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I was asked to speak about South Asian migration and our relationship to it. I will do that, but your conference is about the world. As the below chart shows you, there are enormous variations in population changes and demographic trends. Europe, Japan and to a lesser extent, North America, are growing older and are shrinking, while there are still strong growths in the developing world, particularly in Muslim countries.

SHARE OF MALES AGED 15-29 WORLD-WIDE

	1914	2005	2020
Europe	27.5%	8.9%	7%
U.S./Canada	7.3	3.9	4.4
Rest of World	65.2	87.2	88.6
All Muslims*	9.5 %	28 %	30 %

*Includes Muslims in Europe and U.S. Canada
Sources Bevolkerungsploetz, Population Statistics

Emigration is going to continue. It is in the nature of peoples, particularly for young people. And South Asia has become an increasingly positive story, while for much of Africa, its migration story is more difficult.

May I quote you comments made by Shri P Chidambaram, India's Minister of Finance during the G20 meeting in China, last October:

"Migration is inevitable and unstoppable."

"International migration, we believe, presents real economic, social and cultural opportunities for all countries. However, it poses very real challenges too. Some of these are irregular migration, loss of skilled personnel, and challenges to social cohesion and harmony..."

"Well-managed migration could actually provide a positive contribution to employment and global economic growth if we manage to successfully promote the integration of the migrants in host societies;"

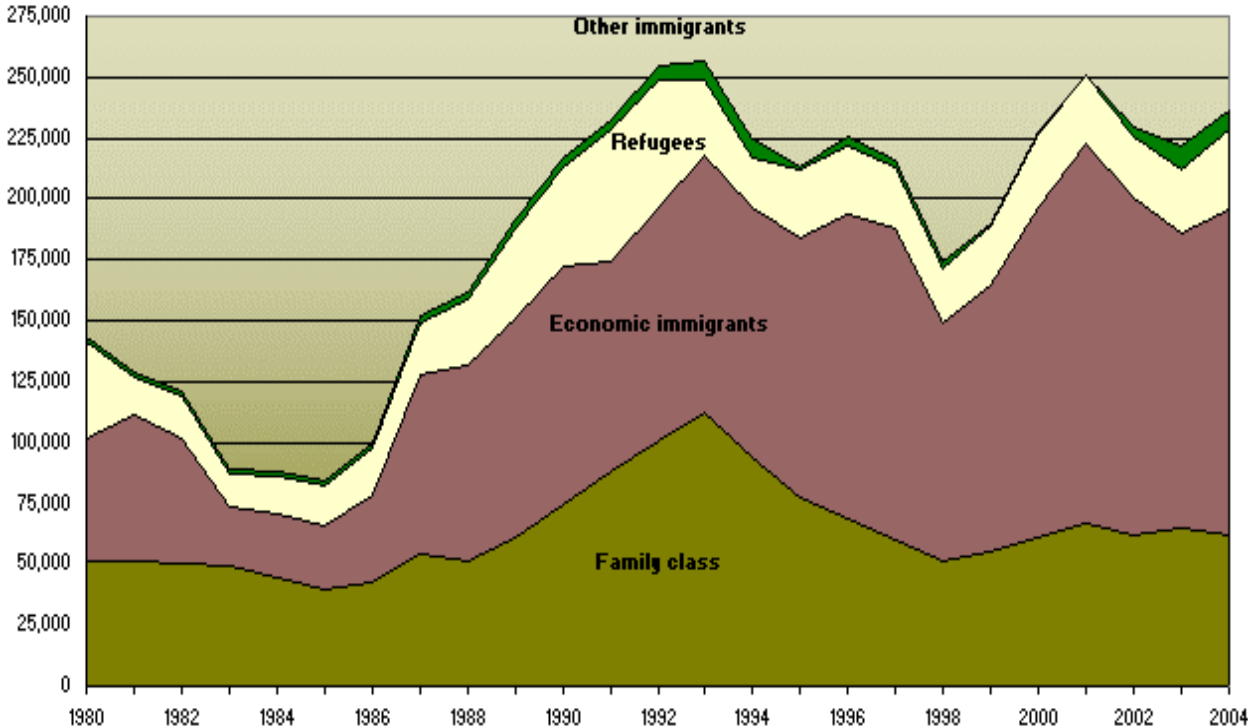
I believe that these remarks are absolutely fundamental in the context of managed migration. Migration is a natural phenomenon and it does respond, as Mr Kumar stated, to laws of supply and demand as well as to push and pull factors. It can and it must be managed - and in Canada we strongly believe that - in order to partly protect the rights of migrants or emigrants and partly to maximize the benefits for all concerned as well as being economic in content.

