



MTM i-Map

Migration and Development Layer

## **THE UNITED KINGDOM (UK)**

Latest update of contents: May 2011

# Table of Content

<b>1. THE UK AT A GLANCE</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2. THE MIGRATION SITUATION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
2.1 IMMIGRATION MOVEMENTS .....	5
2.2 ‘RETURN’ MIGRATION FROM THE UK.....	11
<b>3. TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS</b> .....	<b>13</b>
3.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORK ON THE TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS .....	13
3.2 INVOLVMENTS OF MIGRANT ORGANISATIONS IN THEIR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.....	14
<b>4. FINANCIAL REMITTANCES TRANSFERS AND MIGRANTS’ INVESTMENTS</b> .....	<b>15</b>
4.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR MIGRANTS .....	15
4.2 FINANCIAL REMITTANCES DATA: OUTFLOWS AND CHARACTERISTICS .....	15
4.3 MIGRANT FINANCIAL REMITTANCES MARKETPLACE: CHANNELS AND COSTS .....	19
4.4 COLLECTIVE FINANCIAL REMITTANCES AND DONATIONS.....	21
4.5 MIGRANT CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP .....	22
<b>5 ‘RETURN’ MIGRATION AND REINTEGRATION</b> .....	<b>24</b>
5.1 NATIONAL PROGRAMMES FACILITATING THE VOLUNTARY ‘RETURN’ OF IMMIGRANTS .....	24
<b>6 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: ACTORS AND INITIATIVES</b> .....	<b>26</b>
6.1 LINKAGES BETWEEN MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL POLICIES .....	26
6.2 RELEVANT BILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER FRAMEWORKS OF COOPERATION .....	27
6.3 THE PROTECTION OF MIGRANTS’ RIGHTS .....	27
6.4 DESCRIPTION OF MOST RELEVANT NATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTORS.....	28
6.5 INITIATIVES RELATED TO THE TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS .....	30
6.6 INITIATIVES RELATED TO FINANCIAL REMITTANCES OUTFLOWS AND MIGRANTS’ INVESTMENTS .....	31
6.7 INITIATIVES FACILITATING THE VOLUNTARY ‘RETURN’ OF IMMIGRANTS .....	32
<b>7 DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS</b> .....	<b>33</b>
7.1 DATA ON IMMIGRATION AND ‘RETURN’ MIGRATION .....	33
7.2 DATA ON FINANCIAL REMITTANCES OUTFLOWS .....	35

## 1 THE UK AT A GLANCE

Topic	Indicator	Data	Source
Population	Total (mid-2009)	61,792,000	<a href="#">Office for National Statistics (ONS)</a> (EN), for forecasts please refer to <a href="#">UNDESA</a> (EN)
	Growth rate (2008-2009)	0.6%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Female (of total) (mid-2009)	50.84%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Birth rate (per 1000) (2009)	63.7%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Fertility rate (births per woman) (mid-2009)	1.94	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Mortality rate (per 1000) (2009)	5,72	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Life expectancy at birth (years) (2007-2009)	79.95	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Under 15 years (of total) (mid-2009)	17.47%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	15-64 years (of total) (mid-2009)	66.18%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	65 years and over (of total) (mid-2009)	16.35%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
Economy	GDP (2009)	GBP 1,374,747 million *	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	GDP per capita (at market prices) (2009)	GBP 22,538 **	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	GDP growth rate (2008-2009)	-4.9%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Public sector bet debt (excluding financial interventions) (of GDP) (May 2011)	60.6%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Inflation rate (May 2011)	4.5%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Unemployment rate (Feb-Apr 2011)	7.7%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Main import countries (Feb-Apr 2011)	Germany, USA, China, Norway, Netherlands, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, Irish Republic, Spain	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)

	Main export countries (Feb-Apr 2011)	USA, Germany, Netherlands, France, Irish Republic, Belgium-Luxembourg, Spain, Italy, China, Sweden	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
<b>Migration</b>	Net migration rate (2008)	168,000	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Emigration rate of tertiary educated (2008)	10.3%	<a href="#">UNDP</a> ( <a href="#">EN</a> , <a href="#">FR</a> ) <a href="#">HDR 2009</a> ( <a href="#">AR</a> , <a href="#">EN</a> , <a href="#">FR</a> )
	Internal migration rate (of total population) (2008)	1.89%	<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
	Immigrant stock (of total population) (2010)	11.3%	<a href="#">Eurostat</a> ( <a href="#">EN</a> , <a href="#">FR</a> )
<b>Development</b>	Human Development Index (HDI) Rank (2010)	26 out of 169	<a href="#">UNDP</a> ( <a href="#">EN</a> , <a href="#">FR</a> ) <a href="#">HDR 2010</a> ( <a href="#">AR</a> , <a href="#">EN</a> , <a href="#">FR</a> )
	Gender Inequality Index (GII) Rank (2008)	32 out of 138	
	Human Poverty Index (HPI) Rank	N/A	
	GINI Coefficient (Income) (2000-2010)	36.0	
	Literacy rate	99.0%	
	Population living below USD 1.25/day (%)	N/A	
<b>Aid Activity</b>	Official Development Assistance (ODA) Spent (total) (2010)	GBP 8,354 million***	<a href="#">Department for International Development (DFID)</a> (EN)
	Bilateral Development Assistance (2010)	GBP 5,383 million****	<a href="#">DFID</a> (EN)
	ODA contributed to multilateral agencies (2010)	GBP 2,971 million*****	<a href="#">DFID</a> (EN)
	Net bilateral ODA (top ten recipients 2005-2009)	Nigeria, India, Iraq, Afghanistan, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Sudan, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Congo (Dem.Rep.)	<a href="#">DFID</a> (EN)
* EUR 1,585,453.8 million ** EUR 25992.4*** EUR 9,634.4 million ***** EUR 6,208 million ***** EUR 3,426.4 million			
N.B: Currencies were converted according to <a href="#">EC exchange rates</a> ( <a href="#">EN</a> , <a href="#">FR</a> ), June 2011.			

## 2. THE MIGRATION SITUATION

N.B: The statistical data categories presented in this section are available both according to ‘population by foreign country of birth’ and according to ‘population with foreign nationality’. In this profile, the respective data will only be presented according to ‘population by foreign country of birth’, while the same data collected according to ‘population with foreign nationality’ can be accessed at the websites of the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#) or [Eurostat \(EN, FR\)](#).

### 2.1 IMMIGRATION MOVEMENTS

The UK [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#) (EN) defines an immigrant as ‘*a person arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in a country for a period of at least 12 months.*’ A glossary of further terms related to migration is provided by the ONS under this [link](#) (EN).

#### 2.1.1 THE EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION MOVEMENTS

##### Stock of Population Born Outside the UK

Estimates of the population resident in but born outside the United Kingdom (UK), as presented by the [ONS](#) (EN), are displayed in table 2.1.

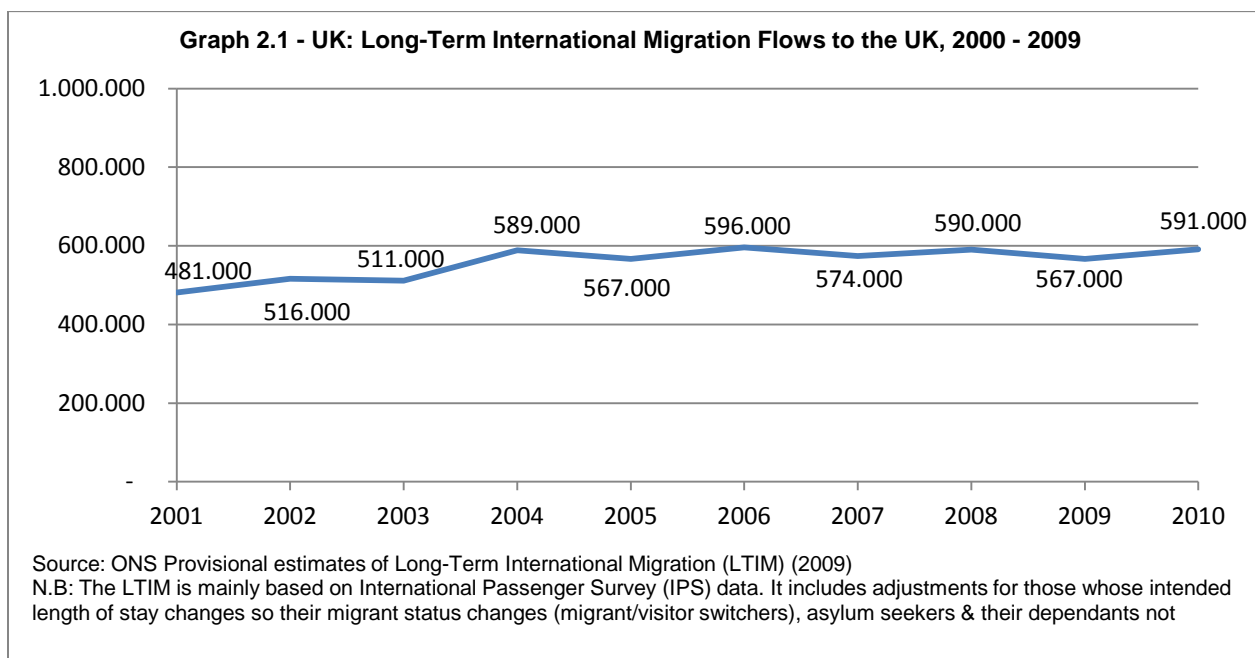
**Table 2.1 – UK: Estimated Population Resident in the United Kingdom,  
Born outside of the UK (April 2010 – March 2011)**

Estimated number	7,238,000
------------------	-----------

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS)/Labour Force Survey (LFS), ONS.

