



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

World Population Policies 2019



Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

World Population Policies 2019



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The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

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Notes

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PREFACE

The 2019 edition of *World Population Policies*, a report published biennially since 2001, focuses on Government policies and programmes on international migration. It provides an overview of policies to govern regular migration and to address irregular migration and reviews an array of policy measures related to migrants' rights, including access to services, as well as policies to foster the integration of migrants into host societies. The report also examines Government measures to maximize the development impacts of migration and to support diaspora populations.

World Population Policies 2019 presents the official Government responses to the module on international migration (module III) of the United Nations Twelfth Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the "Twelfth Inquiry"). The Population Division has been implementing the Inquiry every five years since 1963 as part of its mandate to monitor population policies at the global level.

Responsibility for *World Population Policies* rests with the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Preparation of *World Population Policies 2019* was facilitated by the cooperation of Member States and non-member States of the United Nations, the regional commissions and other partners. Specifically, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) assisted in gathering Government responses to the international migration module of the Twelfth Inquiry, while the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) supported efforts to collect responses from its member countries.

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The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout this report:

A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease or negative number.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Years given refer to 1 July.

Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 1995-2000, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 1 July of the second year.

An em dash (—) indicates that the magnitude is not zero, but less than half of the unit employed (i.e. is rounded to 0, when in fact it is not 0)

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the magnitude is zero

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately

Numbers and percentages in this table do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

References to region, development group, country or area:

The designations employed in this publication and the material presented in it do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

In this table, data for countries or areas have been aggregated in six continental regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania. Further information on continental regions is available from <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>. Countries or areas are also grouped into geographic regions based on the classification being used to track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations (see: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>).

The designation of “more developed” and “less developed” regions is intended for statistical purposes and does not express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. More developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia and New Zealand and Japan. Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), and Latin America and the Caribbean as well as Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand).

The group of least developed countries includes 47 countries located in sub-Saharan Africa (32), Northern Africa and Western Asia (2), Central and Southern Asia (4), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (4), Latin America and the Caribbean (1), and Oceania (4). Further information is available at <http://unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/>.

The group of Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) includes 32 countries or territories located in sub-Saharan Africa (16), Northern Africa and Western Asia (2), Central and Southern Asia (8), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (2), Latin America and the Caribbean (2), and Europe and Northern America (2). Further information is available at <http://unohrlls.org/about-lldc/>.

The group of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) includes 58 countries or territories located in the Caribbean (29), the Pacific (20), and the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS) (9). Further information is available at <http://unohrlls.org/about-sids/>.

The classification of countries or areas by income level is based on the gross national income (GNI) per capita as reported by the World Bank (June 2018). These income groups are not available for all countries or areas.

List of abbreviations

AIMS	Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea and South China Sea
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GDP	Gross domestic product
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GNI	Gross national income
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and communications technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMRF	International Migration Review Forum
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LDCs	Least developed countries
LLDCs	Landlocked developing countries
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MiGOF	Migration Governance Framework
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small island developing states
UN ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

KEY FINDINGS

Institutions to promote migration governance are widespread. Among the 111 Governments that replied to the module on international migration of the Twelfth Inquiry, more than nine out of ten (92 per cent) reported having a dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy. Ninety-one per cent of these Governments reported having an interministerial coordination mechanism on migration to promote coherence across levels of government and policy sectors.

Whole-of-government or evidence-based policies are also common, but less widespread. In 2019, three fourths of the responding Governments reported having a mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated, or having an annual national report on migration that includes data collected by the Government or other sources. Formal mechanisms to ensure that migration policy is gender responsive were less prevalent (54 per cent).

Most Governments have measures to promote cooperation and partnerships. Ninety per cent of Governments with available data indicated that they have bilateral agreements on migration. Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policies were reported by 74 per cent of these Governments.

Few Governments are seeking to lower immigration through regular, or legal, channels. In 2019, 37 per cent of the 111 responding Governments reported having policies to raise levels of immigration through regular channels, while 26 per cent reported policies to maintain current levels. Only 3 per cent had policies to lower their current immigration levels, while 34 per cent had either no policy or no data on such measures.

Irregular migration is considered a matter of concern by Governments of all but five countries. Globally, 68 per cent of the 111 responding Governments viewed irregular

migration to their country as a major concern; another 25 per cent viewed it as a minor concern; nearly 5 per cent had no information; while nearly 3 per cent did not consider irregular migration to be a matter of concern.

Promoting orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration is a priority for most Governments. Globally, 84 per cent of Governments with available data reported having provisions for the arrival of unaccompanied or separated minors; 80 per cent reported having information and awareness-raising campaigns for prospective migrants; 76 per cent had pre-arrival authorization controls; while 75 per cent indicated having a system to monitor international migrants who overstay their visas.

Nearly all Governments have formal strategies to address human trafficking and migrant smuggling. In 2019, more than nine out of ten responding Governments reported having policy measures to prevent trafficking in persons or to protect or assist the victims of human trafficking (95 per cent each). Measures to prosecute or criminalize human trafficking were reported by 93 per cent of these Governments.

Most Governments have measures to address the mobility dimensions of crises. Globally, more than four fifths of Governments with available data reported having a system for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders (84 per cent) or for granting permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders who are unable to return (84 per cent). A smaller proportion of these Governments (56 per cent) reported having a national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters.

Policy measures to protect migrant rights vary widely. In 2019, more than four fifths of the responding Governments indicated that they provided non-nationals with equal access to essential or emergency health care (86 per cent) or

justice (82 per cent) regardless of their legal immigration status. Most of these Governments also reported providing equal access to public education (62 per cent) regardless of immigration status. Government measures to promote equal work for equal pay regardless of immigration status, or to provide social security benefits to migrants on par with those received by nationals, were less prevalent (39 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively).

Further steps are needed to promote the socio-economic well-being of migrants. Globally, 81

per cent of Governments with available data reported having policy measures to facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad; 78 per cent reported having measures to promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers; while 67 per cent responded that they have measures to facilitate or promote the flow of remittances. Measures to align labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs were reported by 66 per cent of the 111 Governments, while 60 per cent indicated that they have measures to facilitate the portability of social security benefits.

INTRODUCTION

An increasing number of people are living outside their country of birth. In 2019, the number of international migrants worldwide reached 272 million, up from 221 million in 2010 (United Nations, 2019a). People migrate for many reasons, including to search for jobs or education or to make a better future for themselves and their families. At the same time, political conflict, poverty, inequality and a lack of sustainable livelihoods continue to compel many people to leave their homes and undertake dangerous and sometimes fatal journeys. Indeed, some 32,000 deaths among migrants in transit were recorded by the Missing Migrants Project between 2014 and 2018 (IOM, 2019a); and between 2010 and 2017, the global number of refugees and asylum seekers increased by about 13 million, accounting for close to a quarter of the total increase in the number of international migrants (UNHCR, 2019a; UNRWA, 2019).

International migration has a significant impact on countries of origin and destination. In 2018, migrant remittances reached an estimated US\$688 billion globally. Remittances to developing countries rose from around US\$76 billion in 2000 to an estimated US\$498 billion in 2018 (World Bank, 2019). Remittances improve the livelihoods of families and communities in countries of origin through investments in education, health, sanitation, housing and other infrastructure. Countries of destination also benefit significantly from migration, as migrants often fill critical labour gaps, create jobs as entrepreneurs, and pay taxes and contribute to social security programmes.

Despite the significant benefits of migration, international migrants remain among the most vulnerable members of society. Migrants in irregular situations are especially vulnerable to discrimination and abuse. Migrants, particularly women and children, may fall victim to human trafficking and the heinous forms of exploitation that it entails. Racial, ethnic and religious profiling of migrants, as well as instances of systematic intolerance and xenophobia, constitute barriers to their integration and full participation in society.

When supported by appropriate policies, international migration can contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development. The Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which contains one of the most comprehensive negotiated texts on international migration to date,¹ recognised that “orderly international migration can have positive impacts on both the communities of origin and the communities of destination, providing the former with remittances and the latter with needed human resources”, provided that international migration policies “take into account the economic constraints of the receiving country, the impact of migration on the host society and its effects on countries of origin” (chap. X, para. 10.1). The Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action, adopted by the General Assembly in 1999, called on Governments to “develop national policies and cooperative strategies to maximize the benefits and manage the challenges posed by international migration” (chap. II.C, para. 24 (c)).

The importance of the nexus between migration policies and migration outcomes was also acknowledged explicitly in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, target 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls on countries to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, a non-legally binding framework for international cooperation among all relevant actors on migration, also recognized that migration

¹ In resolution 65/234, the General Assembly extended the ICPD Programme of Action and its key actions beyond 2014 in order to further its implementation and to ensure its follow-up in order to fully meet its goals and objectives.

is a source of prosperity, innovation and sustainable development and that these positive impacts can be optimized by improving migration governance through evidence-based policies.

All United Nations global population conferences since 1974 have emphasized the need to monitor population policies and programmes related to the implementation of their goals and recommendations. The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs is responsible for review and assessment of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the 1994 conference. In carrying out this task, the Division conducts regular reviews of Government policies and programmes related to key population issues, including international migration, and prepares periodic reports on related topics. The *World Population Policies* series of reports serves to disseminate the information resulting from the ongoing monitoring of national population policies and programmes.

A. MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Data for *World Population Policies 2019* were collected through the United Nations Twelfth Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development (the “Twelfth Inquiry”). The Inquiry has been used to survey population policies, including policies on international migration, since 1963. The Inquiry was mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 and since then has been conducted by the Population Division of UN DESA on behalf of the Secretary-General. Each round of the Inquiry has consisted of a detailed request for information sent to all Member States and non-member States of the United Nations.²

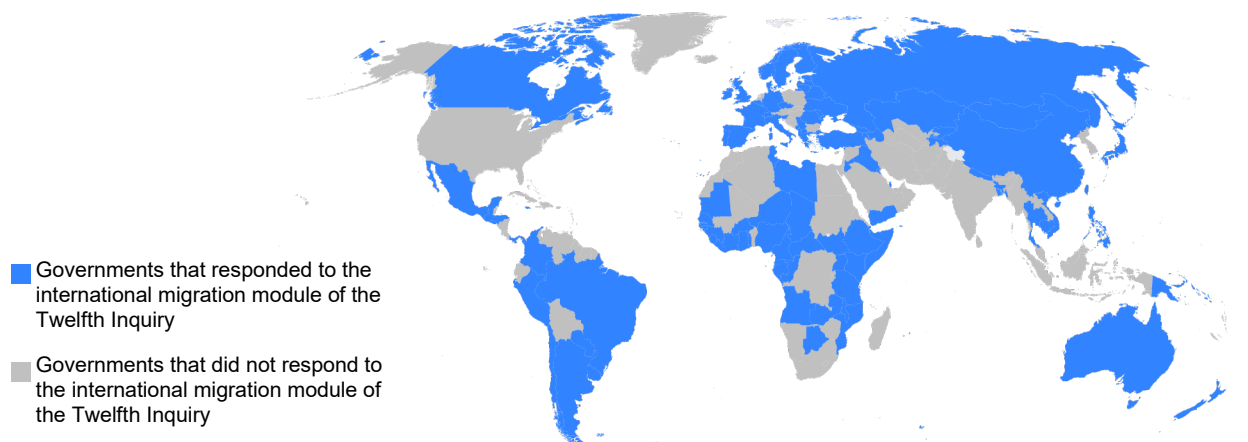
The Twelfth Inquiry was administered between September 2018 and August 2019 and was divided into three thematic modules: module I on population ageing and urbanization; module II on fertility, family planning and reproductive health; and module III on international migration. The Twelfth Inquiry was sent to the permanent missions of countries to the United Nations in New York, which redirected the thematic modules to relevant line ministries or government departments. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) assisted in gathering Government responses to module III on international migration, while the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) assisted in gathering responses to module I on population ageing and urbanization and module II on fertility, family planning and reproductive health.³ As a result of these collaborative efforts, the response rate of the Twelfth Inquiry has risen significantly compared to earlier editions.

The analysis presented in this report is based on data for 111 countries that had responded to the international migration module of the Twelfth Inquiry by September 2019 (map 1). The availability of information on migration policies varies by region. Throughout the report, regions with country coverage of less than 50 per cent are denoted with an asterisk * symbol. Regions for which data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries and for less than 50 per cent of the total population are denoted with a double asterisk ** symbol.

² These comprise 193 Member States, 2 observer States (Holy See, State of Palestine) and 2 non-member States (Cook Islands, Niue).

³ Data from module III are used to compute SDG indicator 10.7.2 *Number of countries reporting migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people*, of which UN DESA and IOM are co-custodians. Data from module II are used to compute SDG indicator 5.6.2 *Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education*, for which UNFPA serves as the custodian.

Map 1. Governments that responded to the international migration module of the Twelfth Inquiry by September 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).

Note: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

As with previous Inquiries, the results of the twelfth edition have been compiled and integrated into the World Population Policies Database. The World Population Policies Database provides comprehensive and up-to-date information on a range of population policies. Information contained in the database shows the evolution of Government views and policies with respect to population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and urbanization, internal migration and international migration. The Database is updated biennially.

B. ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report is divided into two parts. Part One provides an overview of Government policies and programmes related to international migration, including policies to govern immigration and to address irregular migration. It reviews policy measures related to migrants' rights, including access to services, as well as policies to foster the integration of migrants into host societies. The chapter also examines Government measures to maximize the development impacts of migration and to support diaspora investment and migrant return.

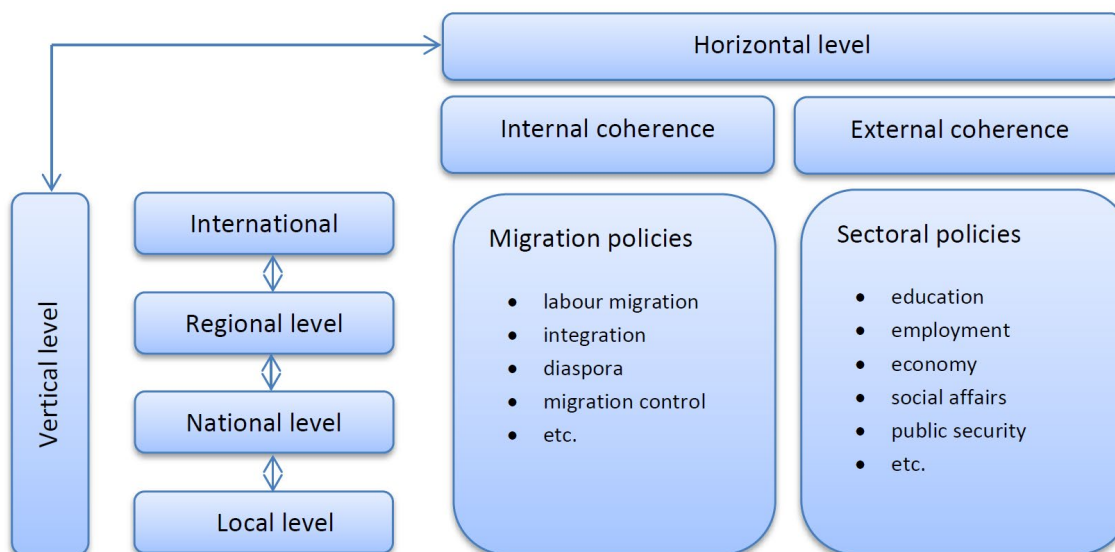
Part Two of the report presents country-specific Government policies with respect to international migration. Country profiles are presented for each of the 111 countries that responded to module III of the Twelfth Inquiry.

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I. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

International migration is a multidimensional reality that individual States cannot address alone. Instead, it requires cooperation and dialogue between and among countries in order to maximize the benefits of migration and reduce its costs for both countries of origin and countries of destination, as well as for migrants and their families. In addition, it requires a complex framework of institutions, laws and policy measures to ensure coherence across all policy sectors and levels of government. In recent years, a growing number of countries have embraced a whole-of-government approach for migration that promotes policy coherence both vertically across levels of governance and horizontally across policy domains (figure I.1). In addition, countries have increasingly leveraged partnerships with a broad range of relevant stakeholders, including migrants, academia, civil society and the private sector to promote safe, orderly and regular migration.

Figure I.1. Graphical representation of vertical and horizontal policy coherence for migration governance



Source: GFMD (2018).

