



Remittances and Development I

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World migration

MIGRATION, 2010 (*Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011*)

- Stock of immigrants: **215.8 million or 3.2 percent of population**
- Females as percentage of immigrants: 48.4 percent
- Refugees: 16.3 million or 7.6 percent of the total immigrants
- South–South migration is larger than migration from the South to the highincome OECD countries. Over 43 percent of the migrants from developing countries are believed to be residing in other developing countries
- Top 10 destination countries: the United States, the Russian Federation, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Spain, France, Australia, India.
As a share of population, top immigration countries include Qatar (86.5 percent); Monaco (71.6 percent); the United Arab Emirates (70.0 percent); Kuwait (68.8 percent); Andorra (64.4 percent); Cayman Islands (63.0 percent); Northern Mariana Islands (62.0 percent); Virgin Islands (U.S.) (56.5 percent); Macao SAR, China (54.7 percent); Isle of Man (54.6 percent)
- Top 10 emigration countries: Mexico, India, the Russian Federation, China, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Turkey
- Top 10 migration corridors: Mexico–United States; the Russian Federation–Ukraine; Ukraine–Russian Federation; Bangladesh–India; Turkey–Germany; Kazakhstan–the Russian Federation; the Russian Federation–Kazakhstan; China–Hong Kong SAR, China; China–United States; the Philippines–United States



Definice remitencí

Mezinárodní měnový fond (IMF), jehož vymezení ekonomických pojmů přebírají všechny ostatní instituce a národní banky, odvozuje remitence především ze dvou položek ze struktury bilance plateb (IMF 2009):

1. Příjmy získané pracovníky v ekonomikách, kde nemají (trvalé) bydliště (*residence*), případně od zaměstnavatelů, kteří mají sídlo v zahraničí.
2. Transfery od obyvatel (rezidentů) jedné ekonomiky pro obyvatele (rezidenty) jiné ekonomiky.

Přeshraniční, sezónní a další krátkodobí pracovníci nejsou vnímáni jako obyvatelé (rezidenti) dané ekonomiky, v níž pracují. Jejich hrubý příjem ze zaměstnání je označován jako *zaměstnanecké kompenzace (compensation of employees; IMF 2009)*.

Typologie remitencí (IMF (2009))

Celkové remitence (total remittances) tvoří součet osobních remitencí a sociálních dávek. Celkově se remitence započítávají jako doplňující položka v platební bilanci.

1. *Osobní remitence (personal remittances)* zahrnují běžné a kapitálové převody v hotovosti nebo v naturáliích mezi domácnostmi obývanými rezidenty a domácnostmi obývanými nerezidenty, v součtu s čistými zaměstnaneckými kompenzacemi.
 - 1.1. *Osobní převody (personal transfers)* se skládají ze všech běžných převodů v hotovosti i v naturáliích zaslaných či obdržených domácnostmi obývanými rezidenty do nebo z domácností obývanými nerezidenty. Osobní převody tak v podstatě zahrnují všechny běžné převody mezi rezidenty a nerezidenty.



Definice remitencí

1.1.1. *Remittance v hotovosti (cash remittances)* jsou peněžní převody (nebo jejich ekvivalent). Měna je přepravena z jedné země do druhé a je fyzicky doručena remitentem (nebo v jeho jméně) určenému jednotlivci nebo jeho rodině.

1.1.2. *Remittance v naturáliích (remittances in kind)* jsou převody ve formě (přivezeného) zboží nebo služeb.

1.2. *Zaměstnanecké kompenzace (net compensation of employees)* se týkají příjmů (platy, mzdy a další kompenzace v hotovosti nebo naturáliích aj.) u přeshraničních, sezónních a dalších krátkodobých pracovníků, kteří pracují v ekonomice, v níž nejsou rezidenty. Dále se jedná o příjmy rezidentních pracovníků, kteří jsou zaměstnáni nerezidentními osobami.

1.3. *Kapitálové převody mezi domácnostmi (capital transfers between households)* jsou převody peněz v hotovosti nebo naturáliích mezi domácnostmi obývanými rezidenty a domácnostmi obývanými nerezidenty.

2. *Sociální příspěvky (social benefits)* jsou běžné převody (včetně důchodů) obdržené domácnostmi od soukromých společností, vlád a neziskových organizací. Tyto příspěvky jsou svou podstatou určeny pro řešení sociální situace příjemce v době jeho onemocnění, nezaměstnanosti, penze, nebo z důvodu řešení bydlení, vzdělávání atd.