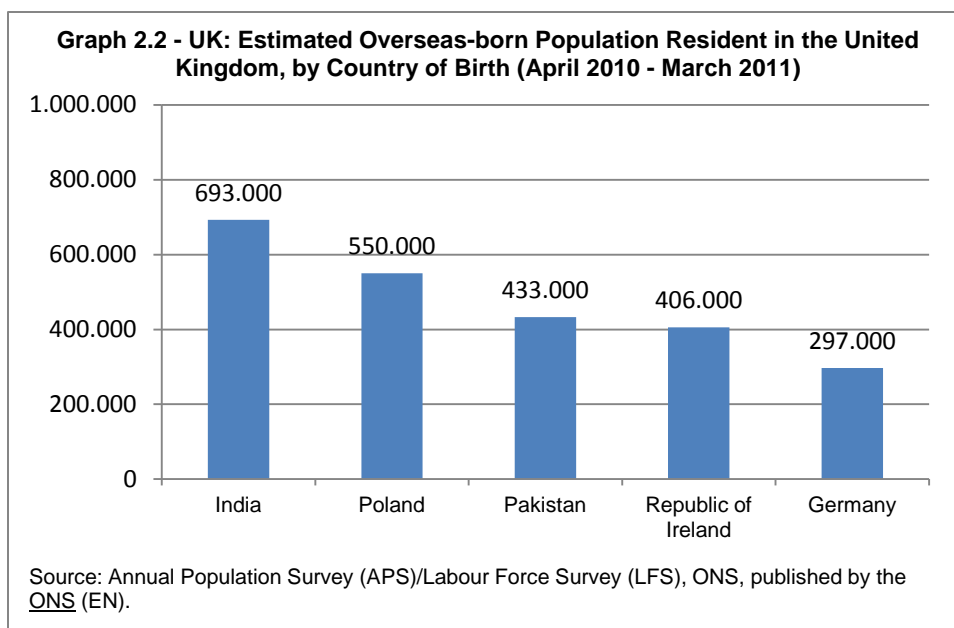
##### Immigration Flows

Graph 2.1 displays provisional [Estimates of Long-Term International Migration \(LTIM\)](#) (EN), produced by the [ONS](#) (EN). Detailed information on the methodology applied to produce long-term international migration estimates can be accessed in the [Methodology Document 1991 onwards](#) (EN).



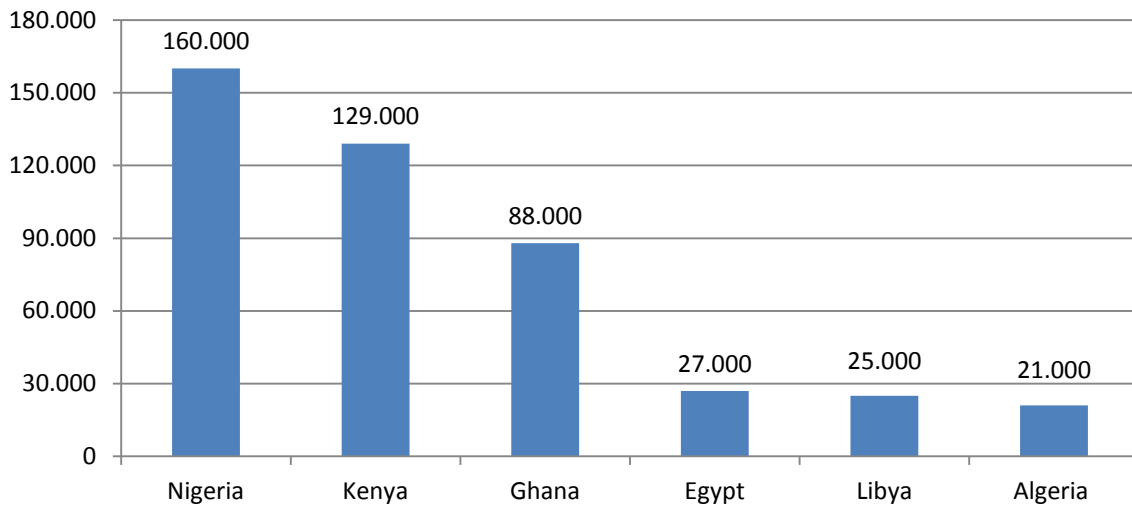
Further up-to-date migration statistics are published in [Migration Statistics Quarterly Reports](#) (EN) and [Migration Statistics Annual Reports](#) (EN).

### 2.1.2 MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



Estimates on the overseas-born population resident in the United Kingdom, by country of birth (top 5), as presented by the [ONS](#) (EN), are displayed in graph 2.2.

**Graph 2.3 - UK: Estimated Overseas-born Population Resident in the United Kingdom, by Country of Birth in Southern MTM States, April 2010 - March 2011**



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS)/Labour Force Survey (LFS), ONS, published by the ONS.

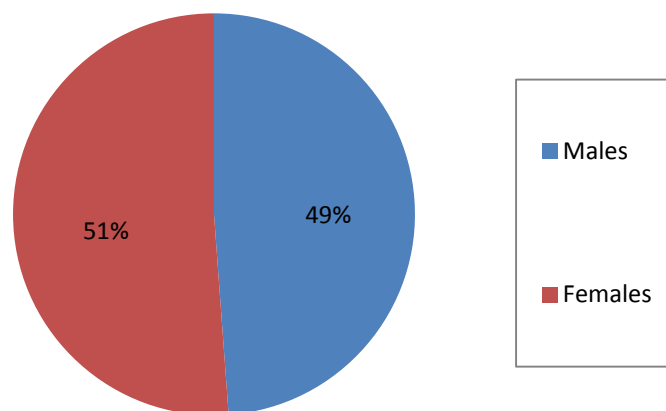
Graph 2.3 provides data on the stock of immigrants from ODA-receiving countries covered by the MTM i-Map, i.e. **Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Syria and Tunisia** (Southern MTM States), produced by the [ONS](#) (EN). No data was available for Algerian, Ethiopian, Lebanese, Malian, Moroccan, Nigerian, Senegalese, Syrian, and Tunisian immigrants from this source. [Eurostat](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) provides the same type of information from a previous date (2004 instead of 2010) on additional countries, namely on Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, and Tunisia.

### 2.1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANT POPULATION

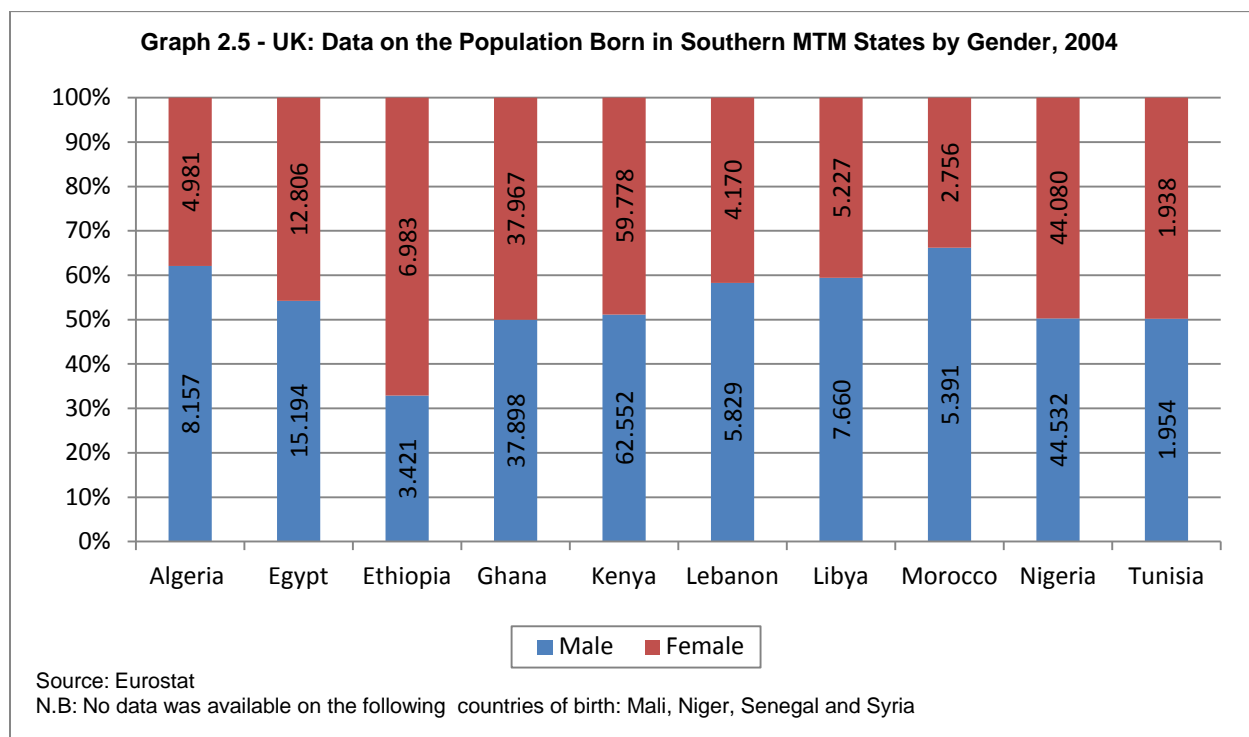
#### Gender

Graph 2.4 displays the gender distribution of the population with foreign country of birth in the UK in 2010, according to [Eurostat](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) data.

