

Will China be the Next Pole of Attraction of Global Talent?

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- 2 Recent Developments in China's Immigration Policies to Attract International Talents**
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01

PART

International talents in and out of China

- Defining international talents
- International migrants:
General trends and regional distribution
- The mobility of international students

Definition of Talents

“Internationalized talent” shall be imbued with global vision, well-versed in international rules and capable of participating in international affairs and competition

-National Outline for Medium and Long-term Education Reform and Development (2010-2020)

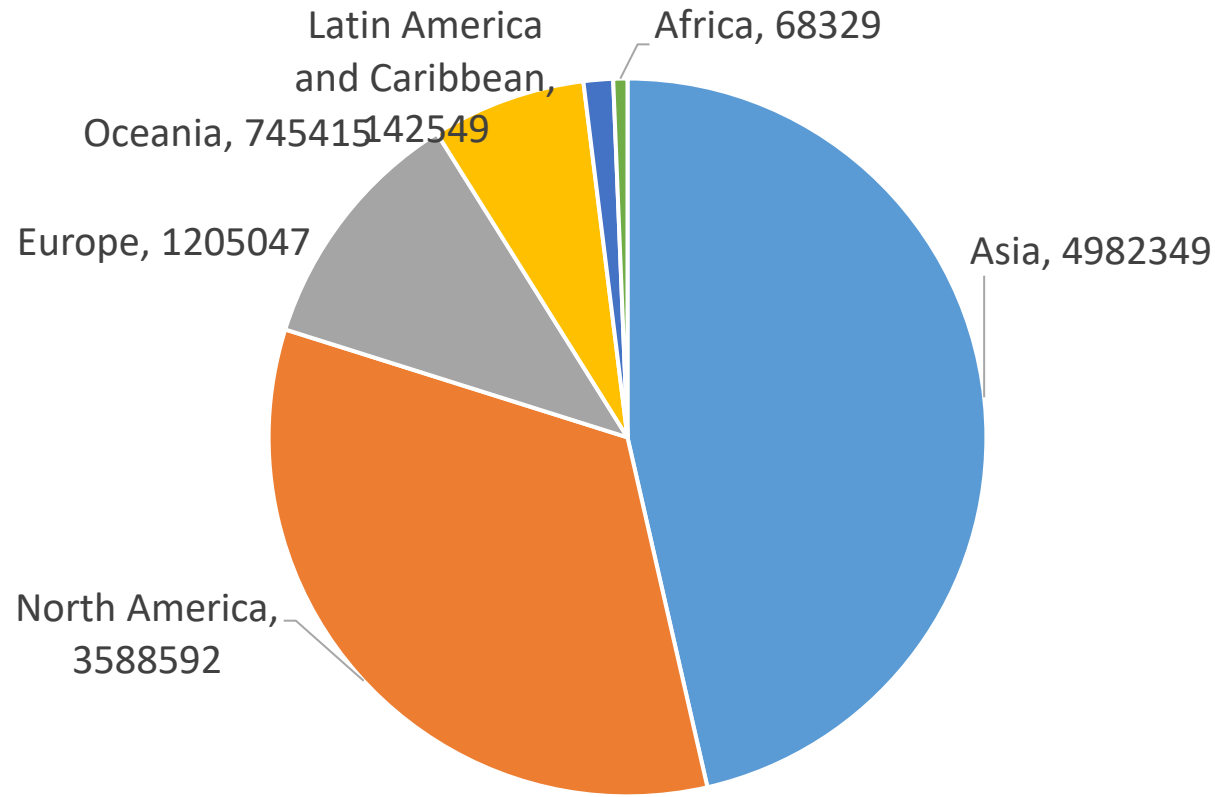
Three categories:

01 Foreign professionals: move to China primarily for employment, business or entrepreneurship, e.g. transnational corporations expatriates, foreign investors and scholars at Chinese universities.

02 International students and youth talent: potential intellectual capital as China is becoming an increasingly popular destination for international education.

03 Chinese returnees: the international knowledge and experiences of the Chinese graduates who completed their studies overseas are valuable assets for the development of the country.

Chinese Emigrants in the World: Regional Distribution



Distribution of Chinese International Migrant Stock by Regions

Source: UN DESA

By 2019, with more than **10.73 million** emigrants mainland China had become **the 3rd largest emigration country** that ranks only after India and Mexico

Most of the Chinese emigrants are international talents, including high-skilled workers, multinational executives, international students, etc.

