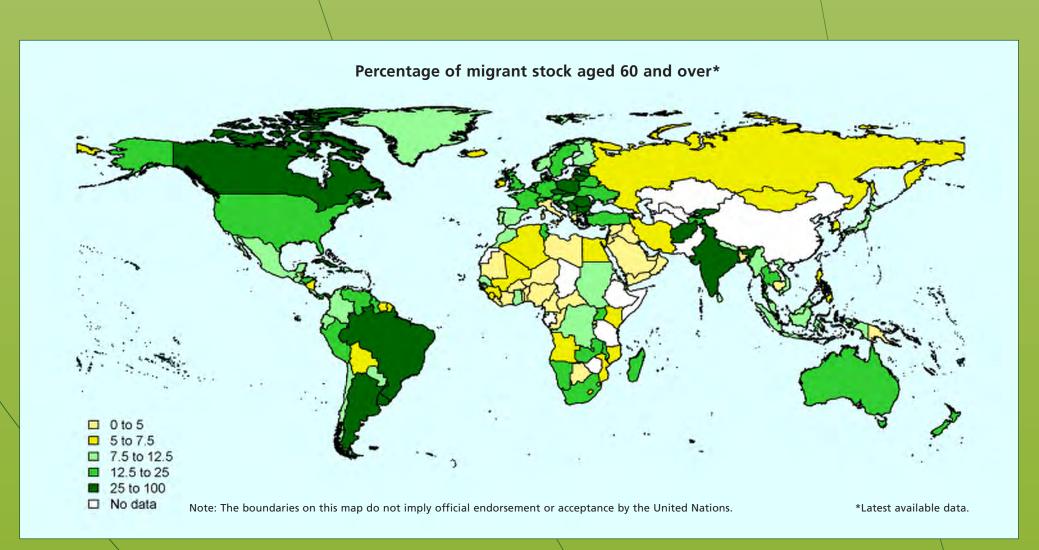
For more information see www.unmigration.org.

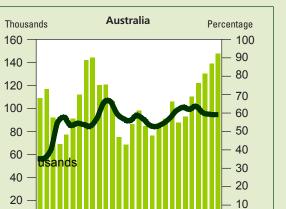
Migrant stock as percentage of total population, 2010 O to 1 1 to 4 4 to 10 10 to 20 20 to 100 Note: The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

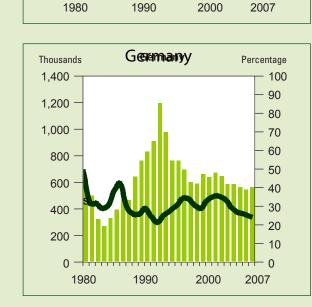


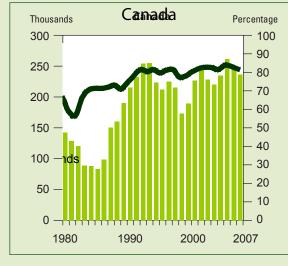






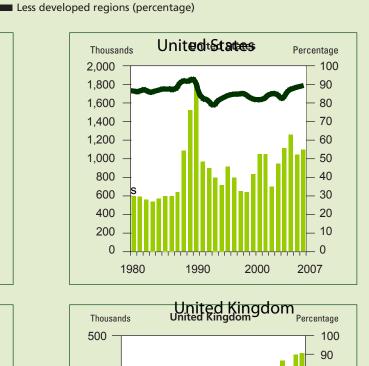


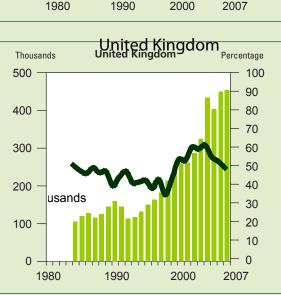




Inflow of foreign migrants, 1980-2007*







International Migration 2009

Introduction: Since the General Assembly held the first High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in September 2006, the demand for policy-relevant data on international migration has increased. The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat provides the international community with accurate, timely and policy-relevant information on international migration and development. This wallchart brings together the latest migration indicators produced by the Population Division and its partner organizations.

International migrants: The world is expected to have 214 million international migrants in 2010, 19 million more than in 2005. Sixty per cent of the world's international migrants reside in more developed regions. Most of the world's migrants live in Europe (70 million in 2010), followed by Asia (61 million) and Northern America (50 million). With 43 million migrants expected in 2010, the United States of America hosts the largest number of international migrants, followed by the Russian Federation (12 million), Germany (11 million) and Saudi Arabia and Canada with 7 million each. In 2010, 64 countries

Percentage of total population that is foreign-born: In 2010, international migrants will constitute 3.1 per cent of the world population. About 1 in every 10 persons living in more developed regions will be a migrant compared to 1 of every 70 persons in developing countries. The proportion of the total population that is foreign-born is the highest in Oceania (17 per cent), Northern America (14 per cent) and Europe (10 per cent). By 2010, international migrants are expected to represent more than 10 per cent of the population in 38 countries with more than 1 million inhabitants. The countries with the highest projected proportion of international migrants among their population are Qatar (87 per cent), the United Arab Emirates (70 per cent), Kuwait (69 per cent), Jordan (46 per cent) and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (44 per cent).