But I want to emphasize the obligations of host countries to integrate immigrants. That is a key element in managing migration. Canada, with its multi-racial, multi-cultural society, does not have all the answers but has experienced most of the problems. Integration in Canada means becoming part of the society in every way, economically, socially and politically. 18% of Canadians were born somewhere else. Only in

Australia, the percentage is higher with 21%, while the United States is about 10%. In some European countries which are having problems with immigration, only 2% was born abroad. We try to reflect the diversities in key sectors of public administration - such as neighbourhood policing.

Canada is different from most countries in that we offer citizenship; we offer a life, not just a job. And within three years, when immigrants qualify, 83% choose to become Canadian. We aim at 1% of our population a year. We select abroad, and as you can see from the below table, we do so on the basis of three main categories: (i) family class (ii) economic immigrants, (iii) refugees. In our belief system, we continue to accept many refugees, about 25,000 this year, including incoming asylum seekers and candidates selected abroad through specialised agencies. The 250,000 immigrants who are chosen from the economic emigrant class or from the family class have been pre-selected which help to integrate coherent communities in Canada, including refugees.

MIGRANT CATEGORIES IN CANADA, 1980-2004

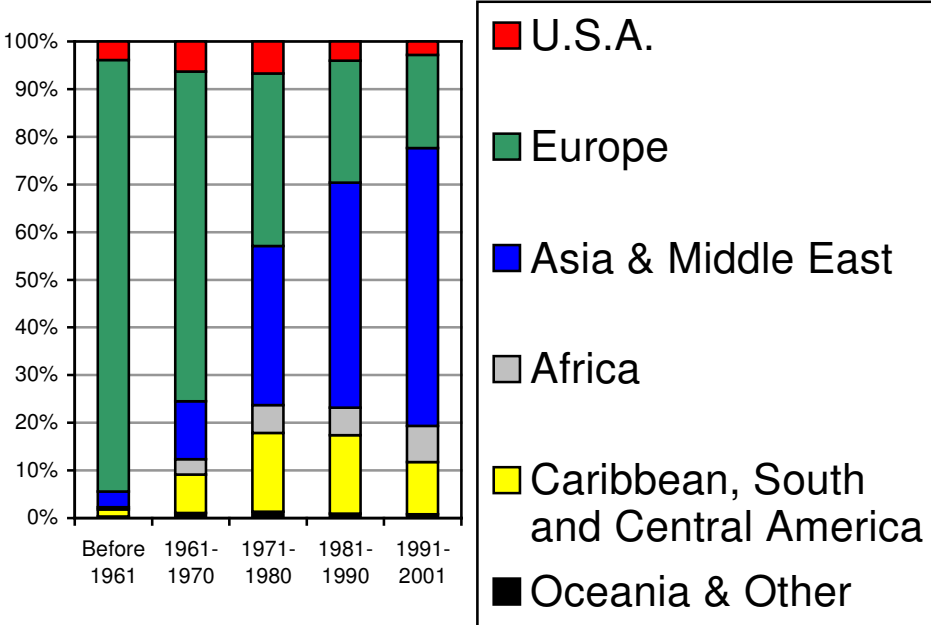


In our policy underpinning we stress that immigration and integration is a two-way process. Immigrants choose us and we choose them. And in choosing us, in choosing to be permanent residents of Canada, they also choose to accept the core Canadian values, which are at the basis of our society, the Charter of Rights. The first among those, is the equality of women in every respect. We have citizenship tests to make sure that someone taking on the rights to citizenship is also knowledgeable enough of the responsibilities. If they are, they are welcomed as Canadian citizens. An idea picked up by number of European Jurisdictions recently.

Integration is a fundamental goal of managed migration. It does not occur with temporary migration. Selection is the first step, and at all levels, civil society, government and individual Canadians are involved in the work of helping people to settle. We understand that the UN personnel this morning were arguing that temporary work contracts are a preferable form of migration. Yet, we, in Canada, believe the opposite, even though we do both. We admitted 230,000 permanent residents last year; and we also

