



Determinant Factors of Remittances in Albania

Elfrida Taraku

Finance – Accounting department, Business Faculty University “Aleksandër Moisiu” of Durrës, Durrës, Albania. itaraku@yahoo.com

Ejona Duçi

Finance – Accounting department, Business Faculty University “Aleksandër Moisiu” of Durrës, Durrës, Albania. jonaduci@yahoo.com

Abstract

Over the years, remittances have attracted the attention of researchers, policy-makers, civil society representatives and the international community due to the variation of their flows each year and more. The main purpose of this paper is to reflect some of the main macroeconomic and macroeconomic remittances in developing countries. In the case of Albania, the paper aims to present the impacts of income from remittances with well-being and the decisions of Albanians regarding the use of these revenues. In this paper we will elaborate in detail the factors that determine the remittances of Albanian emigrants. The model that results best in showing the link between remittances and their determining factors is the linear dummy independent model. The source of information is the World Economic Outlook. Data on remittances are obtained from the Balance of Payments of the Bank of Albania and include the monetary transfers of emigrants who are employed in the host country and are considered resident in this country's economy

The data are in time series and I have seen the impact of these factors on the performance of the years, respectively for the last 30 years. And we have come to the conclusion that the GDP factor is the factor that has the greatest impact on the remittances of Albanian emigrants. Unlike other economic issues, on the issue of remittances in Albania the studies undertaken are scarce, and the study of this field is a innovation for our country. The results of the work indicate that remittances are an important item of the Balance of Payments that affects the macroeconomic stability of the beneficiary country and also contributes to increasing household consumption, reducing poverty and improving the level of living.

Key words: unemployment, GDP, emigration, developing countries, remittances, consumption, income, balance of payments.

Introduction

Almost 12 years after the start of the transition, about 1/5 of Albanians or over 600,000 people, mostly young people, have migrated abroad, especially in Greece and Italy. While internal migration has included hundreds of thousands more. One of the most important aspects of this

phenomenon, which has a great economic and social impact, is remittances. Remittances are an important source of income for households, especially for developing-country families. Ever since the labor market was internationalized and became part of the globalization process as many other markets, and people could move freely from one place to another to work, the importance and attention paid to remittances has been growing ever. What is to be noted is that the growth rate of remittances has been stable even during the crisis years compared to foreign direct investment.

Referring to the most recent official data, it was estimated that about 1.2 million Albanians lived in emigration in 2008, accounting for a significant part of the Albanian population (about 25%). Out of them, 85% live and work in Greece and Italy, while the rest in Western Europe and the United States. According to official data of the Bank of Albania, remittances to Albania have increased at an average annual rate of 5.6% over the last 15 years. The last five years show a decline in remittances from 952 million euros in 2007 to half in the years 2012-2013.

Method

The goal of this paper is to identify the determinants of remittances of Albanian emigrants. The data used in the search are secondary and taken from the Bank of Albania, World Bank and World Economy Outlook (WEO). This data is a series of times, for 30 years. Specifically, data on GDP and Albanian population levels as well as GDP, unemployment rate, interest rate and Greek population level were obtained.

I used econometric modeling to measure the statistical relevance of the link and factor influence. The model that results best in showing the link between remittances and their determinants is the linear model with independent variables. Official data on remittances include transfers sent via formal channels (commercial banks or money transfer agencies) and informal channels (cash at border points). Therefore, in this study it is considered that the methodology of measuring remittances together with their dynamic performance and the chaotic state of Albanian emigration may present limitations that need to be considered, as it may affect its empirical findings.

Main problem

Through this research I want to throw the first steps in clarifying this little problem beating in the case of Albania. It is known that this issue is less addressed with regard to remittance determinants. One of the reasons why I chose to study this phenomenon is that remittances constitute one of the sources of income in our country. Relying on statistics that have resulted in larger shipments have from our neighboring country Greece. Also, given that Greece is affected by the global economic crisis, will analyze how this phenomenon has affected shipments of emigrants.

- **The impact of the Greek crisis on remittances**

Greek crisis brought less revenue coming from Albanian emigrants, the deterioration of the status of migrant workers, while a number of enterprises, confection type, that have activity in southeast and southern Albania lost market in Greece.