Migrant women: Female migrants constitute almost half (49 per cent) of the global migrant stock. In 2010, the percentage of female migrants will be highest in Europe (52 per cent) and in Oceania (51 per cent). In Latin America and the Caribbean and in Northern America, the number of female migrants will equal that of male migrants. Male migrants continue to outnumber female migrants in Asia (55 per cent) and in Africa (53 per cent).

Migrant children and youth: The percentage of international migrants under the age of 20 in developing countries is likely to be twice as high as in developed countries. Data on the foreign-born by age, covering the majority of international migrants, suggest that migrant children and youth in developing countries constitute about 24 per cent of the migrant stock compared to only 12 per cent in developed countries. Globally, 16 per cent of international migrants are under the age of 20, a proportion significantly below that of persons under 20 in the total population (36 per cent). The percentage of international migrant children and youth is lowest in Northern America (11 per cent) and highest in Africa (41 per cent).

Older migrants: Ageing among the migrant stock is more advanced than among the total population. Based on data covering most international migrants, the percentage of international migrants aged 60 and over is estimated at about 17 per cent, whereas persons in that age group constitute just 11 per cent of the global population. Ageing among international migrants is most advanced in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Oceania, where 22 per cent of international migrants are 60 years or older. In Europe and Northern America, older migrants constitute about 18 per cent of all international migrants, followed by Asia (15 per cent) and Africa (6 per cent).

Growth rate of the migrant stock: Between 2005 and 2010, the global migrant stock is expected to grow by 1.8 per cent annually. The growth rate of the migrant stock in the less developed regions will be 2.0 per cent per year, slightly higher than in the more developed regions (1.7 per cent).

Net migration among the foreign-born: Because the size of the migrant stock is affected not only by the difference between immigration and emigration but also by deaths, the net migration of the foreign-born is higher than 19 million in order to compensate for the number of deaths among the foreign-born that are present in 2005. For the global migrant population to grow by 19 million during 2005-2010, it is estimated that the net migration among the foreign-born population amounts to 24 million over the period.

Refugees: At the end of 2008, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported a total of 15.2 million refugees and persons in refugee-like situations, of whom 10.5 million were under the mandate of UNHCR and 4.7 million under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works

Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The majority of refugees, 13.1 million or 86 per cent, had found asylum in developing countries. Asia hosted the largest number of refugees (10.4 million), followed by Africa (2.3 million) and Europe (1.6 million).

Net migration: During 2005-2010, the net number of migrants to the more developed regions is estimated at 2.7 million migrants annually. Net migration will be the highest in Europe, followed by Northern America and Oceania. Central America, Southern Asia and Eastern Africa are expected to experience significant net emigration. At the country level, 86 countries are expected to experience positive net migration during 2005-2010.

Inflow of foreign migrants: Data on the inflow of foreign migrants indicate that most legal migrants in the more developed regions originate from the less developed regions. During 2000-2007, more than 80 per cent of the immigrants arriving in Canada and the United States originated from the less developed regions. In Australia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, this proportion ranged from 50 to 60 per cent. In Germany, less than one third of foreign migrants who arrived since 2000 originated in the less developed regions.

Remittances: Recorded remittances reached US\$380 billion worldwide in 2007, according to World Bank estimates. Remittances to the less developed regions were estimated to be US\$ 246 billion, more than twice the amount of official development assistance (ODA). The countries that received the largest remittance transfers were India (US\$ 39 billion), China (US\$ 33 billion) and Mexico (US\$ 27 billion). In some countries, remittances constitute an important part of the gross domestic product (GDP). Remittances represented more than 20 per cent of total GDP in Honduras, Jordan, Lebanon, Tajikistan and the Republic of Moldova, countries that received more than US\$ 1 billion in remittance transfers in 2007. Remittances enable migrant households to invest in health, education and income-generating activities. Through migrant associations in destination countries, funds may be pooled to support development projects in countries of origin. Some Governments leverage the development impact of such projects by providing matching funds.