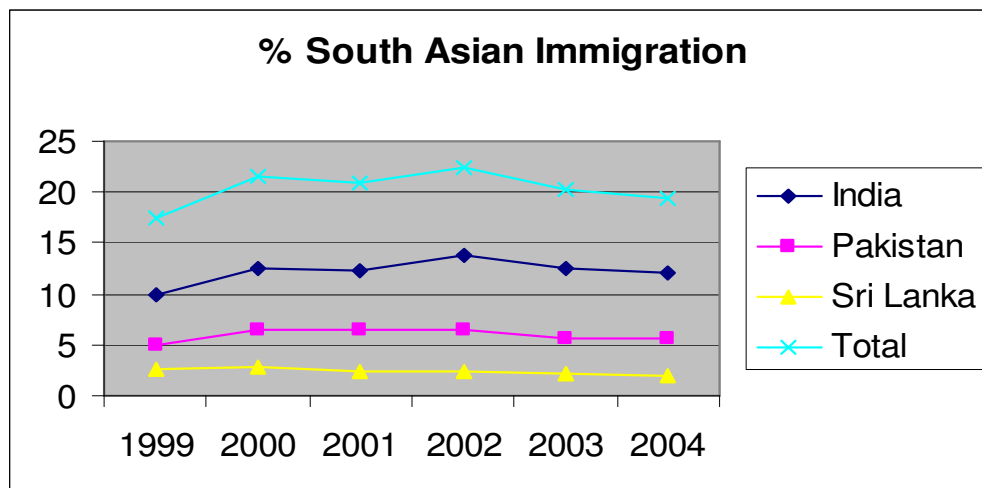
admitted over 90,000 temporary foreign workers to address short-term economic needs. But we make sure that the same labour standards apply (i.e. minimum wages, medical and pension benefits). They are expected to leave when the job is done, they are not integrated, not made part of the whole, and haven't come to become citizens.

MAJORITY OF NEW IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA



As the above chart shows, the majority of new immigrants today to Canada are from Asia and the Middle East. Between 1991 and 2001, 58% of Canadian immigrants came from Asia, continuing to be the fastest growing part of immigrant population. But the main point I would like to make to Europeans, is that our immigrants come from a multiplicity of places. No country or religion dominates. In fact the fastest growing religious communities in Canada today are, in order, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists. All fit in the society which is nonetheless pluralistically secular.

South Asian immigrants to Canada account for about 1 million in Canada and the number will grow. They are mostly Indians in origin as India is our second largest source of migration in-flow, about 26,000 in 2004 and increasing, second only to China. Other South Asian countries – Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh – account for a total of 46,000. Taken together, these countries provide about 2/5 of our immigration from Asia and about 1/5 of our total immigration.



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

What are the costs for source countries?

As all the costs have already been identified and clearly outlined by previous speakers this morning, I will just briefly list the key points to be borne in mind:

- Loss of highly skilled workers reduces economic growth – they are multipliers – and fiscal revenue;
- Essential services (especially health, education, governance) lose personnel;
- Lower returns from public investment in education;
- Human costs of prolonged family separation;
- Less tolerance of migrants from other countries.

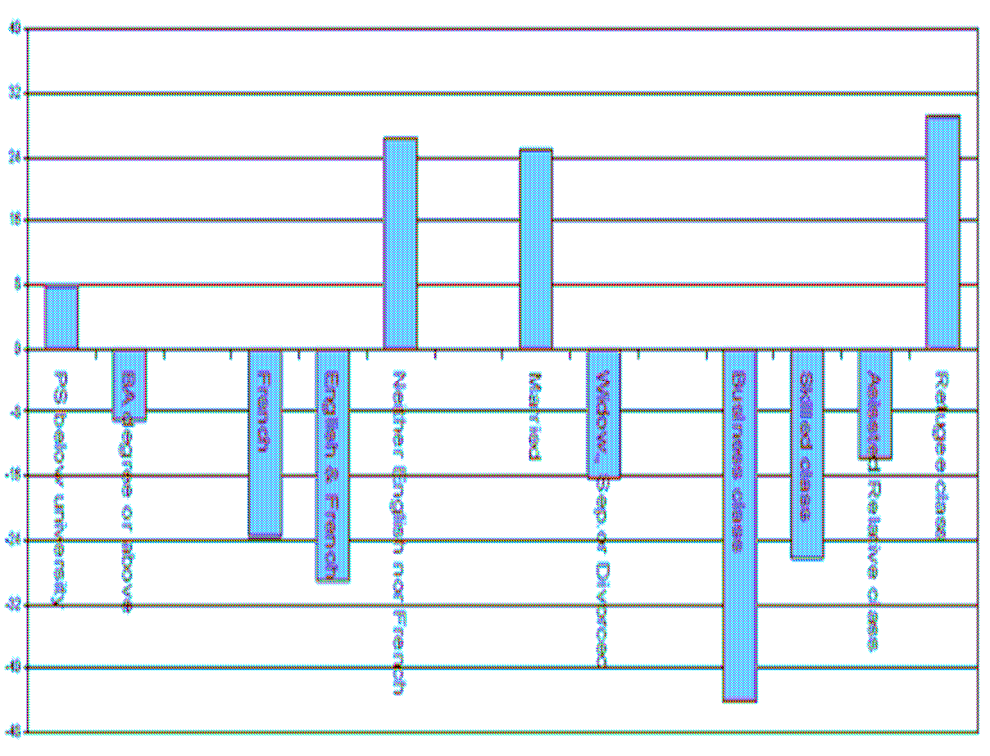
What are the benefits?