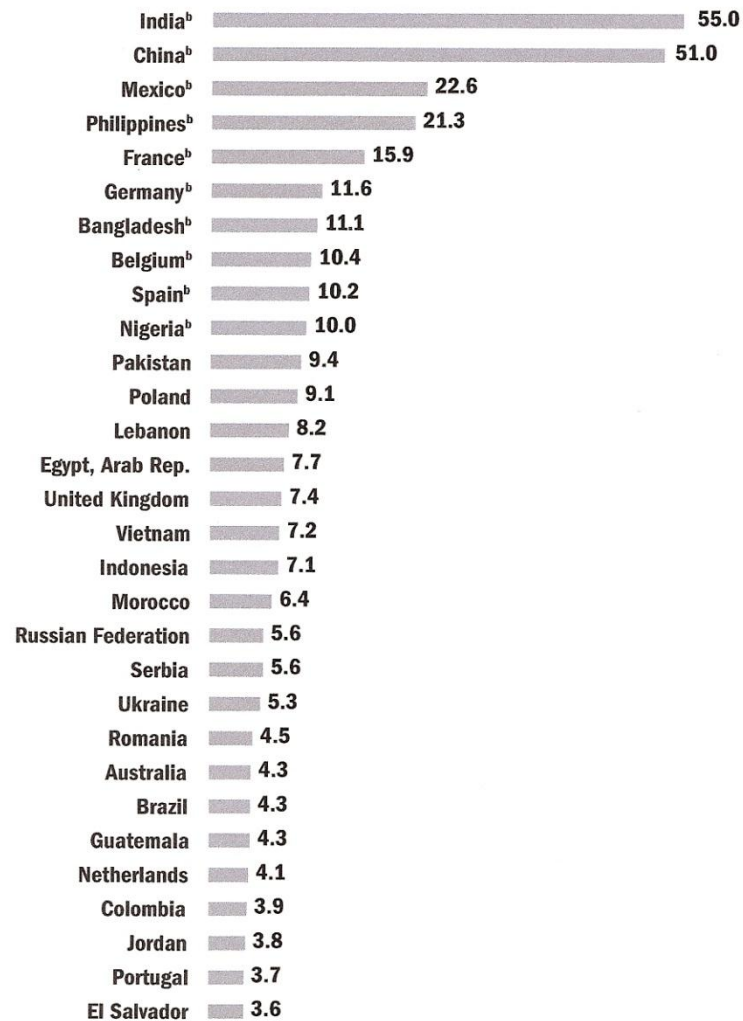
Definice remitencí

Předcházející definice:

- 1. Remittance pracovníků (workers remittances) - pocházejí od pracovníků, kteří zůstávají v zahraničí rok nebo déle;
- 2. zaměstnanecké kompenzace (compensation of employees) - transakce pocházející od osob, které zůstávají v zahraničí méně než jeden rok;
- 3. migrační transfery (migrants' transfers) – transfery zboží (vyjádřené ve financích) a financí související s migrací, která trvá méně než jeden rok.

Top Remittance-Receiving Countries^a, 2010e

US\$ billions

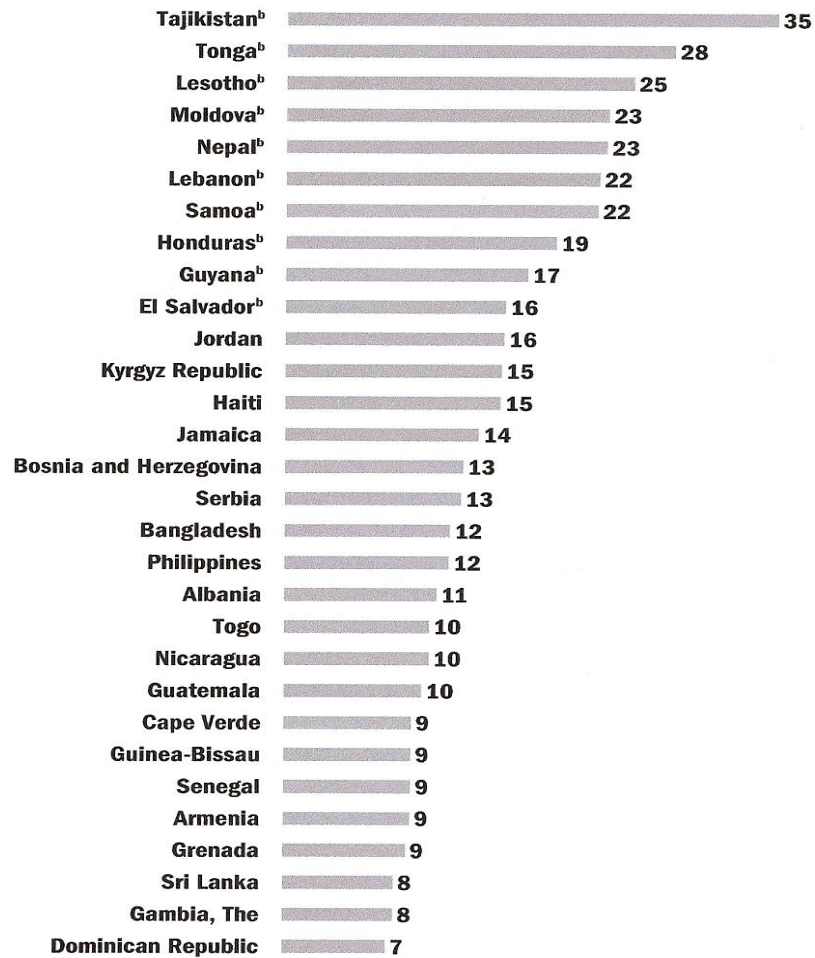


Source: Development Prospects Group, World Bank.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes, page xiii).

b. Top 10 country.