**Graph 2.4 - UK: Gender Distribution of the Population by Foreign Country of Birth in the UK, 2010**



Source: Eurostat

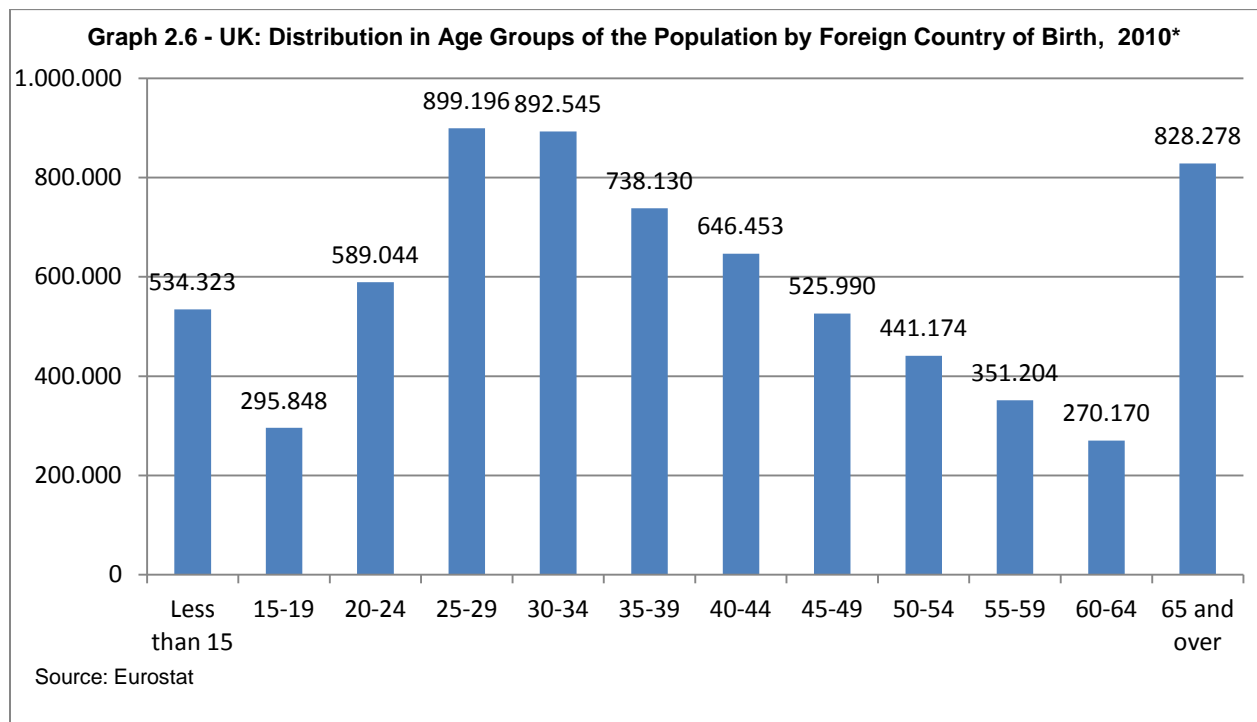


Graph 2.5 displays 2004 Eurostat (EN, FR) data on the population born in Southern MTM States by gender. No data was available on the following countries of birth: Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Syria.

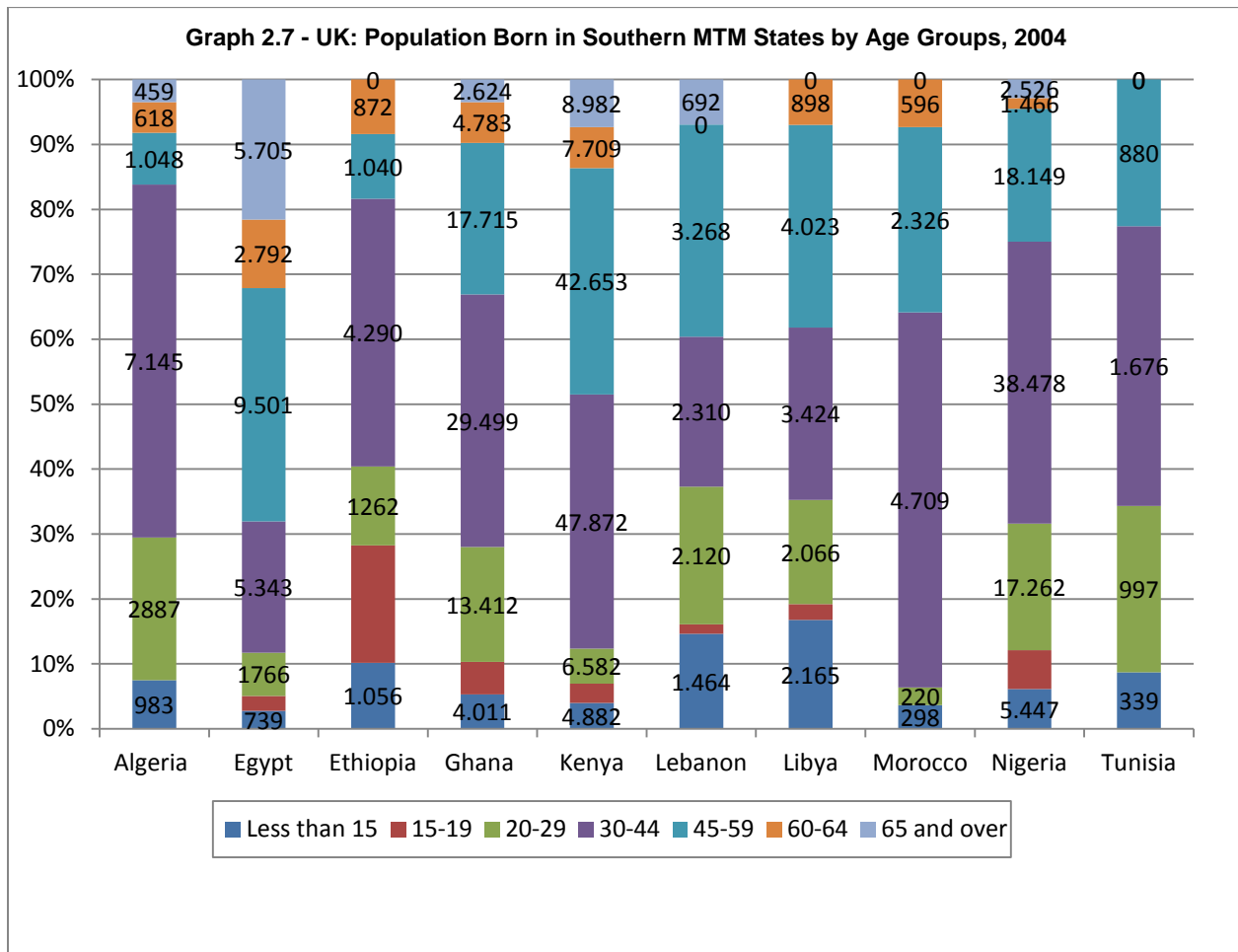
### Age

The distribution of the population by foreign country of birth (according to Southern MTM States) in the UK according to age groups in 2010, based on Eurostat data, is displayed in graph 2.6.





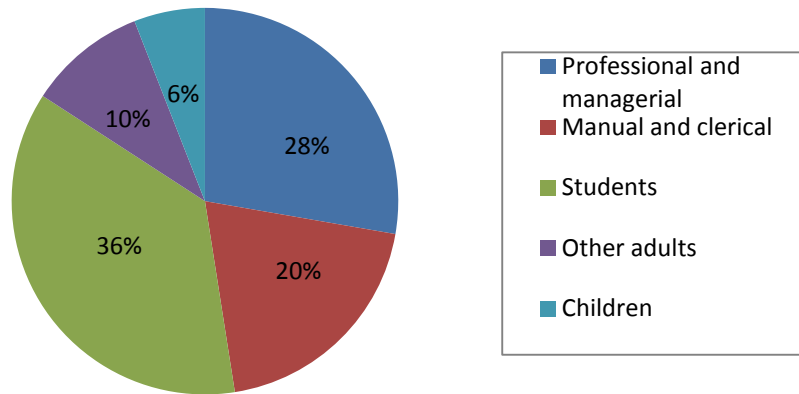
Graph 2.7 provides Eurostat data on the distribution of the population by foreign country of birth (according to Southern MTM States) according to age groups in 2004, which shows significant variations. No data was available on the following countries of birth: Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Syria.



Level of Education

The forthcoming [UK Office for National Statistics](#) (EN) publication [Foreign Workers and The Skill Level of Their Jobs \(2011\)](#) (EN) will contain findings on the skills level of jobs held by foreign workers. The main findings of this publication will be incorporated in this section.

**Graph 2.8 - UK: Provisional Estimates on Usual Occupation of Long-Term International Immigrants Immigrating to the UK Prior to Migration, 2010**



Source: ONS Provisional estimates of Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) (2009)  
N.B: The LTIM is mainly based on International Passenger Survey (IPS) data. It includes adjustments for those whose intended length of stay changes so their migrant status changes (migrant/visitor switchers), asylum seekers & their dependants not identified by the IPS, and international migration to and from Northern Ireland.

Graph 2.8 displays provisional estimates of [Long-Term International Migration \(LTIM\)](#) (EN) on the occupation of immigrants to the UK prior to migration, which are produced by the [ONS](#) (EN). No data was available broken down by country of birth.

The category 'other adults' has not been specified in the original source.

## 2.2 'RETURN' MIGRATION FROM THE UK

'Return Migration' can occur in two forms, either as a decision taken by the immigrant or because of reasons related to the migrant's residence status. In the case of the decision of 'return' migration being taken by the migrant, problems related to data availability arise, as *'[w]hile many countries have registration procedures in place that allow assessment of the number of incoming immigrants, estimation of outflows of immigrants is less straightforward. There are typically no procedures in place that register immigrants that leave a country'*, as pointed out in the publication [Return Migration: Theory and Empirical Evidence from the UK \(2007\)](#) (EN).

This publication however tries to assess the degree of out-migration using data obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) (which was conducted each quarter and changed to a rotating panel, with individuals included in five consecutive waves of the survey) for the period 1992 to 2004 by constructing the percentage of immigrants who *'arrived at a particular date within the survey window and who are still in the host country after a given number of years'*. This methodology includes multiple sources of error, including slight changes in the sample size of the LFS every year, the fact that many foreigners might leave the country to come back again sometime later, and possible differential non-response of migrants, but can nevertheless give an indication on 'return' migration from the UK (for further

information on the methodology please refer to the publication [Return Migration: Theory and Empirical Evidence from the UK \(2007\)](#) (EN).