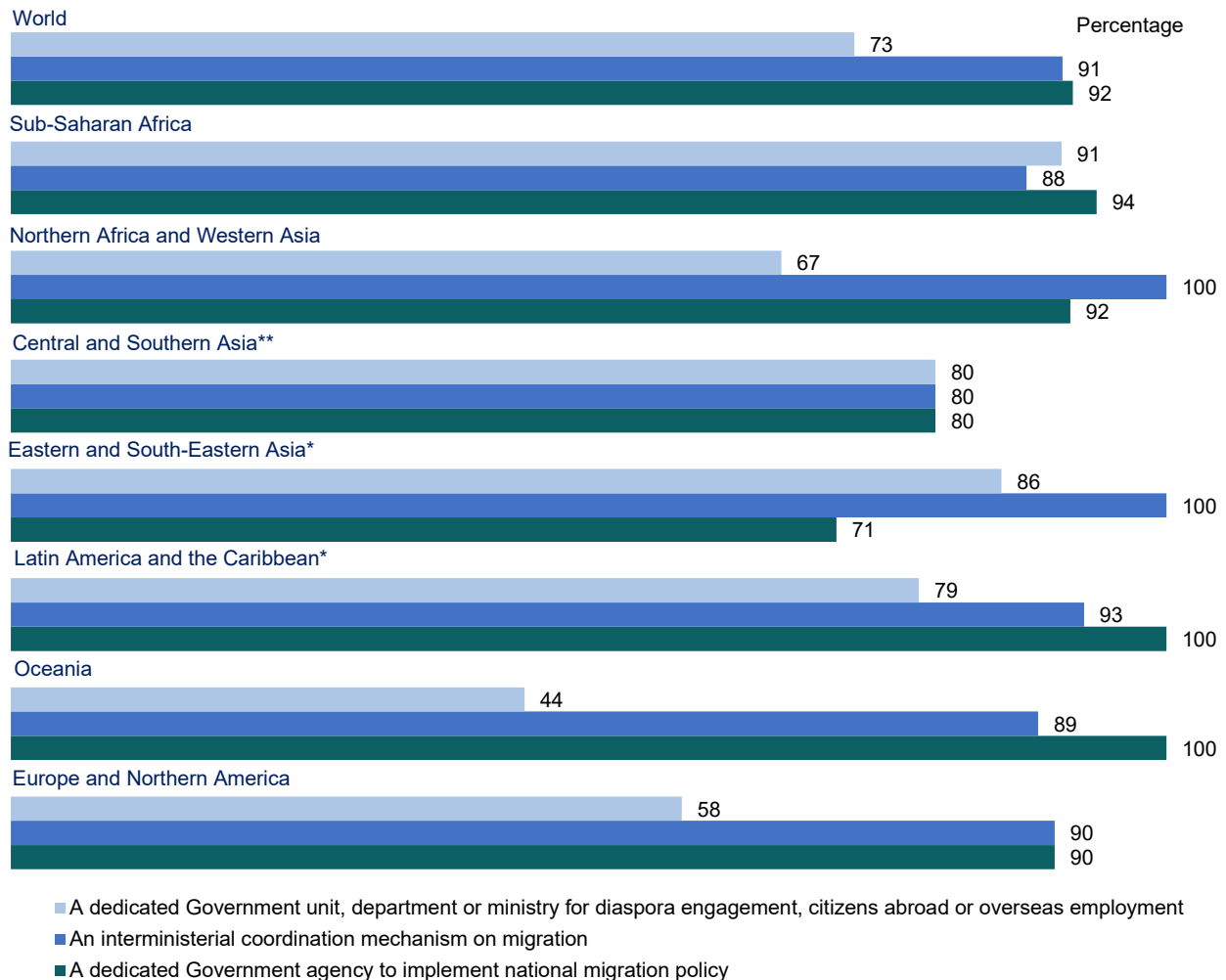
A number of Governments have taken steps to ensure that their migration policies and practices are gender responsive. Migrant women and girls often face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination at all stages of the migration cycle. Countries have also undertaken initiatives to design and implement evidence-based migration policies. Collecting and utilizing accurate and disaggregated data for evidence-based policies is the first of the 23 objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

A. INSTITUTIONS TO PROMOTE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

Nearly all of the 111 Governments that responded to the module on international migration of the Twelfth Inquiry reported having a dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy (92 per cent). In addition, 91 per cent reported having an interministerial coordination mechanism on migration to promote coherence across levels of government and policy sectors (figure I.2). Around three fourths of the responding Governments indicated that they had a dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment (73 per cent). A diaspora is

broadly defined as the collection of individuals, and their networks, associations and communities, who have left a shared country of origin but maintain links with each other and their homeland.⁴

Figure I.2. Percentage of Governments that reported having institutions to govern migration, by region, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b). See Annex table 1.
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

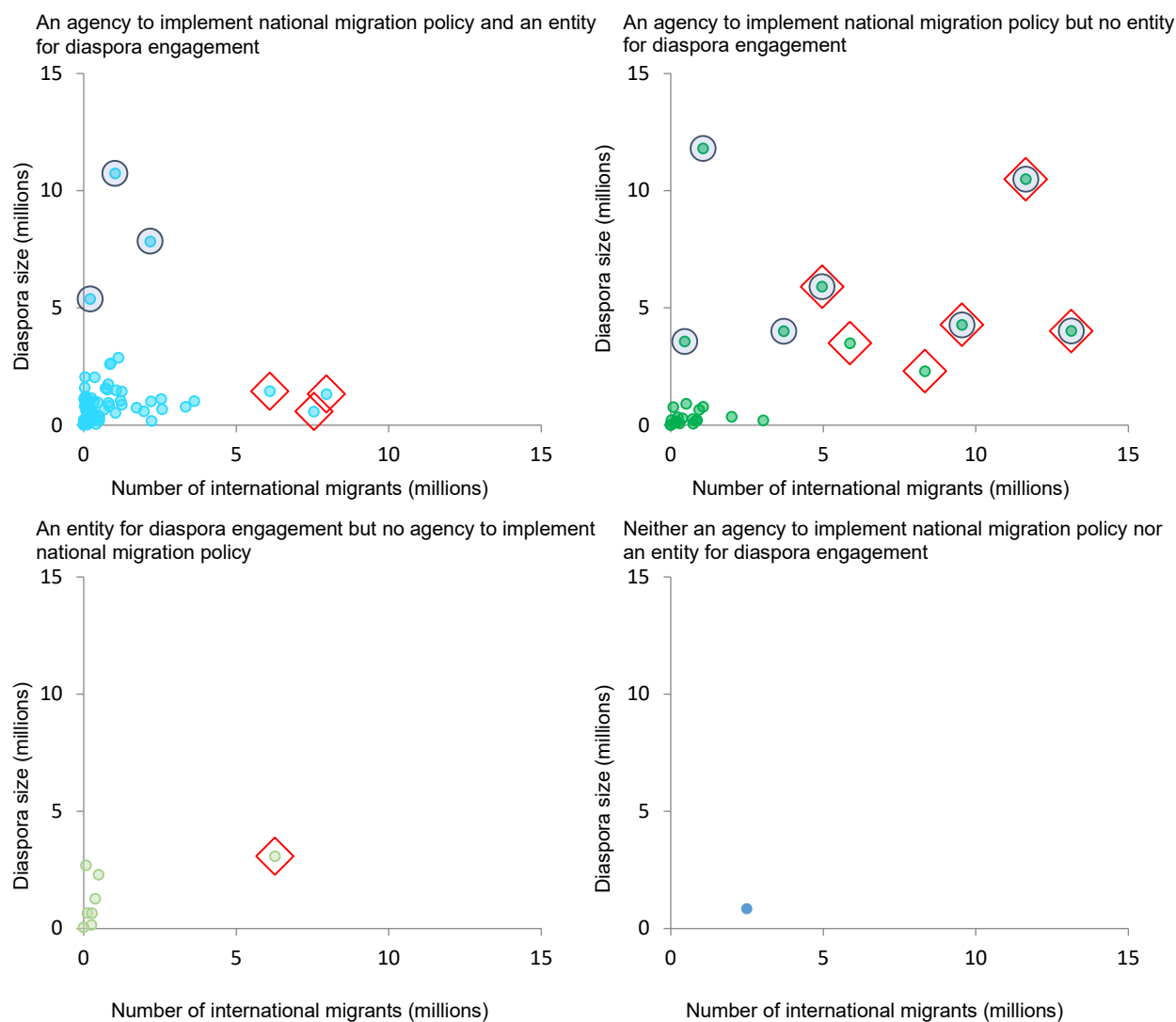
At the regional level, Latin America and the Caribbean* and Oceania had the highest proportions of Governments reporting a dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy (100 per cent each), followed by sub-Saharan Africa (94 per cent) and Northern and Western Africa (92 per cent). All Governments in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* and in Northern Africa and Western Asia reported having an interministerial coordination mechanism on migration. Sub-Saharan Africa had the highest proportion of Governments with a dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment (91 per cent), followed by Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* (86 per cent).

While institutions to govern migration are widespread, gaps in national migration governance persist, particularly among some of the countries with large diaspora populations (figure I.3). Of the 32 countries hosting 1 million or more international migrants that replied to the migration module of the Twelfth Inquiry,

⁴ Diasporas include more settled expatriate communities, migrant workers living abroad, expatriates with the nationality of the host country, dual nationals and second- or third-generation migrants.

all but two (thus, 94 per cent) reported having a dedicated mechanism to implement a national migration policy. However, among the 40 countries providing data that had a diaspora of 1 million or more, only 31 (or 78 per cent) reported having a dedicated Government entity for diaspora engagement. Likewise, nine of the ten countries with the largest migrant populations reported having a dedicated mechanism to implement national migration policy, while among the ten countries with the largest diasporas, only three reported having a dedicated Government entity for diaspora engagement.

Figure I.3. Governments that reported having institutions to govern migration, by the size of their migrant population and diaspora, 2019 (millions)



◇ Ten countries hosting the largest number of international migrants among the Governments that replied to module III of the Twelfth Inquiry.

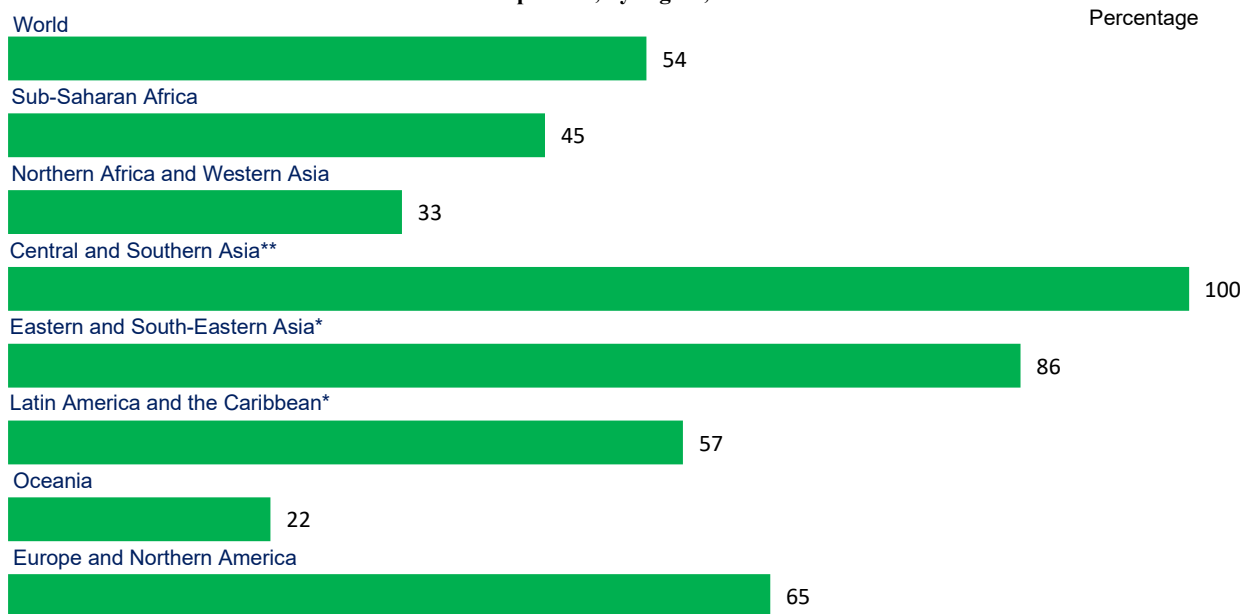
○ Ten countries with the largest diasporas among the Governments that replied to module III of the Twelfth Inquiry.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019a, 2019b).
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

B. MEASURES TO PROMOTE GENDER-RESPONSIVE MIGRATION POLICIES

Gender-responsive migration policies aim to address the specific needs, challenges and situations of vulnerability of women and girls, and to promote their empowerment and achieve gender equality (UN Women, 2017). Around half of Governments with available data (54 per cent) reported having formal mechanisms to ensure that migration policy is gender responsive (figure I.4). Such formal mechanisms include advisory committees, councils, fora or similar bodies. Among those that responded to module III of the Twelfth Inquiry, all Governments in Central and Southern Asia** indicated that they had a mechanism to ensure that migration policy is gender responsive. Such mechanisms were also reported by 86 per cent of the responding Governments in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*, and by 65 per cent in Europe and Northern America. While gender-responsive migration policies are widespread in many regions, formal mechanisms are still missing in a large number of countries, including many where women and girls outnumber men and boys in the migrant population. Among countries hosting more female than male migrants, 40 per cent of those with available data did not have any formal mechanism to ensure that migration policy is gender responsive.

Figure I.4. Percentage of Governments that reported having formal mechanisms to ensure that migration policy is gender responsive, by region, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).

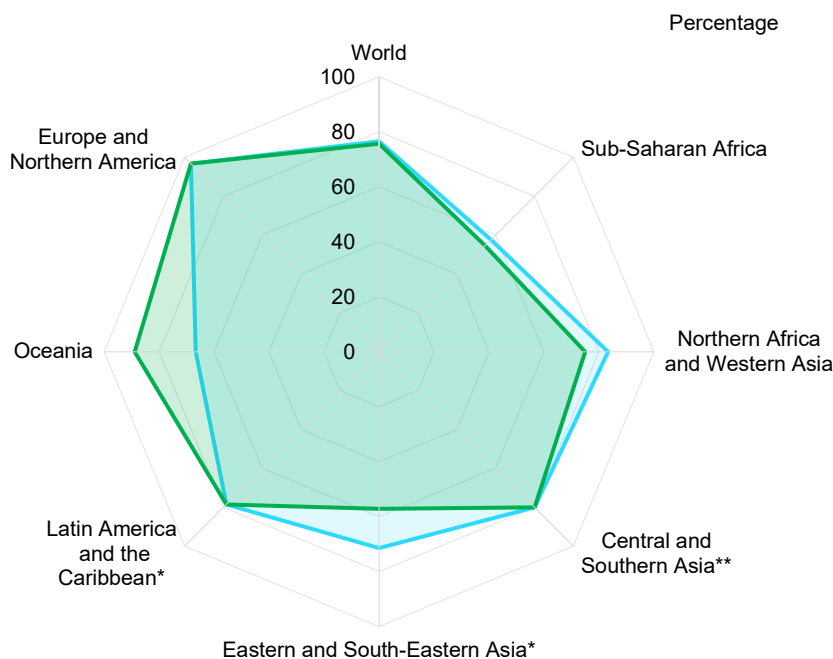
Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). See Annex table 1.

C. MEASURES TO PROMOTE EVIDENCE-BASED MIGRATION POLICIES

Among the Governments that provided information in 2019, three fourths indicated that they had a mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, disaggregated by age, sex, migration status, geographic location, income, education level and other relevant characteristics (figure I.5). In addition, 76 per cent of Governments reported having an annual national report on migration that included migration data collected by the Government or other sources. Europe and Northern America had the highest proportion of Governments reporting mechanisms to ensure that migration policy is informed by data (97 per cent), followed by Northern Africa and Western Asia (83 per cent). Europe and Northern America also had the highest proportion of Governments indicating that they had an annual national report on migration that

included migration data collected by the Government or other sources (97 per cent); Oceania had the second highest proportion of Governments reporting such measures (89 per cent).

Figure I.5. Percentage of Governments that reported having measures to promote evidence-based migration policies, by region, 2019



- A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated
- An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).

Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). See Annex table 1.

Although a growing number of countries have embraced evidence-based policy making, the availability and timeliness of data on the number and basic characteristics of international migrants are still inadequate. Among the 85 countries that reported having a mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, 26 per cent did not have recent data⁵ on the total number of international migrants living in the country, 38 per cent did not have recent data on the age of migrants, and 32 per cent were missing recent information about a migrant’s country of origin (United Nations, 2019a). Of the 84 countries that reported having an annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government or other sources, 25 per cent did not have a recent data source for the total number of international migrants, 36 per cent were lacking recent data on the age of migrants, and 31 per cent did not have recent statistics on country of origin.

D. POLICIES TO FOSTER COOPERATION AMONG COUNTRIES AND ENCOURAGE STAKEHOLDER INCLUSION AND PARTICIPATION IN IMMIGRATION POLICY

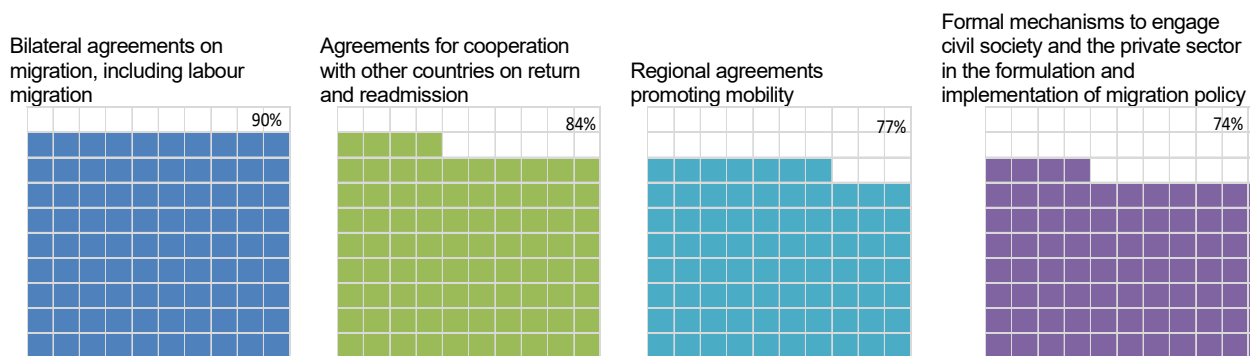
Due to its inherently transnational nature, migration governance requires international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue. Cooperation and partnership with relevant stakeholders, including migrants, civil society, diaspora organizations and the private sector, are also essential for ensuring that

⁵ Recent data refers to having at least one official empirical data source providing information on the number of international migrants, defined either by place of birth or citizenship, dating from the year 2010 or later.

migration governance takes place in an inclusive and comprehensive manner, addressing migration in all its dimensions for all migrants.

Ninety per cent of Governments that responded to module III of the Twelfth Inquiry reported having bilateral agreements on migration (figure I.6), while 84 per cent reported having agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission. In addition, 77 per cent of the countries reported being party to regional agreements to promote mobility, such as the European Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) or the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR).⁶ Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policies were reported by 74 per cent of the Governments.

Figure I.6. Percentage of Governments that reported having measures to foster cooperation among countries and encouraging stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

At the regional level, all Governments with data in Central and Southern Asia** and in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* reported having bilateral agreements on migration, including for labour migration (Annex table 2). Central and Southern Asia** was the region with the highest share of Governments reporting regional agreements promoting mobility (100 per cent), followed by Oceania (89 per cent), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* (86 per cent) and sub-Saharan Africa (85 per cent). All Governments with data in Europe and Northern America reported having agreements for cooperation with other countries on migrant return and readmission. Europe and Northern America, and Central and Southern Asia** also had the highest share of Governments reporting a formal mechanism to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy (81 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively).

⁶ Regional agreements to promote mobility also include informal, non-binding processes such as the Budapest Process, the Almaty Process, or the Colombo Process, that aim to promote a common understanding of migration issues (GFMD, 2018).

II. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Empirical data on the annual flows of international migrants to and from countries are generally only available for a limited number of countries (United Nations, 2015). Global estimates of net migration flows⁷ suggest that the volume of movements across international borders has increased manifold over the past decades (United Nations, 2019c). As the number of people moving across international borders continues to rise, the need for coherent, evidence-based policies to manage the volume, direction and composition of migration flows is greater than ever.