Top Remittance-Receiving Countries^a, 2009
percentage of GDP



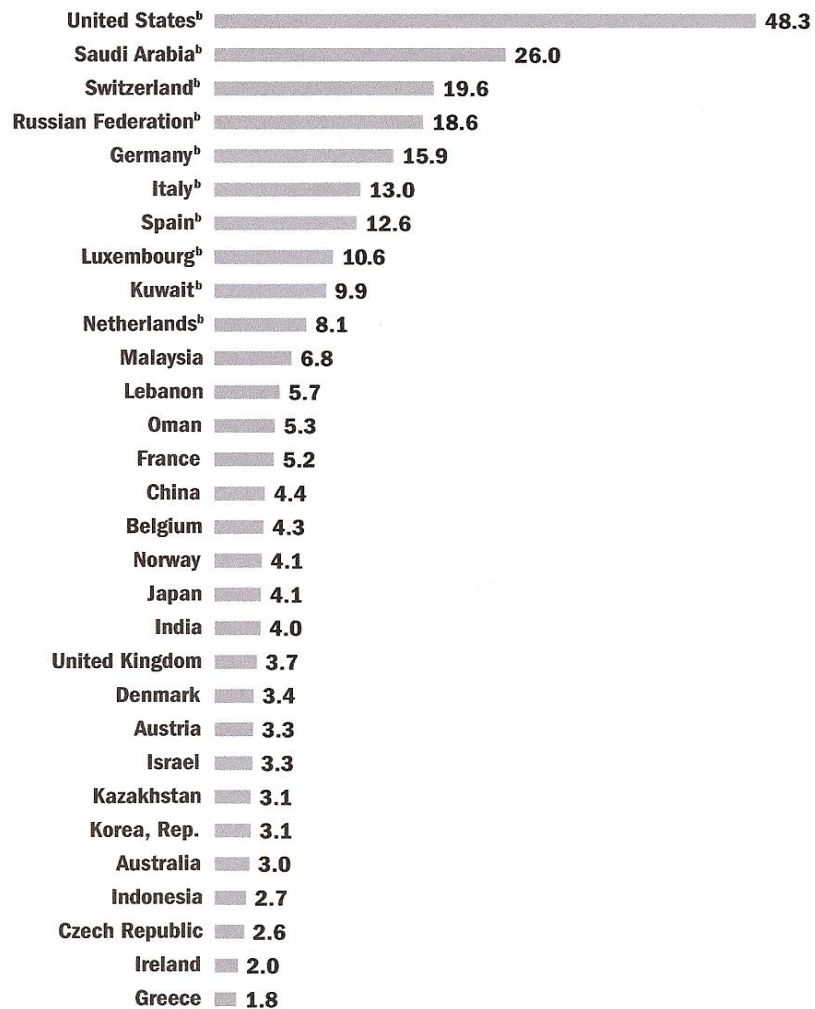
Source: Development Prospects Group, World Bank.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes, page xiii).

b. Top 10 country.

Top Remittance-Sending Countries^a, 2009

US\$ billions

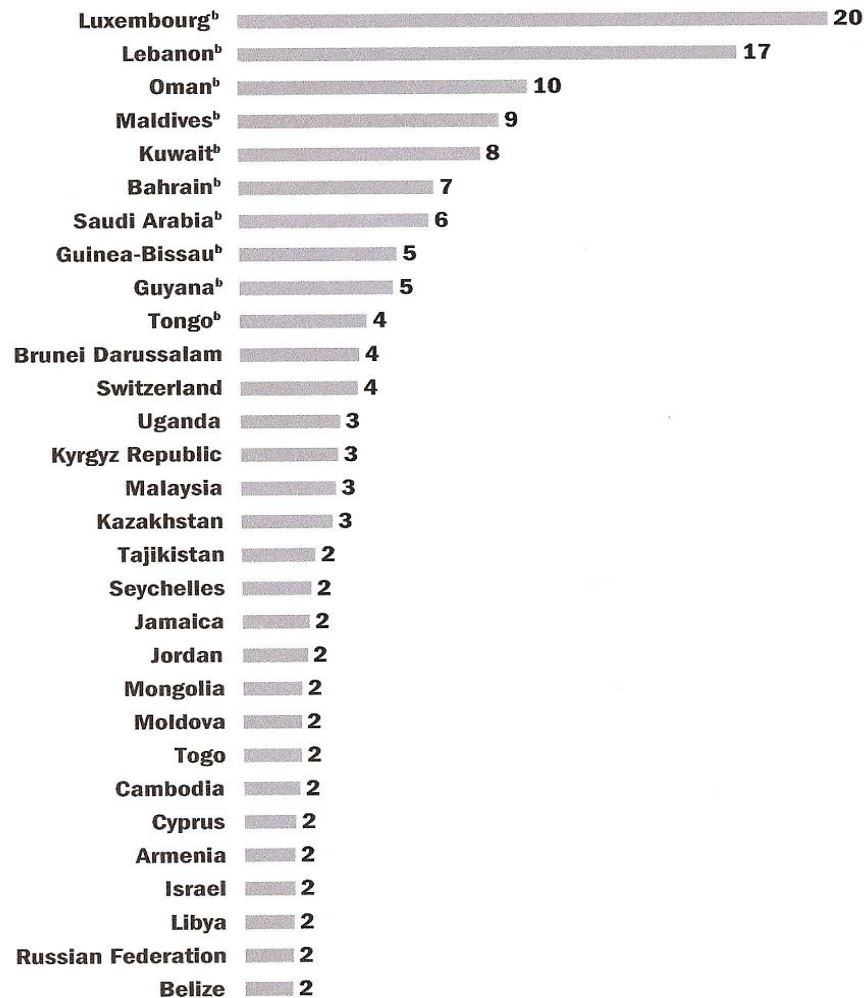


Source: Development Prospects Group, World Bank.

a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes, page xiii).

b. Top 10 country.

