Business Analyst, ISSN 0973 - 211X, 39(1), 26-45, ©SRCC

Indo-ASEAN Migration: Implications for Remittances, Trade and Investment

Rajeev Kumar*

Abstract

The paper focuses upon the labor emigration from India to the ASEAN countries and its implications for Indo - ASEAN trade. India's geographical location is such that it has to remain in contact with the South- East Asian countries for trade in goods and movements of people and the facts remain that India had been in such contacts for several centuries for trade. However the history of Indian labor migration to the ASEAN region is not very old. It started during the colonial period in 19th century when the British Indian government sent many Indians to work in its plantations in South East Asia. Later many of these emigrants settled there. Presently the rate of Indo-ASEAN migration is quite high with over one third of a million of Indians migrating annually to this region. At present over three million overseas Indians are living in the entire ASEAN region. Such magnitude of the movement of Indians to this region has important implications for Indo-ASEAN trade, remittances and investment. This paper tries to highlight this connection using UNO's bilateral migration and remittances data, Word Bank's data on trade and investment and data from other important sources like UNCTAD, ILO, IMF and IOM etc.

Keywords: Migration, Trade, Remittance, Tourism, ASEAN

Introduction

Migration is a global phenomenon in the present time. Large numbers of people are migrating these days either permanently or for short duration, as economic migrants or as refugees and asylum seekers. In the present time, the quantum of international migration is so high that it has become a major catalytical factor in global changes.

It is evident from our past that people had been migrating across countries and continents for various socio-economic and political purposes. India has experienced outflow of its people across national boundaries since the ancient times. However migration of people on a significant scale came much later in colonial period and in independent India. By the end of First World War poverty ridden Indians were sent as indentured labourers to work in agriculture, plantations and urban industrial sector in the British colonies in East Asia and Pacific. In South East Asia Indian indentured workers were sent to work in urban industries

*Assistant Professor, Department of Economics,
Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi, Email ID : rajeevsrcc@gmail.com

in Burma and in plantations in Malaya. It was a push migration. After the World Wars migration of Indian workers remained entirely voluntary and sometimes on a contract basis. The pace of voluntary migration from India accelerated after the emergence of capitalism in certain parts of the world. Oil price boom of 1970s also caused a strong wave of emigration to oil producing countries of the Middle East. The emigration from India remained mostly to supplement the requirement of this capitalist development in Europe, North America, Australia, Japan and Singapore. Labour migration in present times is a multifaceted phenomenon playing a crucial role not only in global economic development but also as a catalyst of social and cultural change in the world.

The geographical redeployment of labour produces changes in output, wages and prices of receiving countries and on unemployment and balance of payments in the labour exporting countries (Nayyar, 2004). The impact of labour flows on output and employment at a macroeconomic level depends on the magnitude of workers, the employment status before emigration and the skill composition of the migrants. Apart from that remittances are an important source of foreign exchange for labour exporting countries.

Labour emigration is particularly more beneficial for labour surplus countries like India from two sides. In a labour surplus country emigration of workers reduces domestic unemployment without reducing domestic output and remittance inflows boost up national income through multiplier effect. Remittances may be used to consume or to save. In either case aggregate demand rises if the savings are invested. With the availability of unutilised resources (like in India) an increase in investment consequently leads to a further increase in output and income through the multiplier effect. On the other hand a small fraction of remittance may be spent on imports which will be a leakage in the foreign trade multiplier and will consequently lessen income. Therefore the remittance inflows arising from international labour migration can remove either saving constraint or foreign exchange constraint thus enabling the recipient country to achieve a higher rate of growth. International labour migration affects Balance of Payment. Remittances and capital inflows from migrants constitute a net addition to foreign exchange receipts. In the absence of such receipts Balance of Payments deficit would be larger and foreign exchange reserve, smaller. It has been seen in India that a substantial proportion of foreign direct investment inflows has been mainly from the countries with which India has historically strong cultural ties like Mauritius and Singapore. International migration has the potential to global trade and tourism particularly in the home and host countries of labour. Emigrants, while abroad, demand domestically produced goods and during the stay abroad they tend to develop tastes for the foreign produced goods which they demand upon their return to home country. Similarly emigrants upon their return to their home countries wish to visit the country of emigration along with their families for tourism. So mmigration across national boundaries not only has economic consequences but it also creates cultural and social bonding between the home and host countries which in turn promotes trade and tourism in countries.

The paper is an attempt to explore these aspects of Indo-ASEAN migration in a macroeconomic perspective. It explores the trends and patterns of Indo-ASEAN migration and flows associated with it.

Literature review

International migration and remittances has been an intellectually stimulating area of interest for researchers and policy makers across the World for a long time. The literature in this area witnesses lively debates over remittance as a potential source of development finance and poverty alleviation, more so particularly since 1990s when remittances sent back to developing countries increased manifold. Kapur and McHale (2003) estimate that registered remittances amounts to well over twice the amount of official development assistance and are 10 times higher than net private capital transfers to developing countries. Annual remittances to India increased more than fifteen times between 1991 and 2017 and totaled about US $65 billion in 2016-17. In India the buoyancy of remittances has been instrumental in substantially reducing the current account deficit in the past many years. They have also been one of the most stable flows in the balance of payment account of India. Remittances to India have increased steadily since 1991 and sharply after the removal of restriction on foreign exchange and liberalization of capital and current account. Remittances have been the most stable type of external flows in India (Gupta, 2006). Remittances are more stable than capital flows, which often move pro-cyclically, thus raising incomes during booms and depressing them during slowdown (Hoyos, 2007). Dilip Ratha in his study at World Bank published in Global Development Finance, 2003 have argued that workers' remittances are relatively stable source of foreign exchange. He compares with capital flows: while capital flows tend to increase during favorable economic phase and decline during unfavorable economic condition, remittances are on rise particularly during unfavorable times.