Chinese Emigrants in the World: Regional Distribution

	2010	2015		2019	
	Number of Immigrants	Number of Immigrants	2010-2015 Growth Rate	Number of Immigrants	2015-2019 Growth Rate
Asia	4633423	4974216	7.36%	4982349	0.16%
North America	2535293	3319978	30.95%	3588529	8.09%
Europe	955128	1063228	11.32%	1205047	13.34%
Oceania	464616	609887	31.27%	745415	22.22%
Latin America & the Caribbean	101348	132556	30.79%	142549	7.54%
Africa	43434	61794	42.27%	68329	10.58%
Total Stock	8733242	10161659	16.37%	10732281	5.62%

From 2015 to 2019, the growth rate for the migration outflow to **Asia** and **North America** both significantly declined.

Europe is the only region that has witnessed an increase in the growth rate.

Regional Distribution of Chinese Migrants (2010 – 2019)

Source: UN DESA

Chinese Emigrants in the World: Regional Distribution

Ranking in 2019	Country	2015	2019	Growth Rate	Ranking in 2019	Country	2015	2019	Growth Rate
1	United States	2676697	2899267	8.32%	11	France	114475	121172	5.85%
2	Japan	714570	784763	9.82%	12	Germany	86291 (14)	119093	38.01%
3	Canada	645278	691489	7.16%	13	India	110098 (12)	108286	-1.65%
4	Australia	508870 (5)	641624	26.09%	14	New Zealand	92602 (13)	95185	2.79%
5	South Korea	609332 (4)	620295	1.80%	15	Thailand	74411	77581	4.26%
6	Singapore	448566	380145	-15.25%	16	Indonesia	72302	75511	4.44%
7	Italy	200372	228231	13.90%	17	Netherlands	62708	70830	12.95%
8	United Kingdom	198472	225385	13.56%	18	Russia	56171	56157	-0.02%
9	Bangladesh	162772	164917	1.32%	19	South Africa	36583	41004	12.08%
10	Spain	155713	164695	5.77%	20	Philippines	35952	37083	3.15%

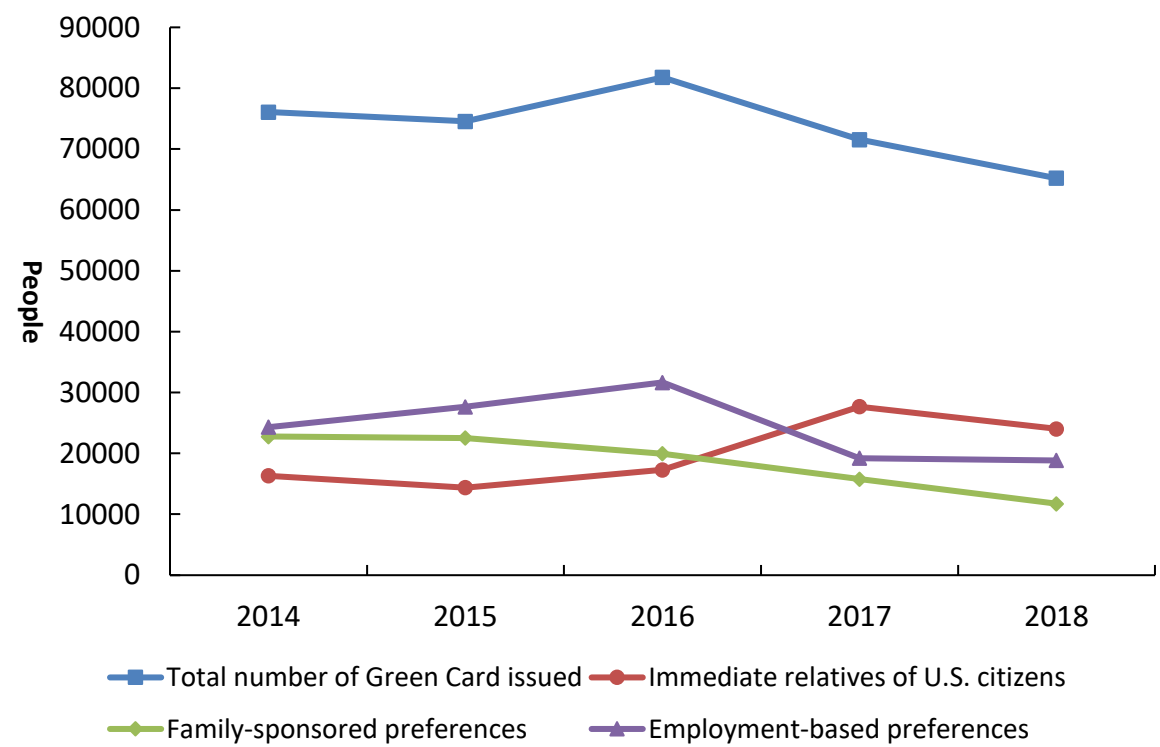
Stock of Chinese Migrants in the Top 20 Countries of Destination in 2015 and 2019