Top Remittance-Sending Countries^a, 2009
percentage of GDP

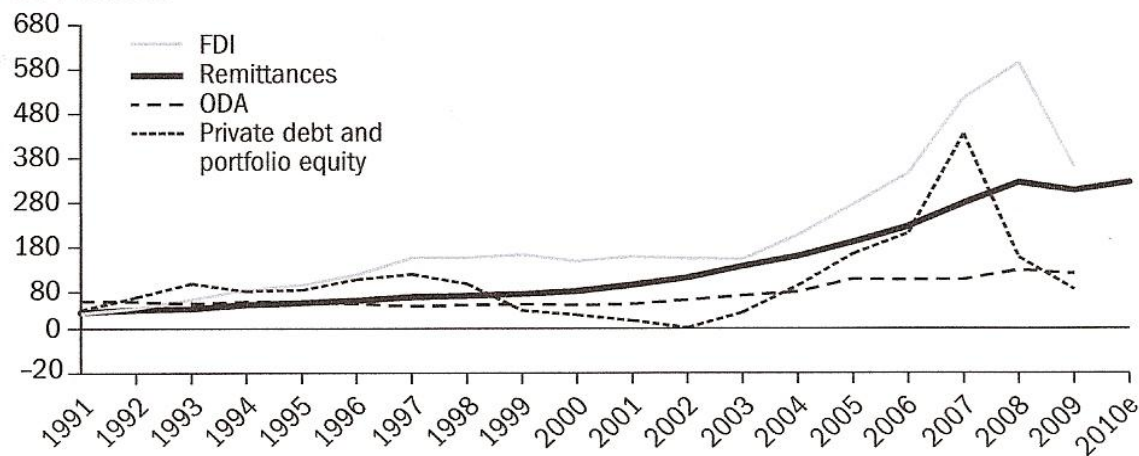


Source: Development Prospects Group, World Bank.
 a. Includes countries and territories (see Data Notes, page xiii).
 b. Top 10 country.

Remittances Compared with Other Resource Flows

Remittance Flows Are Large and Resilient

US\$ billions



Resource Flows to Developing Countries

US\$ billions

	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010e
FDI	95	149	208	276	346	514	593	359	—
Remittances	55	81	159	192	227	278	325	307	325
ODA	57	49	79	108	106	107	128	120	—
Private debt and portfolio equity	83	27	93	165	211	434	157	85	—

Sources: World Development Indicators database and World Bank Migration and Remittances Unit.

Note: Private debt includes only medium- and long-term debt. FDI = foreign direct investment; ODA = official development assistance; — = not available.

Remittances

<i>US\$ billions</i>	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010e
Inward									
remittance flows	101.3	131.5	237.0	274.9	317.9	385.0	443.2	416.0^a	440.1
<i>All developing countries</i>	55.2	81.3	159.3	192.1	226.7	278.5	324.8	307.1	325.5
Outward									
remittance flows	97.5	108.5	168.0	185.3	213.7	255.2	295.7	282.5^b	–
<i>All developing countries</i>	10.4	9.5	28.5	33.0	41.0	52.7	67.3	58.7	–

Note: This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger. 2010e = 2010 estimate.

a. 0.7% of GDP in 2009.

b. 0.5% of GDP in 2009.

Slovakia versus Czechia

Remittances

US\$ millions	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010e
Inward remittance flows^a	425	529	946	1,088	1,483	1,973	1,671	1,651
<i>of which</i>								
Workers' remittances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compensation of employees	425	529	946	1,088	1,483	1,973	1,671	–
Migrants' transfers	–1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outward remittance flows	16	22	39	48	73	144	134	–
<i>of which</i>								
Workers' remittances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compensation of employees	16	22	39	48	73	144	134	–
Migrants' transfers	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

a. For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$3.2 bn, total international reserves US\$18.8 bn, exports of goods and services US\$81.8 bn in 2008.

Remittances

US\$ millions	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010e
Inward remittance flows^a	498	815	1,026	1,190	1,332	1,360	1,201	1,263
<i>of which</i>								
Workers' remittances	–	–	100	128	150	168	96	–
Compensation of employees	494	805	917	1,054	1,174	1,234	1,094	–
Migrants' transfers	5	9	9	8	9	13	10	–
Outward remittance flows	1,102	1,431	1,677	1,481	2,069	2,948	2,562	–
<i>of which</i>								
Workers' remittances	–	–	291	462	630	590	747	–
Compensation of employees	1,100	1,426	1,384	1,016	1,437	2,355	1,799	–
Migrants' transfers	3	5	2	3	2	3	16	–

a. For comparison: net FDI inflows US\$10.9 bn, total international reserves US\$37.0 bn, exports of goods and services US\$166.1 bn in 2008.