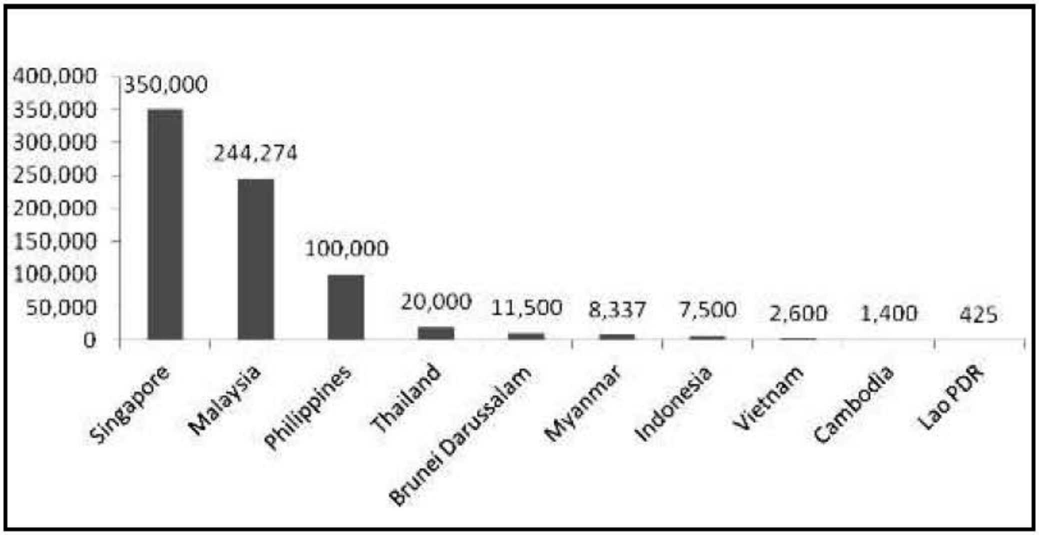
Almost all the studies on international migration and remittances may be categorized into two broad groups: micro level and macro level. Macro level studies have focused mainly on the volume, composition and direction of international migration and remittances flows. Micro level studies on the other hand have focused on the normative and socio-psychological factors that determine the migrants' behavior and influence their decision making. There is yet another approach namely 'meso level' to study migration and its implications on society and economy. In comparison to two other approaches meso level approach has emerged more recently in two types of literature. First, in which emigrants are not seen simply as isolated individuals, but as members of groups and social structures that affect their mobility in different ways. In second type, migrants networks have been studied where these are considered as 'sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrant and non migrant in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin (Massey et al, 1993). A research paper by Ammassari and Black (2001), gives a lucid analysis of intercontinental migration, consequences of such migration on domestic labor markets and the effects of remittances. They have also addressed the return migration and consequences along with all types of capital flows associated with the international migration. This paper establishes a good understanding of development and migration interrelationship in the context of Ghana. Papademetriou and Martin (1991) studied on how migration is influenced by development and how migration gets affected by development.

Migration Flows From India To Asean

India has a long history of migration starting from the colonial period. India's geographical position is such that she has to remain in contact with the Persian Gulf region on the west and ASEAN countries in the east for trade in goods and movements of people. Emigration of Indian labour towards ASEAN region, especially to Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar, Cambodia and Indonesia, is a very old phenomenon. During the colonial regime it was the interest of the British rulers that caused Indians to move to other countries in the East Asia and in Pacific but after the independence it was the interests of individual migrants that caused them to move across countries. Although hike in global oil prices during 1973-74 and afterwards drew the attention of the global emigrants to the Gulf region yet due to strong cultural ties Indian labour migration to ASEAN region continued unabated.

Figures 1, 2 & 3 below show the distribution of Indian diaspora across different ASEAN countries (also see Table-1 in the Appendix). A very significant number of people of the Indian origin (PIOs) and overseas citizens of India (OCIs) are spread across ASEAN nations and within ASEAN, Malaysia and Myanmar are at the top of the list followed by Singapore.

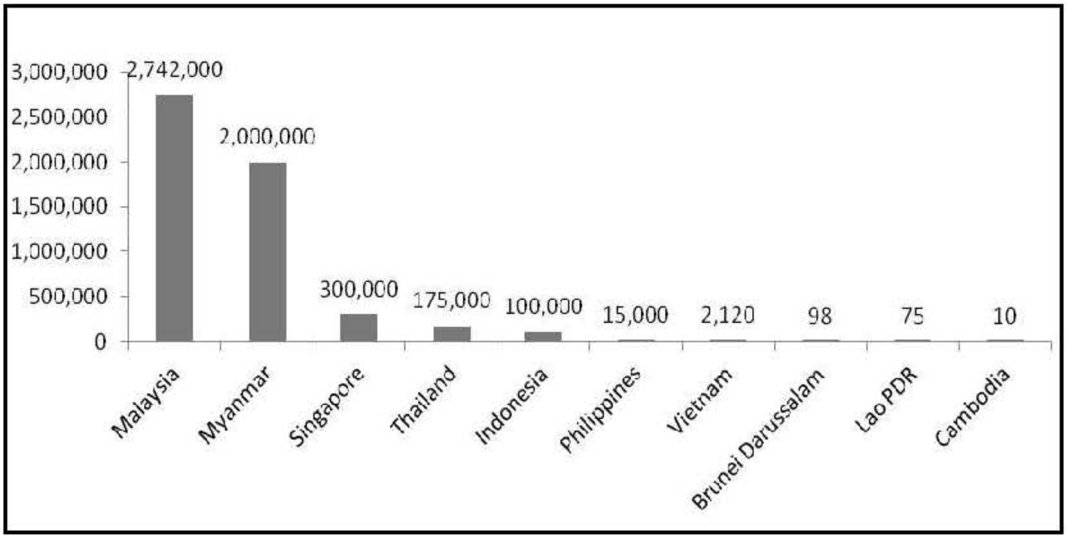
Figure 1 : NRIs in ASEAN Countries in 2016