The main findings suggest that about 40% of all male immigrants and 55% of all female immigrants may have left Britain five years after having arrived. After five years, the percentage of migrants returning may have decreased. With regard to age and education, the authors suggest that relatively more older workers leave during the first five years and that more educated persons leave relatively early. At the same time, the authors of this publication reason that out-migration is not only selective according to the level of skills but also according to the usability of skills, and that hence those who remain are those who have skills that are better usable in the host country. No information was available on the main countries of 'return' from the UK.

In the case of migrants 'returning' due to reasons related to their residence status (i.e. asylum seekers and refused asylum seekers as well as irregular migrants), statistical data is available on persons having 'returned' in the framework of Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programmes, which are offered by the UK Government. Data for 2007 - 2009 can be accessed in the [IOM \(EN, FR\) report IOM UK's Reintegration Assistance to Returnees under VARRP's New Approach \(2007-2009\) \(2010\)](#) (EN). However, it must be considered that the persons 'returning' in the framework of these programmes are not representative of the immigrant population of the UK and that due to their special residence status they might have had less chances of acquiring valuable skills in the host country, which might be beneficial for the development of the country of origin upon 'return'.

### 3. TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS

#### 3.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORK ON THE TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS

Table 3.1 – UK: Legislation and Policy Framework with Regard to the Transnational Life of Migrants	
Legislation	Description
<b>Dual Citizenship</b>	
<a href="#">Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009</a> (EN)	Rejection of the nationality of origin is not a precondition for the acquisition of British citizenship by naturalization, as specified in part 2 of the law (summary of content).
<b>Voting Rights</b>	
<a href="#">Representation of the People Act 2000</a> (EN)	The right to vote at all elections is reserved to British, Irish and qualifying citizens of Commonwealth countries* (summary of content).  Citizens of other EU Member States residing in the UK can vote in local government elections but cannot vote in UK Parliamentary elections (summary of content).
Source: UK Home Office <a href="#">Information about Dual Nationality</a> (EN), the <a href="#">Electoral Commission</a> (EN).	
*The <a href="#">Commonwealth</a> (EN) has 54 Member States, including the following Southern MTM States: <b>Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria</b> . A full list of Member States can be accessed <a href="#">here</a> (EN).	

#### Access to the Labour Market

The [UK Home Office](#) (EN) distinguishes six immigration categories available to foreign nationals who want to work in the UK, whereas each category requires the fulfillment of different criteria. These migrant categories are listed below with hyperlinks through which further information on the respective categories and the eligibility criteria can be obtained:

- [High-value migrants](#) (EN);
- [Skilled workers](#) (EN);
- [Temporary workers](#) (EN);
- [Other categories](#) (EN);
- [For workers and businesspersons from Turkey](#) (EN); and
- [For Commonwealth citizens with UK ancestry](#) (EN).

#### Visa Requirements

A list of countries whose nationals require a visa to enter the UK can be accessed at the website of the [UK Home Office](#) (EN). Immigration rules of the UK can be accessed [here](#) (EN).

Nationals of all Southern MTM states need a visa to enter the UK.

### 3.2 INVOLVEMENTS OF MIGRANT ORGANISATIONS IN THEIR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

The EC-funded project European-wide African Diaspora Platform for Development (EADPD) will produce a **Comprehensive Database on African Migrant Organisations**, which will provide information on the African migrant organisations in EU MS and Switzerland working in the field of migration and development, as well as on their activities and funding sources. As soon as the findings are available, they will be fed into this section.

Furthermore, information on the involvement of migrant organisations in their country of origin can be accessed, *inter alia*, in the following publications:

- The [African Diaspora Policy Centre](#) (EN) study [Mainstreaming Diaspora Initiatives Into Development Cooperation Policy Towards Africa. Evidence from Britain, France, Germany and The Netherlands](#) (EN) covers 5 selected African migrant development organisations, on which a mapping was conducted; and
- The [African Diaspora Policy Centre](#) (EN) policy brief [Building Institutional Cooperation between the Diaspora and Homeland Governments in Africa. The Cases of Ghana, Nigeria, Germany, USA and the UK](#) (EN).

## 4. FINANCIAL REMITTANCES TRANSFERS AND MIGRANTS' INVESTMENTS

### 4.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR MIGRANTS

In the UK, policy discussions on the remittances industry have been ongoing, as pointed out by the [Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford](#) (EN).

Several regulations define the remittances market in the UK, including *inter alia*:

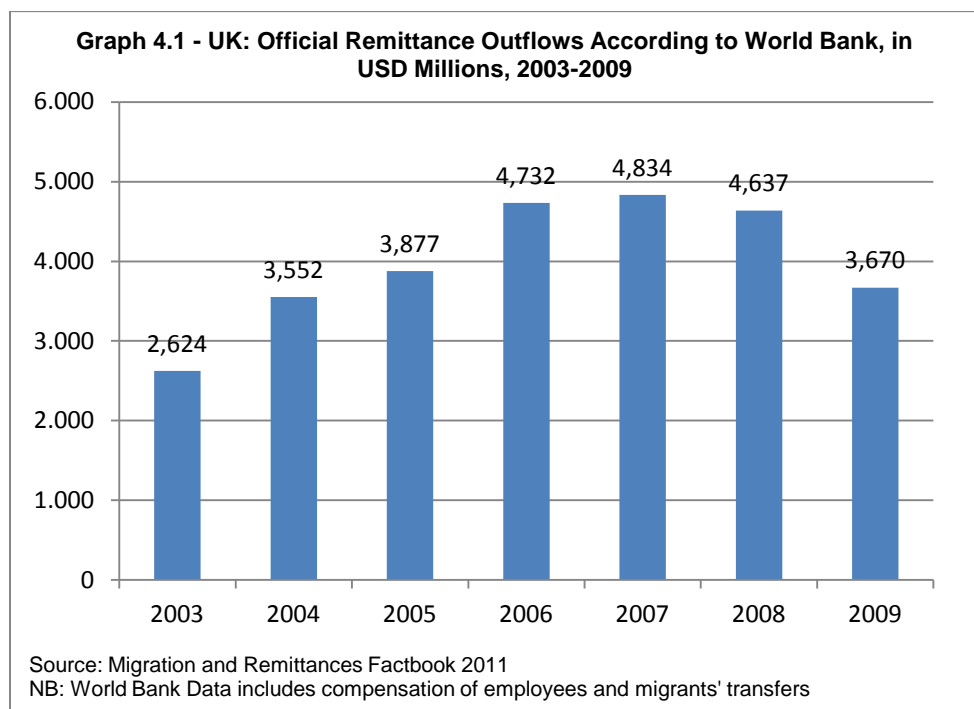
- Money Service Businesses need to register with the [HM Revenue & Customs \(HMRC\)](#) (EN), in line with the [Money Laundering Regulations](#) (EN). All registered businesses can be searched at the [Money Service Business Register](#) (EN). The relevant regime of civil penalties or prosecution, however, is not often applied, as pointed out in the [Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford](#) (EN). The obligation to register 'is said to have driven out a plethora of small and inefficient MTOs', according to the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\) Africa Region Working Paper Migrant Labour Remittances in Africa \(2003\)](#) (EN).
- The [Financial Ombudsman Service \(FOS\)](#) (EN) started to cover complaints related to remittances transfers to countries outside the European Economic Area (EEA). As per the EU payment services directive, only remittances to EEA countries have to be covered regardless of the type of payment service provider used, while remittances to countries outside the EEA only have to be covered if the transaction was made by a bank, building society or e-money issuer, as pointed out in the [Ombudsman News Issue 72 \(September/October 2008\)](#) (EN).

### 4.2 FINANCIAL REMITTANCES DATA: OUTFLOWS AND CHARACTERISTICS

#### 4.2.1 FINANCIAL REMITTANCES OUTFLOWS

The ONS does not publish estimates of workers' remittances, as pointed out by the [Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford](#) (EN). The UK Balance of Payments includes the category 'other payments by households', which includes workers' remittances and transfers to UK non-profit institutions. These can however not be disaggregated, according to the same source.

Graph 4.1 displays data on the outflows of official remittances, which shows that in 2008 and 2009 official financial remittance outflows from the UK declined, according to the [Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011](#) (EN) published by the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\)](#).



In general, inflows of remittances (amounting to 0.3% of the GDP in 2009) to the UK are higher than outflows of remittances (amounting to 0.2% of the GDP in 2009), according to [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) data quoted in the [Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford](#) (EN).

#### Amount/Frequency of financial remittances outflows from United Kingdom

International monetary transactions including the volume, destination, and use of remittances from the UK are not officially recorded, according to the UK Parliament quoted in the [Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford](#) (EN).

#### 4.2.2 MAIN COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF FINANCIAL REMITTANCES

Data extracted from the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\)](#) datasets on [Bilateral Migration and Remittances 2010](#) (EN) provides estimates on the amount of remittances sent in 2010 from the UK, which were generated by allocating remittances received by each developing country to countries of destination of its nationals abroad, using three allocation rules, as pointed out in the working paper [South-South Migration and Remittances \(2007\)](#) (EN):

- Weights based on migrant stocks abroad;
- Weights based on migrant incomes; and
- Weights based on the incomes in the source-country.



**Table 4.1 – UK: Estimates of Top Ten Receiving Countries of Financial Remittance Outflows from the UK, 2010**

	USD Million	EUR Million*
India	4,087	3,109
Nigeria	2,024	1,540
Poland	1,497	1,139
Pakistan	1,326	1,009
Australia	1,191	906
France	1,167	888
Bangladesh	1,114	847
Germany	972	739
Kenya	731	556
China	646	491

Source: World Bank ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Bilateral Migration and Remittances 2010](#) (EN).