Consequently, the production volume decreased by reducing the number of employees. During 2010, the Greek financial and economic crisis led to Albanian immigrants live and work in Greece to lose confidence in the Greek banking system.

Under this panic and insecurity, most immigrants have seen Albania as safer. The fear and the collapse of Greek banks made in our country come to EUR 514 million as remittances. The measures taken by the Greek government did not affect imports alone. They had a direct impact

on Albanian emigrants working and living in Greece. The resultant is that Albanian immigrants remain less savings to send families here, and to develop a business or buy property in Albania. Below is a graph of the main countries from which we have the largest incomes. Albanian economist Adrian Civici, says it is difficult to estimate the number of returnees, because many are not fully back, they come and go. In many cases migrants return to their villages that they may have left 15 years ago to see if it is possible to find a job, or even work in agriculture. Seeing both as impossible, they return to Greece. Based on the chart and seeing that the largest income is from the Greek state I have done exactly these research subject for remittances coming from Albanian emigrants.

- **Variables**

The research question is: determination of key macroeconomic variables to consider as potential factors remittances.

Following the literature on macroeconomic remittance determinants, we have classified the variables that could potentially affect the behavior of remittances in three categories:

- the variables that represent the macroeconomic situation of the country of origin;
- the variables that represent the macroeconomic situation of the host country;
- The variables that capture the links between the host country and the country of origin.

I. Economic variables of the country of origin

The economic activity of the country of origin used in many studies as a proxy to reflect the employment opportunities and generating income of immigrant families (Sayan and Tekin-Koru, 2007; El-Sakka, 2005; and Eric Lüeth and Marta- Ruiz Arranz, 2007). However, the effect of GDP on remittances depends on the remittance remittances prevailing in Albanian emigrants. If altruism is the main push, negative shocks to GDP in the country of origin will encourage immigrants to send more remittances. But if remittances are sent for investment purposes, negative shocks in the country's origin production will reflect worsening investment opportunities and consequently lead to a reduction in remittances. In this model, we choose as variables of representatives of the origin country: GDP, population and level of interest rates.

II. The host country's economic variables

To represent the host country we use Greece's unemployment rate. To build the index, the weights that give the unemployment rate is based on the remittances that come from this country. Previous studies show that the GDP of the host country is also an important determinant of remittances because it translates to greater labor demand, higher wages, higher incomes and consequently higher shipments. (Higgins et al., 2004). In this topic, the host country's representative variables are: the unemployment rate, the gross domestic product, the interest rate as well as the host country. Data for Greece are taken from World Economic Outlook.

III. Economic variables of the host country and place of origin

To represent the connection between the host country and country of origin, use nominal exchange rate ALL / EUR, by the Bank of Albania.

- **Model**

The central hypothesis of this research, which I will try to evaluate is: Remittances of Albanian emigrants are determined by the factors of the host country (Greece) and the factors of the country of origin (Albania).

Concepts and their measurement:

- Remittances are incoming transfers from outside, which constitute one of the main economic engines. It is the variable we have taken in the study in the form of a dependent variables.
- Gross domestic product is the market value of all final goods and services produced in one country over a given period of time. This information I provided for 30 years by the World Economic Outlook and the data are in millions. This factors've seen in the form of the independent variable and in the context of the two countries, namely Greece and Albania
- The unemployment rate represents the percentage of unemployed from the entire capacity of the workforce in a certain area within a country or across the country. So, this economic indicator shows the level of untapped labor force in economic processes in a geographic area. This concept will bring as the independent variable, measuring it with Greece's unemployment rate.
- The level of population is another factor that plays an important role in the determinants of remittances. I have taken into account the total number of population for both countries.
- The interest rate is the regular cost that the lender decides on the borrowed funds. This is usually expressed as a percentage of the loan amount, and is calculated on an annual basis. Interest rate inevitably affects the amount of the monthly installments to borrowers. In the model it is introduced in the form of an independent variable as provided for Greece.
- Dummy has been introduced to the model as an independent variable to show how the crises and the general messes of 1997 had affected. To see this effect we made a breakdown of the years, before 2000 we marked 0 and after 2000 I marked it with 1. The model is in the form of an independent variable.