Source: Ministry of external affairs, government of india

Presence of such a large number of NRIs and PIOs is largely due to the push migration from impoverished India to selected countries of South East Asia prior to the independence. Migration to ASEAN region continued due to emerging economic opportunities in the region in later years. ASEAN countries did not follow restrictive immigration policies and the transportation revolution also reduced the cost of travelling. After 1970s ASEAN countries got divided into two groups in terms of the economic policies. Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia maintained open economies. They followed export oriented strategies under the flying geese model and achieved high and rapid rate of economic growth (Kasahara2004). These countries were called as Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs). On the other hand Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos followed socialist pattern and followed highly regulated and restrictive international trade policies. So after 1970s stark difference appears between these two broad groups in terms of the level of economic growth. Myanmar remained neutral and isolated country. So Indo-ASEAN migration in the post 70s period remained largely confined to the Newly-industrialized Countries (NICs) of the region and therefore remittance trends also changed accordingly. The crisis of 1997-98 also affected the economies of these NICs adversely and therefore migration streams also weakened for a short while. At present all these countries have been following liberalized trade policies under the ASEAN commitments.

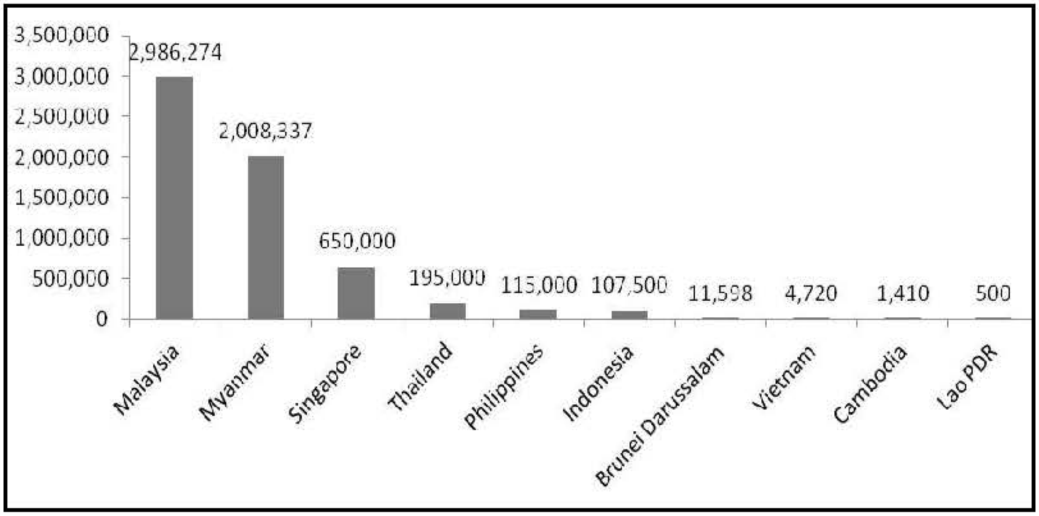
Figure 2 : NRIs in ASEAN Countries in 2016



Source: Ministry of external affairs, government of india

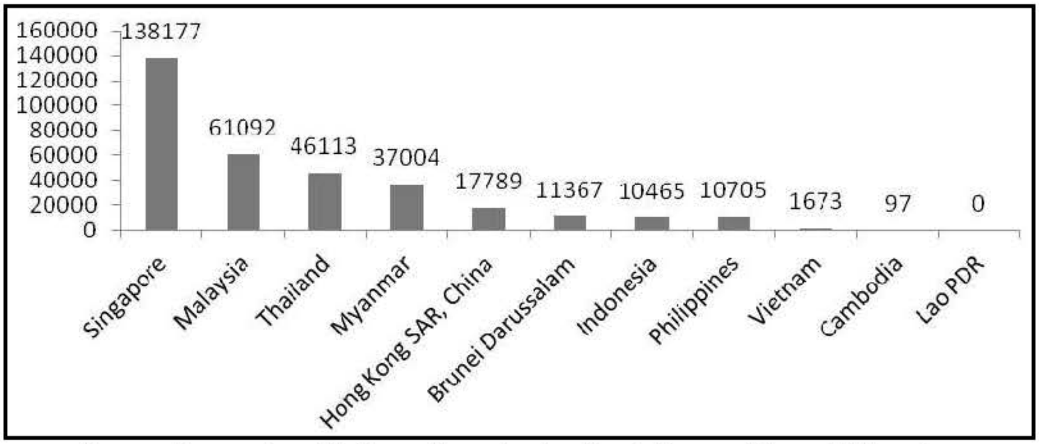
Recent trends in Indo-ASEAN migration reflects the fact that Indian workers have largely been migrating to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar. In the year 2016 almost 85 percent of the Indian emigrants to ASEAN went to these four countries (See Figure 4). Figure-4 shows that top eight destination countries (listed in the Table-2) have accounted for more than 99 percent of total labour migration from India to ASEAN. This concentration may be attributed to the regional variation in demand for labor in the different nations. Myanmar is particularly a major destination because it has contiguous border with India. So many Indians and Burmese people frequently cross borders for their jobs. Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao did not attract Indian emigrants due to low economic opportunities and very low presence of NRIs and PIOs in these nations. As mentioned earlier the NRIs play very important network role in attracting Indian workers. Apart from other push and pull factors people prefer to move to places where they have relatives, friends and acquaintances. Social networks play a facilitating role in the migration process.