N.B: Estimates are based on the methodology explained in the World Bank working paper [South-South Migration and Remittances \(2007\)](#) (EN).

\*currency converted according to [EC exchange rates \(EN, FR\)](#) of December 2010.

Table 4.1 presents estimates provided from this source on the top ten countries receiving remittances from the UK.

Table 4.2 presents estimates on the amount of remittances received by Southern MTM states originating from the UK.

**Table 4.2 - UK: Estimates of Remittance Outflows from the UK to Southern MTM States, 2010**

	USD Million	EUR Million*
Algeria	25	19
Egypt	81	62
Ethiopia	9	7
Ghana	23	17
Kenya	731	556
Lebanon	193	147
Libya	2	2
Morocco	26	20
Nigeria	2,024	1,540
Senegal	3	2
Syria	11	8
Tunisia	12	9

Source: World Bank ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Bilateral Migration and Remittances 2010](#) Excel Datasets (EN).

N.B: Estimates are based on the methodology explained in the World Bank working paper [South-South Migration and Remittances \(2007\)](#) (EN).

\*currency converted according to [EC exchange rates \(EN, FR\)](#) of December 2010.

Table 4.3 – UK: Comparison of Official Remittances Outflows (2009) and Estimates of Remittances Outflows (2010)	
Official Remittances Outflows 2009	Estimates of Remittances Outflows 2010
USD 3,670 million (EUR 2,792 million*)	USD 21,937 million (EUR 16,687 million*)
Source: <a href="#">World Bank (AR, EN, FR) Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011</a> (EN). NB: Data refers to official remittances outflows, including compensation of employees and migrants' transfers. *currency converted according to <a href="#">EC exchange rates (EN, FR)</a> of December 2010.	Source: <a href="#">World Bank (AR, EN, FR) datasets on Bilateral Migration and Remittances 2010</a> (EN). N.B: Estimates are based on the methodology explained in the World Bank working paper <a href="#">South-South Migration and Remittances (2007)</a> (EN). *currency converted according to <a href="#">EC exchange rates (EN, FR)</a> of December 2010.

According to the working paper [South-South Migration and Remittances \(2007\)](#) (EN), it is impossible to verify the accuracy of these bilateral estimates, as most countries do not report on the sources or destinations of remittances flows. It is noteworthy that data on official remittances outflows from the UK in

2009 reported by the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\) Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011](#) (EN) significantly diverges from estimates of remittances outflows from the UK in 2010, as presented in the World Bank datasets on [Bilateral Migration and Remittances 2010](#) (EN) (table 4.3), notably because the latter include informal remittances.

Table 4.4 provides an overview on the total migrant stock in the UK from Southern MTM States and estimates of the amount of remittances outflows to these countries. However, the conclusions that can be drawn from this comparison is limited due to various factors, such as the fact that the number of nationals from the respective countries residing in the UK with regular and irregular status may vary.

Table 4.4 – UK: Migrant Stock and Remittance Outflows to Southern MTM States, 2010		
Country	Migrant Stock	Remittance Outflows USD Millions (estimates)
Egypt	28,000	58
Ghana	83,000	14
Kenya	129,000	588
Libya	23,000	2
Nigeria	154,000	1,505
Sources: World Bank (2010): Bilateral Migration and Remittances 2010; Annual Population Survey (APS)/Labour Force Survey (LFS), ONS. NB: No information on either financial remittance outflows or migrant stock could be collected on <b>Algeria, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Morocco, Senegal, Syria, and Tunisia</b> .		

#### 4.2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF FINANCIAL REMITTANCES SENDERS

There is little information on the characteristics of financial remittances senders in the UK (including gender composition, age groups, level of education, business area, sector of activity, or professional position of financial remittances senders) , as pointed

out by the [Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford](#) (EN). Some studies however suggest that there are ethnic differences in remittances behavior, according to the same source, such as the report [An Investigation of Household Remittances Behaviour \(2001\)](#) (EN), according to which the Caribbean households have the highest propensity to remit, followed by Pakistani and Chinese households. The paper is based on data gathered in the framework of the Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities Country Profile **UK**

that was undertaken in England and Wales in 1993/1994 and does not contain information on migrants from Southern MTM states.

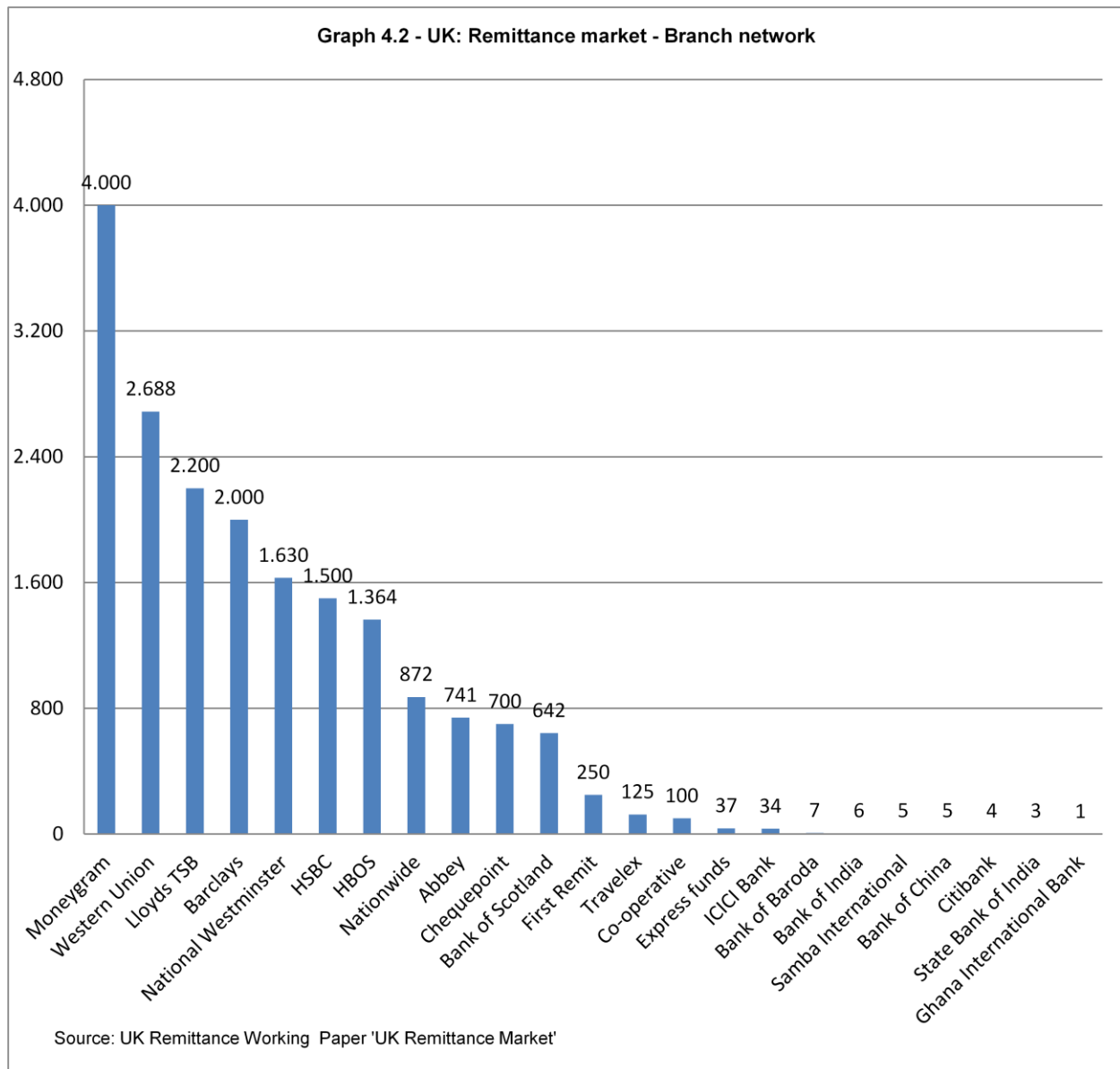
### **4.3 MIGRANT FINANCIAL REMITTANCES MARKETPLACE: CHANNELS AND COSTS**

#### **4.3.1 MODE OF FINANCIAL REMITTANCES TRANSFERS FROM UK**

It is estimated that around one-third of remittances from the UK are sent through informal channels and around two third are sent through formal channels, according to the [DFID](#) (EN) report [Informal Remittances from the UK. Values, flows and mechanisms \(2004\)](#) (EN).

#### **4.3.2 FINANCIAL REMITTANCES MARKETPLACE**

According to a report on the [UK remittances market](#) (EN) published by the [Department for International Development](#) (EN) in 2005, Money Transfer Operators have the largest market share for remittances originating through formal channels (graph 4.2).



UK banks mostly offer remittances services designed to meet the needs of their customers (those who hold accounts with them), while MTOs target those without bank accounts and those looking for low fees, according to the [The DFID \(EN\) report Sending Money Home? A Survey of Remittance Products and Services in the United Kingdom](#), quoted by the [Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford \(EN\)](#).

More than 3,750 Money Service Businesses were registered in the UK in mid-2009, according to the [UK Money Transmitters Association \(UKMTA\) \(EN\)](#), quoted by the [Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford \(EN\)](#).

There is a growing number of **online remittances companies** offering their services to in the UK, with Indian immigrants in the UK being a main target group, according to the paper [International Remittances Flows and Worker Remittances; Best Practices \(Orozco, n.d.\) \(EN\)](#).