In recent years, a growing number of countries have focused on providing options for safe, orderly and regular migration, while taking into consideration current and projected national demographic and labour market needs. Many countries of destination also have developed policies to support family reunification for migrants, consistent with the right to family life and the principle of the best interests of the child. A number of countries have also adopted policies to attract or facilitate the entry of highly skilled migrant workers.

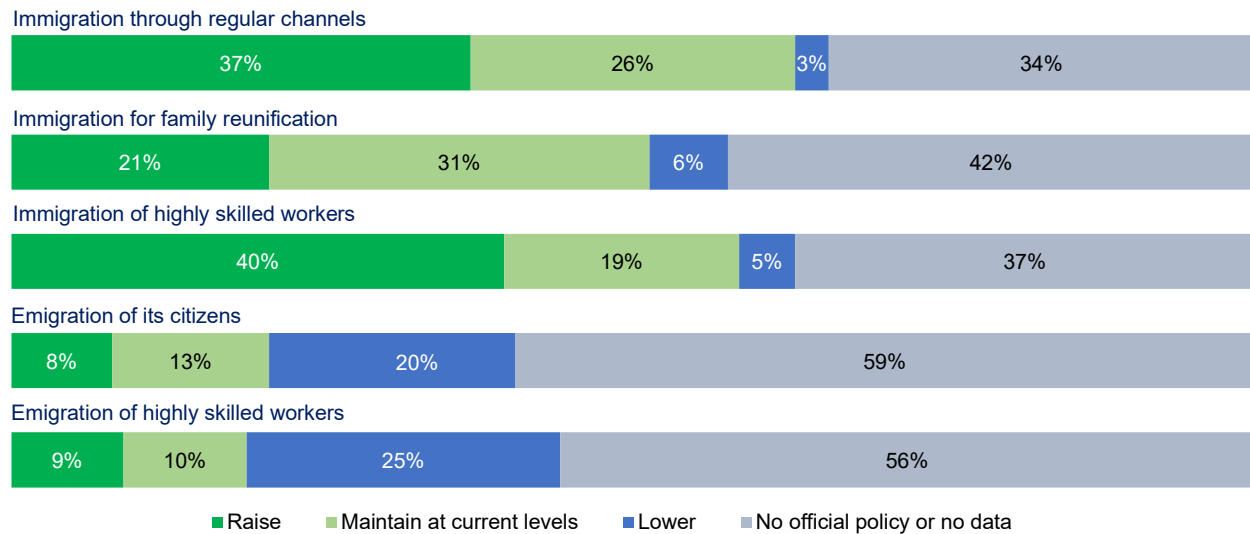
Emigration policies have often sought to respond to the opportunities and challenges that emigration presents to countries of origin, and to migrants and their families. In some countries, particularly where young persons or highly skilled persons are less likely to find jobs, emigration policies have been used to relieve pressures on domestic labour markets (Thaut, 2009; Bouton, et al., 2011; David and Marouani, 2016). Other countries have employed emigration policies as a strategy to boost development, since migrants and transnational communities contribute to countries of origin through remittances, foreign direct investment, and transfer of knowledge and skills. Others, however, have undertaken emigration policies mainly for the purpose of addressing the flight of human capital, the so-called “brain drain”, or in general the loss of population especially in the working ages.

A. POLICIES CONCERNING CURRENT LEVELS OF IMMIGRATION

1. Immigration through regular channels

Globally, relatively few Governments are seeking to lower immigration through regular channels (figure II.1). In 2019, most Governments reported either having policies to raise levels of immigration through regular channels (37 per cent) or policies to maintain current levels (26 per cent). Only 3 per cent of Governments had policies to lower their current immigration levels. Central and Southern Asia** had the highest proportion of Governments reporting a policy to raise current levels of immigration (60 per cent), followed by Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* (57 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean* (50 per cent) (Annex table 3). Oceania had the highest proportion of Governments with a policy to maintain current levels of immigration (44 per cent), followed by Europe and Northern America (32 per cent). Europe and Northern America also had the highest proportion of Governments with a policy to lower current immigration levels (10 per cent).

⁷ Net migration flows are defined as the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants.

Figure II.1. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures concerning the annual level of immigration or emigration, 2019

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).

Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

2. Immigration for family reunification

Most Governments allow migration for the purpose of family reunification⁸ at least under certain conditions. The determining factors in family reunification policies rely ultimately on national migration laws, which reflect the sovereign right of each country to determine the number and categories of international migrants to be admitted into its territory. In 2019, about three fourths of Governments reported either having policies aimed at maintaining their current level of immigration for family reunification (31 per cent) or not having a policy to influence it (42 per cent) (figure II.1). Only 6 per cent of Governments had policies to lower immigration for family reunification, while 21 per cent had policies to raise it. Central and Southern Asia**, and Latin America and the Caribbean* had the highest proportions of Governments with policies to raise immigration for family reunification (40 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively). Oceania had the highest proportion of Governments seeking to lower their current level of immigration for family reunification (22 per cent).

3. Immigration of highly skilled workers

Labour migration policies in destination countries have become increasingly selective, favouring the admission of international migrants with skills considered to be in short supply. Many countries also grant highly skilled workers preferential treatment, subjecting them to fewer restrictions than low-skilled migrants regarding admission, length of stay, change of employment and admission of family members. In 2019, the majority of Governments reported having some type of policy measure to attract highly skilled migrants. Forty per cent of Governments reported having policies to raise immigration of highly skilled workers, 5 per cent had policies to lower such inflows, and the remaining countries either had policies aimed at maintaining the current levels (19 per cent) or had no policies in place (37 per cent) (figure II.1). Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* (71 per cent), Central and Southern Asia** (60 per cent) and Europe and Northern America (55 per cent) had the highest proportion of Governments reporting policies to raise the immigration of highly

⁸ Family reunification/reunion “is a process whereby family members separated through forced or voluntary migration regroup in a country other than the one of their origin” (IOM, 2011). The right to family reunification is the right “of non-nationals to enter into and reside in a country where their family members reside lawfully or of which they have the nationality in order to preserve the family unit” (IOM, 2019b).

skilled workers above current levels, while Oceania had the highest proportion of Governments reporting a policy to lower such inflows (22 per cent).

B. POLICIES CONCERNING CURRENT LEVELS OF EMIGRATION

While emigration generates both opportunities and challenges for countries of origin, few Governments report having explicit policies to change levels of emigration. In 2019, the majority of Governments had no explicit policy on the emigration of their citizens (59 per cent) or on the emigration of highly skilled workers (56 per cent) (figure II.1). Less than one in ten Governments reported seeking to raise the level of emigration of either their citizens or highly skilled workers. By contrast, 20 per cent of Governments sought to lower the emigration of citizens and 25 per cent sought to lower the emigration of highly skilled workers.

Europe and Northern America had the highest share of Governments reporting a policy to lower current levels of emigration (26 per cent), while Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* had the highest proportion seeking to raise levels of emigration (43 per cent). Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* also had the highest proportion of Governments seeking to raise the level of emigration of highly skilled workers (43 per cent), while Central and Southern Asia** (40 per cent) and Sub-Saharan Africa (33 per cent) had the highest share of Governments seeking to lower such outflows.

C. RATIONALE FOR IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION POLICIES

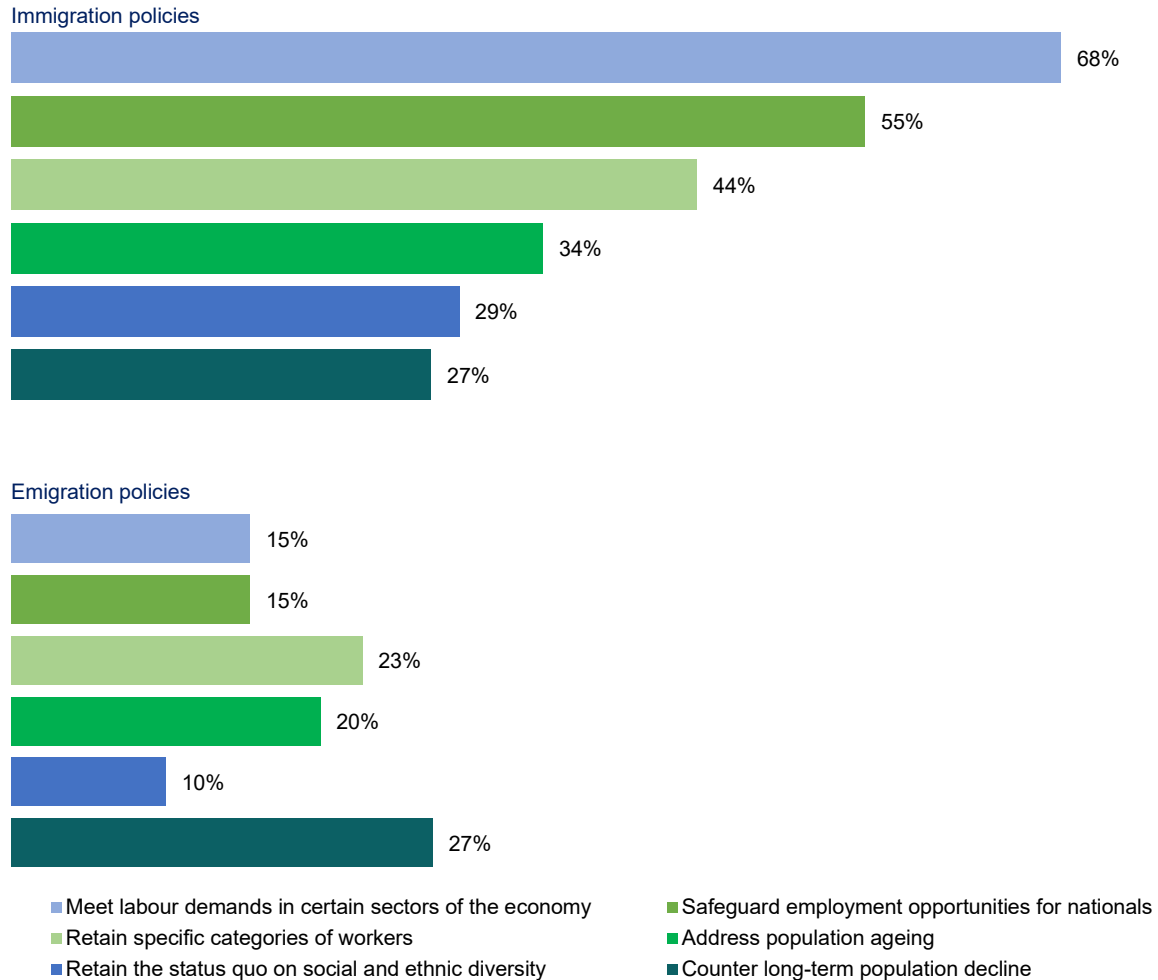
Countries cite a variety of underlying reasons for their current immigration and emigration policies. Immigration policies generally respond to labour market needs and demographic considerations also play a role. Among the 111 countries with data in 2019, 68 per cent identified meeting labour market demands as an underlying reason for their current immigration policy (figure II.2). A large share of Governments also viewed immigration policy as a tool to safeguard employment opportunities for their nationals (55 per cent) or retain specific categories of workers (44 per cent). Demographic drivers were cited as a rationale by around one third of responding Governments, with 34 per cent pursuing their current immigration policy to address population ageing and 27 per cent to counter long-term population decline.

Oceania (100 per cent) and Europe and Northern America (90 per cent) had the highest percentages of Governments that identified meeting labour market demands as an underlying reason for their current immigration policy (Annex table 4). Central and Southern Asia** (80 per cent) had the highest proportion of Governments seeking to safeguard opportunities for nationals, followed by Oceania (78 per cent). Oceania also had the highest percentage of Governments that identified retaining the status quo on social or ethnic diversity (67 per cent) or seeking to retain specific categories of workers (89 per cent) as rationales for their current immigration policies. In terms of demographic drivers, Europe and Northern America had the highest share of Governments citing countering population decline (45 per cent) or addressing population ageing (48 per cent) as major underlying reasons for their immigration policies.

In terms of the rationale for current emigration policies, countering long-term population decline was the most widely cited reason (27 per cent), followed by retaining specific categories of workers (23 per cent) and addressing population ageing (20 per cent). Oceania had the highest proportion of Governments that viewed countering long-term population decline or addressing population ageing as reasons for their emigration policy (56 per cent and 44 per cent, respectively). Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* had the highest proportion of Governments citing the objective of meeting labour demands in certain sectors of the economy (29 per cent) as an underlying reason for their current emigration policies, while Central and Southern Asia** had the highest proportions of Governments that identified safeguarding employment opportunities or retaining specific

categories of workers (40 per cent each) as a major underlying reason for their emigration policies. Sub-Saharan Africa had the highest proportion of Governments reporting that their emigration policy sought to maintain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity (21 per cent).

Figure II.2. Percentage of Governments by major underlying reasons for adopting current migration policies, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

III. IRREGULAR MIGRATION

While there is no universally accepted definition, irregular migration is often equated with movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms, laws and international agreements governing the entry into or exit from countries of origin, transit or destination (IOM, 2019b). Partially owing to the challenge of monitoring the change in migratory status of an individual, data on irregular migration are often not available. For countries that do have data, estimates can vary significantly depending on the method used (UN ECE, 2012). Regardless of the magnitude of the phenomenon, irregular migration poses multiple challenges to countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as to migrants themselves. Migrants in irregular situations are often vulnerable to discrimination and abuse and are at risk of being exploited by transnational criminal networks involved in human trafficking⁹ and migrant smuggling.¹⁰

The exact number of victims of human trafficking is not known. However, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2018), some 225,000 victims of trafficking had been detected worldwide between 2003 and 2016, with a peak of more than 24,000 victims of trafficking detected in 2016. Most of the victims detected globally were females: mainly adult women, but also increasingly girls.

While human trafficking and migrant smuggling are two distinct crimes, frequently the two phenomena overlap. As measures are increasingly put in place to discourage irregular migration, potential migrants often turn to organized criminal groups to facilitate irregular border crossing, frequently unaware of the risks involved. Strengthening the transnational response to smuggling of migrants and preventing, combating and eradicating trafficking in persons are among the objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

A. LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT IRREGULAR MIGRATION

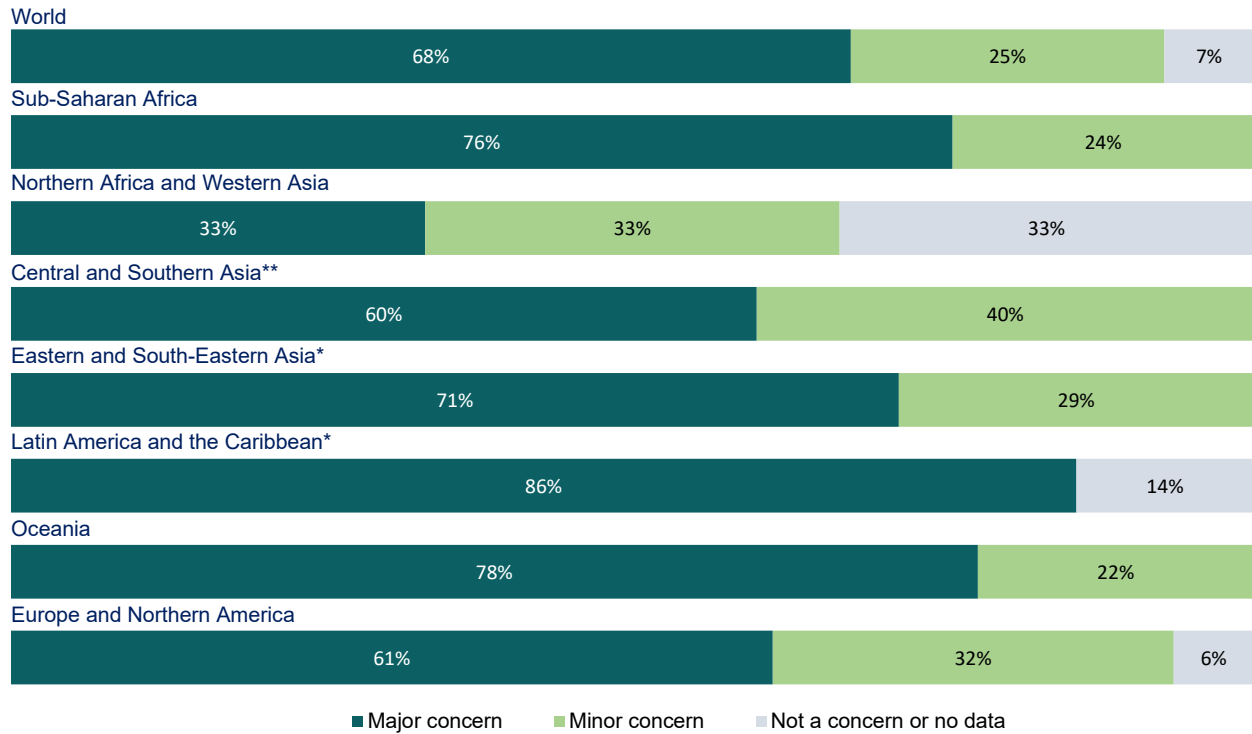
Among the countries that provided information the Twelfth Inquiry, irregular migration was considered as a matter of concern by Governments of all but five countries. Globally, 68 per cent of Governments viewed irregular migration in their countries as a major concern, another 25 per cent viewed it as a minor concern, nearly 5 per cent had no information, while nearly 3 per cent did not consider irregular migration to be a matter of concern (figure III.1).

Although irregular migration does not affect all regions to the same extent, Governments in most regions, except for Northern Africa and Western Asia, reported that they were highly concerned about irregular migration. The regions with the highest share of Governments expressing major concern about irregular migration in their country were Latin America and the Caribbean* (86 per cent), Oceania (78 per cent), and sub-Saharan Africa (76 per cent). Irregular migration was a major concern for 69 per cent of countries hosting one million or more international migrants in 2019.

⁹ According to Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, human trafficking is defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation” (United Nations, 2005).

¹⁰ According to Article 3 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, migrant smuggling involves the “procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident” (United Nations, 2007).