Figure 3 : OCIs in ASEAN Countries in 2016



Source: Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

Figure 4 : Outflow of Indian workers to ASEAN Countries in year 2016-17



Source: International Labour Organisation Statistics on Bilateral Migration

The data on emigration presented here has some serious limitations. One of the serious problems with the data on Indian emigrants is essentially needed to be mentioned here. The problem is due to the exclusion of those in the category of ECNR (Emigration Clearance Not Required). We have no official or unofficial data on this category of emigrants. A substantial proportion of Indian emigrant workers, being high skilled persons like nurses doctors, engineers, teachers, lawyers, management personnel etc, are exempted from obtaining prior approval from the PGE. So there is no record of such emigrants with the Government of India. The Immigration Bureau of the Government of India is the only agency responsible to collect information about the emigrants at the time of departure and arrival through embarkation and disembarkation cards. The limitation of this source is that the Bureau does not publish this information and therefore it is not available to the researchers. Owing to this limitation we are unable to present these figures very accurately. The number of annual emigrant workers from India in the table shows merely the ECR category of passport holders.

Indo-asean Financial Flows

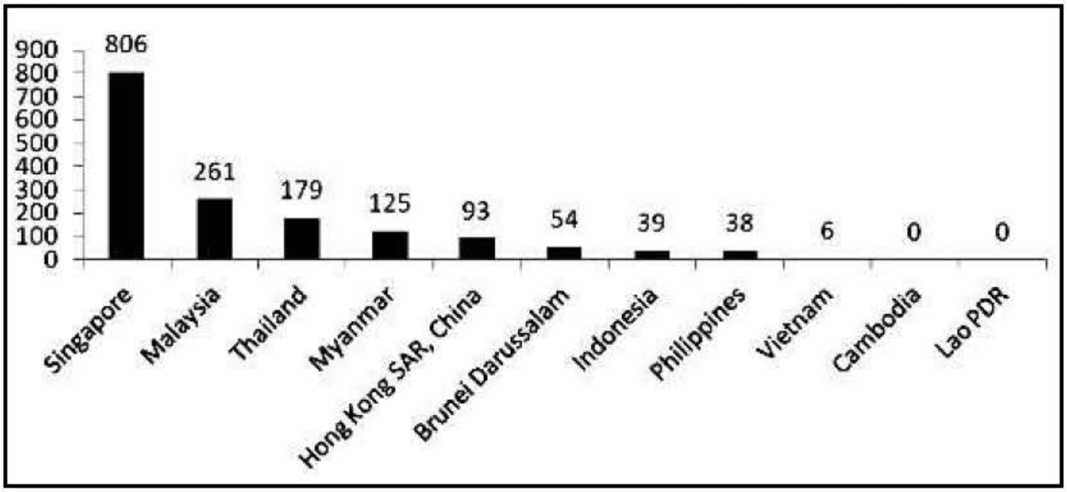
Trends in the remittance inflows and outflows between India and ASEAN are outlined in the Figures 5 & 6 and in Tables 3&4. Inflows of remittances to India from ASEAN region accelerated with the boom in economic activities in Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand in 1990s. Afterwards these inflows slowed down temporarily from late 1990s to early years of noughties due to economic crisis. There is no controversy regarding the source and reasons of these heavy inflows of remittances as the presumption of rapid economic growth in NICs during 1990s and a reasonable growth in last decade are widely accepted.

Figure-5 shows that remittances from ASEAN region have largely been originated mainly from Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar. It is evident from the data (given in Tables in the appendix) and the Figures that there is a clear positive relation between the remittance receipts and emigration.

---

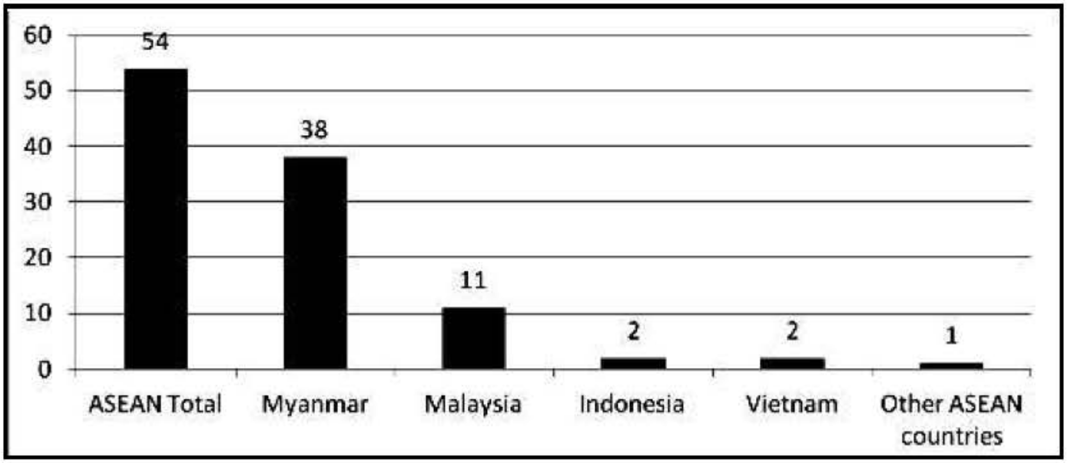
[1]Indian passport holders having at least secondary qualification or some diploma in vocational education are granted ECNR status. They are exempted from obtaining permission from the Protectorate General of Emigrants, Government of India.