### 4.3.3 COSTS OF MONEY TRANSFERS FROM UK

High transfer costs affect the amount received by remittance recipients. Therefore, the following Money Transfer Price Comparison Services allow for queries on the costs of money transfers from the UK of different Money Transfer Operators (MTOs). In order to query the costs, please click on the service and select MTO and the amount (table 4.5):

Table 4.5 – UK: Money Transfer Price Comparison Services				
Service	Established by	Receiving Countries Covered	Amounts Covered	Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) Covered for Transfers from the UK to Southern MTM States
<a href="#">Remittances Prices World-wide</a> (EN)	<a href="#">World Bank</a> (AR, EN, FR)	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria	USD 200 USD 500	MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination chosen between 29 sending countries and the receiving countries available for the respective <a href="#">Country corridor</a> (EN) and can be queried <a href="#">here</a> (EN).
<a href="#">Send Money Home</a> (EN)	<a href="#">UK Government Department for International Development</a> (EN)	Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia	Every amount (in sending country currencies)	MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination chosen between 91 sending countries and 125 receiving countries and can be queried <a href="#">here</a> (EN).
<a href="#">Money-move</a> (EN)	<a href="#">Developing Markets Associates Limited (DMA)</a> (EN)	Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria	GBP 25 GBP 100	The Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) covered for the country corridors UK-Ghana, UK-Kenya and UK-Nigeria.
NB: This list is not exhaustive				

Furthermore, the [World Bank](#) (AR, EN, FR) working paper [What Explains the Cost of Remittances? An Examination Across 119 Country Corridors \(2009\)](#) (EN) provides information on the costs of remittances from the UK.

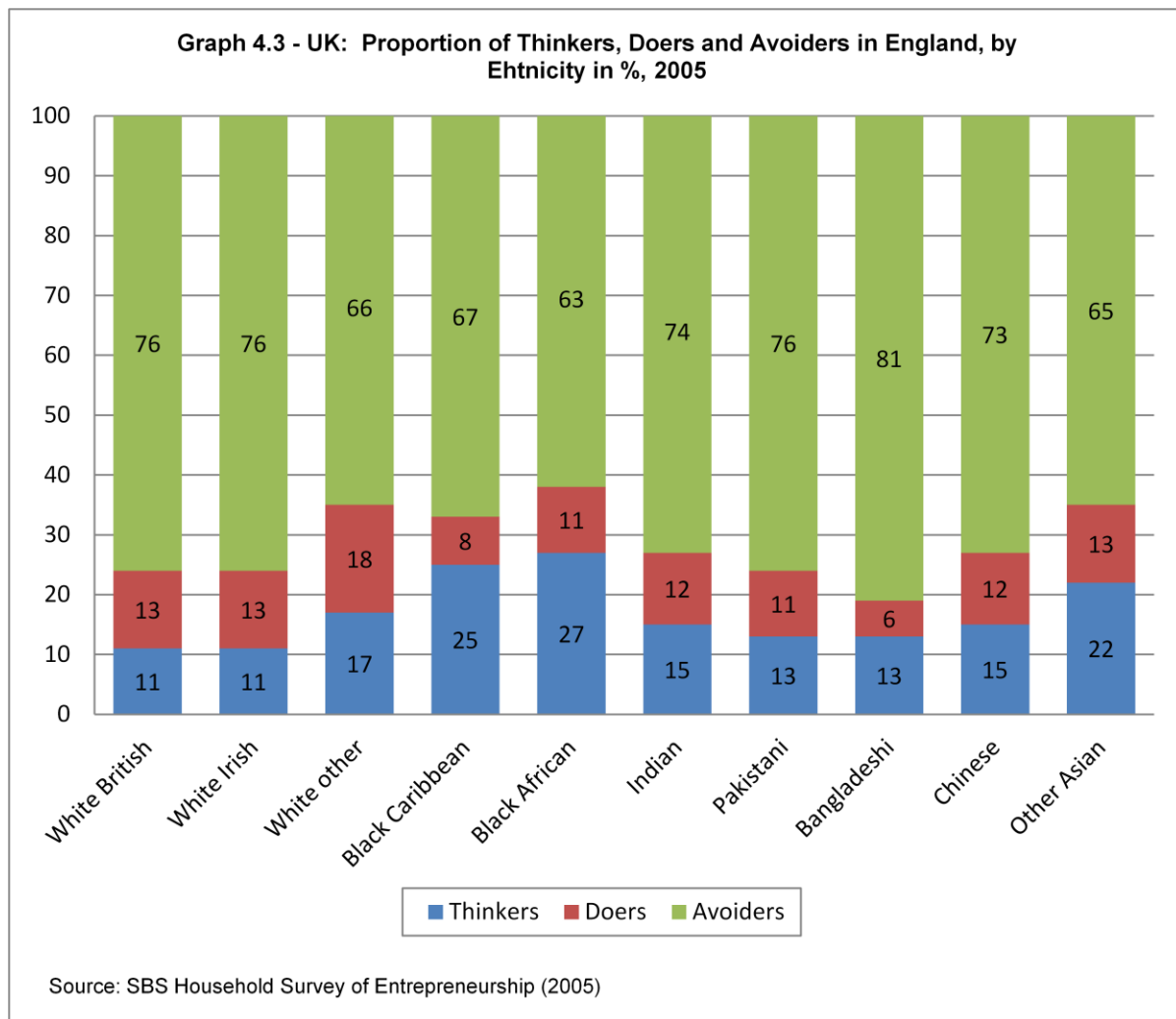
## 4.4 COLLECTIVE FINANCIAL REMITTANCES AND DONATIONS

No data on collective financial remittances and donations could be collected at this stage.

## 4.5 MIGRANT CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

### Enterprises Started/Jobs created by Immigrants in the UK

National authorities do not collect data on enterprises started or jobs created by immigrants in the UK.



The research report [SBS Household Survey of Entrepreneurship \(2005\)](#) (EN), published by [IFF Research Ltd.](#) (EN) in 2007, provides general information on entrepreneurship in the UK, including migrant entrepreneurship. It showed that sub-Saharan Africans are more likely to think of starting a business but less likely to actually start a business than other groups, while Eastern Europeans are more likely to think of starting a business and to actually do it. Graph 4.3 provides data on ‘doers’ (‘those who are self-employed or own a business (fully or partly), either as their main activity or as a sideline to their normal employment activities’), ‘thinkers’ (‘those who are not currently doers, but have recently thought about starting a business, buying into an existing business or becoming self-employed’), or avoiders (‘those who are neither doers nor thinkers’).

The higher level of thinkers and lower level of doers among some ethnic groups can be explained, among other factors, by their age structure, according to the [SBS Household Survey of Entrepreneurship \(2005\)](#) (EN).

Table 4.6 provides information on the distribution of thinkers, doers, and avoiders among persons residing in the UK who were born in a Southern MTM State. Due to small sample sizes these data are not

**Table 4.6 – UK: Proportion of Thinkers, Doers and Avoiders in England, by County of Birth (only lists Southern MTM states) (2005)**

Country	Sample Size	Thinkers	Doers	Avoiders
Nigeria	74	36%	18%	46%
Ghana	71	26%	4%	70%
Kenya	83	13%	26%	61%

Source: [SBS Household Survey of Entrepreneurship \(2005\)](#) (EN).

representative. No data of person who were born in other Southern MTM States was available.

Further information can be accessed through the [OECD](#) (EN, FR) publication [Open for Business: Migrant Entrepreneurship in OECD Countries \(2010\)](#) (EN).

No data on the investment volume and financial capacities of immigrants in the UK could be collected at this stage.

On a related issue, information on the fiscal impact of immigration in the UK can be accessed in the [Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford](#) (EN) briefing [The Fiscal Impact of Immigration in the UK \(2011\)](#) (EN). According to this source, most studies that have been conducted on this issue conclude that the net fiscal impact of immigration is small but positive.

## 5 'RETURN' MIGRATION AND REINTEGRATION

### 5.1 NATIONAL PROGRAMMES FACILITATING THE VOLUNTARY 'RETURN' OF IMMIGRANTS

The UK does currently not have a centralized scheme that promotes temporary 'return' to countries of origin from the UK or that links temporary and circular migration to international development efforts, as pointed out in the [UK Border Agency](#) (EN) report [Temporary and Circular Migration: Empirical Evidence, Current Policy Practice and Future Options in EU Member States](#) (EN). With regard to temporary 'return', however, the [Department for International Development \(DfID\)](#) (EN) supports individual migrant organisations to implement their own volunteering programmes through a grant from its [Voluntary Services Overseas Fund](#) (EN). Furthermore, the UK supports migration and development initiatives implemented by the [UK office of the IOM](#) (EN) such as, for example, the [Qualified Expatriate Technical Support – Migration for Development in Africa \(QUESTS MIDA\) programme](#) (EN), as pointed out in the same source.

With regard to linking temporary and circular migration to international development efforts, the same source points out that recent cross-government discussions in this field have mostly taken place on an *ad hoc* basis. Based on these discussions, the following has been introduced:

- The **Medical Training Initiative (MTI)**: It allows overseas post-graduate medical specialists to engage in a training for a period of up to two years, normally within the [National Health Service \(NHS\)](#) (EN), resulting in a triple-win situation by i) promoting the UK education sector abroad, ii) enhancing participants' skills, and iii) allowing countries of origin to capitalize on these skills upon participants' return. The MTI resulted from a collaboration between the [Department of Health \(DH\)](#) (EN) and the [UK Border Agency](#) (EN), and since April 2010 the [Academy of Medical Royal Colleges](#) (EN) acts as a sponsor; and
- The **Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan (CSFP)** allows citizens from other commonwealth countries to enhance their knowledge in a particular field in the UK for a fixed period of time, and as of 2009 a separate fund for scholars from low- and middle-income countries was introduced. The CSFP is co-funded by the [Foreign and Commonwealth Office \(FCO\)](#) and the DfID.