Source: collected and calculated from UNDESA data

- Among the top 20 destinations, **13 developed countries attracted 6.31 million (58.84%) Chinese emigrants.**
- The migration stock to top 4 countries continued to increase in the past years.

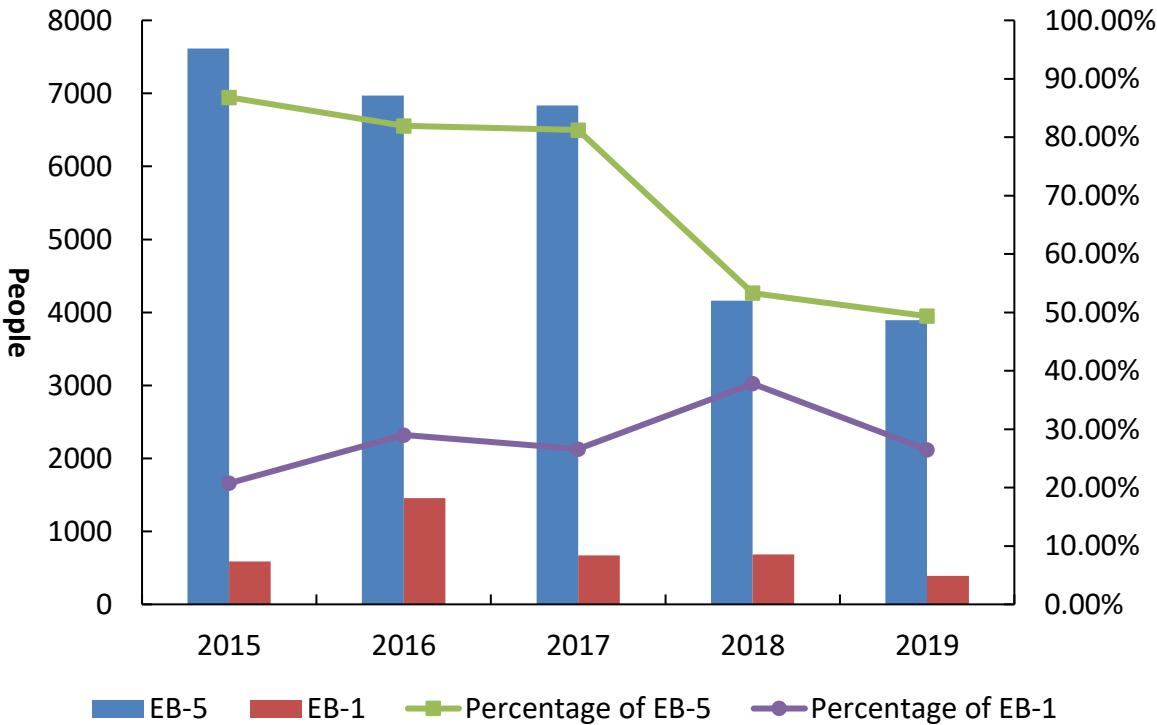
Chinese Emigrants in the World: Talents to the U.S.

Permanent Residency (Green Card) Obtained by Mainland Chinese according to Different Immigration Visa Types (2014 -2018)