Figure 5 : Remittances from India to ASEAN Countries in year 2016-17 (Million US $)



Source: World Bank statistics on bilateral remittances

Figure 6 : Remittances from India to ASEAN Countries in year 2016-17 (Million US $)



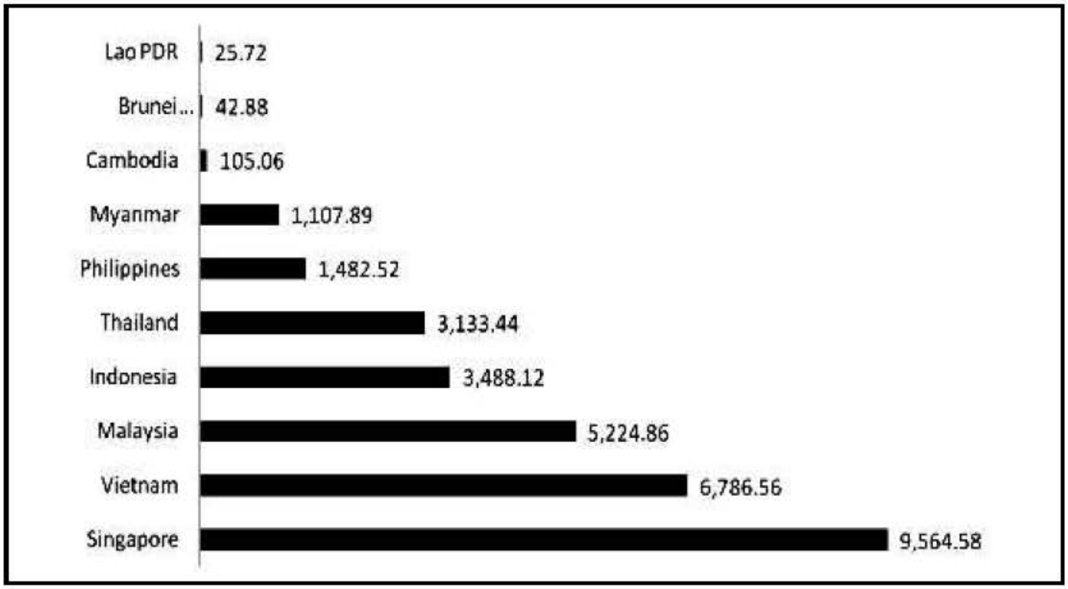
Source: World Bank statistics on bilateral remittances

On the flip side, remittance outflow from India to ASEAN countries is relatively meagre and only towards a few of them. A sizeable number of workers from Myanmar move to India particularly due to its contiguous borders with India and therefore remittance flow from India to this country is higher than other ASEAN countries. Overall the data on Indo-ASEAN migration and remittances suggests that Indian emigrants to this region remit well.

Indo-ASEAN Migration and International Trade

International trade between India and ASEAN member states also gets affected to a good extent by strong cultural ties due to the presence of large number of NRIs, PIOs and Indian immigrants in these countries. The only exception is Vietnam where the size of NRIs and PIOs is very small but still exports from India are very high. The strength of the trade links between India and ASEAN is clear from the fact that more than 11 percent of India's global exports went to ASEAN region and more than 10 percent of the total imports came from this region (see Tables 5 & 6 in the appendix). Singapore is the single largest trading partner of India within ASEAN region. Top four countries Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia import more than 80 percent of total ASEAN imports from India See Table-8). Year on year growth trends of exports from India to the ASEAN and India to the World during the period of 15 years from 2001-02 to 2015-16 remained highly erratic (See Figure 8). Indian exports to ASEAN over previous year grew or fell almost in tandem with Indian global exports. In nine of the fifteen years annual export growth rate to ASEAN remained higher than the growth rate of exports to the World. In five out of the fifteen years Indian exports to the ASEAN region decreased but the same is observed for the exports to the World as well (see Table-7 in appendix). It can be construed to some extent that Indo-ASEAN exports have an impact on Indian exports to the World as a whole. Some of the variations in the Indo-ASEAN trade can be partly explained to have occurred due to the so called 'noodle bowl agreement' and Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement respectively.

Figure 7 : India's Exports to ASEAN Countries in 2016-17 in US $ Million

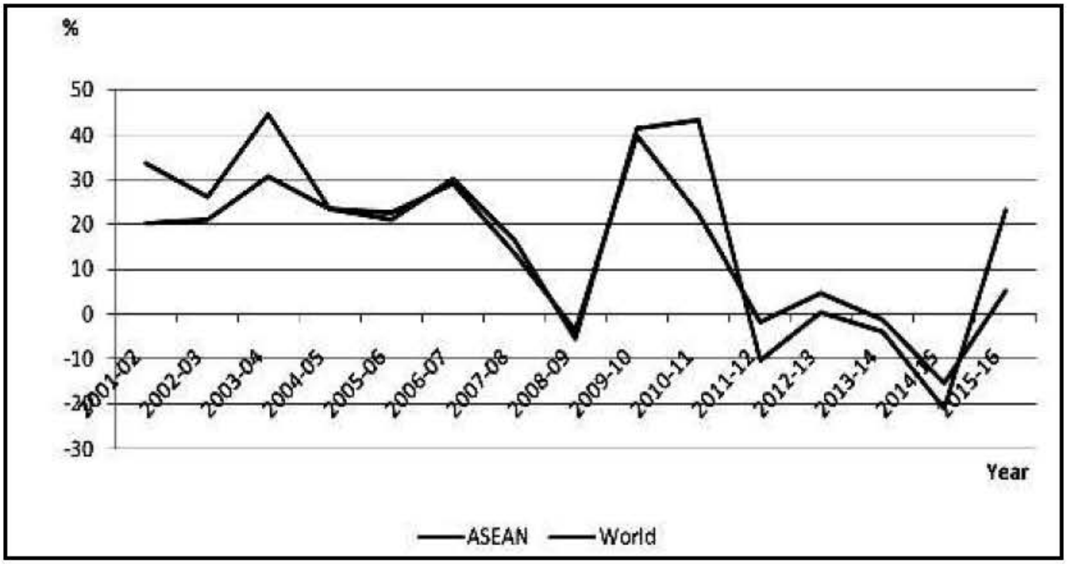


Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India

[2]Noodle bowl trade agreement was signed among Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Thailand
[3]TPP is a trade agreement between Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Vietnam, and United States

In the commodity composition of exports, almost 60 percent of total exports to ASEAN (in value terms) in 2016-17 were under eleven HS codes 2, 3, 2, 27, 29, 71, 72, 84, 85, 87 and 89 (DGCI&S, Government of India). Exports under HS code 27 (Mineral fuels, Mineral oils and products of their distillation, bituminous substances and mineral waxes) were about 20 percent of aggregate to ASEAN.