Opposed paradigms (de Haas 2012)

TABLE 1
OPPOSED PARADIGMS ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Migration pessimists		Migration optimists
“Structuralist” social theory	↔	Functionalist social theory
Dependency theory	↔	Neoclassical theory
Disintegration/uprooting	↔	Modernization
Net South–North transfer	↔	Net South–North transfer
Brain drain	↔	Brain gain
More inequality	↔	Less inequality
Remittance consumption	↔	Remittance investment
Dependency	↔	Development
Divergence	↔	Convergence

Source: Adapted from de Haas (2010a).

Different approaches to M+D issue (de Haas 2010)

TABLE 2
MAIN PHASES IN POST-WWII RESEARCH AND POLICIES TOWARDS MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Period	Research community	Policy field
Until 1973	Development and migration optimism	Developmentalist views; capital and knowledge transfers by migrants would help developing countries in development take-off. Development strongly linked to return.
1973–1990	Development and migration pessimism (dependency, brain drain)	Growing skepticism; concerns on brain drain; after experiments with return migration policies focused on integration in receiving countries. Migration largely out of sight in development field, tightening of immigration policies.
1990–2001	Readjustment to more subtle views under influence empirical work (NELM, livelihood approaches, transnationalism)	Persistent skepticism and near-neglect of the issue; “migration and development, nobody believes that anymore” (Taylor <i>et al.</i> , 1996a:401) further tightening of immigration policies.
>2001	Boom in research, in particular on remittances. Generally positive views. De-linking of development with return.	Resurgence of migration and development optimism under influence of remittance boom, and a sudden turnaround of views: remittances, <i>brain gain</i> , diaspora involvement as vital development tools. Development contribution of migration often framed within renewed hopes put on circular and return migration.

Source: Adapted from De Haas (2007a).



Concepts, theories

- ... „general migration theories do not offer many specific insights into the nature of migration impacts on development in sending societies, let alone the heterogeneity of such impacts“ (de Haas 2010) ...
- ... „fundamental complexity and heterogeneous character of migration-remittances-development interactions (de Haas 2007) as well as their contingency on spatial and temporal scales of analysis (de Haas 2007)“ ...

Teorie nenabízí „oporu“ díky komplexní podmíněnosti migrace (včetně remitencí) a jejího vlivu na rozvoj



Migration and development

- ... „Migration is not an exogenous variable, but an integral part of wider social and development processes, the development impacts of migration are also fundamentally heterogeneous“ (de Haas 2010)
- „The development at least initially tends to coincide with rapid increases in migration rates because social and economic development enables and inspires people to migrate (de Haas 2010);... the relation between economic development and net emigration is J- or inverted U-curve like, rather than linear and inversely proportional. In general, more developed societies tend to be more, not less, mobile“ (Skeldon 1997 in de Haas 2010)
- „Because of the costs and risks associated with migration, it is generally not the poorest who migrate the most (de Haas 2007) ... As migration is a selective process, most direct benefits of remittances are also selective and tend not to flow to the poorest countries“ (Kapur 2003 in de Haas 2007)
- ... „the World Bank (2003 – in Brown 2006) has estimated that as little as a 3 % increase in temporary visas in developed countries could rise world incomes by almost USD 16 billion per year“

Efekt migrace a remitencí je selektivní ... mobilita je rovněž a především známkou vyspělosti



Migration and development

- ...“the long-run impact of observed levels of migration is large and positive for the remaining natives of both the main sending countries and the main receiving ones. Relative to the counterfactual scenarion in which no migration takes place, some countries in both groups are as much as 10% better off.

For the countries with the highest immigration rates (Australia, New Zealand, Canada) migration raised welfare through increased equilibrium variety (...increased market size, and thus the range of varieties available to everyone for consumption and as intermediate inputs – larger labour force implies more variety in their production and consumption). For the countries with the highest emigration rates (El Salvador, Jamaica), the staying natives were better off because of remittances (more important than negative effects through emigration). These forces are also at work for all other countries, but the relative strength of each varies substantially among them (Giovanni, Levchenko, Ortega 2012)“

... 60 developed and developing countries entered the model
...(Giovanni, Levchenko, Ortega 2012)

Migrace pozitivní pro „typické“ imigrační i emigrační země ...



Migration and development

- ... „the sociocultural effects of migration were increasingly placed in negative light. ... exposure to the relative wealth and success of migrants („culture of migration“) ... would subsequently perpetuate a vicious circle of ongoing out-migration and aggravated underdevelopment“ (de Haas 2012)
- „International migration further undermines local and regional economies through depriving them of their most valuable human resources (pessimists´ view – de Haas 2012)... one of the very causes of underdevelopment“ ...

Nebezpečí sílící emigrace



Migration and development

- ... „remittances protect people from the destabilizing effects of absent or ill-functioning markets, failing state policies and a lack of state-provided social security“ (de Haas 2007)
Most studies conclude that international remittances have reduced poverty either directly or indirectly... Adams (2005) concluded (on the basis of an analysis of a data set covering 71 developing countries) that international migration and remittances significantly reduce the level, depth and severity of poverty in the developing world (de Haas 2007)
- ... „impacts of migration on income inequality in migrant-sending communities vary for different types of migration and for different periods in a community’s migration history (Stark et al 1988 in de Haas 2007) ... to a considerable extent, „measuring“ the impact of migration and remittances on inequality is an ambiguous and normative affair“ (de Haas 2007)
- „Whereas views on the impact of international remittances on social and economic development in migrant-sending societies have recently inclined toward the positive side, the impact of remittances on national economic growth and employment are rather unclear (World bank 2006 in de Haas 2007). The consequences of remittances on long-term economic development are not well understood“ (Kapur 2003 in de Haas 2007)

Na mikro úrovni (jedince, domácnosti) role remitencí jednoznačně pozitivní, na makroúrovni již méně přesvědčivá, nevyjasněná - ovlivněna množstvím různorodých proměnných ...