We have talked a lot about remittances. I totally agree with Mr Kumar that it is vital for the developed world to help regularise remittances. The European Investment Bank reported the day before yesterday that 16% of funds sent to African countries are lost because of inadequate access to banking services.

Yet, other benefits are important: knowledge transfer through return migration. Out migration which is return migration from Canada is estimated to become at one time or another about 35% for selected male immigrants from India.

The bottom part of the below chart represents the percentage of those, who at one point, become 'out migrants'. They return to re-engage with the country of origin without moving back. They choose to keep their Canadian citizenship even. They become residents of the country of origin. The classes of workers that this return affects all belong to, what Mr Kumar has termed, the top end of employment categories. They are university degree holders, managerial and professional classes. Those with less education, and refugees, rarely return. So migrants will continue to move and move back to where the economic opportunities are best.

KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER THROUGH RETURN MIGRATION



CONTINUOUS BRAIN CIRCULATION INDIA-CANADA

	Share of workers who left in last year		Share of workers who have worked on-site and off-site in a DC				Relevant experience in a DC
	2002	1999	2002		1999		
			On-site	Off-site	On-site	Off-site	
Managers	3.9	11.3	20.9	60.7	22.8	56.3	54.3
Conceptualisers	3.5	8.4	29.8	59.3	27.2	58.2	54.1
Developers	10.8	16.2	23.0	45.4	25.6	47.7	44.7
Modifiers	5.6	9.3	33.2	43.7	37.2	39.2	17.4
Supporters	2.6	7.4	19.3	46.8	21.9	46.9	6.4

Let me talk about continuous brain circulation. The above chart demonstrates, from 1999 to 2002, a decrease in immigration of high-skilled workers from India to places of high demand, such as North America, and I presume Europe as well. I agree with Mr Kumar that IT migration from India to North America was the story of our time. 30-40% of IT workers in India report training in the developed world. Yet, what is happening now is that there is a general tendency to work off-site with the developed world rather than on-site. This Western training climbs to over 50% at the level of managers and conceptualisers. 60% of surveyed Indian high-tech firms viewed migration of skills as positive, pointing at outcomes to improved access to new technology and improved access of new information and customers.

There is a global competition for talent but there is an unequal distribution of advantages. Obviously, not every country is India. There are pre-conditions to attracting talent or retaining talent. India is benefiting from managed migration and brain circulation. What countries need obviously are growths, they need income distribution, improved governance of the kind of NEPAD is promoting in Africa. As Richard Florida stated 'innovation is absolutely synonymous with openness and diversity'. Without them, growth, that we associate today with India, would not occur. These conditions increasingly do apply in Asia. But it is obvious that Africa, generally, needs our concentrated help.

How can we help as global citizens? We are sharing talent, futures with Asia and it is largely a positive story. But is there guidance for similar story in other parts of the world. In North America, we have to strengthen our own capacity for science and engineering. In the US, in the last 10 years, the number of Phds in the physical sciences has actually dropped. We have to get our own capacity up while welcoming exchange, upgrade and interactivity. Development assistance is also absolutely vital. We should draw from the Diaspora in our country which very often become instruments of that increased development assistance.

We need partnership with countries who are partners in migration. These win-win partnerships have so far been successful for Canada and also for the US. The issue is whether we can extent this successful story to other part of the world. Using business is terribly important. We need to get past complaints about cost competition, either in services, knowledge industries or outright manufacturing. The important thing now is building integrated supply chains, creating organically linked business networks so that low cost producers are producing for common benefits, globally.

This is the story of a settlement immigration country, one which is, I guess, an exception with the United States, Australia and New Zealand. I can tell you that when Jean-Marie Le Pen started his slogan of '1 million de chômeurs, 1 million d'immigrants', our story proves the opposite of that. Our growth in job creation – in this respect, we have led the G8 in job creation over the past 10 years - is totally synonymous with the growth in new Canadians.

Thank you.