Source: US Department of Homeland Security, Year Book of Immigration Statistics

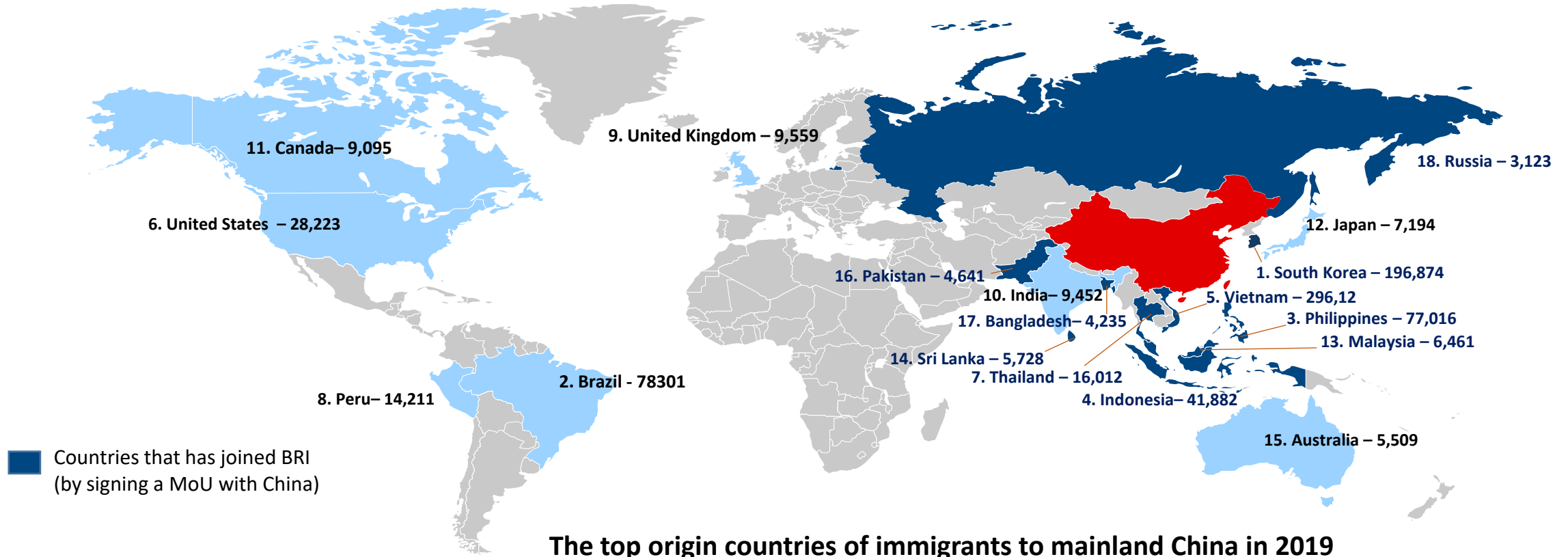
The Number and Percentage of EB1 and EB1 that Chinese Citizens Obtained (2015-2019)



Source: US State Department, Report of the Visa Office

The permanent residency obtained through employment-based preferences experienced a sharp decline to 18,843 in 2018, which was less than 60% of the number in 2016. The number of Chinese citizens receiving approvals for EB-1 Permanent Workers – Extraordinary Ability/Outstanding Professor/Multinational Executive also plunged in 2019.