Figure 8 : Growth Trends in India's Exports to ASEAN and World (2001-02 to 2016-17)

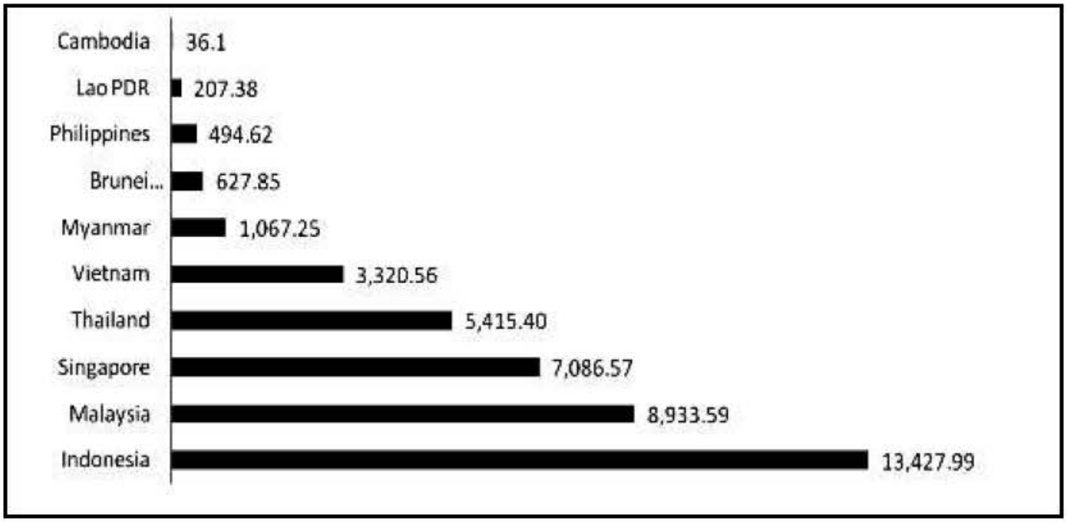


Source: Foreign Trade Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India

On the import side Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and Myanmar have been India's major trading partners within ASEAN region (See Figure-9 and Table-9). Indonesia is at the top of the list with over 30 percent of total Indian imports from ASEAN. More than 55 percent of Indian imports (in value terms) from this region are concentrated under only four HS codes 15, 27 85 and 87 (DGCI&S, Government of India). Over 20 percent of imports from ASEAN are under HS code 27 (Mineral fuels, Mineral oils and products of their distillation, bituminous substances and mineral waxes).

As far as annual growth rate of imports is concerned the Figure 10 below reveals the fact that it has been erratic and negative in three out of the fifteen years (See Table-7). Highest annual rate of growth of imports from ASEAN has been observed in the year

Figure 9 : India's Imports from ASEAN Countries in 2016-17 (US $ Million)

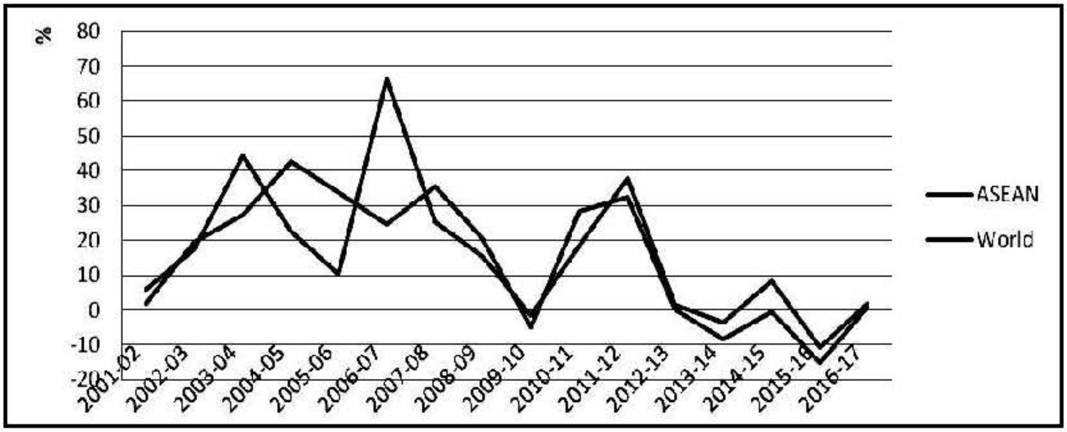


Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India

The commodity composition of Indo-ASEAN trade does not show any systematic pattern with the bilateral migration rather it reflects an overall strong economic integration between India and ASEAN due to a strong cultural integration which has occurred due to the large number of NRIs, PIOs and Indian immigrants in these countries. In spite of it we can say that migration has certainly been an important source to boost up export earnings though indirectly. It seems that in the absence of migration, India's exports performance to ASEAN would have not been that good.

Another financial flow which can be related to emigration is capital flow. These capital flows are usually in the form of repatriable deposits kept by migrants. These deposits are entered in the capital account of the Balance of Payment. The provisions for non-residents external rupee account (NRER) was made in 1970. Thereafter in 1975 NRIs and PIOs were allowed to keep foreign currency non residents account denominated in US dollar or pound sterling and in Deutsche Marks or Japanese Yen also (since 1988).