Figure III.1. Percentage of Governments that viewed the number of migrants in an irregular situation in their country as a matter of concern, by region, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

B. POLICY MEASURES TO ADDRESS IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND PROMOTE REGULAR MIGRATION

A growing number of governments have responded to irregular migration by reforming their immigration laws, promoting the return of irregular migrants and implementing regularization programmes, in line with Objective 7 and Objective 21 of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.¹¹ Among the policy measures to address irregular immigration and promote regular migration, 84 per cent of Governments reported having provisions for unaccompanied or separated minors,¹² including specialized procedures for their identification, referral, care and family reunification; legal assistance; and specific visa and asylum procedures (figure III.2). While the precise number of unaccompanied or separated children on the move at any one time at the global level is unknown, evidence suggests that in recent years, both Europe and the United States may have witnessed an increase in the number of unaccompanied minors (Chishti, et al., 2019; UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM, 2019).

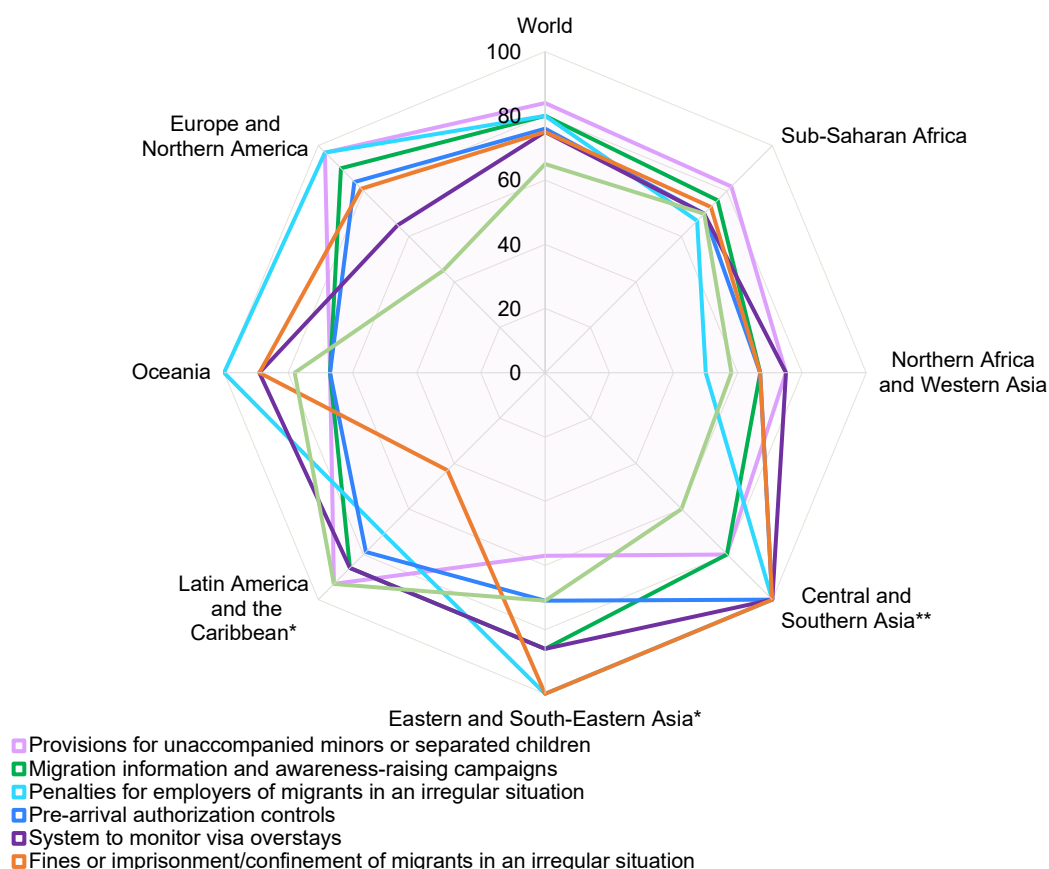
In addition, 80 per cent of Governments reported having information and awareness-raising campaigns. These included government websites, awareness-raising events or training on topics related to pre- and post-arrival in destination countries or after return. Eighty per cent of Governments also reported having penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; while 76 per cent had pre-arrival authorization controls. Seventy-

¹¹ These actions include “(h) (d)velop accessible and expedient procedures that facilitate transitions from one status to another and inform migrants of their rights and obligations, so as to prevent migrants from falling into an irregular status in the country of destination (...)” and (i) “(b)uild on existing practices to facilitate access for migrants in an irregular status to an individual assessment that may lead to regular status, on a case by case basis and with clear and transparent criteria, especially in cases where children, youth and families are involved, as an option to reduce vulnerabilities, as well as for States to ascertain better knowledge of the resident population”.

¹² Unaccompanied minors are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so. Separated children are children who have been separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives.

five per cent of Governments indicated that they had a system to monitor visa overstays or used fines or detention of migrants in an irregular situation. Sixty-five per cent of Governments reported facilitating the regularization of their legal status.

Figure III.2. Percentage of Governments that reported having policies to address irregular immigration and promote regular migration, by region, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). See Annex table 6.

Europe and Northern America had the highest proportion of Governments reporting provisions for unaccompanied or separated minors (97 per cent), or information and awareness-raising campaigns (90 per cent). All Governments in Central and Southern Asia**, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*, and Oceania reported having penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation. Central and Southern Asia** had the highest proportion of Governments with pre-arrival authorization controls or with a system to monitor visa overstays (100 per cent). All Governments with available data in Central and Southern Asia**, and in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* reported fining or imprisoning migrants in an irregular situation. Latin America and the Caribbean* was the region with the highest share of Governments reporting formal mechanisms to regularize the legal status of migrants in an irregular situation (93 per cent).

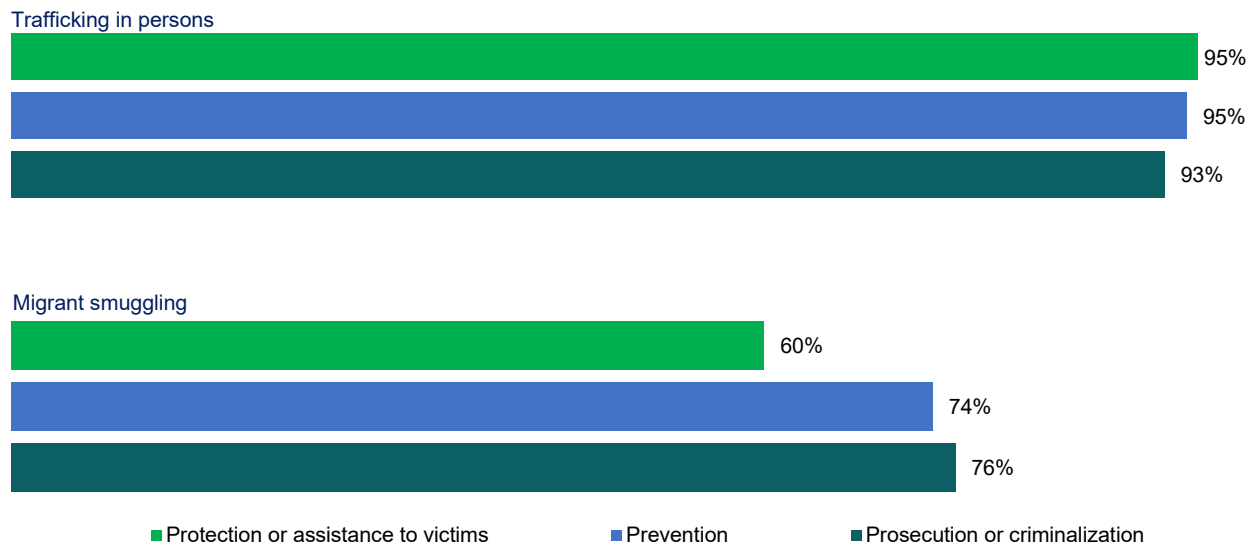
C. POLICY MEASURES TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING

More than nine out of ten Governments that responded to the module on international migration in 2019 reported having formal strategies to address trafficking of persons and migrant smuggling (91 per cent). Such

strategies were reported by all Governments in Central and Southern Asia**, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*, Oceania, and Europe and Northern America.

More than nine out of ten Governments also reported having policy measures to prevent trafficking in person or to protect or assist the victims of human trafficking (95 per cent each) (figure III.3). Measures to prosecute or criminalize human trafficking were reported by 93 per cent of Governments. All Governments in Central and Southern Asia**, Oceania, and Europe and Northern America reported having measures for the protection and assistance of victims of human trafficking (Annex table 7). All Governments in Central and Southern Asia**, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*, and Oceania also reported having measures to prevent trafficking in persons or measures to prosecute or criminalize trafficking in persons.

Figure III.3. Percentage of Governments that reported having measures to combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).
Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

Prosecution and criminalization were the most frequently reported measures adopted by Governments to combat migrant smuggling (76 per cent), followed by prevention (74 per cent). Measures to protect or assist victims were the least prevalent, reported by 60 per cent of Governments in 2019. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* had the highest proportion of Governments reporting measures to prevent migrant smuggling (100 per cent), followed by Oceania (89 per cent). Oceania also had the highest proportions of Governments reporting measures to provide protection and assistance to victims, or measures to prosecute or criminalize migrant smuggling (89 per cent each).

In addition to the above policy measures, a substantial majority of countries have ratified one or both of the United Nations protocols concerning human trafficking and migrant smuggling. As of December 2019, 148 United Nations Member States had ratified the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, while 174 had ratified the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The optional protocol on migrant smuggling seeks to combat and prevent the smuggling of “human cargo”. It reaffirms that migration in and of itself is not a crime, and that migrants may be victims in need of protection. The optional protocol on trafficking in persons aims to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, to protect and assist victims of such trafficking, in particular women and children, to prosecute perpetrators of such crimes, and to promote cooperation among States Parties.

IV. FORCED MIGRATION

Refugees are defined as persons who have been forced to flee their country because of persecution, war or violence.¹³ Asylum seekers are people who flee their country and seek sanctuary in another country, where they apply for asylum. Asylum seekers must demonstrate that their fear of persecution in their home country is well founded. In recent years, refugees and asylum seekers have increasingly moved alongside migrants as part of mixed flows of people who move for different reasons but who may use similar routes and face similar perils and challenges. Such similarities of everyday experience tend to blur the practical distinction between different groups of international migrants, despite the special status of refugees and asylum seekers that is enshrined in the 1951 refugee convention.

By the end of 2017, an estimated 29 million people were refugees or asylum seekers, around 83 per cent of them residing in countries of the less developed regions (United Nations, 2019c). Between 2005 and 2019, the number of refugees and asylum seekers worldwide more than doubled. In 2019, Northern Africa and Western Asia hosted around 46 percent of the global number of refugees and asylum seekers, followed by sub-Saharan Africa with close to 21 per cent.

Despite the special protection accorded by international law, refugees and asylum seekers can face many difficulties, especially since the process of obtaining refugee status is often challenging, and the number of countries willing to host large numbers of refugees remains small (UNHCR, 2019b). In recent years, an increasing number of countries have taken steps to provide for the basic needs of displaced populations and to protect those forced to flee across international borders. Some Governments have also engaged in planning to reduce the vulnerability of migrants residing in their countries or of their citizens residing abroad, especially during or in the aftermath of a crisis (Hendow, 2018).

POLICY MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES AND OTHER PERSONS FORCIBLY DISPLACED ACROSS INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

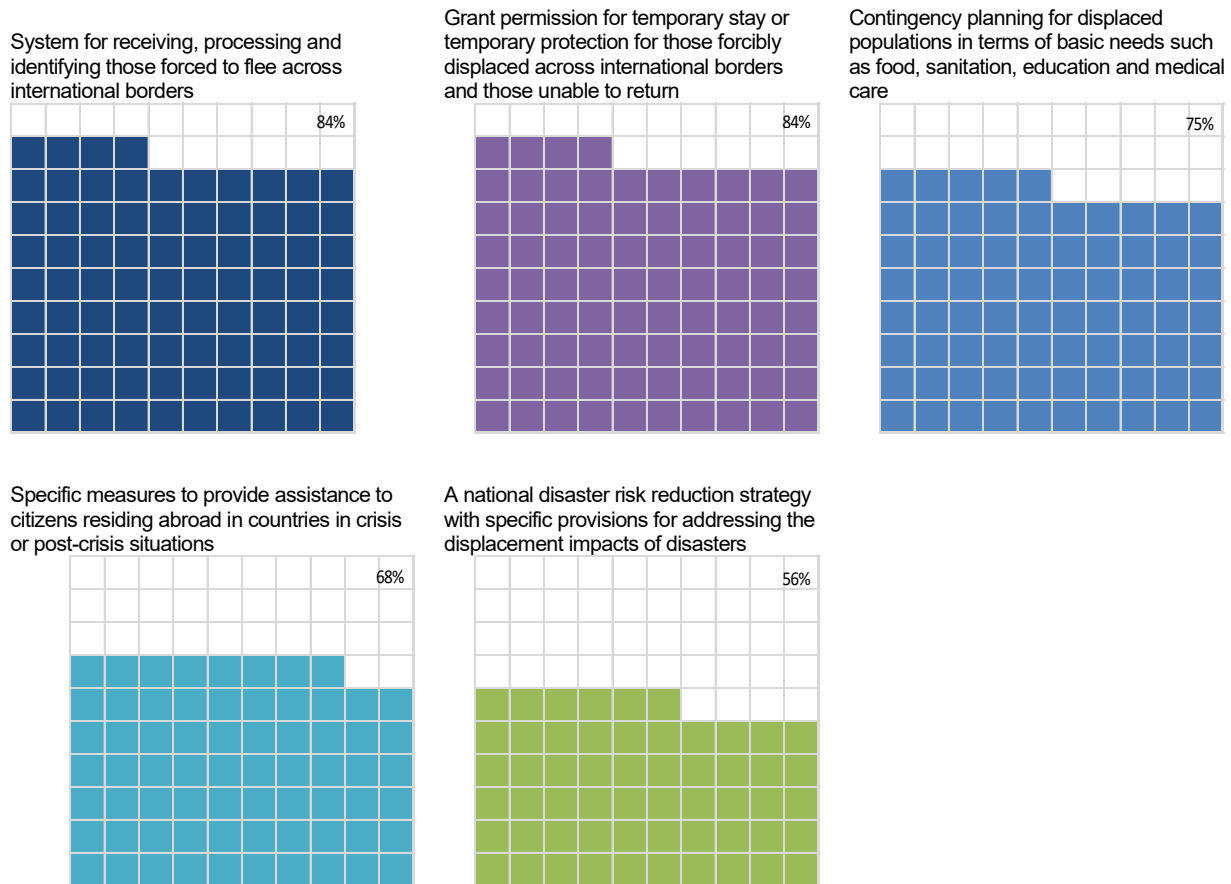
Globally, more than four fifths of Governments that responded to the Twelfth Inquiry module on international migration reported having a system for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders (84 per cent) or granting permission for temporary stay or protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and unable to return (84 per cent) (figure IV.1). Seventy-five per cent of Governments reported having contingency plans for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care, while 68 per cent reported specific measures to assist citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations. A much lower proportion of Governments (56 per cent) reported having a national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters, whether natural or man-made.

Central and Southern Asia** reported the highest proportion of Governments with a system for receiving, processing or identifying those forced to flee across international borders (100 per cent), followed by Europe and Northern America (94 per cent) and Sub-Saharan Africa (91 per cent) (Annex table 8). Central and Southern Asia** as well as Europe and Northern America had the highest proportions of Governments responding that they granted permission for temporary stay or protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders who were unable to return (100 per cent and 97 per cent, respectively). All countries with available data in Central and Southern Asia** reported having contingency planning for displaced populations to address basic

¹³ The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees defines a refugee as “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion” (United Nations, 1954).

needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care. Sub-Saharan Africa had the highest proportion of Governments reporting specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations (79 per cent), as well as a national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters (73 per cent).

Figure IV.1. Percentage of Governments that reported having measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

In addition to these policy measures, most countries have ratified the key international legal instruments for the protection of refugees: the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. The 1951 Convention enumerates the rights of refugees and establishes the legal obligation of States to protect refugees. The Convention prohibits the expulsion or forcible return of refugees or asylum seekers. In accordance with the principle of non-refoulement, a person cannot be returned to a country or territory in which his or her life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, social affiliation or political opinion. The 1967 Protocol extended the application of the 1951 Convention to persons who became refugees after 1 January 1951, without any geographic limitation. As of December 2019, the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol had been ratified by 146 and 147 Member States of the United Nations, respectively.

V. MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION

The respect, protection and fulfilment of migrant rights, regardless of migration status, are essential for ensuring that migrants become active, empowered and well-integrated members of societies. Many host countries have undertaken measures to minimize disparities between migrants and nationals and to facilitate migrant integration. These initiatives have included language training and legal provisions to ensure non-discrimination. They have also included measures to promote equal access to basic services, including education, health care, and justice, notwithstanding that nationals and migrants with a regular status may be entitled to more comprehensive service provisions. Many countries have also instituted measures for the naturalization of migrants to foster equal rights and participation in the host society. In spite of these initiatives, the integration process for migrants can be challenging, particularly where they face racism, violence, xenophobia and related acts of intolerance. In recent years, a number of countries have witnessed a rise in anti-immigration sentiment, fuelled in part by the misperception that migrants are overrepresented among recipients of welfare benefits and social services (Nauman, et al., 2018). In spite of evidence to the contrary,¹⁴ the perception that migrants receive more benefits than their contributions to the economy and society is widespread and has contributed to social and political tension in several host countries. A number of countries have taken steps to promote evidence-based public discourse, with a view to addressing negative perceptions of migrants and dispelling erroneous or poorly informed narratives. Countries have also increasingly taken measures to eliminate discrimination, and to counter acts of racism, violence and xenophobia directed against migrants.

A. EQUAL ACCESS TO SERVICES, WELFARE BENEFITS AND RIGHTS TO NON-NATIONALS

Among countries that provided data in 2019, policy measures to protect migrants' rights and ensure their access to basic and essential services varied widely (figure V.1). Globally, 95 per cent of the Governments reported having policies to provide foreign citizens with equal access to essential or emergency health care. Eighty-six per cent of Governments provided such services to all non-nationals regardless of immigration status, while 8 per cent provided them only to those with a legal status. Essential or emergency health care refers to any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of a person's life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to their health.