States parties to United Nations instruments: The United Nations has established international legal norms and instruments in the area of international migration. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees defines who is a refugee, sets out the rights of refugees and establishes the legal obligation of States towards refugees. The cornerstone of international refugee protection is the principle of non-refoulement: no refugee shall be forcibly returned to a country where she or he faces persecution. The 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees removed the temporal and geographical restrictions to the 1951 Convention. By mid-2009, the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol had each been ratified by 144 countries, while 141 States were parties to both instruments. The 147 States that had ratified either the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol hosted 6.2 million refugees in 2008, 41 per cent of the global refugee population. The 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Members of Their Families establishes international definitions for different categories of migrant workers and formalizes the responsibility of States with regard to upholding the rights of migrant workers and members of their families. In total, the 41 States parties are hosting 15.3 million international migrants, about 7 per cent of the global migrant stock. None of the States parties to the 1990 Convention are major receiving countries and only five of them host more than 1 million international migrants. In the late 1990s, concerns about human trafficking and migrant smuggling and the close linkage to transnational organized crime prompted the adoption of two protocols supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children had been ratified by 131 countries as of 1 July 2009. Human trafficking is the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them. The Protocol aims to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, to protect and assist victims of such trafficking, in particular women and children, and to promote cooperation among States parties. The **2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air** had been ratified by 115 countries as of 1 July 2009. Smuggling of migrants involves the procurement for financial or other material benefit of the illegal entry of a person into a State of which the person is not a national or permanent resident. The Protocol provides an effective tool to combat and prevent the smuggling of human cargo, reaffirming that migration in itself is not a crime, and that migrants may be victims in

International Migration and Development at the United Nations

- 1. The issue of international migration and development remains high on the agenda of the United Nations. Numerous United Nations conferences and summits have addressed the issue of international migration and development during the past two decades, creating an important body of international norms in this area. One of the most comprehensive negotiated texts on international migration and development is Chapter X of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, Egypt, in September 1994. The ICPD Programme of Action, inter alia, encourages dialogue and cooperation between Governments of countries of origin and destination with a view to maximizing the benefits of international migration for development.
- 2. Since 1994, the General Assembly's Second Committee has addressed the issue of international migration and development at regular intervals, whereas the human rights of migrants are a recurrent item on the agenda of the Assembly's Third Committee. The 2005 World Summit recognized that international migration presents both opportunities and challenges to countries of origin, destination and transit. It called for the protection of the human rights of migrants and asked Governments to take measures to lower the costs of transferring migrant remittances.
- 3. In 2006, the General Assembly convened the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the first high-level event in the United Nations exclusively devoted to international migration. Participants in the High-level Dialogue recognized that international migration, development and human rights were intrinsically interconnected. They also affirmed that, provided that international migration was supported by appropriate policies, it could be a positive force for development in both countries of origin and countries of destination. In particular, delegates agreed that migrants had significant potential to contribute to the development of their countries of origin. There was consensus that migrant remittances should be considered as private funds, not as a substitute for official development assistance, foreign direct investment or debt relief. The proposal of the Secretary-General to create a forum to continue the global dialogue on international migration and development received widespread support.

Sales No. E.09.XIII.8

New York, NY 10017,

United Nations publication Printed at the United Nations, New York

09-52631—December 2009—7,000

USD 8

ISBN 978-92-1-151457-5

- 4. The Global Forum on Migration and Development is a global, informal and voluntary process, led by Member States. The Global Forum fosters practical cooperation between Governments in order to develop evidence-based measures to enhance the benefits of international migration for development. It does not produce normative decisions or negotiated outcomes. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, appointed in the run-up to the 2006 High-level Dialogue, is the main link between the United Nations and the Global Forum process. Following meetings in Brussels (2007), Manila (2008) and Athens (2009), future meetings of the Global Forum will be hosted by Mexico (2010), Spain (2011) and Morocco (2012).
- 5. The United Nations system continues to address international migration. For example, the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs focuses on the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on levels, trends and policies of international migration. Other United Nations entities focus on other aspects of international migration, including labour migration, the human rights of migrants, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and refugees and asylum-seekers. In order to strengthen inter-agency cooperation, the Population Division has convened an annual coordination meeting on international migration since 2002.
- 6. In response to the 2005 report of the Global Commission on International Migration, the Secretary-General established the Global Migration Group, an inter-agency group with the responsibility of promoting the application of international instruments and norms in the area of international migration, increasing system-wide coherence and strengthening the response of the United Nations system and the international community to the opportunities and challenges presented by international migration. As of late 2009, the Group consisted of 13 United Nations entities and the International Organization for Migration. Members of the Group have contributed and provided support to meetings of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.
- 7. In 2008, the General Assembly decided to convene a second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013. In addition, the President of the General Assembly will organize a one-day informal thematic debate on international migration and development in 2011.

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