In general, the legal framework for temporary and circular migration is based on the Immigration Rules, as set out in the Immigration Act 1971 and its amendments, as well as secondary legislation and EU Regulations and Directives, according to the report [Temporary and Circular Migration: Empirical Evidence, Current Policy Practice and Future Options in EU Member States](#) (EN). Possibilities of obtaining the right to permanent residence, in the form of Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR), have been limited and are only accessible to the 'best and brightest' migrants. Several researchers have pointed out that



permanent residence status increases the likeliness of circular migration, as it allows the migrants to come back after having returned to their countries of origin without restrictions, according to the same source. With regard to circular migration, provisions related to the period of time applicants for settlement may spend abroad without forfeiting their chances of being granted settlement may deter these persons from leaving the UK, as they may feel they risk future options for settlement, according to the same source.

Circular migration and 'return' migration can also be facilitated through bilateral Social Security Agreements (SSA) that enable residents access to their pensions upon their 'return', according to the report [Temporary and Circular Migration: Empirical Evidence, Current Policy Practice and Future Options in EU Member States](#) (EN). Since the 1950s, the UK has concluded over 30 reciprocal agreements covering some 38 countries and territories, none of them being a Southern MTM state.

Further information on temporary and circular migration, including statistical data, can be accessed in the report [Temporary and Circular Migration: Empirical Evidence, Current Policy Practice and Future Options in EU Member States](#) (EN).

With regard to Assisted Voluntary Return, the [UK Border Agency](#) (EN) and the [European Return Fund](#) (EN) finance 'Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes' from the UK.

While the [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\) UK](#) (EN) had been the implementing partner of the [UK Border Agency](#) (EN) with regard to 'Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes' from the UK until 31 March 2011, the NGO [Refugee Action](#) (EN) took over the responsibility for the implementation of these programmes since 1 April 2011.

[Refugee Action](#) (EN) implements three different programmes for three different target groups, namely:

- The Voluntary Assisted Return and Reintegration Programme (VARRP) for asylum seekers and refused asylum seekers;
- The Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants (AVRIM) for irregular migrants; and
- The Assisted Voluntary Return for Families and Children (AVRFC) for families and children.

Further information on the activities of the Assisted Voluntary Return activities of [Refugee Action](#) (EN) can be found [here](#) (EN).

For initiatives relating to 'return' migration and reintegration, please refer to section 6.6 'Initiatives Facilitating the Voluntary 'Return' of Immigrants'.

## 6 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: ACTORS AND INITIATIVES

### 6.1 LINKAGES BETWEEN MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL POLICIES

The UK has ‘developed a *Diaspora-oriented policy framework which enables it to pursue policies that actively support the engagement of the Diaspora in the development of their homelands*’, as stated in the [African Diaspora Policy Centre](#) (EN) policy brief [Building Institutional Cooperation between the Diaspora and Homeland Governments in Africa. The Cases of Ghana, Nigeria, Germany, USA and the UK](#) (EN). This framework includes, *inter alia*:

- The [Department for International Development \(DfID\)](#) (EN) policy paper [Moving out of poverty – making migration work better for poor people \(2007\)](#) (EN) sets out the DfID’s policy on migration. It points out, *inter alia*, that the DfID will cooperate with the [UK Home Office](#) (EN), the [Foreign & Commonwealth Office \(FCO\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#)) and the [Treasury](#) (EN) ‘to ensure that the Government approach to managed migration takes account of poverty-reduction and development outcomes.’
- The Joint [UK Home Office Border Agency](#) (EN) and FCO Strategy Document [Managing Global Migration. A Strategy to Build Stronger International Alliances to Manage Migration \(2007\)](#) (EN) does not make specific reference to Migration and Development. However, the Joint [UK Home Office Border Agency](#) and FCO publication [International Challenges, International Solutions: Managing the Movement of People and Goods \(2010\)](#) (EN), which updates on the progress of the 2007 strategy document, highlights that UK policies aim ‘to help developing countries maximise the development benefits of migration through supporting international development. This might be through supporting ‘circular migration’ to reduce the impact of skills loss from developing countries; by facilitating remittances which are an important source of capital for developing countries; or by helping third countries to ensure protection for refugees as close to home as possible. [...]’.
- The [Department of Health](#) (EN) issued a [Code of Practice for the International Recruitment of Healthcare Professionals \(2004\)](#) (EN) that is based on ethical recruitment of healthcare professionals from developing countries. (For further information on international recruitment of health workers to the UK please refer to the [DfID Health Systems Resource Centre](#) (EN) report [International Recruitment of Health Workers to the UK: A Report for DFID \(2004\)](#) (EN)).

## 6.2 RELEVANT BILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND OTHER FRAMEWORKS OF COOPERATION

### Bilateral agreements

No migration partnerships, bilateral social security agreements, or bilateral labour migration agreements exist between the UK and Southern MTM States, as confirmed by the DfID (10.02.2012).

Treaties related to the avoidance of double taxation are in place between the UK and the countries pointed out in table 6.1.

▪ Algeria	▪ Ghana	▪ Libya	▪ Nigeria	▪ Tunisia
▪ Egypt	▪ Kenya	▪ Mali	▪ Senegal	
▪ Ethiopia	▪ Lebanon	▪ Morocco	▪ Syria	

Source: [HM Revenue & Customs](#) (EN)

## 6.3 THE PROTECTION OF MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

### The Role of National Authorities with Regard to the Protection of Migrants' Rights

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ([EN](#), [FR](#)) constitutes the overarching legal framework related to the protection of fundamental rights in the European Union and was brought to the level of primary law with the entering into force of the Treaty of Lisbon ([EN](#), [FR](#)). The Charter guarantees the fundamental rights of all persons, including all immigrants, unless explicitly stated that the relevant right only applies to citizens or lawful residents (e.g. the right to vote in European Parliamentary elections). Some rights are granted under the conditions '*established by national laws and practices*' such as the freedom to conduct a business. For detailed provisions please refer to the full text of the Charter which is accessible [here](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)).

In line with Art. 1 and 2 of the Protocol No 30 on the Application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union to Poland and the United Kingdom of the Treaty of Lisbon ([EN](#), [FR](#)), the Charter applies to all European Union (EU) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) Member States except the United Kingdom and Poland.

In the UK, at national level, the protection of human rights is legislated by the Human Rights Act 1988 (EN), which has made rights from the Council of Europe ([EN](#), [FR](#)) 1950 European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) enforceable in the courts of the UK, according to the Guide to the Human Rights Act 1998. Third Edition (2006) (EN).

Information on the **national court system** is accessible through the [European Justice Portal \(EN, FR\)](#), including:

- [Ordinary courts \(EN, FR\)](#); and
- [Specialised courts \(EN, FR\)](#).

### The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) with Regard to the Protection of Migrants’ Rights

Examples of NGOs active role with regard to the protection of migrants’ rights are listed in table 6.2. For detailed information on their activities please refer to the websites accessible through the respective hyperlinks.

<b>Table 6.2 - UK: Examples of NGOs Active Role with Regard to the Protection of Migrants’ Rights</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Migrants’ Rights Network (mrn) (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Embrace UK Community Support Centre (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">British Red Cross (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Immigration Law Practitioners’ Association (ILPA) (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Immigration Advisory Service - IAS (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Refugee Action (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Refugee Council (EN)</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Refugee Studies Centre (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Scottish Refugee Council (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Welsh Refugee Council (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Asylum Aid (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Civil Rights Movement (EN)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Amnesty International (EN)</a></li> </ul>
N.B: This list is not exhaustive	

## **6.4 DESCRIPTION OF MOST RELEVANT NATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTORS**

The following national actors are active in areas related to Migration and Development in the UK (table 6.3).

<b>Table 6.3 - UK : National Actors Active in the Area of Migration and Development</b>	
<b>National Actor</b>	<b>Involvement with Migration and Development</b>
<a href="#">Department for International Development (DfID) (EN)</a>	The DfID cooperates with the <a href="#">UK Home Office (EN)</a> , the <a href="#">Foreign &amp; Commonwealth Office (AR, EN)</a> and the <a href="#">HM Treasury (EN)</a> ‘to ensure that the Government approach to managed migration takes account of poverty-reduction and development outcomes.’*
<a href="#">UK Home Office (EN)</a>	
<a href="#">Foreign &amp; Commonwealth Office (AR, EN)</a>	
<a href="#">HM Treasury (EN)</a>	
N.B: This list is not exhaustive	
* <a href="#">DfID (EN)</a> publication <a href="#">Moving out of poverty – making migration work better for poor people (2007) (EN)</a> .	

Furthermore, various international organisations in the UK are active in areas related to Migration and Development such as, *inter alia*, the [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\) UK \(EN\)](#).

Table 6.4 provides an overview on target countries and thematic priorities of the national development cooperation.

Table 6.4 - UK: Target Countries and Thematic Priorities of the National Development Cooperation	
Focus Country**	Thematic Priorities*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethiopia</li> <li>• Ghana</li> <li>• Kenya</li> <li>• Niger</li> <li>• Nigeria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Social Services</li> <li>• Water Supply and Sanitation</li> <li>• Government and Civil Society</li> <li>• Economic</li> <li>• Environment Protection</li> <li>• Research</li> <li>• Humanitarian Assistance</li> </ul>
<p>Source: <a href="#">DFID</a> (EN)</p> <p>N.B: This list is not exhaustive</p> <p>** This table only lists DfID focus countries, which are Southern MTM States. A full list of DfID focus countries can be accessed <a href="#">here</a> (EN).</p> <p>* Information on the allocation of funds to the respective sectors can be found in the DfID report <a href="#">Statistics on International Development (2010)</a> (EN).</p>	

Table 6.5 provides an overview on the development assistance granted to Southern MTM States.