• **Model with all factors**

The model used to determine the Remittances factors is linear model with independent dummy. This model best expresses this connection. I inserted the variable model with independent dummy to show structural differences between the two periods, before 2000 and after 2000. I have chosen this period because of two major events, the Albanian transition in 1997-1998 and change monetary crisis that occurred in the EU countries, including Greece (the introduction of the Euro). The following model contains all the determinants of remittances.

The model is:

$$Y = 0.0025 * X + 0.016 * Z + 2.62 * P - 24584456 * L + 261,31 * M - 700,86 * K - 20637465 * I + e$$

P - Dummy, L - Greek unemployment rate, M - Greek population, K - Albanian population, I - Interest rate, e - Remaining terms.

Based on the above probabilities, the model turns out to be important as well as the majority of coefficients, indicating that there is multicollinearity, to eliminate it we seek a better model.

Table 4 - Model with all variables.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Greek Gdp	0.002664	0.000698	3.814317	0.0009
Albanian Gdp	0.016471	0.006906	2.384921	0.0261
Dummy	2.62E+08	1.30E+08	2.018886	0.0559
Unemployment rate rrrrate	-24584456	9164176.	-2.682670	0.0136
Greek population popopulaipopilation	261.3114	130.4865	2.002594	0.0577
Alb. population	-700.8577	366.9467	-1.909971	0.0693
Interest rate_	-20637465	30764432	-0.670822	0.5093
R-squared	0.895596	Mean dependent var		7.67E+08
Adjusted R-squared	0.867123	S.D. dependent var		3.84E+08
S.E. of regression	1.40E+08	Akaike info criterion		10.55882
Sum squared resid	4.31E+17	Schwarz criterion		40.88885
Log likelihood	-581.1028	F-statistic		31.45340
Durbin-Watson stat	2.213211	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000

Results

Testing the importance of the model is made by the Fisher test, which we mark with F. The hypotheses to be tested are:

Basic hypothesis (Ho): The model is not important.

The alternative hypothesis (H1): The model is important.

We claim that the model is important because by comparing the value of Prob (F-statistic) with the 5% level, we will notice that 0.00% <5% this indicates that our model is important at very good level, as it is very less than 5%. Of particular importance when discussing the quality of the model gets the determination coefficient, which expresses the extent of the variation of remittances explained by the variation of factors taken into consideration in the composite in the form of the model being considered. In our case it is 0.893461. So, 89% of the variance of remittances is determined by the Greek GDP, Albanian GDP, Greek unemployment rate, Greek and Albanian population. While R = 89.3% is very close to 1, then we can say that there is a strong link between the additive and the independent variables.

The Test of heteros

The E-views program performs White's test in two options, with and without cross-section. The test for the presence of heteros free cross-section follows this procedure steps:

1) The hypothesis is formulated:

The hypothesis (Ho): Heterosi is not present.

The alternative hypothesis (H1): Heterosi is present.

2) To find the actual value used formula ($R^2 * n$), where n means the number of data. In our case it is 30.

3) Appreciate the critical value of this criterion, which has X2 distribution with probability α and with degree of freedom as the number of parameters.

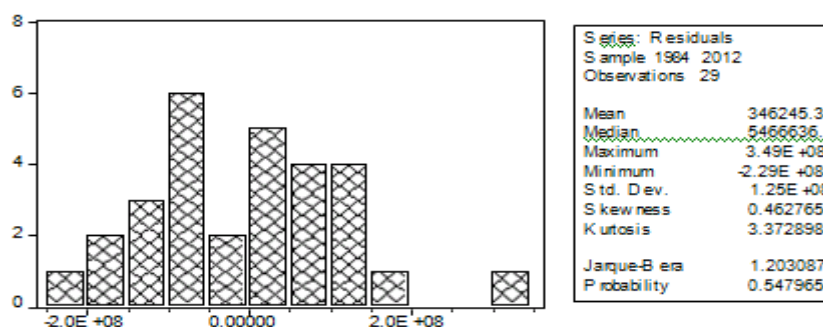
4) Compared the actual Watt test value with its critical value. If $n * R^2 > X^2$, then we say that the alternative hypothesis is accepted and rejected it based on the opposite say that the model does not suffer from heterosi.