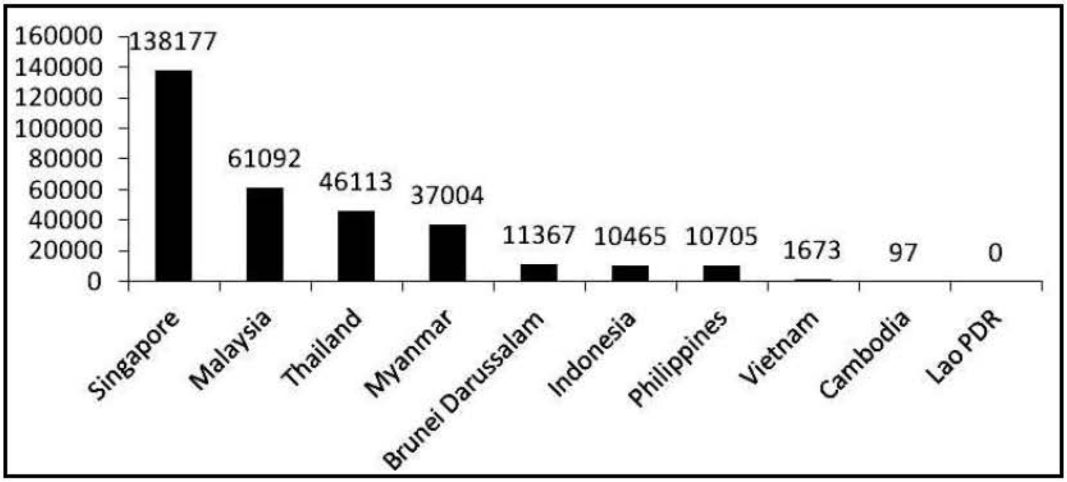
Figure 10: Growth Trends in Indian Imports from ASEAN and World (2001-02 to 2016-17)



Source: Foreign Trade Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India

Apart from these repatriable deposits in external accounts there were capital inflows and the capital outflows associated with such repatriable deposits. Figure-11 and Table – 11 shows the FDI inflow in India from ASEAN countries in year 2016-17. Bulk of the FDI from this region came from just four countries Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar. Singapore alone contributed to more than one third of all ASEAN FDI in India. It appears that the level of economic development and diaspora in the source countries are both important determinant factors behind the substantial inflows of FDI from Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Myanmar.

Figure 11 : FDI in flows to India from ASEAN Countries in 2016-17 (Million US $)



Source: DIPP, Government of India

Another important aspect of international migration is that it also boosts the global tourism industry. This is particularly true for the source and destination countries of emigration. Over one billion Indians move abroad annually and NRIs live there as workers, students, entrepreneurs etc. They work as an important link between the indigenous and foreign culture. These people through their interaction with the rest of the world indirectly promote tourism in India. Data on country wise tourist arrivals and departures to and from India reveals the fact that proportionately larger number of tourists came or went to the countries where large number of Indians are either permanently settled or temporarily immigrated. In this context ASEAN is not an exception. In India about 25 percent of total tourists came during 1970-90 from South Asia, South East Asia and Africa. Over the same period almost 30 percent of total tourists came from U.K., U.S. and Canada. That shows how migration and tourism are also closely connected.

Conclusion and Policy Implications

This paper has tried to highlight the integrating catalytic aspects of Indo-ASEAN migration in the context of open economy macroeconomics. Outflows of Indians to the ASEAN countries for work have been quite large since 19th Century in the form of push migration earlier and pull migration later after 1950s. The annual outflow to the tune of four lakh workers to the ASEAN countries at present is of immense importance. Although benefits of such flows are realized by the migrants and their families but there are beneficial effects for the Indian and ASEAN economies. Labour outflows have been a major source of foreign exchange receipts in the form of remittances on the one hand and repatriable deposits by NRIs and PIOs on the other. Third source of foreign exchange, associated with labour migration, has been the benefits from exports to labour exporting and receiving countries. Labour migration has the potential to augment export earnings through trade albeit more so indirectly through socio cultural integration. Millions of Indians living in ASEAN demand goods produced in India and vice versa. This results in greater economic integration and an increase in bilateral trade benefits of which are enshrined in the trade theory. We have tourist arrivals associated with labour migration. Indians who have migrated and settled abroad prefer to visit their motherland as tourists. Unfortunately, we do not have disaggregated information on tourist arrivals. We can not know, from the existing information, how many PIOs and NRIs annually visit India as tourists. Therefore it is not possible to estimate the magnitude of tourists arrivals associate with labour migration. Undoubtedly, literature on the economic aspects of Indian workers' emigration is replete but it suffers from reliable disaggregated data. Unfortunately the government of India and its embassies, missions, and consulates abroad do not compile and publish data on Indian emigrant workers. The government should develop an institutional framework for collection and compilation of classified information on Indians moving abroad with their purpose, duration, remittances they send and money they bring with themselves. It will not only help in designing better policies for the safeguards of the emigrants but also in stimulating emigration which has widely acknowledged pecuniary and non pecuniary benefits for a labour exporting country. Government should also facilitate the inflow of remittances by facilitating the private international financial transfers.

Appendix

Table 1: NRIs, PIOs and OCIs in ASEAN Countries in 2016

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Country	NRI	PIO	OCI
Malaysia	244,274	2,742,000	2,986,274
Myanmar	8,337	2,000,000	2,008,337
Singapore	350,000	300,000	650,000
Thailand	20,000	175,000	195,000
Philippines	100,000	15,000	115,000
Indonesia	7,500	100,000	107,500
Brunei Darussalam	11,500	98	11,598
Vietnam	2,600	2,120	4,720
Cambodia	1,400	10	1,410
Lao PDR	425	75	500
Total ASEAN	746,036	5334303	6,080,339
TOTAL WORLD	13,008,012	17,835,407	30,843,419
% of World	5.7	29.9	19.7

Source: Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

Table 2: Outflow of Indian workers to ASEAN countries in year 2016-17

Singapore	138177
Malaysia	61092
Thailand	46113
Myanmar	37004
Hong Kong SAR, China	17789
Brunei Darussalam	11367
Indonesia	10465
Philippines	10705
Vietnam	1673
Cambodia	97
Lao PDR	0
Total	334482

Source: ILO statistics on bilateral migration

Table 3: Remittances to India from ASEAN countries in year 2016-17 (Million US $)