Ninety-three per cent of Governments with data available indicated that they ensured equal access to justice for non-nationals. Eighty-two per cent of the Governments reported having policies to provide equal access to justice for non-nationals regardless of immigration status, while 11 per cent of Governments had such policies only for those migrants with legal immigration status. Ninety-one per cent of Governments reported having measures to provide equal access to public education, including public primary schools and secondary schools; this includes 62 per cent that provided the same level of access to public education for all migrants and 29 per cent that provided equal access to non-nationals only if they had a legal immigration status. Government measures to promote equal pay for equal work or to provide social security on a par with citizens were somewhat less prevalent. Eighty-five per cent of Governments indicated that they had measures to ensure equal payment of salary and benefits for people in the same workplace who are doing similar work. Forty-six per cent of Governments reported having measures to ensure equal payment of salary and benefits only for those with legal immigration status, while 39 per cent of Governments had such policies for all migrants regardless of immigration status.

¹⁴ While the issue is complex, evidence suggests that migrants generally have a neutral fiscal impact, receiving, on average, as much in state benefits as they pay in tax and social contributions (OECD, 2013; OECD, 2014). In some countries, migrants may even bolster the sustainability of pension systems, when their migration and employment status allows them to contribute to those systems (OECD and ILO, 2018).

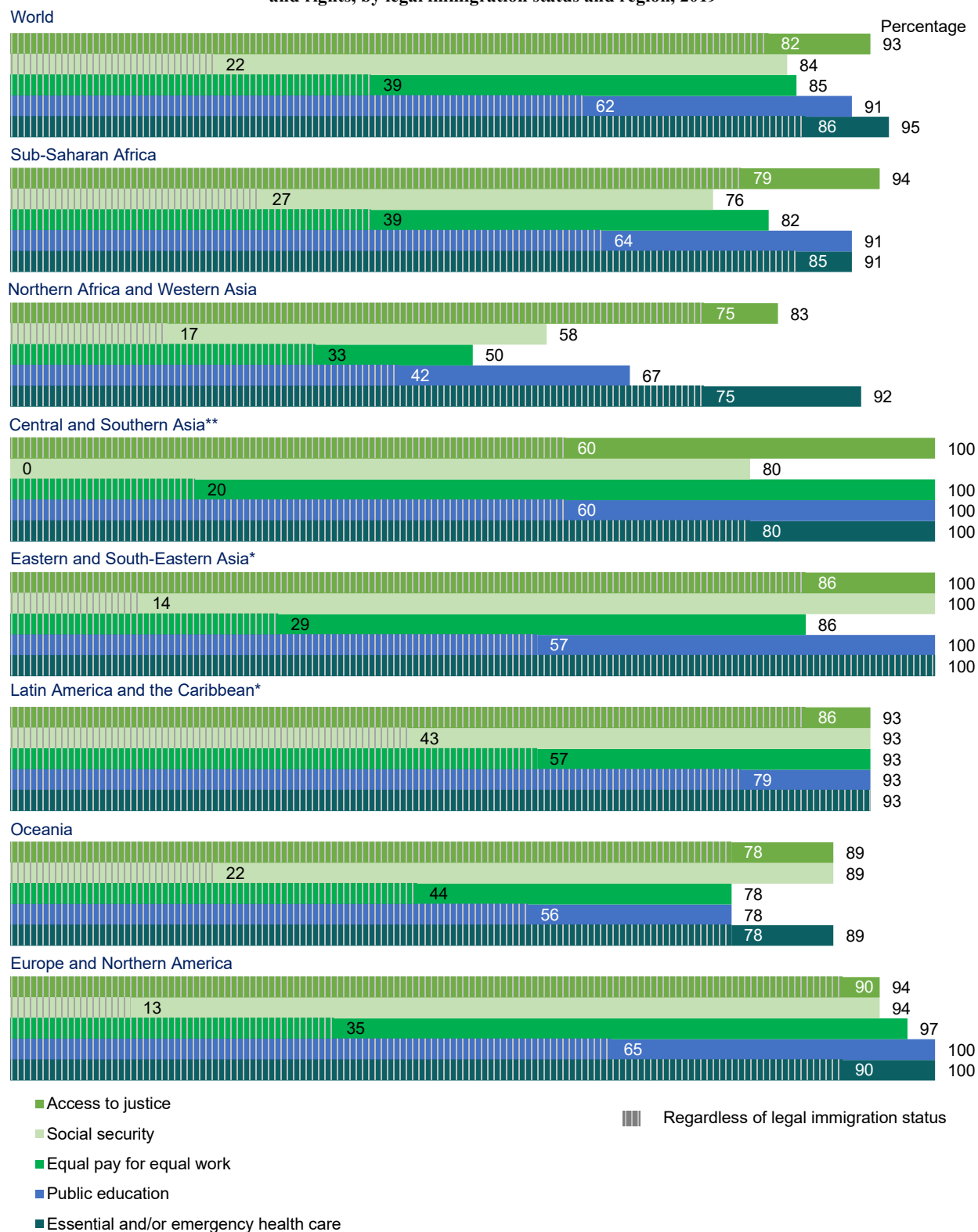
Similarly, 84 per cent of Governments had measures to provide non-nationals with equal access to social security programmes, including contributory and non-contributory pension schemes (old-age, survivor and disability insurance), unemployment insurance, health insurance, workers' compensation, sickness benefits and basic social assistance. Twenty-two per cent of Governments indicated that they provided access to social security for foreign citizens regardless of their immigration status and 62 per cent only for those with legal immigration status.

In terms of regions, Central and Southern Asia**, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*, and Europe and Northern America had the highest proportions of Governments (100 per cent each) reporting that they provided access to essential or emergency health care for all foreigners. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* as well as Europe and Northern America also had the highest proportion of Governments reporting that they provide such services to persons regardless of immigration status (100 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively). All countries with available data in Central and Southern Asia** and in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* reported that they ensured equal access to justice for foreigners, while Europe and Northern America had the highest proportion of Governments indicating that they ensured equal access to justice regardless of legal migration status (90 per cent).

All Governments in Central and Southern Asia**, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*, and Europe and Northern America reported providing public education to migrants. Europe and Northern America (65 per cent) and sub-Saharan Africa (64 per cent) had the highest proportions of Governments reporting that they provided equal access to public education regardless of legal immigration status. While Central and Southern Asia** had the highest proportion of Governments reporting that they promoted equal payment of salary and benefits to all people in the same workplace doing similar work (100 per cent), the region also had the lowest proportion of Governments with measures to promote equal payment of salary and benefits irrespective of a person's migration status (20 per cent); Latin America and the Caribbean* had the highest proportion with such measures (57 per cent).

Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* had the largest share of Governments reporting provisions related to social security (100 per cent), while Latin America and the Caribbean* had the highest proportion of Governments reporting provisions related to social security regardless of a person's legal migration status (43 per cent). Country responses appear to differ in their interpretation of concepts related to social security, with some focusing on access to pensions and others on a range of social protection mechanisms and benefits.

Figure V.1. Percentage of Governments that reported providing non-nationals equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights, by legal immigration status and region, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).

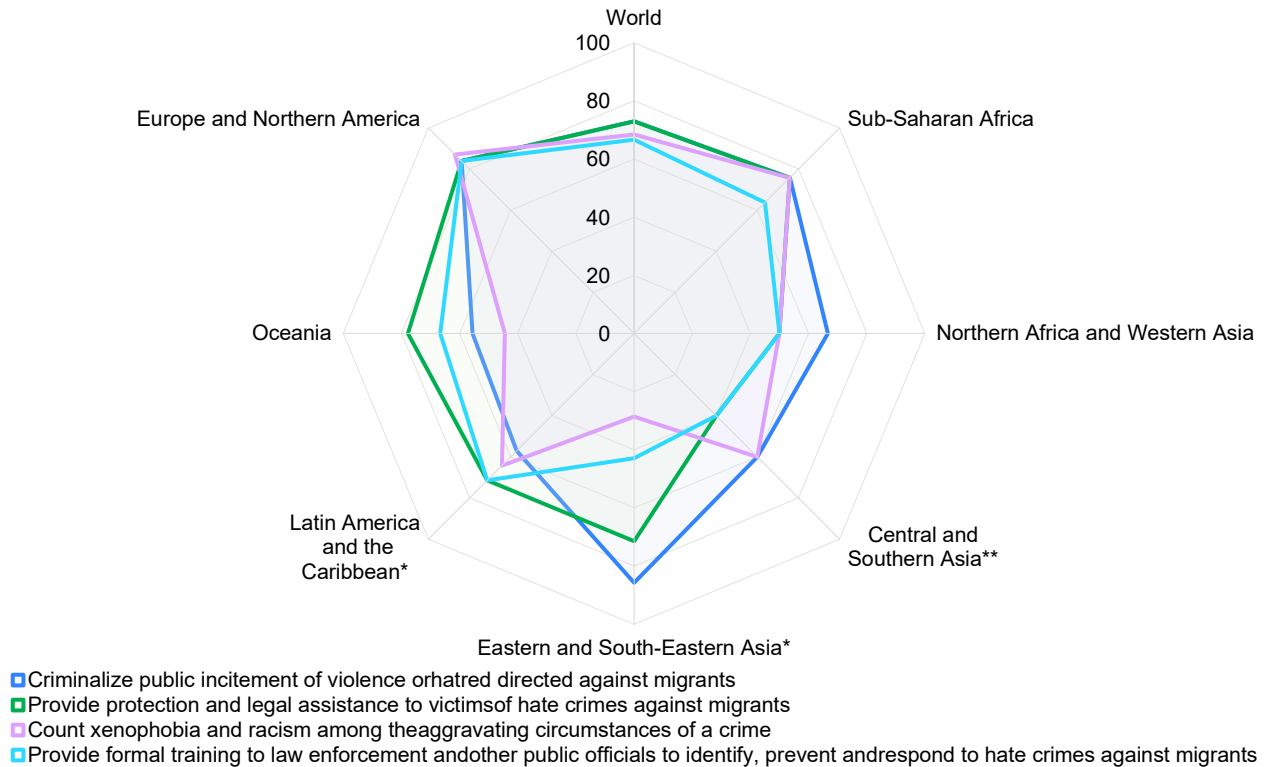
Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). See Annex table 9.

B. MEASURES TO COMBAT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MIGRANTS

In 2019, nearly three quarters of Governments reported that they provided protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants or criminalized public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants (73 per cent each) (figure V.2). In addition, 68 per cent of Governments indicated that they counted xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime, while 67 per cent indicated that they provided formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants.

Europe and Northern America was the region with the largest share of Governments reporting measures to provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants (84 per cent). Europe and Northern America also had the highest proportions of Governments reporting measures to count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime (87 per cent), or providing formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants (84 per cent). Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* as well as Europe and Northern America had the largest shares of Governments reporting that they criminalized public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants (86 per cent and 84 per cent, respectively).

Figure V.2. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to combat discrimination against migrants, by region, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (UN DESA) (2019b).

Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). See Annex table 10.

C. INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS

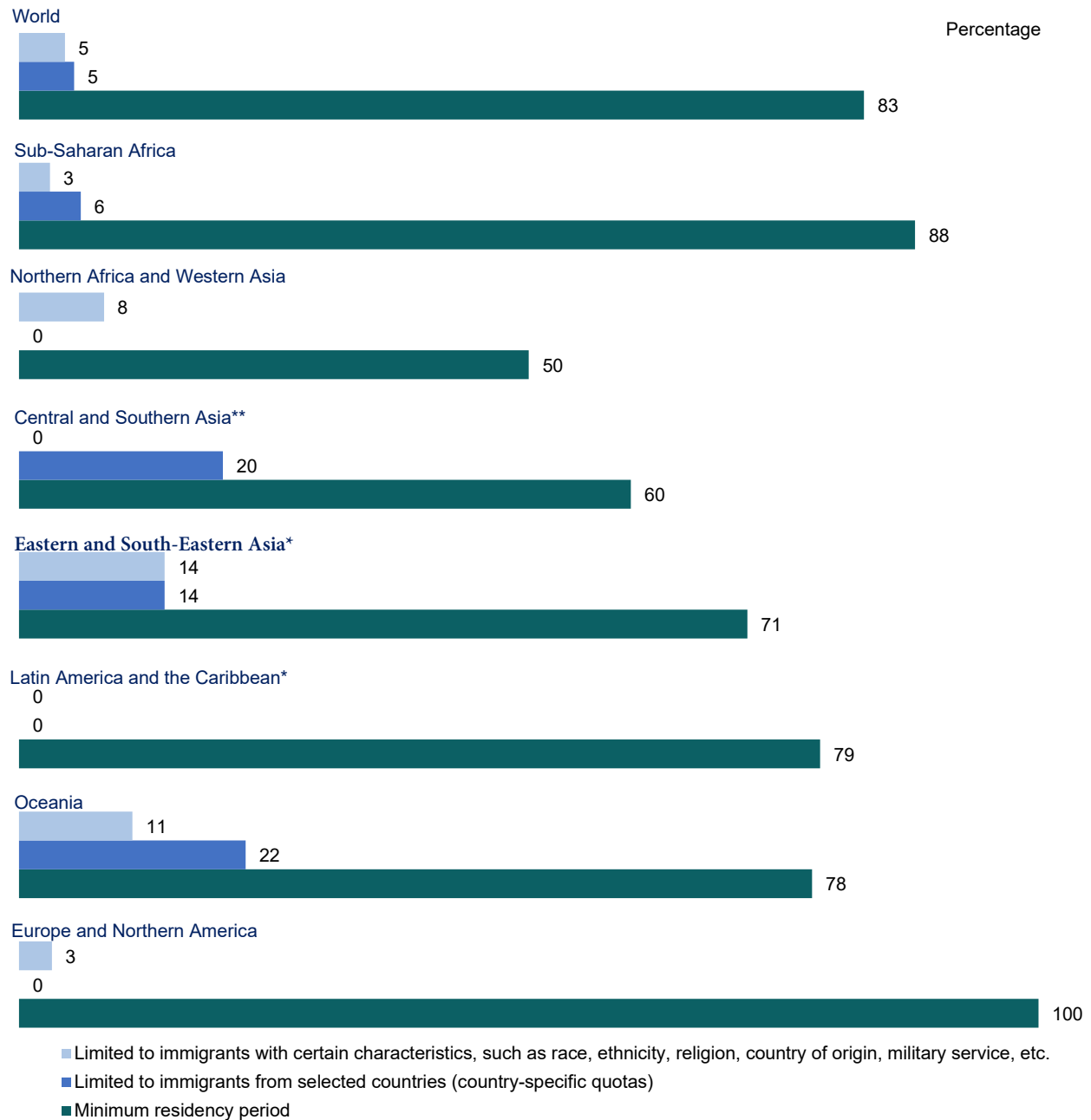
In 2019, 77 per cent of Governments reported having a national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants. Central and Southern Asia** had the highest proportion of Governments reporting policy measures to promote migrant integration (100 per cent), followed by Europe and Northern America (94 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean* (93 per cent). However, gaps remain. One quarter of the countries where international migrants comprised 10 per cent or more of the total population in 2019 did not have an explicit national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of migrants.

D. CONDITIONS FOR IMMIGRANTS TO BECOME NATURALIZED CITIZENS

The conditions under which immigrants with regular status are permitted to become naturalized citizens vary greatly. Nearly all Governments that responded to the module on international migration of the Twelfth Inquiry indicated that they had requirements of a minimum residency period for migrants to become naturalized citizens (83 per cent) (figure V.3). Of the 82 countries that specified the minimum residency period to become a naturalized citizen, more than half indicated that they required 5 years or less, while 21 countries required 10 or more years. Europe and Northern America was the region with the largest share of Governments reporting having a minimum residency period (100 per cent), followed by sub-Saharan Africa (88 per cent).

By contrast, relatively few countries reported limiting the acquisition of citizenship based on characteristics of the migrant (race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin or military service), or based on country-specific quotas. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* had the highest share of Governments reporting that they limited the acquisition of citizenship based on characteristics of the migrant (14 per cent), followed by Oceania (11 per cent). Oceania had the highest proportion of Governments indicating that they limited the acquisition of citizenship to immigrants from selected countries based on country-specific quotas (22 per cent), followed by Central and Southern Asia** (20 per cent).

Figure V.3. Percentage of Governments that reported having conditions or restrictions for immigrants with regular status to become naturalized citizens, by region, 2019



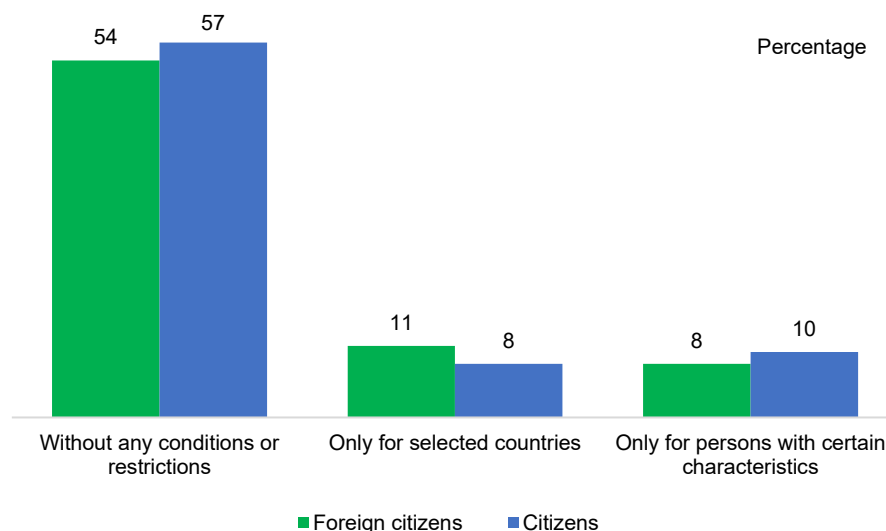
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

E. CONDITIONS FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Dual citizenship enhances political participation of migrants and promotes their social and economic assimilation (Faist and Gerdes, 2008; Mazzolari, 2009). Globally, 54 per cent of Governments that responded to module III of the Twelfth Inquiry indicated that their country did not impose any conditions or restrictions on the acquisition of dual citizenship for foreigners (figure V.4). Eleven per cent of Governments replied that they only allowed foreign citizens from selected countries to acquire the

citizenship of the host country, while 8 per cent indicated that they restricted additional citizenship to foreigners with certain characteristics, including ethnicity, religion or military service. Oceania had the largest share of Governments that reported limiting the acquisition of dual citizenship to citizens from selected countries (22 per cent), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean* (21 per cent) (Annex table 11). Central and Southern Asia** had highest share of Governments indicating that they restricted additional citizenship to foreigners with certain characteristics (40 per cent), followed by Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*, and sub-Saharan Africa (14 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively).