(Empirical studies on the economic impact of remittances produce mixed results (Le 2009 and others in Le 2009) ... For instance, Chami 2005 in van Dalen, Groenewold, Fokkema 2005 – using panel data from 113 less developed countries, show that remittances have a negative effect on economic growth ...)



Migration and development

- ...“migration and remittances are no panacea for solving more structural development problems (de Haas 2007) ... if states fail to implement more general political and economic reform, migration and remittances are unlikely to contribute to nation-wide sustainable development (de Haas 2007)“ ...
- ... „development in migrant-sending countries is a prerequisite for social and economic investment by migrants rather than a consequence of migration“ (de Haas 2007)
- „Migration has a development potential“ (de Haas 2012)

Migrace ani „její remittance“ nemohou zásadně změnit povahu a stav společenských struktur zdrojové země



Migrace a rozvoj

- Ve zhodnocení vztahu „migrace a rozvoj“ je nutno:
 - Vztít do hry specifické podmínky, za kterých migrace probíhá
 - Rozlišovat úrovně analýzy – mikro, mezo, makro včetně dimenze „struktury a aktéra“
 - Věnovat pozornost i neekonomickým aspektům – sociálním a psychologickým faktorům, vzdělání, genderovým rolím, kulturním a politickým změnám (de Haas 2012, 2010) ...



Data

- „The IMF data are unreliable – even as estimates of official banking system-mediated remittance payments – reflects the fact that central banks record and report remittances from their balance of payments to the IMF differently and many do not report any data at all“ ... plus the large share of „unofficial remittances“ ...(Brown 2006)

Data o remitencích – spíše tzv. „orientační“



Remittances - activities and main stakeholders

- The UN, WB, IMF ... have formed an intergovernmental technical group to improve remittance statistics
- Ambitious anti-poverty targets – established with the Millenium Development Goals (endorsed in Monterrey, Mexico, September 2000...)
- Hometown associations comprising nationality-based migrant groups pool and target funds toward public infrastrucure projects in their home countries ... (Brown 2006)

Různorodé subjekty i aktivity na všech úrovních



Motivation behind remittances

- ... mixture of individualistic and familial motives explains the likelihood and size of remittances (de Haas 2007 ... (Brown 2006, Lucas and Stark 1985, van Dalen, Groenewold, Fokkema 2005 ...)

Motorem remitencí - jak altruismus tak naplňování
„vlastních strategií“



Remittances

- „Mexican workers earning an average USD 7,450 per year during the late 1990s remitted, on average, USD 240 per months“ (Lowell, De La Garza 2000 in Brown 2006)
- „Real remittances are estimated to be at least twice higher, as many remittances are sent through informal channels“ (de Haas 2012)
- „It is estimated that unofficial remittances can be as large as formal flows“ (Gammeltoft 2002, Orozco 2004 – in Brown 2006) ...
- „remittances sent through informal channels could add at least 50% to the official estimate“ (World Bank 2008 in Duval, Wolff 2010)



Remittances

... „countries with high net migration but low-recorded remittances are often presumed to be prominent recipients of informal remittance flows - ... Bulgaria, Romania, Indonesia. In contrast, countries with high rates of formal remittances given the pace of migration include Turkey, Russia, the Philippines and Marocco“ (Taylor 2004 in Brown 2006, Seddon 2004). Fiji, Somalia, Surinam – highly developed informal remittance systems (Pieke et al 2005 in de Haas 2007) but also Algeria with around 73% of remittances described as unrecorded from 1981 to 2000 (Seddon 2004); ... Bangladesh and Pakistan, for example, were both identifies as having informal transfers more than one-half of the value of all remittances received.. The real value of remittances to Nepal in 1997 ... with informal transfers accounting for some 90 per cent of the total value (Seddon 2004,406).

Remittances via small courier services or self-carry. ... it can offer lower costs and greater convenience, avoid regulatory hassle, and maintain relative anonymity ... downside is greater potential for abuse and failure to encourage greater use of financial services that would better leverage remittances (Brown 2006); „Hawala“ or „hundi“ remittance system (Brown 2006); Latin American migratnts to the USA commonly use wire services to transmit money back home (Tilly 2006)

Price for remitting – „in order to remit about USD 200 from France to China the immigrant has to pay an additional 13% of this amount, from Germany 19.5%, from Italy 11.4%, from Japan 18%, USA 12.6%“ ... (Jha, Sugiyarto, Vargas-Silva 2010)

Velký význam neregistrovaných remitencí, různé mechanismy převodů financí, obecně veliké rozdíly ve výši posílaných remitencí a drahé bankovní služby



Remmitances and their advantages

- - a rather ideal „bottom up“ source of development finance,
- a safety net for relatively poor areas and countries,
- freer from political barriers and controls than either product or other capital flows
- a more effective instrument for income redistribution than large, bureaucratic development programs or development aid (de Haas 2012)
- it flows directly to the people who really need it, does not require a costly bureaucracy on the sending side, and far less of it likely to be siphoned off into the pockets of corrupt government officials (Kapur 2003 in de Haas 2012)