International Immigrants in China

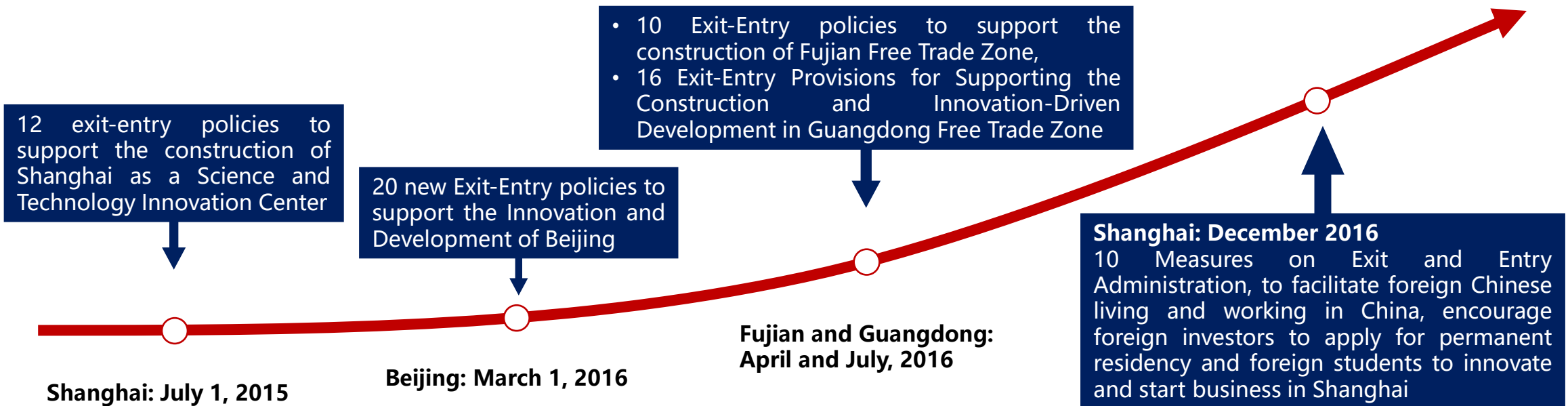


In 2019, mainland China received approximately **1.03 million immigrants**, including **284.8 thousand** from Hong Kong SAR and **25,7 thousand** from Macau SAR. Among the 18 identified major countries of origin, 10 of them are involved in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Countries which have established extensive economic partnerships with China are becoming the most important origin countries of China's international immigrants.

Foreigners with China's permanent residency ("green card")

In the 10 years from 2004, when China introduced its "permanent residence permit" system, to 2013, **7,356 foreigners** were granted China's permanent residency.

In 2016, the Ministry of Public Security approved **1,576 foreigners** to reside permanently in China, bringing the number of Chinese "green card" holders to more than 10,000.



Reform of the "Green Card" system since 2015

Implementation of the Foreign Talent Visa

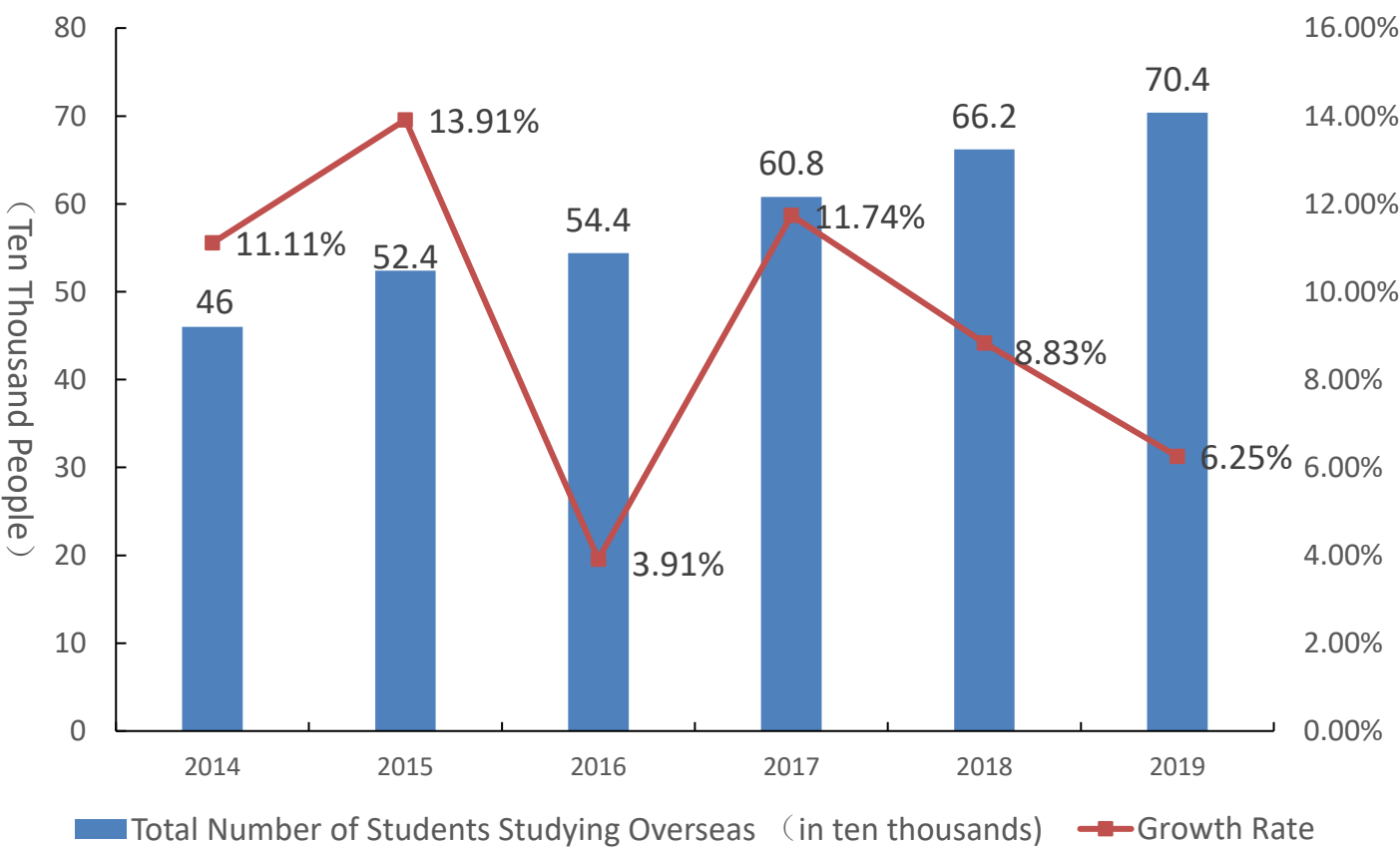
Primarily issued to high-end foreign talents who are in extreme demand for China's economic and social development, including highly qualified scientists, international entrepreneurs and other foreign nationals who possess specific high-level skills.