Figure V.4. Percentage of Governments that reported having conditions or restrictions on the acquisition of dual citizenship, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019).

Fifty-seven per cent of Governments responded that their countries allowed their citizens to acquire additional citizenships without any conditions or restrictions. Eight per cent indicated that they allowed their citizens to acquire dual citizenship only for selected countries, while 10 per cent reported that they allowed their citizens to acquire additional citizenships only if they had certain characteristics. Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest share of Governments reporting that they allowed citizens to acquire the dual citizenship only of selected countries (21 per cent), while Central and Southern Asia** had the highest share of Government indicating that they allowed citizens to acquire additional citizenships only if they had certain characteristics, including ethnicity, religion or military service (60 per cent).

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VI. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Measures to promote the socioeconomic well-being of migrants are essential for maximizing the positive development impact of migration. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes several targets related directly to international migration or migrants. The most explicit among them is target 10.7, which calls on countries to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. Other migration-related targets in the 2030 Agenda include providing scholarships for study abroad (target 4.b), respecting the labour rights of migrant workers (target 8.8), reducing the costs of transferring remittances (target 10.c), ending human trafficking (targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2), and disaggregating data by various characteristics including migratory status (target 17.18).

Figure VI.1. Selected SDG targets related to international migration or migrants



The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and builds upon its recognition that migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the sustainable development of countries of origin, transit and destination. When it is well governed and properly managed, migration can contribute to positive development outcomes and to realizing the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Global Compact aims to leverage the potential of migration for the achievement of the SDGs.

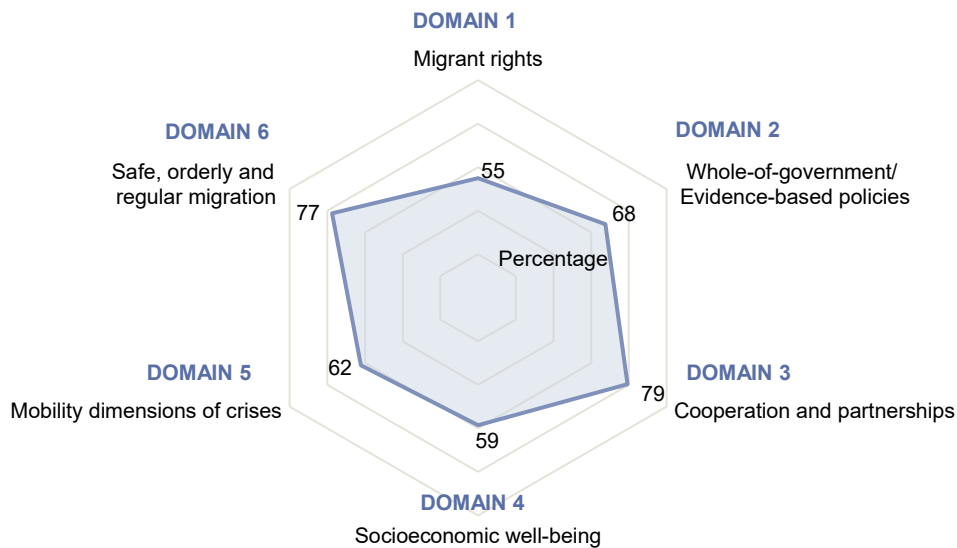
In recent years, a number of countries have integrated migration policies into their national strategies and development plans. Measures to maximize the positive development impacts of migration have included initiatives to facilitate the mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competencies acquired abroad; measures to promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers; initiatives to foster the faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances through competition, regulation and innovation; as well as mechanisms to promote the portability of social security entitlements and other earned benefits. Many governments have also implemented policy measures to encourage foreign direct investment by their diaspora, by providing financial incentives and facilitating the transfer of remittances. In recent years, policies to address issues around the return of migrants to countries of origin have also received greater attention. The return of citizens living abroad can contribute to the development of countries of origin by promoting capital inflows, investment and transfer of technologies. Returnees, in addition to bringing back the experience and knowledge acquired abroad, often have a high likelihood of being entrepreneurs and creating jobs (David and Marouani, 2013; Prymachenko, et al., 2013; Wahba, 2015).

**Box VI. 1. SDG indicator 10.7.2
Number of countries with migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people**

Globally, 54 per cent of Governments that replied to the migration module of the Twelfth Inquiry met or fully met the criteria of the indicator; defined as having policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people for 80 per cent or more of the 30 sub-categories under the six domains of the indicator. IOM’s Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) was used as the conceptual framework for the indicator. The MiGOF consists of three principles and three objectives. Taken together, the objectives ensure that migration is governed in an integrated and holistic way.

More than three quarters of the Governments met the criteria for domain 3 “Cooperation and partnerships” (79 per cent) or domain 6 “Safe, orderly and regular migration” (77 per cent) (figure VI.2). Furthermore, 68 per cent of Governments met or fully met the criteria for domain 2 “Whole-of-government or evidence-based policies”, followed by 62 per cent for domain 5 “Mobility dimensions of crises”. Domain 1 “Migrant rights” and domain 4 “Socioeconomic well-being” had the lowest proportions of Governments with available data reporting a wide range of policy measures: 55 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively.

Figure VI.2. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, by domain, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division and International Organization for Migration (2019).

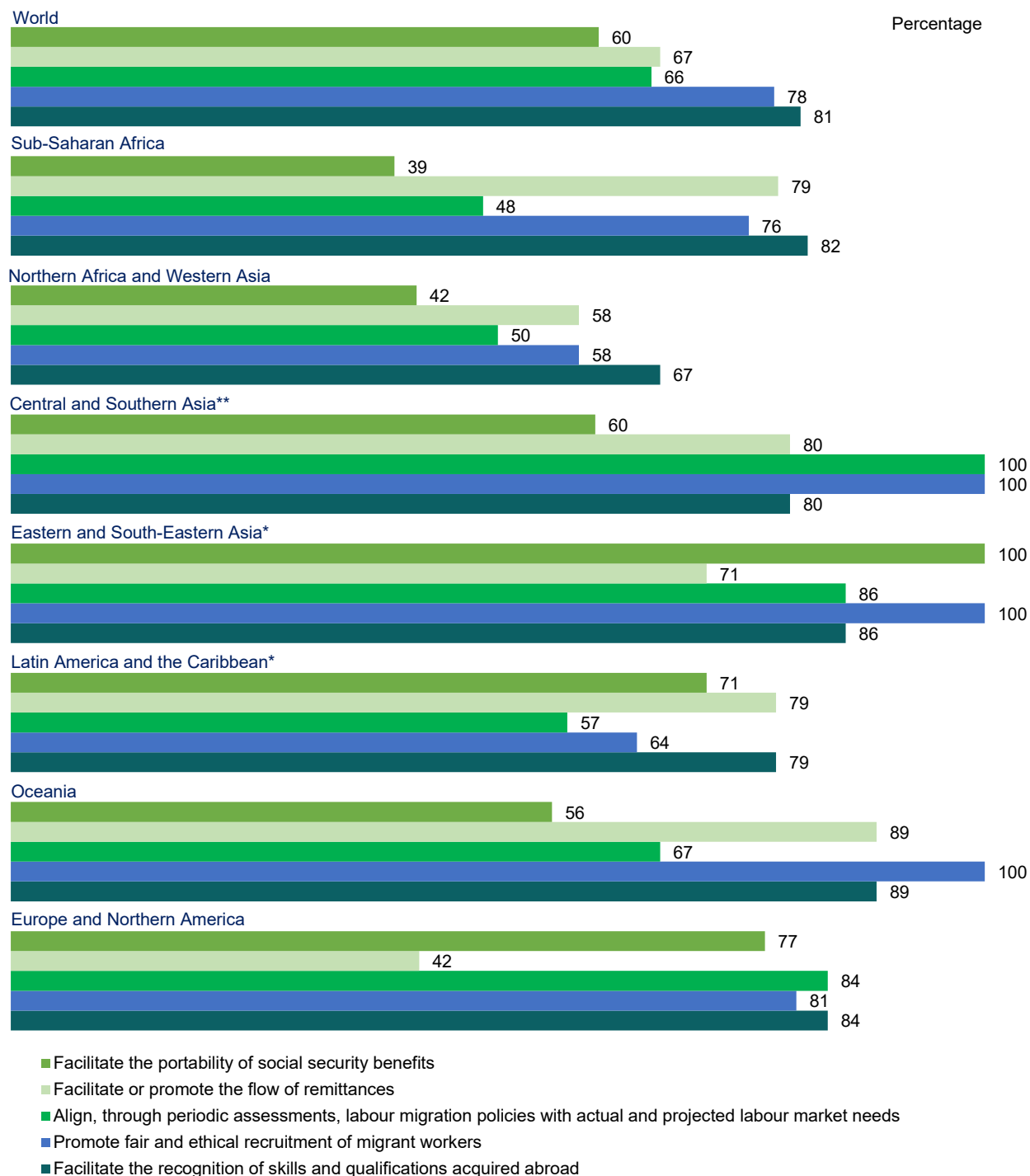
Notes: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). Data refer to countries that meet or fully meet the criteria for indicator 10.7.2 (reported having migration policy measures for 80 per cent or more of the five sub-categories in each domain). Of the countries that provided data, 20 per cent or more have item non-response for domain 4 of SDG indicator 10.7.2 of 10 per cent or more.

A. MEASURES TO MAXIMIZE THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS OF MIGRATION AND THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS

Globally, 81 per cent of the Governments that responded to the migration module of the Twelfth Inquiry reported having policies to facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad, meaning that they had formalized criteria (accreditation) for recognizing foreign qualifications such as degrees, skills and competencies acquired abroad. Seventy-eight per cent of Governments indicated that they had measures to

promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers. Promoting fair and ethical recruitment entails combatting abusive and fraudulent recruitment practices including deception about the nature and conditions of work, retention of passports, illegal wage deductions, debt bondage linked to repayment of recruitment fees, threats to workers who want to leave their employers and instilling fears of subsequent expulsion.

Figure VI.3. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants, by region, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). See Annex table 12.

Sixty-seven per cent of Governments indicated that they had measures to facilitate or promote the flow of remittances through specific policy measures, meaning that they had one or more government programmes to reduce the transaction costs of remittances, increase the availability of remittance services, improve the conditions under which remittances are sent, or support financial literacy and inclusion so that remittances are better used. Among countries for which remittances represented 5 per cent or more of the gross domestic product (GDP), 80 per cent of Governments reported having policies to facilitate or promote remittance flows, compared with 64 per cent when remittances are less than 5 per cent of GDP. Remittances enable households at the lower end of the income distribution to invest in education or in assets that increase their productivity, and they enable poorer households to overcome liquidity and opportunity constraints. Measures to align labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs were reported by 66 per cent of Governments providing data. Sixty per cent of Governments had measures to facilitate the portability of social security benefits, signifying that they had an agreement with at least one other country on the portability of at least one type of social security benefit. For instance, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) allows social security contributions to accumulate across member states, helping labour migrants to meet state-pension contribution thresholds. Bilateral social security agreements on the portability of pensions have also been used (Holzmann, 2016).

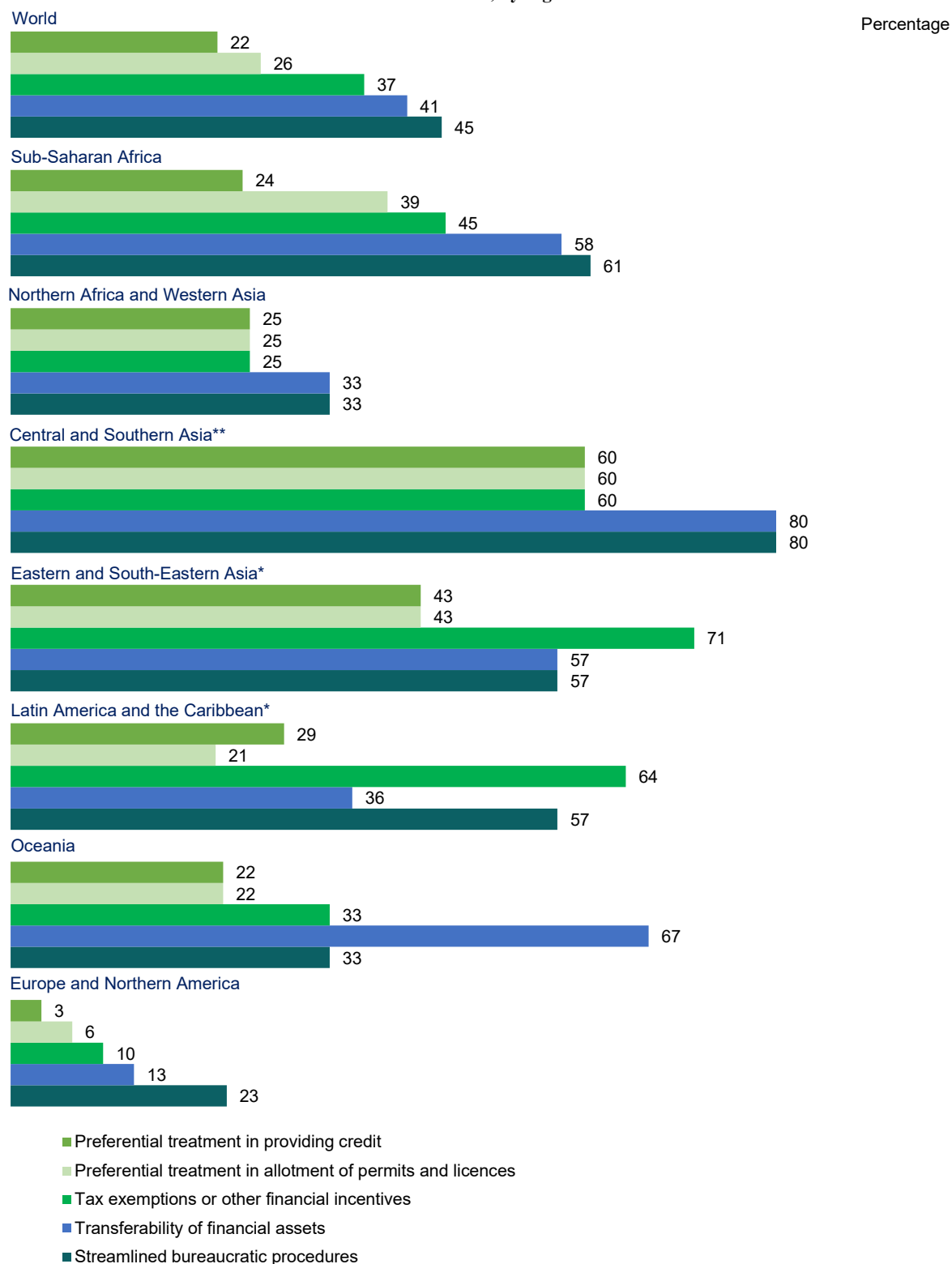
Among all regions, Oceania had the highest proportion of Governments reporting policies to facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad (89 per cent), followed by Europe and Northern America (84 per cent). All Governments in Central and Southern Asia**, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*, and Oceania reported having measures to promote fair and ethical recruitment. Oceania also had the highest proportion of Governments with measures to facilitate the flow of remittances (89 per cent). Measures to align labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs were most prevalent among Governments in Central and Southern Asia** (100 per cent), while measures to facilitate the portability of social security benefits were most frequently reported by Governments in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* (100 per cent).

B. POLICY MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT DIASPORA INVESTMENT

In 2019, about half (54 per cent) of Governments had instituted one or more policy measures to encourage investment in their countries by their diaspora population. Forty-five per cent of Governments reported having streamlined bureaucratic procedures to facilitate diaspora investment (figure VI.4), while 41 per cent permitted the transfer of financial assets. Thirty-seven per cent of Governments indicated that they had tax exemptions or provided other financial incentives specifically to their diaspora; 26 per cent gave their diaspora preferential treatment in allotment of permits or licences; while 22 per cent offered preferential treatment in providing credit.

Central and Southern Asia** had the highest proportion of Governments (80 per cent) reporting streamlined bureaucratic procedures for supporting their transnational communities, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (61 per cent). Measures to promote the transferability of financial assets were most widely reported by Governments in Central and Southern Asia** and in Oceania (80 per cent and 67 per cent, respectively). Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* (71 per cent), Latin American and the Caribbean (64 per cent) and Central and Southern Asia** (60 per cent) all had significant proportions of Governments that reported offering tax exemptions or other financial incentives to their diaspora. Central and Southern Asia** had the highest proportion of Governments with available data reporting preferential treatment in providing credit or in the allotment of permits and licences to their diaspora (60 per cent each).

Figure VI.4. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment, by region 2019



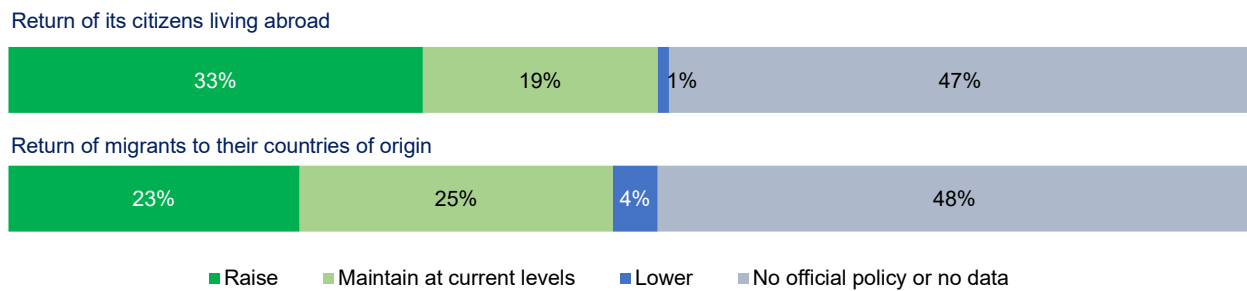
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).
 Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). See Annex table 13.

C. POLICY MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE RETURN

Many Governments report having policies or programmes to encourage the return of their citizens living abroad. In 2019, 33 per cent of Governments reported having policies to raise levels of return of citizens living abroad, compared to 1 per cent with policies to lower such flows (figure VI.5). Among countries with available data, sub-Saharan Africa had the highest proportion reporting policies or programmes to raise the level of return of their citizens living abroad (42 per cent), followed by Central and Southern Asia** (40 per cent) and Europe and Northern America (39 per cent) (Annex table 3).