White Heteroskedasticity Test:

F-statistic	2.354202	Probability	0.054777
Obs*R-squared	17.50715	Probability	0.093744

In our model we will see that the probability $0.093744 > 0.05$, then the basic hypothesis on the absence of heteros are not discarded, so our model does not show heteroskedasticity. We can say that this is due to a large enough number of data.

Figure 8 Distribution of waste



In order to verify the normal distribution of the term error, we first formulate the hypotheses:

Basic Hypothesis (Ho): The term of error is normally distributed.

Alternative hypothesis (H1): The term of error is not distributed normally.

An econometric model would be better if the error term will have normal or nearly normal distribution. To show this comes in aid criteria Jarque Bera (JB). In our model we will see that probability $0.547965 > 0.05$, then the basic hypothesis about the normal distribution of the error term is not discarded, so the term of error of our model shows normal distribution

The addition of variables

Examining excess variables is assessed by the student test (test t), which we have discussed above. There are several methods to control from the statistical viewpoint the absence in the model of important variables. The test that we will use is Reset testing. The hypotheses that are tested are:

The hypothesis (H0): The model is well specified or there is no need to add other variables.

The alternative hypothesis (H1): The model is not well specified or needs to add other variables.

Ramsey RESET Test:

F-statistic	0.592582	Probability	0.561882
Log likelihood ratio	1.592138	Probability	0.451099

From the table we arrive at the result that the probability $0.451099 < 0.05$, then the basic hypothesis is accepted. The model is well chosen or does not need to add other variables.

Discussions

- ✓ Greek GDP: If Greek GDP will increase by one unit, while keeping all other factors constant, the Albanian remittances will increase by 0.002547 units.
- ✓ Albanian GDP: If the Albanian GDP will increase by one unit, while keeping all other factors constant, then Albanian remittances will increase by 0.016516 units.
- ✓ Dummy: Since the coefficient before the dummy variable has been significant, this means that there are structural changes between the two periods before 2000 and after 2000.
- ✓ Unemployment rate: If the unemployment rate will increase by one unit, while keeping all other factors constant, then Albanian remittances will be reduced to 24,033,061 units.
- ✓ Greek population: If the Greek population will increase by one unit, while keeping all other factors constant, then Albanian remittances will grow 207.1191 units.
- ✓ Albanian population: If the Albanian population will increase by one unit, while keeping all other factors constant, then Albanian remittances will be reduced by 569.0991 units.

Conclusions

The main purpose of this paper was to point out the effects of remittances in developing countries by focusing specifically on the case of Albania. Following the analysis of the micro and macroeconomic effects, the following conclusions are reached:

First, it can be said that the main difficulty of studying the effects of remittances lies primarily in defining this concept because different researchers give different versions.

- Concerning the microeconomic effects of remittances, it has been concluded that remittances have adverse effects on participation in employment, but in relation to private enterprises and human capital formation studies show that they positively influence. In terms of inequality, most studies support the fact that remittance income increases inequality even though there are studies that show the opposite. What other researchers agree is that remittance income mitigates poverty.
- Concerning macroeconomic effects, it is concluded that remittances are an important item of balance of payments that positively affects economic stability, but whether the issue affects them in economic growth or not, the researchers are divided and can not provide a final answer. But what is to be said is that remittances affect the appreciation of the real exchange rate and the rise in inflation.

In the case of Albania:

- At a macroeconomic level, remittances are an important source of funding to finance the current account. They are the main source of income from abroad and affect a high percentage in mitigating the current account deficit.
- At the micro level, remittances also play an important role in improving the lives of families receiving them. Analyzed on the basis of rural and urban areas, remittances account for a significant percentage of monthly income especially in rural areas. For families with lower levels of income, they are a source of vital income. But they are still used in the mass for consumption and at very low levels for private entrepreneurship and for the creation of human capital.

Secondly, it became the recognition and identification of a link between remittances coming from our neighboring Greece state, which I have taken in the study, and their determining factors. The hypothesis was raised, I found the data and after some attempts I specified that the

best model is the dummy independent linear model. It is worth pointing out that the most important and most influential factor of the built model is GDP, because of the country it occupies in the country's economic growth. Relying on probabilities, it results in lower propensity, too close to zero. It remains a matter of further research to identify any other factor that directly or indirectly affects remittances, which come not only from Greece but also from other countries that have a certain share in the remittances of Albanian emigrants, such as Italy, as well as seeing how the crisis has affected those countries in Albanian remittances.