Pestrá sada výhod plynoucí z přísunu remitencí



Remittances and their advantages

- - markedly stable and counter-cyclical (Brown 2006) – even during economic recession in the host country, the size and regularity of remittance payments tend to hold up relatively well (Brown 2006)
- - supplement national savings and strengthen the balance of payments (Brown 2006)
- - can finance investment, including the importation of intermediate products with the associated foreign exchange revenue, or indirectly by boosting consumption and thereby freeing resources for investment in human and physical capital (Brown 2006) ... Standard Keynesian multiplier effects increase national income (Brown 2006). Although remittances mainly finance basic consumption ... such incremental consumption actually can free resources for education and preventive health care, which correlate positively with longevity and productivity .. (Brown 2006)
- ... so called „non-productive investments“ such as on housing can have highly positive multiplier effect in local and regional economies ... (de Haas 2010)
- - can also improve a country's creditworthiness for external borrowing and they can expand access to capital and lower borrowing costs (de Haas 2007)
- - promote access to self-employment and increase investment in small businesses (Rapoport and Docquier 2005 in de Haas 2007)
- - emigration and remittances expenditures also have the tendency to increase wages in sending regions and countries (see quotations in de Haas 2007)
- ... a brain-drain can be accompanied by a significant brain gain (Lowell, Findlay 2002, Stark et al. 1997) because the prospect of moving abroad may stimulate the incentive to pursue education among stay-behinds (World Bank 2005 in de Haas 2007)

Pestrá sada výhod plynoucí z přísunu remitencí



Remittances and their advantages and disadvantages

- **Remittances:**
 - „They facilitate transactions with other countries and the finance current account deficits by providing foreign exchange
 - They provide foreign exchange for imports of capital equipment and raw materials for industry
 - They are a potential pool of savings and investment capital
 - They facilitate investment in education and human capital creation
 - They increase standard of living (net income gain) – reduce poverty and inequalities ... they press governments to implement reforms and reduce external imbalances
 - They increase aggregate demand and consequently inflation and wages (also Le 2009)
 - They reduce saving and work effort and therefore growth in the longer run (see also Le 2009)
 - They increase the level of dependence and inequalities and they are often accompanied by money laundering“ (according to Blouchoutzi, Nikas 2010)



Remittances and their disadvantages

- ... unproductive expenses are usually thought to weaken local and regional economies and increase dependency (de Haas 2010) ... inflatory pressures, ... more inequality ... crowding out traditional, local production and strengthening the economies of core areas, thereby intensifying the process of asymmetric growth and increasing regional disparities between the core and periphery (de Haas 2010) ... changing rural tastes, lowering the demand for locally produced goods ... increasing the demands for imported urban and foreign-produced goods ... disruption of traditional kinship systems and care structures (de Haas 2010)
- ... large remittances inflows can contribute to currency appreciation (Dutch disease) – de Haas 2007, ale i Blouchoutzi, Nikas 2010 However, there is little empirical evidence sustaining this hypothesis (de Haas 2007)

Výdaje do „spotřeby“ a masivní přísun remitencí - v důsledku možný růst zaostalosti a závislosti



Remittances go to...

- As a rule, the predominant share of remittances goes to the immediate consumption of foodstuffs and basic services, with health care expenditure often featuring prominently (Brown 2006, de Haas 2010, Duval, Wolff 2010 etc.) Often ...remittances go to „non-productive“ enterprises such as housing ... (Almeida 1973, Lipton 1980, Reichert 1981, Rhoades 1979 – in de Haas 2012, Blouchoutzi, Nikas 2010,) ...
- however, the common idea that migrants do not use their money „productively“ tends to have rather weak empirical foundations (de Haas 2007) ... „the distinction between consumption and investments is often blurred and the outcome of evaluations on the relative merits of such expenditure partly depends on value judgements“ (de Haas 2007)
- Remittances also go to - children's greater education (e.g. Philippines - Yang 2003, Mexico – Borraz 2005 in Brown 2006 and Lipton 1980 in de Haas 2010) and small-scale business formation (IMF 2005 in Brown 2006)

Remittance jdou hlavně do spotřeby (základní potřeby), mnohem méně do investic



„Regularities“

- Migration tends to favour the middle- and high-income groups much more than the low-income groups (de Haas 2012)
- „The extent to which money is remitted, and how and where remittances are spent, fundamentally depends on the migrants’ social and economic position at the destination as well as on the investment conditions in the countries of origin. This explains why remittances impact so differently and different countries and communities“ (de Haas 2007)
- ... „origins of the international migrants, which tended to be the urban centres of a few regions in their country of origin. Hence, the remittances flowed back to these more developed areas rather than to those areas and populations most in need“ (Skeldon 2012).
- ... cross-country evidence suggests that temporary migration may be associated with higher rates of remittance payments than more permanent migration (Brown 2006) versus ... successfully „integrated“ migrants also have increased financial and human resources that potentially enable them to set up enterprises or participate in public debate in origin countries .. (de Haas 2010) ...
 - The „remittance decay hypothesis“ - Bonds to the sending country would weaken and remittances would decline rapidly after migrants settle and integrate at the destination country (Merkle and Zimmermann 1992, Ghosh 2006 in de Haas 2007) – it is linked to the common notion that young, married, low-skilled and temporary male migrants remit the most, and that integrated, highly educated, well-paid migrants invest more in host countries (Ghosh 2006 in de Haas 2007)... - whereas some studies show declining remittances over time (Agunias 2006), others show much more stable or even increasing patterns (de Haas 2007); other studies suggest that migrant remittances sent by individuals tend to reach a peak approximately 15-20 years after migration (Brown 1994, Fokkema, Groenwold 2003 in de Haas 2007) ... There is generally no clear support for remittance decay as an automatic mechanism (de Haas 2007) ...
- A growing number of studies indicate that economic and currency crises in origin countries tend to increase remittance transfer (Blue 2004 in de Haas 2007)