China sent a clear message that it welcomes top foreign talent and is willing to create a conducive environment for skilled professionals from all over the world to both work and live comfortably in China.

Student Mobility: Chinese Students Studying Overseas

The Number and the Growth Rate of Chinese Students Studying Abroad between 2014 and 2019



Source: Ministry of Education, China

Chinese students moving abroad to pursue foreign degrees consisted an important group of Chinese emigrants.

According to the Ministry of Education, the number of overseas Chinese students has sustained a continuous high growth since 2009.

In 2019,

703.5 thousand **6.25%**
Chinese Students Overseas Annual Growth Rate

Student Mobility: Chinese Students Studying Overseas

Top 10 Countries for Chinese Students in Tertiary Education (2019)

Country	Rank of China as country of origin	Students from China (in ten thousands)	% of Chinese students	2018-2019 growth rate
Japan	1	8.64	41.38	-0.82
Australia	1	15.38	36.58	0.25
United States	1	36.95	33.74	0.56
New Zealand	1	2.00	32.70	1.92
Canada	2	9.62	22.09	-15.81
United Kingdom	1	10.92	21.99	1.69
Germany	1	3.69	13.09	-0.09
Russia	2	3.00	8.95	0.29
France	2	3.01	8.76	-0.01
Finland	4	0.22	6.87	-0.27
Sweden	3	0.26	6.80	0.11