Suggestions

Migration has a strong positive impact on the development of human resources, the reduction of unemployment and vocational and intellectual training, through the occupations and experience they gain in destination countries.

- Migration brings benefits to a cost-benefit balance only if properly managed for the benefit of the individual, the family, but also the companies of the country of origin and the host country.

- In general, remittances can contribute to the development of the country (in addition to rising consumption) or directly to productive investment, or by increasing the bank's liquidity level, thus making it possible to obtain loans from entrepreneurs with competitive interests.

- Albanian emigrants in most cases work in sectors that are not preferred by locals, and the vast majority of them have undetermined pay, they serve as a regulatory mechanism in the labor market and contribute to the domestic production of the host country.

- In general, remittances have played an essential role in the Albanian economy and in particular by preventing and alleviating poverty.

- Remittances are an essential component of the current balance of payments account.

- The structure of the use of remittances has changed over the years. If in the first few years the remittances were mainly oriented towards food, clothing, or purchase of household appliances, in the following years the destination was expanded with the improvement of housing conditions (such as residential areas, reconstruction or new constructions) easily visible in areas with high level of migration outside Albania.

- In recent years the inflow of remittances has declined, due to the difficulties created by the negative effects of the economic crisis that have undergone countries of the Eurozone as a whole.

- Migration issues are treated simply as a consequence, but not by finding and recovering in the cause of it. So, first and foremost, state policies have to carry out in-depth studies, what are the causes of migration, which should bring the focus of state policies to discourage escape from the periphery of the country.

- The economic crisis has forced many immigrants to return to Albania, remaining unemployed. Returned migrants may not actively seek information and services from institutions such as Regional Employment Offices. Consequently, awareness campaigns and activities can be used to reach this population that sometimes tends to be invisible.

- Migration of voluntary and involuntary return is still seen as a personal failure and intervention strategies should focus on reducing negativity and promoting a positive climate that encourages acceptance.

-The figures given above, however, are only a part of the total remittances. It is hard to get accurate statistics of real data concerning inflows, as ways of sending remittances, in most cases,

are not officially registered. What turns out so far is that the transfer of money through banking or postal institutions is a minimally used procedure by emigrants outside of Albania.

Measures that can be taken are:

Measure 1: Expand and improve the collection of data, practices, research, analysis, policies and procedures related to remittance remittances.

Measure 2: Expansion of banking services in Albania, related to remittance remittances.

Measure 3: Promote the Albanian banks and correspondent banks in migrant host countries (particularly in Greece and Italy) to improve services related to remittances from migrants.

Measure 4: Strengthening the capacities of the Albanian Institutions Micro Finance (IMF) to provide remittance transfer services from immigrants.

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Appendices

	Export	Import	IDH	Remitanc
1996	194.6	736.4	72	399
1997	140.2	614.5	42.3	157
1998	184.8	721.7	40	400
1999	258.2	884.4	38.5	345
2000	277	1,174.20	156.6	581
2001	340.3	1,489.10	230.7	610
2002	348.4	1,566.50	141.4	685
2003	394.9	1,571.80	156.9	711
2004	485.6	1,762.30	267.4	822
2005	530.2	2,006.90	209.3	894
2006	630.7	2,289.60	250.3	935
2007	786.3	2,890.40	470.1	952
2008	917.5	3,348.90	620	830
2009	750.7	3,054.40	680.3	780
2010	1172	3,176.50	720	690
2011	1406	3,539.00	831	665
2012	1526	4,029.60	890.2	675
2013	1732	3,831.90	923	497

% of remittance to Gdp

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	13.5	11.6	13	12	9.7	9	10.9	10	9	5

Year	Remittance	Export	% of remittances in export
2002	693	345	200.65
2003	774	427	181.4
2004	774	486	159.26
2005	802	530	151.32
2006	937	631	148.49
2007	952	786	121.08
2008	833	918	90.82
2009	781	751	104.08
2010	690	1,172	58.88
2011	665	1,406	47.31
2012	675	1,526	44.23
2013	497	1,732	28.71