Určité možné vazby mezi výší remitencí, stupněm rozvoje zdrojové země, pozicí migranta v cílové společnosti, charakterem a délkou jeho pobytu ...



„Regularities“

- ... „remitters tend to postpone transfers during periods of currency turbulence“ (Higgins, Hysenbegasi, Pozo 2004 in Brown 2006)
- Evidence that remittances increase with wages, though apparently only up to a certain point (Taylor 1999 in de Haas 2007) ... Relationship between remittance volume and income appears highly varied (more in Brown 2006)
- Activities, expenditures and investment patterns are likely to change over the course of migration and household lifecycles (Conway, Cohen 1998). Based on household data from southern Morocco, de Haas (2003) identified a sequence in which housing investments occur relatively early in the migration cycle and peak five to 14 years after initial migration, stabilizing at a high level. Most agricultural investments occurred from 15 to 24 years after migration, and investments in non-agricultural private business peaked from 25 to 29 years after migration (de Haas 2007).
- It has also been argued that female migrants show a deeper commitment than male migrants to providing more economic support to households that are left behind ... some other empirical studies reached opposite conclusions (see quotations in de Haas 2007)
- ... More educated remit less money ... (van Dalen, Groenewold, Fokkema 2005)
- Remittances do encourage others to have the intention to migrate, especially in Morocco and Turkey (van Dalen, Groenewold, Fokkema 2005) –thereby strengthen the phenomenon of chain migration ... **versus** Stark’s (1999) proclamation – that as a result of remittances, intention to migrate should be significantly less likely among remittance-receiving households than among non-receiving households (Stark 1999 in van Dalen, Groenewold, Fokkema 2005)

Určité možné vazby mezi výší remitencí (resp. jejich upotřebením) a výší příjmu, dobou pobytu v cílové zemi, výší vzdělání migranta a pravděpodobností vyvolávat či nevyvolávat další migraci. Obecně nutně více empirických důkazů o tzv. fungujících pravidelnostech!



Current economic crisis

- ... „we are faced with a decrease in the growth rate of remittances ... that should last a few years (Jha, Sugiyarto, Vargas-Silva 2010)... flows have slow down. Nonetheless, the slowdown is much more muted than that of other foreign currency flows“ ...

Globální ekonomická krize snižuje remittance, ale efekt menší, než na jiné finanční toky ...



Policies

- „There is substantial empirical evidence to question the assumption that temporary migration is the most effective „development tool“, while such „revolving door“ policies are very difficult to implement in practice“ (de Haas 2012)

versus

- ... „the degree of circulation and temporariness tends to be higher under free migration than under restrictive immigration policy regimes“ (de Haas 2012)
- ... „it therefore makes much more sense to conduct separate, sensible migration and development policies that improve economic and political conditions in origin countries and that optimize migrant rights and socio-economic mobility. This seems to be the most effective way to optimize the positive role of migration in development processes“ (de Haas 2012)
- ... „immigrant-receiving governments can play a significant role in increasing the development potential of migration through lowering thresholds for legal immigration, particularly for the relatively poor and the lower-skilled, and through favouring their socio-economic mobility through giving access to residency rights, education and employment. By deterring the relatively poor from migrating or forcing them into illegal channels, and by discouraging return and impeding circulation, restrictive immigration policies may damage the poverty-alleviating and development potential of migration“ (de Haas 2012) ... also (Skeldon 2012, Jha, Sugiyarto, Vargas-Silva 2010 etc.)

Svoboda pohybu, nikoliv restrikce, mohou pozitivně ovlivnit potenciál migrace



Policies

- „The best policies for optimizing remittance impacts are general development policies aimed at restoring political trust, creating a stable investment climate and offering social protection to people“ (de Haas 2007)
- ... „the developmental contribution of remittances can be significantly enhanced through complementary macroeconomic policies in labour exporting countries and financial innovations in remittance transmission“ (Brown 2006) ... “to foster efforts to reduce transfer fees“ (Brown 2006) ...
- „Avoiding remittance taxation; encourage a regular flow of remittances; maintaining transnational ties with expatriate communities ... diasporas can promote home country development“ (Brown 2006)
- increase the share of unskilled workers in the migrant pool (Brown 2006)
- Call for ... “greater democratization of financial services and the promotion of financial literacy“ ... (Brown 2006, Seddon 2001)

Pro umocnění efektu remitencí – nutné zvyšovat celkovou úroveň společnosti včetně nastolení spolehlivého, jednoduchého a levného mechanismu převodu a dalšího užití financí