(1)	(2)
Country	Remittance
Singapore	806
Malaysia	261
Thailand	179
Myanmar	125
Hong Kong SAR, China	93
Brunei Darussalam	54
Indonesia	39
Philippines	38
Vietnam	6
Cambodia	0
Lao PDR	0
Total	1601

Source: World Bank statistics on bilateral remittances

Table 4: Remittances from India to ASEAN countries in year 2016-17 (Million US $)

(1)	(2)
Country	Remittance
Malaysia	11
Myanmar	38
Indonesia	2
Vietnam	2
Other ASEAN countries	1
ASEAN Total	54

Source: World Bank statistics on bilateral remittances

Table 5: Indian Exports to ASEAN Countries (Values in US $ Million)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	2016-17	% Share	2015-16	% Share
ASEAN	30,961.62	11.22	25,154.50	9.59
WORLD	275851.71	100	262,290.13	100

Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India

Table 6 : India's Imports from ASEAN (US $ Million)

	2016-17	% Share	2015-16	% Share
ASEAN	40,617.31	10.56	39,909.60	10.47
WORLD	384,355.56	100	381,006.63	100

Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India

Table 7: Growth Trends in Indo - ASEAN Trade (2001-02 to 2016-17)

	India's Exports Growth Rates (%)		India's Imports Growth Rate (%)	
Year	ASEAN	World	ASEAN	World
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2001-02	18.64	-1.65	5.78	1.74
2002-03	33.6	20.29	17.39	19.45
2003-04	26.05	21.1	44.33	27.25
2004-05	44.73	30.85	22.62	42.7
2005-06	23.56	23.41	10.5	33.76
2006-07	21.09	22.62	66.38	24.52
2007-08	30.19	29.05	25.22	35.49
2008-09	16.62	13.59	15.56	20.68
2009-10	-5.37	-3.53	-1.55	-5.05
2010-11	41.48	39.76	18.64	28.23
2011-12	43.38	22.48	37.74	32.33
2012-13	-10.17	-1.82	1.68	0.29
2013-14	0.38	4.66	-3.71	-8.26
2014-15	-3.99	-1.29	8.33	-0.48
2015-16	-20.93	-15.48	-10.75	-14.96
2016-17	23.09	5.17	1.77	0.88

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry Govt. of India

Table 8: India's Exports to ASEAN member States (Million US $)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Country	2016-17	% Share	2015-16	% Share
Singapore	9,564.58	30.9	7,719.81	30.7
Vietnam	6,786.56	21.9	5,266.15	20.9
Malaysia	5,224.86	16.8	3,706.86	14.8
Thailand	3,133.44	10.1	2,987.86	11.9
Indonesia	3,488.12	11.2	2,819.54	11.2
Philippines	1,482.52	4.9	1,374.23	5.4
Myanmar	1,107.89	3.6	1,070.65	4.3
Cambodia	105.06	0.34	143.01	0.5
Lao PDR	25.72	0.08	37.94	0.2
Brunei Darussalam	42.88	0.14	28.45	0.1
Total ASEAN	30961.63	100	25154.5	100

Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India

Table 9 : India's Imports from ASEAN Countries (US $ Million)

(1)	(2)	(3)
Country	2016-17	% Share
Indonesia	13,427.99	33.06
Malaysia	8,933.59	21.99
Singapore	7,086.57	17.44
Thailand	5,415.40	13.33
Vietnam	3,320.56	8.18
Myanmar	1,067.25	2.6
Brunei Darussalam	627.85	1.55
Philippines	494.62	1.22
Lao PDR	207.38	0.51
Cambodia	36.1	0.09
Total ASEAN	40,617.31	100

Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India

Table 10: FDI inflows to India from ASEAN countries in 2016-17 (Million US $)

(1)	(2)
Country	FDI Inflow
Singapore	138177
Malaysia	61092
Thailand	46113
Myanmar	37004
Brunei Darussalam	11367
Indonesia	10465
Philippines	10705
Vietnam	1673
Cambodia	97
Lao PDR	0
Total ASEAN	334482

Source: DIPP, Government of India

References

Bodvarsson, O. B. & H. Van den Berg (2013): *The Economics of Immigration: Theory and Policy;* Springer

Bloom, D.E., & W. Noor, (1995): Is An Integrated Regional Labor Market Emerging in East and South East Asia? Working Paper, Columbia University

DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India

Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), Government of India

Ehrenberg, R.G. & R.S. Smith (2015): *Modern Labor Economics: Theory and Public Policy*, Pearson Education

Foreign Trade Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India

Gupta, P. (2006): Macroeconomic Determinants of Remittances, *Economic & Political Weekly*, Vol. 41, Issue No. 26, 30 Jun, 2006

Hoyos, G. A. Z. (2007): *New Perspectives on Remittances from Mexicans and Central Americans in the United States*, Kassel University Press

Hatton, T.J. & J. G. Williamson (2002): *Global Migration and the World Economy*, MIT

International Labour Organisation Statistics on Bilateral Migration

Jha, P. (2013): Transnational Labor Migration, 1970s to Present in Ness, Immanuel (ed.) *the Encyclopedia of Global Human Migration*, Willey Blackwell, 2013

Kapur, D., & J. McHale (2003): "Migration's New Payoff" *Foreign Policy* (Nov/Dec)

Kasahara S. (2004): 'The Flying Geese Paradigm: A Critical study of Its Application to East Asian Regional Development', United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Discussion Paper # 169, April.

Massey et. al. (1998): *'World in Motion: Understanding Labour Migration at the end of the Millennium'*, Clarendon Press, oxford

Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

Nayyar, D. (1994): *'Migration, Remittances and Capital Flows: The Indian Experience'* Delhi: Oxford University Press

Ratha, Dilip (2003): 'Workers' Remittances: An important and Stable Source of external Development Finance' Published in the Global Development Finance, World Bank

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009)

UN International Migration Report (2015)

World Bank statistics on bilateral remittances