Policies to influence levels of return of international migrants to their countries of origin were somewhat less prevalent. Twenty-three per cent of the Governments reported having policies to raise the level of migrant returns, while 25 per cent sought to maintain current levels. Eastern and South-Eastern Asia* had the highest proportion of Governments with policies to raise migrant returns above current levels (43 per cent), followed by Europe and Northern America (32 per cent).

Figure VI.5. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures concerning the annual level of return of citizens and migrants, 2019



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (United Nations, 2019b).

Note: Based on 111 countries with available data (as of 1 September 2019). See Annex table 1.

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ANNEX I. DEFINITIONS OF SELECTED POLICY VARIABLES

Variable	Definition and response categories
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	A dedicated Government agency refers to either a separate government entity, such as a ministry, or an entity, such as a department or unit, within a larger government agency. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Disaggregation could be by age, sex, migration status, geographic location, income, education level and other relevant characteristics. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have a strategy to react to, and mitigate the risks associated with, crises in the country itself, including the eventuality of population displacement across international borders into other countries.
A national policy or strategy for regular migration pathways, including labour migration	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
A national policy or strategy on the emigration of its citizens	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
A national policy or strategy to promote the inclusion or integration of immigrants	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Access to justice	Access to justice includes: legal advice, assistance and representation for persons detained, or charged with a criminal offence (including no cost for those without sufficient means); access to legal information; access to other services provided through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, and interpretation (for those who cannot understand or speak the language used in proceedings before a court). Response categories for this variable are: Yes, regardless of immigration status; Yes, only for those with legal immigration status; No. Equal access refers to parity of treatment with citizens of the State concerned.
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have at least one cooperation agreement with another country on return and readmission.
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	An interministerial coordination mechanism refers to an existing, ongoing, institutionalized forum, council, committee or similar body that involves at least two ministries or government entities. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have at least one bilateral agreement on migration in place with another country.

Variable	Definition and response categories
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Displaced populations here refer to those who have fled across international borders, not internally displaced people (IDPs). Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have a plan to respond, through adequate and appropriate arrangements, to the basic needs of populations displaced across international borders from other countries.
Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No; Not applicable.
Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No; Not applicable.
Diaspora	Diasporas are broadly defined as individuals and members of networks, associations and communities, who have left their country of origin, but maintain links with their homelands. This concept covers more settled expatriate communities, migrant workers living abroad, expatriates with the nationality of the host country, dual nationals and second-/third-generation migrants.
Dual citizenship for citizens	Refers to cases where citizens are allowed to acquire additional citizenships while retaining the citizenship of the country. Response categories for this variable are: Yes, without any conditions or restrictions; Yes, only for selected countries; Yes, only for persons with selected characteristics; No. Selected characteristics include ethnicity, religion, military service, etc.
Dual citizenship for foreign citizens	Refers to cases where foreign citizens are allowed to acquire the citizenship of the country while retaining additional citizenships. Response categories for this variable are: Yes, without any conditions or restrictions; Yes, only for selected countries; Yes, only for persons with selected characteristics; No. Selected characteristics include ethnicity, religion, military service, etc.
Equal pay for equal work	Refers to equal payment of salary and benefits to all people in the same workplace doing similar work, irrespective of their migration status or other characteristics. Response categories for this variable are: Yes, regardless of immigration status; Yes, only for those with legal immigration status; No. Equal access refers to parity of treatment with citizens of the State concerned.
Essential and/or emergency health care	Essential or emergency health care refers to any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of a person’s life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to their health. Response categories for this variable are: Yes, regardless of immigration status; Yes, only for those with legal immigration status; No. Equal access refers to parity of treatment with citizens of the State concerned.
Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, there must be at least one government programme currently in operation to: reduce the transaction costs of remittances; increase the availability of remittance services; improve the conditions under which remittances are sent; and support financial literacy and inclusion so that remittances are better used.
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Social security programmes include contributory and non-contributory pension schemes (old age, survivor, disability), unemployment insurance, health insurance, workers’ compensation, sickness benefits and basic social assistance. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have an agreement with at least one other country on the portability of at least one type of social security benefit.

Variable	Definition and response categories
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must have formalized criteria (accreditation) for recognizing foreign qualifications (degrees, skills and competencies) acquired abroad.
Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	A formal mechanism refers to any institutional or legal provision for an advisory committee, council, forum or similar body appointed for or tasked to serve the specified purpose. Civil society here refers to diaspora members and other non-profit groups that represent the interests of migrants. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, there should be ongoing mechanisms to engage both civil society and the private sector on a periodic or regular basis.
Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	A formal mechanism refers to any institutional or legal provision for an advisory committee, council, forum or similar body appointed for or tasked to serve the specified purpose. Gender-responsive policies ensure that the human rights of women, men, girls and boys are respected at all stages of migration, their specific needs are properly understood and addressed, and they are empowered as agents of change. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Formal strategies may be carried out in the country itself and/or jointly in other relevant countries. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas) for immigrants with regular status to become naturalized citizens	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc. for immigrants with regular status to become naturalized citizens	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Information and awareness-raising campaigns could include government websites, awareness-raising events and/or trainings on topics related to pre-and post-arrival in destination countries or after return. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Minimum residency period for immigrants with regular status to become naturalized citizens	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licences to encourage or facilitate diaspora investments	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.

Variable	Definition and response categories
Preferential treatment in providing credit to encourage or facilitate diaspora investments	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Prevention of trafficking in persons or smuggling of migrants	Prevention could include strengthening monitoring of recruitment, identifying vulnerable groups, conducting regular rapid response strategies, and providing specialized training. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; Not applicable.
Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Promoting fair and ethical recruitment entails combatting abusive and fraudulent recruitment practices including: deception about the nature and conditions of work; retention of passports; illegal wage deductions; debt bondage linked to repayment of recruitment fees; threats if workers want to leave their employers; and instilling fears of subsequent expulsion. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, there must be at least one government programme currently in operation focusing on migrant workers in the host country or citizens of the country working abroad (overseas workers).
Prosecution or criminalization of trafficking in persons or smuggling of migrants	Prosecution or criminalization could include criminalizing the act or attempt to commit the act, prosecuting accomplices, and aggravating circumstances when children are involved as victims. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; Not applicable.
Protection or assistance to victims of trafficking in persons or smuggling of migrants	Protection or assistance could include protecting the privacy and identity of victims, informing victims about relevant judicial or administrative procedures, providing safe accommodation for victims, and providing medical assistance to victims. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; Not applicable.
Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No; Not applicable.
Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No; Not applicable.
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Provisions could include specialized procedures for their identification, referral, care and family reunification; legal assistance; and specific visa and asylum procedures. Unaccompanied minors are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so. Separated children are children who have been separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Public education	Public education refers to public pre-schools, primary schools and secondary schools. Response categories for this variable are: Yes, regardless of immigration status; Yes, only for those with legal immigration status; No. Equal access refers to parity of treatment with citizens of the State concerned.
Regional agreements promoting mobility	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No. For “Yes” to apply, the country must be included in at least one regional agreement promoting labour mobility.
Social security	Social security programmes include contributory and non-contributory pension schemes (old age, survivor, disability), unemployment insurance, health insurance, workers’ compensation, sickness benefits and basic social assistance. Response categories for this variable are: Yes, regardless of immigration status; Yes, only for those with legal

Variable	Definition and response categories
	immigration status; No. Equal access refers to parity of treatment with citizens of the State concerned.
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Streamlined bureaucratic procedures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investments	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
System to monitor visa overstays	Visa overstay refers to remaining in a country beyond the period for which entry was granted. Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives to encourage or facilitate diaspora investments	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.
Transferability of financial assets to encourage or facilitate diaspora investments	Response categories for this variable are: Yes; No.

ANNEX II. TABLES

Annex Table 1. Percentage of Governments that reported having institutions, policies or strategies to govern immigration or emigration, by region, 2019

	<i>A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy</i>	<i>A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment</i>	<i>Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive</i>	<i>A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated</i>	<i>An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources</i>
World	92	73	54	77	76
Sub-Saharan Africa	94	91	45	58	55
Northern Africa and Western Asia	92	67	33	83	75
Central and Southern Asia**	80	80	100	80	80
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*	71	86	86	71	57
Latin America and the Caribbean*	100	79	57	79	79
Oceania	100	44	22	67	89
Europe and Northern America	90	58	65	97	97

Annex Table 2. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation in migration policy, by region, 2019

	<i>Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration</i>	<i>Regional agreements promoting mobility</i>	<i>Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission</i>	<i>Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy</i>
World	90	77	84	74
Sub-Saharan Africa	85	85	85	76
Northern Africa and Western Asia	83	50	83	58
Central and Southern Asia**	100	100	80	80
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*	100	86	86	71
Latin America and the Caribbean*	93	71	50	71
Oceania	78	89	78	67
Europe and Northern America	97	71	100	81

Annex Table 3. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures concerning the annual level of immigration, emigration and return, by region, 2019

	<i>Immigration</i>			<i>Emigration</i>		<i>Return</i>	
	<i>Regular channels</i>	<i>Highly skilled workers</i>	<i>Family reunification</i>	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Highly skilled workers</i>	<i>Citizens living abroad</i>	<i>Migrants to their countries of origin</i>
World							
No policy or no data	34	37	42	59	56	47	48
Lower	3	5	6	20	25	1	4
Maintain	26	19	31	13	10	19	25
Raise	37	40	21	8	9	33	23
Sub-Saharan Africa							
No policy or no data	48	58	64	55	55	48	55
Lower	0	9	3	21	33	0	3
Maintain	15	6	18	18	12	9	18
Raise	36	27	15	6	0	42	24
Northern Africa and Western Asia							
No policy or no data	58	50	50	83	67	67	58
Lower	0	0	0	17	25	0	0
Maintain	25	17	33	0	0	8	25
Raise	17	33	17	0	8	25	17
Central and Southern Asia**							
No policy or no data	20	20	60	40	20	20	40
Lower	0	0	0	20	40	0	0
Maintain	20	20	0	20	20	40	40
Raise	60	60	40	20	20	40	20
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*							
No policy or no data	14	0	57	43	43	29	29
Lower	0	0	0	14	14	0	14
Maintain	29	29	14	0	0	57	14
Raise	57	71	29	43	43	14	43
Latin America and the Caribbean*							
No policy or no data	21	71	29	64	64	43	64
Lower	0	0	0	21	14	0	0
Maintain	29	7	36	14	21	36	29
Raise	50	21	36	0	0	21	7
Oceania							
No policy or no data	22	11	22	67	44	56	44
Lower	0	22	22	0	22	0	0
Maintain	44	33	33	11	11	22	44
Raise	33	33	22	22	22	22	11
Europe and Northern America							
No policy or no data	26	13	23	58	61	45	35
Lower	10	0	13	26	23	3	6
Maintain	32	32	48	13	6	13	26
Raise	32	55	16	3	10	39	32

Annex Table 4. Percentage of Governments by major underlying reasons for setting current migration policies, by region, 2019

	<i>Counter long-term population decline</i>	<i>Address population ageing</i>	<i>Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy</i>	<i>Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals</i>	<i>Retain specific categories of workers</i>	<i>Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity</i>
World						
Immigration policy	27	34	68	55	44	29
Emigration policy	27	20	15	15	23	10
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Immigration policy	24	39	55	55	48	42
Emigration policy	30	18	15	18	33	21
Northern Africa and Western Asia						
Immigration policy	8	0	33	33	33	8
Emigration policy	25	17	17	8	17	0
Central and Southern Asia**						
Immigration policy	20	20	60	80	60	60
Emigration policy	0	0	20	40	40	20
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*						
Immigration policy	0	0	86	71	29	43
Emigration policy	29	14	29	29	29	14
Latin America and the Caribbean*						
Immigration policy	36	43	50	43	36	21
Emigration policy	14	14	14	7	29	7
Oceania						
Immigration policy	11	33	100	78	89	67
Emigration policy	56	44	11	22	11	11
Europe and Northern America						
Immigration policy	45	48	90	55	35	6
Emigration policy	26	23	13	10	10	0

Annex Table 5. Percentage of Governments that viewed the number of migrants in an irregular situation in their country as a matter of concern, by region, 2019

	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern or data not available</i>
World	68	25	7
Sub-Saharan Africa	76	24	0
Northern Africa and Western Asia	33	33	33
Central and Southern Asia**	60	40	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*	71	29	0
Latin America and the Caribbean*	86	0	14
Oceania	78	22	0
Europe and Northern America	61	32	6

Annex Table 6. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to address irregular immigration and promote regular migration, by region, 2019

	<i>System to monitor visa overstays</i>	<i>Pre-arrival authorization controls</i>	<i>Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children</i>	<i>Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns</i>	<i>Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation</i>	<i>Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation</i>	<i>Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation</i>
World	75	76	84	80	65	80	75
Sub-Saharan Africa	70	70	82	76	70	67	73
Northern Africa and Western Asia	75	67	75	67	58	50	67
Central and Southern Asia**	100	100	80	80	60	100	100
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*	86	71	57	86	71	100	100
Latin America and the Caribbean*	86	79	93	86	93	71	43
Oceania	89	67	67	67	78	100	89
Europe and Northern America	65	84	97	90	45	97	81

Annex Table 7. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, by region, 2019

	<i>Prevention</i>	<i>Prosecution or criminalization</i>	<i>Protection or assistance to victims</i>
World			
Trafficking in persons	95	93	95
Migrant smuggling	74	76	60
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Trafficking in persons	94	91	94
Migrant smuggling	79	76	67
Northern Africa and Western Asia			
Trafficking in persons	83	92	92
Migrant smuggling	42	58	25
Central and Southern Asia**			
Trafficking in persons	100	100	100
Migrant smuggling	40	60	60
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*			
Trafficking in persons	100	100	86
Migrant smuggling	100	86	71
Latin America and the Caribbean*			
Trafficking in persons	93	79	93
Migrant smuggling	64	57	57
Oceania			
Trafficking in persons	100	100	100
Migrant smuggling	89	89	89
Europe and Northern America			
Trafficking in persons	97	97	100
Migrant smuggling	81	87	58

Annex Table 8. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders, by region, 2019

	<i>System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders</i>	<i>Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care</i>	<i>Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations</i>	<i>A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters</i>	<i>Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return</i>
World	84	75	68	56	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	91	82	79	73	85
Northern Africa and Western Asia	58	75	50	42	58
Central and Southern Asia**	100	100	60	60	100
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*	57	43	71	57	71
Latin America and the Caribbean*	86	71	64	43	79
Oceania	67	44	56	67	78
Europe and Northern America	94	81	68	45	97

Annex Table 9. Percentage of Governments that reported providing non-nationals equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights, by legal immigration status and region, 2019

	<i>Essential and/or emergency health care</i>	<i>Public education</i>	<i>Equal pay for equal work</i>	<i>Social security</i>	<i>Access to justice</i>
World					
Yes, all	86	62	39	22	82
Yes, legal	8	29	46	62	11
No or no data available	5	9	15	16	7
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Yes, all	85	64	39	27	79
Yes, legal	6	27	42	48	15
No or no data available	9	9	18	24	6
Northern Africa and Western Asia					
Yes, all	75	42	33	17	75
Yes, legal	17	25	17	42	8
No or no data available	8	33	50	42	17
Central and Southern Asia**					
Yes, all	80	60	20	0	60
Yes, legal	20	40	80	80	40
No or no data available	0	0	0	20	0
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*					
Yes, all	100	57	29	14	86
Yes, legal	0	43	57	86	14
No or no data available	0	0	14	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean*					
Yes, all	93	79	57	43	86
Yes, legal	0	14	36	50	7
No or no data available	7	7	7	7	7
Oceania					
Yes, all	78	56	44	22	78
Yes, legal	11	22	33	67	11
No or no data available	11	22	22	11	11
Europe and Northern America					
Yes, all	90	65	35	13	90
Yes, legal	10	35	61	81	3
No or no data available	0	0	3	6	6

Annex Table 10. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to combat discrimination against migrants, by region, 2019

	<i>Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants</i>	<i>Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime</i>	<i>Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants</i>	<i>Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants</i>
World	73	68	73	67
Sub-Saharan Africa	76	76	76	64
Northern Africa and Western Asia	67	50	50	50
Central and Southern Asia**	60	60	40	40
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*	86	29	71	43
Latin America and the Caribbean*	57	64	71	71
Oceania	56	44	78	67
Europe and Northern America	84	87	84	84

Annex Table 11. Percentage of Governments that reported having conditions or restrictions on the acquisition of dual citizenship, by region, 2019

	<i>Without any conditions or restrictions</i>		<i>Only for selected countries</i>		<i>Only for persons with certain characteristics</i>	
	<i>Foreign citizens</i>	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Foreign citizens</i>	<i>Citizens</i>	<i>Foreign citizens</i>	<i>Citizens</i>
World	54	57	11	8	8	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	58	67	0	0	12	6
Northern Africa and Western Asia	42	50	0	0	8	8
Central and Southern Asia**	0	0	20	20	40	60
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*	43	29	0	0	14	29
Latin America and the Caribbean*	64	57	21	21	0	7
Oceania	44	56	22	11	0	0
Europe and Northern America	65	65	19	13	3	6

Annex Table 12. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants, by region, 2019

	<i>Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs</i>	<i>Facilitate the portability of social security benefits</i>	<i>Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad</i>	<i>Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances</i>	<i>Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers</i>
World	66	60	81	67	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	39	82	79	76
Northern Africa and Western Asia	50	42	67	58	58
Central and Southern Asia**	100	60	80	80	100
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*	86	100	86	71	100
Latin America and the Caribbean*	57	71	79	79	64
Oceania	67	56	89	89	100
Europe and Northern America	84	77	84	42	81

Annex Table 13. Percentage of Governments that reported having policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment, by region, 2019

	<i>Tax exemptions or other financial incentives</i>	<i>Preferential treatment in providing credit</i>	<i>Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licences</i>	<i>Transferability of financial assets</i>	<i>Streamlined bureaucratic procedures</i>
World	37	22	26	41	45
Sub-Saharan Africa	45	24	39	58	61
Northern Africa and Western Asia	25	25	25	33	33
Central and Southern Asia**	60	60	60	80	80
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia*	71	43	43	57	57
Latin America and the Caribbean*	64	29	21	36	57
Oceania	33	22	22	67	33
Europe and Northern America	10	3	6	13	23

Notes: Regions with less than 50 per cent country coverage are denoted with an asterisk ‘*’ symbol.