Table 6.5 - UK: Southern MTM States Among the Top Twenty Recipients of DfID Bilateral Aid in 2009/2010		
Country	Rank Among Recipients of DFID Bilateral Aid	Amount
Ethiopia	2	EUR 235 Million (GBP 214 Million)
Nigeria	8	EUR 125 Million (GBP 114 Million)
Ghana	10	EUR 99 Million (GBP 90 Million)
Kenya	16	EUR 70 Million (GBP 64 Million)
<p>Source: <a href="#">UK Department for International Development (DFID)</a> (EN) report <a href="#">Statistics on International Development (2010)</a> (EN).</p> <p>N.B: Currencies were converted according to <a href="#">EC exchange rates</a> (EN, FR) of December of the year in which the data was collected (i.e. December 2009).</p>		

The websites of DfID country offices operating in Southern MTM states as listed below include, *inter alia*, detailed information on the sectors in which UK bilateral aid was spent:

- [DfID Ethiopia](#) (EN);
- [DfID Ghana](#) (EN);
- [DfID Niger](#) (EN);
- [DfID Nigeria](#) (EN); and
- [DfID Kenya](#) (EN).

Information on funding opportunities through the DfID

Information on funding opportunities through the DfID can be accessed [here](#) (EN).

Joint Chambers of Commerce covering the Southern MTM states

Joint chambers of commerce relevant to Southern MTM States include, *inter alia*, the [Joint Arab-British Chamber of Commerce](#) (EN).

## 6.5 INITIATIVES RELATED TO THE TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF MIGRANTS

The following examples of initiatives related to transnational life of migrants and migration and development in general have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 6.6).

<b>Actor</b>	<b>Initiative</b>	<b>Cooperation</b>	<b>Aim</b>
<a href="#">Comic Relief</a> (EN)	<a href="#">Common Ground Initiative</a> (EN)	This initiative is co-funded by the <a href="#">DfID</a> (EN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase access to grants for small and migrant organisations in the UK that are working to create real and sustainable changes to some of the poorest and most disadvantaged communities in Africa</li> <li>• To strengthen the capacity of small and migrant organisations in the UK</li> </ul>
Lead Institute <a href="#">Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex</a> (EN)	Research project <a href="#">Migrating out of Poverty</a> (EN) (July 2010 – June 2016)	Funded by the <a href="#">DfID</a> (EN)  Collaborating Institutes are listed <a href="#">here</a> (EN)	To ‘ <i>address important gaps in existing knowledge by providing a strong basis of evidence and analysis for policy makers</i> ’
Lead Institute <a href="#">Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex</a> (EN) .	Research project <a href="#">Migration, Globalization and Poverty</a> (EN) (June 2003 - January 2010)	Funded by the <a href="#">DfID</a> (EN)  Collaborating Institutes are listed <a href="#">here</a> (EN)	To ‘ <i>underpin new policy approaches that maximise the benefits of migration for the poor whilst minimising the cost</i> ’

n/a	Research project <a href="#">MIG – Development on the Move</a> (EN) (November 2006 – May 2010)	Funded by the <a href="#">DfID</a> (EN)	To ‘measure and optimize the economic and social impacts of migration’
N.B: This list is not exhaustive			

## 6.6 INITIATIVES RELATED TO FINANCIAL REMITTANCES OUTFLOWS AND MIGRANTS’ INVESTMENTS

The following examples of initiatives related to financial remittances and migrants’ investments have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 6.7).

Table 6.7 – UK: Examples of Initiatives by National and International Institutions Related to Financial Remittances and Migrants’ Investments in Southern MTM States			
Actor	Initiative	Co-operation	Aim
<a href="#">DfID</a> (EN)*	Remittance Country Partnership (RCP)	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve pro poor financial access</li> <li>To reduce costs and barriers</li> <li>To improve capacity in the financial sector</li> </ul> <p>RCPs have been established with Bangladesh, Ghana and Nigeria</p>
<a href="#">DfID</a> (EN)	<a href="#">Send Money Home</a> (EN)	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To facilitate the comparability of money transfer prices</li> </ul> <p>For further information please refer to section 4.3.3.</p>
<a href="#">Developing Markets Associates Ltd (DMA)</a> (EN)	<a href="#">Moneymove</a> (EN)	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To facilitate the comparability of money transfer prices</li> </ul> <p>For further information please refer to section 4.3.3.</p>
<a href="#">Migrants Right Network (MRN)</a> (EN)	<a href="#">Migrants and Entrepreneurialism Project</a> (EN) (October 2008 – November 2010)	Funded by: <a href="#">European Union Leonardo da Vinci Programme</a> ( <a href="#">EN</a> , <a href="#">FR</a> )	To ‘support and assist the development of business entrepreneurialism in migrant communities across five EU countries (UK, Ireland, Romania, Poland and Denmark) by producing an online training tool for would-be migrant entrepreneurs across the EU.’
N.B: This list is not exhaustive			
*Source: <a href="#">DFID PowerPoint Presentation Development policy needs for data on remittances</a> (EN)			

## 6.7 INITIATIVES FACILITATING THE VOLUNTARY ‘RETURN’ OF IMMIGRANTS

The following examples of initiatives related to ‘return’ migration and reintegration have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 6.8).

Table 6.8 – UK: Examples of Initiatives by National and International Institutions Related to ‘Return’ Migration and Reintegration in Southern MTM States			
Actor	Initiative	Cooperation	Aim
<a href="#">IOM UK</a> (EN)	<a href="#">Temporary Return of Health Professionals to Zimbabwe (TRHPZ)</a> (EN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">National University of Science and Technology (NUST)</a> (EN)</li> <li>• <a href="#">University of Zimbabwe College of Health Sciences (UZ-CHS)</a> (EN)</li> </ul>	To ‘help bring back on short-term returns Zimbabwean health professionals and lecturers to support health institutions and the University of Zimbabwe - College of Health Science (UZ-CHS)’
<a href="#">IOM UK</a> (EN)	<a href="#">Migration for Development in the Western Balkans (MIDWEB)</a> (EN)	N/a	To ‘strengthen and increase the capacity of the existing network of Migrant Service Centres in the Western Balkans in order to ensure efficient dissemination of information about legal channels for migration among potential labour migrants and to provide opportunities for return of skills and human capital and their contribution to the development of the Western Balkans (WB) to the mutual benefit of migrants and countries of origin’

N.B: This list is not exhaustive



## 7 DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

For detailed information on the statistical system of the UK please refer to:

- The [Country Profiles of Statistical Systems](#) (EN) of the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)); and
- The [Country Reports](#) (EN) of the [Prominstat project](#) (EN) funded by the [European Commission](#) (EC) ([EN](#), [FR](#)).

### 7.1 DATA ON IMMIGRATION AND ‘RETURN’ MIGRATION

The [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#) (EN) is ‘the executive office of the UK Statistics Authority, a non-ministerial department which reports directly to Parliament. It produces official statistics on immigration, emigration, and net migration’, as stated in the [Glossary of the Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford](#) (EN).

<b>National Sources</b>			
<b>Agency/ Type of Data Collection</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Data Provided</b>	<b>Accessibility</b>
<a href="#">Office for National Statistics (ONS)</a> (EN) - The <a href="#">International Passenger Survey (IPS)</a> (EN)	Continuous data collection.	<p><i>‘The IPS is a survey of a random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK by air, sea, or the Channel Tunnel. Over a quarter of million face-to-face interviews are carried out each year with passengers entering and leaving the UK through the main airports, seaports, and the Channel Tunnel.’</i></p> <p>For further information on data sources and limitations please refer to the <a href="#">Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford</a> (EN).</p>	<p>IPS results are published by Social and Vital Statistics Division of ONS in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Monthly First Release on Overseas travel and tourism</a> (EN)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Quarterly overseas travel and tourism (MQ6)</a> (EN)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Travel Trends, the annual report published in the autumn following the end of fieldwork</a> (EN)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Travelpac</a> (EN)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN) – The population and housing census	10 year intervals The next census	Data on immigration, further information on the 2011 census is available <a href="#">here</a> (EN)	Census results will be published by the ONS

	is to be carried out in 2011		
<a href="#">Estimates of Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)</a> (EN) (survey plus administrative data and statistical adjustments)	Provisional data published quarterly, final data published annually	Migration inflows and outflows	Data is retrievable from the <a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN) Annual Population Survey (APS)	Published quarterly	Estimated population resident in the United Kingdom, by country of birth. The APS <i>'is obtained by merging waves one and five of four LFS quarters and data from the Annual Local (Area) Labour Force Survey (LLFS) Boosts for England, Scotland and Wales.'</i> , according to the <a href="#">Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford</a> (EN). Further information can be obtained <a href="#">here</a> (EN).	Data is retrievable from the <a href="#">ONS</a> (EN)
<a href="#">ONS</a> (EN) Labour Force Survey (LFS)	Published quarterly	The LFS <i>'provides quarterly estimates of the UK resident population and workforce'</i> , according to the <a href="#">Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford</a> (EN). Further information can be obtained <a href="#">here</a> (EN).	
2011 Migration data collection ( <i>survey-based estimates provided to Eurostat</i> ( <a href="#">EN</a> , <a href="#">FR</a> ))	Published annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population by sex, age group, and citizenship</li> <li>• Population by sex, age group, and country of birth</li> </ul>	Data retrievable from the Eurostat database

## 7.2 DATA ON FINANCIAL REMITTANCES OUTFLOWS

Table 7.2 – UK: Main National and International Sources			
National Sources			
Agency/ Type of Data Collection	Frequency	Data Provided	Accessibility
N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
International Sources			
Agency/ Type of Data Collection	Frequency	Data Provided	Accessibility
World Bank ( <a href="#">AR</a> , <a href="#">EN</a> , <a href="#">FR</a> ) – <u>Migration and Remittances Factbook</u> ( <a href="#">AR</a> , <a href="#">EN</a> , <a href="#">FR</a> )	The Migration and Remittances Factbook has been published in 2008 and 2010	Compensation of employees and migrants' transfers	Free access