Regions for which data are available for less than 50 per cent of countries and for less than 50 per cent of the total population are denoted with a double asterisk ‘**’ symbol.

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Albania

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Raise
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Raise
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Albania

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Lower

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Angola

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Angola

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Argentina

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Argentina

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	2	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Armenia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	Yes	
Address population ageing	..	Yes	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	Yes	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Armenia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	..
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	..
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	..
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	3	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Australia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	..
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	..
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Australia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	..	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	..
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes ¹	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	—
Public education	..	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	..	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	..		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	4	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	..	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Azerbaijan

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	..	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	—		—
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Azerbaijan

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Bahrain

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Bahrain

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	..	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	..
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	No	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	..
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	..	Citizens	..
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	..		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

Notes:

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— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Bangladesh

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	Yes
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Bangladesh

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes ¹	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ³
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for selected countries.

3. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Belarus

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	..	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	..
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Raise
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Not a concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Belarus

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	..	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	7	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Belgium

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Belgium

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	..
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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2. Only for selected countries.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Botswana

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	Yes	..	
Address population ageing	Yes	..	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	..	Yes	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	Yes	..	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	No
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Botswana

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	..	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	..		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Brazil

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Not a concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Brazil

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	No
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	4	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ¹
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

Notes:

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— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

1. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Burkina Faso

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Burkina Faso

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

Notes:

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Cambodia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Raise
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Raise
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	Yes
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Cambodia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	7	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Cameroon

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		..	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		..	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Cameroon

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	No	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	No
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Canada

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Canada

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	3	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Central African Republic

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	No	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	No	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	No
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Central African Republic

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	No	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	No	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	No	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	No		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	35	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Chad

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	No	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	No	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	Yes	..	
Address population ageing	Yes	..	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	Yes	
Retain specific categories of workers	..	Yes	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	Yes	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	No
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		..
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		..
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Chad

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Chile

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Chile

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for selected countries.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

China

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

China

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	..	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	..
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	No
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Colombia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		—	—
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Colombia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	..	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	..		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Congo

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	No	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	No
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Congo

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Côte d'Ivoire

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	..	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Pre-arrival authorization controls	..	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	..	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	..	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	..
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Côte d'Ivoire

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	2	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	Yes	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Czechia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Czechia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Denmark

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Lower		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Denmark

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	2	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	..		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Djibouti

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Djibouti

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	No
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

El Salvador

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	Yes	..	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	..	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		..
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		..
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

El Salvador

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	6	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	..	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Equatorial Guinea

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	..
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	..	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	..
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	..	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	..
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	..	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	..
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	..	Of citizens	..
Of highly-skilled workers	..	Of highly-skilled workers	..
For family reunification	..		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Equatorial Guinea

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	..	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	..
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	..
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	..
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	40	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	..
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	..		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	..	Of migrants to their countries of origin	..

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Estonia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	Yes	..	
Address population ageing	Yes	..	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	..	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Estonia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	8	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ¹
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Ethiopia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Ethiopia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	No	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	4	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Fiji

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Fiji

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Finland

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Finland

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	2	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. The minimum period of residence is between 2 and 7 years. The required period of residence is different for each of applicant groups.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

France

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

France

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Gabon

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Gabon

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	No	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	No	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	No
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	No
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Gambia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	Yes	
Address population ageing	Yes	..	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	Yes	
Retain specific categories of workers	..	Yes	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	Yes	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Gambia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	7	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Georgia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		..	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Georgia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes ¹	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	No	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

Notes:

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— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Germany

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Germany

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	..	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	..
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	8	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

Notes:

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— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for selected countries.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Ghana

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Lower	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Lower		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	..	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Ghana

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Greece

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Greece

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	7	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Grenada

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	Yes	Yes	
Address population ageing	Yes	Yes	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	Yes	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	Yes	..	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		..
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		..
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Grenada

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	2	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Guatemala

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Guatemala

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Guinea

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	..
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	..		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	Yes
Address population ageing		Yes	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	Yes
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Guinea

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	..
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	..		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	..	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Guinea-Bissau

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	Yes	
Address population ageing	Yes	..	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	..	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	Yes	..	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	..		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	..		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Guinea-Bissau

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	6	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Honduras

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	..
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	..
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	No	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	..
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	Yes
Address population ageing		Yes	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	Yes
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		..	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Honduras

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	..
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	3	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for selected countries.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Iraq

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		..
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		..
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Iraq

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	..
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	..	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	..		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	..
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Ireland

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Ireland

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Italy

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	No	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	..
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	..	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	..
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	..
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	..
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	..
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	..	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	..	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		—	—
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Italy

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	No
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	..		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	..
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Jamaica

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Jamaica

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	—
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Japan

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	No	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	..	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	..
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	..
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Japan

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	..
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	..
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	..
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	..	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Jordan

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Jordan

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	..
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Kazakhstan

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Kazakhstan

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	..
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	..
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	..
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Kenya

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	Yes	Yes	
Address population ageing	Yes	Yes	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	Yes	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	Yes	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	Yes	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	Yes	Yes	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Kenya

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Kuwait

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Not a concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Kuwait

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	No	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	No
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	No	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	No	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Kyrgyzstan

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Raise
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Raise
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	Yes	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	..	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		..
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Kyrgyzstan

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	No
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	..	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	..		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Latvia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	..
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	No	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	..	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	No	Regional agreements promoting mobility	..
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	..
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	..
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Latvia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes ¹	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	..
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

Notes:

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— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for selected countries.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Liberia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	Yes
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Liberia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	Yes	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	Yes		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Libya

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	No	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Libya

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	No	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	No
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	..	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	..
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	..
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Lithuania

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	Yes
Address population ageing		Yes	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Lithuania

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Luxembourg

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Luxembourg

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Malawi

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Malawi

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes ¹	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	No
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Malta

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	..
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Malta

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	..	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	..		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	Yes		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	..
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Marshall Islands

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	..
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Raise
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Raise
For family reunification	Lower		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	..	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Marshall Islands

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	..
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	..
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Mauritania

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	..	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	..		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Mauritania

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	..	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	..	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	..		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	..

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Mauritius

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Raise
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	Yes	..	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	..	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Mauritius

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	..	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	..
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes ¹	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Mexico

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	No	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	No
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		—	—
Prosecution or criminalization		—	—
Protection or assistance to victims		—	—

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Mexico

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	No	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	No
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	No	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	—
Public education	No	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	No	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	No		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Micronesia (Fed. States of)

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	No	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	No	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Lower	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	Yes	
Address population ageing	..	Yes	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	..	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	Yes	..	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Micronesia (Fed. States of)

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	No	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	—
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Mongolia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	..
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	..
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	..	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		—	—

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Mongolia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	..	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	..
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	..	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Lower

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Montenegro

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	..
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	..		..
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Montenegro

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	..
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	..
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	..
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	..
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	..		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Lower	Of migrants to their countries of origin	..

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Mozambique

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Lower	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	Yes
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Mozambique

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Nepal

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	No	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	No	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Nepal

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	No
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	No
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes ¹
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ¹
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

New Zealand

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

New Zealand

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Niger

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Niger

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	No	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Nigeria

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Lower	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		..	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Nigeria

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	No	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	1	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

North Macedonia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	No	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

North Macedonia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	8	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	..

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Norway

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Lower		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Norway

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	7	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ³
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for selected countries.

3. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Palau

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	No	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Raise
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	Yes
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Palau

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	No
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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2. Only for selected countries.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Panama

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Panama

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	No	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	No
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	No
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

Notes:

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Papua New Guinea

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Papua New Guinea

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	No
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	8	Foreign citizens	Yes ¹
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	Yes	Citizens	..
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

Notes:

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1. Only for selected countries.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Paraguay

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Paraguay

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	—
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes ¹
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ¹
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

Notes:

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— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

1. Only for selected countries.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Peru

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Peru

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	No
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Philippines

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Raise
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Raise
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Philippines

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	..	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	..		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Portugal

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Portugal

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	6	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Lower

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Qatar

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	..
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	..
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	..
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		..	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	..	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	..	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Qatar

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes ¹	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	..	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	..	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	..		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	..
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	..
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	Yes		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	..	Of migrants to their countries of origin	..

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Republic of Moldova

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Lower	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Raise
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	Yes
Address population ageing		Yes	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	Yes
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	Yes
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Republic of Moldova

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	No	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	No
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	..
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Romania

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	..	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	..
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	..
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Not a concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Pre-arrival authorization controls	..	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Romania

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes ¹	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	..
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	..
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	8	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	..		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	..	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Russian Federation

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	..	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	Yes	..	
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	Yes	..	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		..
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Russian Federation

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes ¹	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	..		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for selected countries.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Samoa

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Raise
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Samoa

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	No
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	No	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	No	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Sao Tome and Principe

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	No	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	No	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	No	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	—		—

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Sao Tome and Principe

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	No	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	No
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	—
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes ¹		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Senegal

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	No	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	..
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	..
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	..	Of citizens	..
Of highly-skilled workers	..	Of highly-skilled workers	..
For family reunification	..		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	Yes	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	..	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Senegal

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	..	Of migrants to their countries of origin	..

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Serbia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Lower	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels
For family reunification	Lower		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	Yes	Yes	
Address population ageing	Yes	Yes	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	Yes	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	Yes	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Serbia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	3	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Sierra Leone

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Raise
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		..	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	Yes
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Sierra Leone

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	No
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	8	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Lower

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Slovenia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	No	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	Yes
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	..	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	..	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Slovenia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Solomon Islands

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Lower	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Lower		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Solomon Islands

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	No	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	No	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	2	Foreign citizens	..
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	Yes	Citizens	..
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	Yes		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Somalia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	No
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		—	—
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Somalia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	—
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	No	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	No		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

South Sudan

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	Yes	..	
Address population ageing	Yes	..	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	..	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	Yes	..	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	No	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	No
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	—		—
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

South Sudan

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	No	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes ¹
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

1. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Spain

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	Yes
Address population ageing		Yes	Yes
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Spain

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	1	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

Notes:

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— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for selected countries.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Sweden

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	..	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Lower		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	No	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Sweden

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

Notes:

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. The general rule is 5 years, but exceptions exist.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Switzerland

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		Yes	..
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Switzerland

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	No
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Tajikistan

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	..
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	..
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Tajikistan

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	..
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	Yes	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for selected countries only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Thailand

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Thailand

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	No
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	Yes	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	Yes		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Togo

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	No	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Togo

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Tunisia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	..
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	..	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Pre-arrival authorization controls	..	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	..	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	..	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	..
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	..		..
Prosecution or criminalization	..		..
Protection or assistance to victims	..		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Tunisia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	..	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	..
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	..	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	..
Public education	..	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	..	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	..
Social security	..	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	..
Access to justice	..		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	..	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	..		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	..
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	..		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Turkey

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	..
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	..	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	..	Regional agreements promoting mobility	..
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	..
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	..
Of highly-skilled workers	..	Of highly-skilled workers	..
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		..	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Turkey

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	..
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	..	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	..
Social security	..	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	..
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	..
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	..	Citizens	..
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	..		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	..
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	..		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	..	Of migrants to their countries of origin	..

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Uganda

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	Yes	..	
Address population ageing	Yes	..	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	..	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	Yes	..	
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		..
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		..
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Uganda

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	No	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Ukraine

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	No
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Maintain at current levels	Of citizens	Lower
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Raise		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	Yes	
Address population ageing	..	Yes	
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Minor concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Ukraine

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	—
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	No
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	No
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

United Kingdom

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	No	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Lower	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	Yes	..	
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	Yes	..	
Retain specific categories of workers	Yes	..	
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		Yes
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		Yes
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

United Kingdom

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	No
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	No
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	No
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	No
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	No
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

United Republic of Tanzania

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	Maintain at current levels
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Lower
For family reunification	Maintain at current levels		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	Yes
Address population ageing		Yes	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		Yes	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

United Republic of Tanzania

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		

MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	No	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	No
Access to justice	Yes		

Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	No
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		

Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Raise	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Uruguay

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	Yes
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	No	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	Raise	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		..	..
Retain specific categories of workers		Yes	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Not a concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Uruguay

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	No		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	Yes
Equal pay for equal work	Yes	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	3	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	No	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	No		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	No official policy

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Viet Nam

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	No	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	Yes
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	No
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	Yes
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	Raise
Of highly-skilled workers	Maintain at current levels	Of highly-skilled workers	Raise
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	Yes
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	No	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Viet Nam

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	No	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	No	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	Yes
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	Yes
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes ¹		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	5	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes ²
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	Yes	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	Yes	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	Yes	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	Yes	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	Maintain at current levels	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Maintain at current levels

Notes:

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.. Indicates that the data are not available, there is no policy or the rationale was not provided.

— Indicates that the data are not applicable.

1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Only for persons with certain characteristics.

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Yemen

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	..	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	..
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	..
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	..
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	Yes	Regional agreements promoting mobility	..
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	..	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	..
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	..	Of citizens	..
Of highly-skilled workers	Raise	Of highly-skilled workers	Raise
For family reunification	..		
Rationale for policies on:			
	Immigration	Emigration	
Counter long-term population decline	..	..
Address population ageing	..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	..	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	..	..
Retain specific categories of workers	..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity	..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country	..		
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	..	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Pre-arrival authorization controls	..	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	..	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	..
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	..	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	..
Policy measures to combat:			
	Trafficking in persons		Migrant smuggling
Prevention	Yes		..
Prosecution or criminalization	Yes		..
Protection or assistance to victims	Yes		..

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Yemen

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	..	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	..
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	..	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	..
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	..		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	..
Public education	Yes	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	..
Equal pay for equal work	..	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	..
Social security	..	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	..
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	..	Foreign citizens	..
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	..	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	..		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	..
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	..
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	..		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	..	Transferability of financial assets	..
Preferential treatment in providing credit	..	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	..
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	..		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	..	Of migrants to their countries of origin	..

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Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Zambia

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE			
Institutions to promote migration governance		Measures for gender-responsive and evidence-based migration policies	
A dedicated Government agency to implement national migration policy	Yes	Formal mechanisms to ensure that the migration policy is gender responsive	No
An interministerial coordination mechanism on migration	Yes	A mechanism to ensure that migration policy is informed by data, appropriately disaggregated	No
A dedicated Government unit, department or ministry for diaspora engagement, citizens abroad or overseas employment	Yes	An annual national report on migration that includes migration data collected by the Government and/or other sources	Yes
Policies to foster cooperation among countries and encourage stakeholder inclusion and participation			
Bilateral agreements on migration, including labour migration	..	Regional agreements promoting mobility	Yes
Agreements for cooperation with other countries on return and readmission	Yes	Formal mechanisms to engage civil society and the private sector in the formulation and implementation of migration policy	No
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION			
Policies concerning the annual level of immigration		Policies concerning the annual level of emigration	
Through regular channels	No official policy	Of citizens	No official policy
Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy	Of highly-skilled workers	No official policy
For family reunification	No official policy		
Rationale for policies on:		Immigration	Emigration
Counter long-term population decline		..	..
Address population ageing		..	..
Meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy		Yes	..
Safeguard employment opportunities for nationals		Yes	..
Retain specific categories of workers		..	..
Retain the status quo on social and ethnic diversity		..	..
IRREGULAR MIGRATION			
Level of concern about the number of migrants in an irregular situation in the country		Major concern	
Policy measures to address irregular migration and promote regular migration			
System to monitor visa overstays	Yes	Formal mechanisms for regularization of legal status of migrants in an irregular situation	No
Pre-arrival authorization controls	Yes	Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Provisions for unaccompanied minors or separated children	Yes	Fines or imprisonment/confinement of migrants in an irregular situation	Yes
Migration information and awareness-raising campaigns	Yes	Formal strategies to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling	Yes
Policy measures to combat:		Trafficking in persons	Migrant smuggling
Prevention		Yes	Yes
Prosecution or criminalization		Yes	Yes
Protection or assistance to victims		Yes	Yes

Country profiles

International migration policies and programmes, 2019

Zambia

FORCED MIGRATION			
Policy measures to respond to refugees and other persons forcibly displaced across international borders			
System for receiving, processing and identifying those forced to flee across international borders	Yes	A national disaster risk reduction strategy with specific provisions for addressing the displacement impacts of disasters	Yes
Contingency planning for displaced populations in terms of basic needs such as food, sanitation, education and medical care	Yes	Grant permission for temporary stay or temporary protection for those forcibly displaced across international borders and those unable to return	Yes
Specific measures to provide assistance to citizens residing abroad in countries in crisis or post-crisis situations	Yes		
MIGRANT RIGHTS AND INTEGRATION			
Equal access to services, welfare benefits and rights to non-nationals		Measures to combat discrimination against migrants	
Essential and/or emergency health care	Yes	Criminalize public incitement of violence or hatred directed against migrants	—
Public education	Yes ¹	Count xenophobia and racism among the aggravating circumstances of a crime	—
Equal pay for equal work	Yes ¹	Provide protection and legal assistance to victims of hate crimes against migrants	—
Social security	Yes ¹	Provide formal training to law enforcement and other public officials to identify, prevent and respond to hate crimes against migrants	—
Access to justice	Yes		
Conditions for immigrants to become naturalized citizens		Dual citizenship allowed for:	
Minimum residency period (years)	10	Foreign citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants from selected countries (country-specific quotas)	No	Citizens	Yes
Limited to immigrants with certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, country of origin, military service, etc.	No		
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
Measures to maximize the positive development impact of migration and the socioeconomic well-being of migrants			
Align, through periodic assessments, labour migration policies with actual and projected labour market needs	..	Facilitate or promote the flow of remittances	Yes
Facilitate the portability of social security benefits	..	Promote fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers	Yes
Facilitate the recognition of skills and qualifications acquired abroad	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage or facilitate diaspora investment			
Tax exemptions or other financial incentives	No	Transferability of financial assets	Yes
Preferential treatment in providing credit	No	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures	Yes
Preferential treatment in allotment of permits and licenses	Yes		
Policy measures to encourage return			
Of citizens living abroad	No official policy	Of migrants to their countries of origin	Raise

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1. The policies or measures apply to those with legal immigration status only.

2. Anyone who has held a Residence Permit for at least 10 years.

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