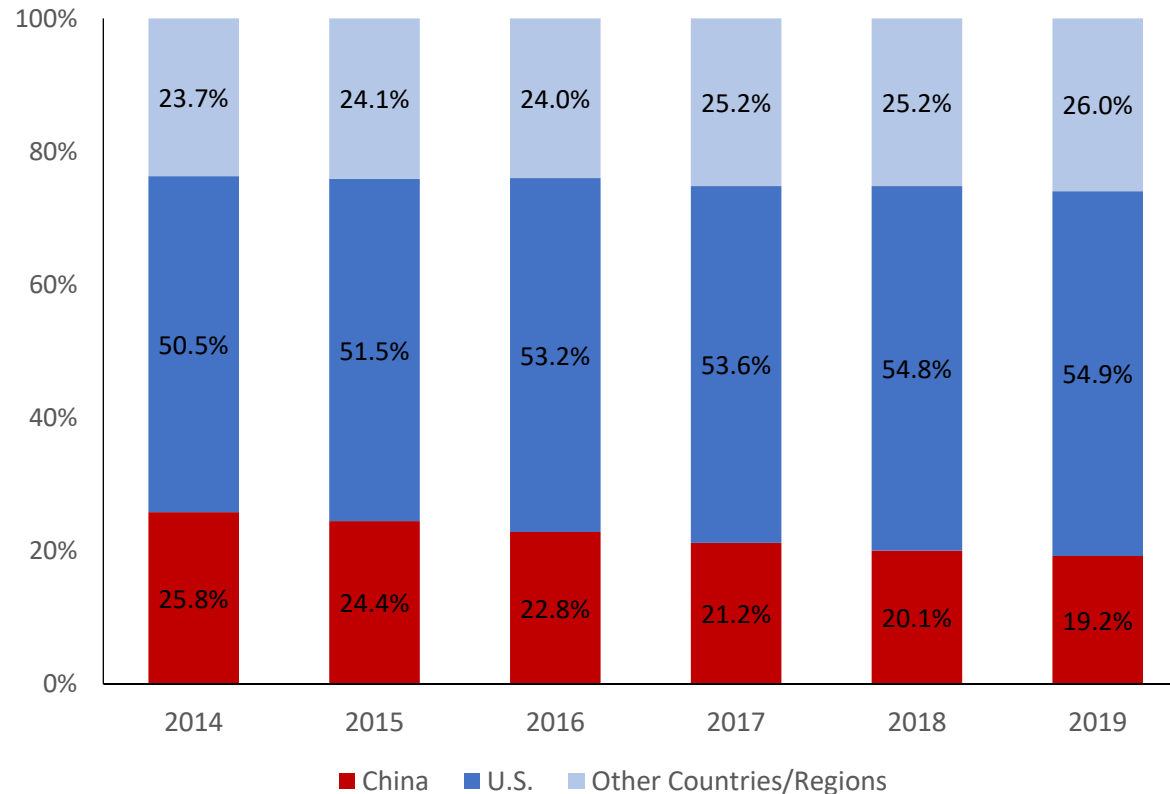
Source: IIE, Project Atlas

In general, the percentage of international students from China in major receiving countries remained steady compared to 2018.

Noticeably, the preferences for destinations among Chinese students have been diversifying over the years, and their choices are heavily impacted by the bilateral relations (e.g. Canada) and immigration policies (e.g. U.S.) in the receiving countries.

Student Mobility: Chinese Students Studying Overseas

The Destinations for U10 Graduates who Continue Further Studies (2014-2019)

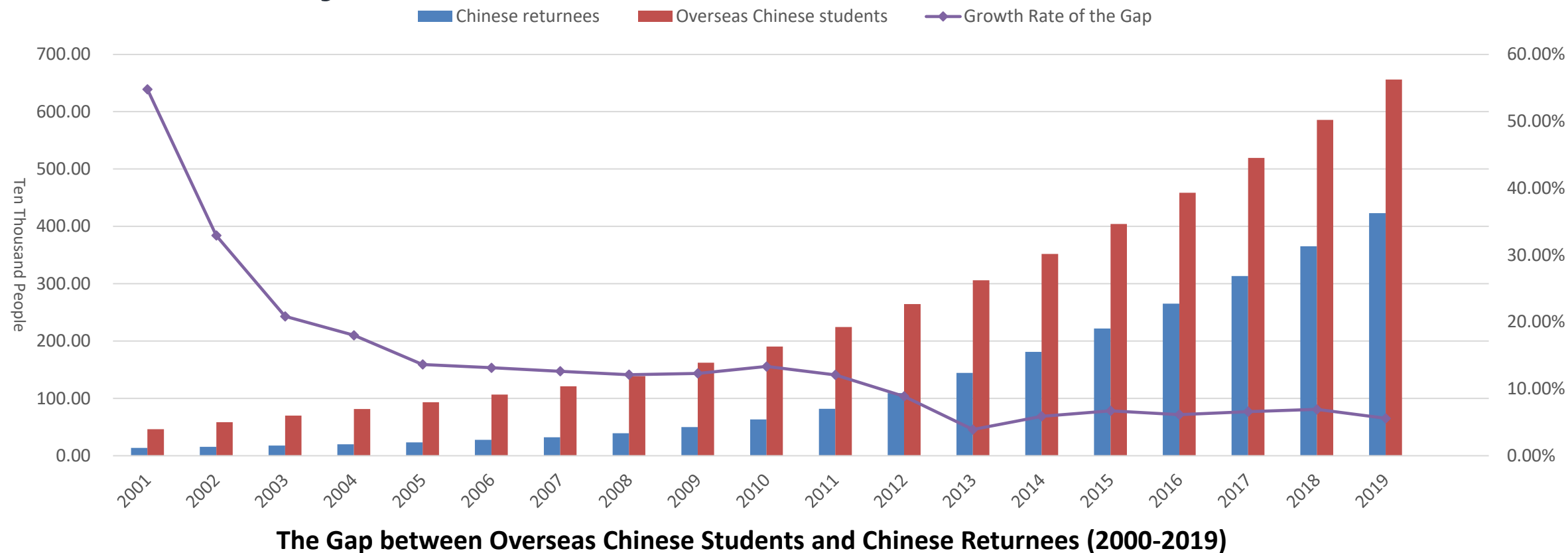


Source: LinkedIn

- As a group of highly-educated personnel with global vision, international students are perceived as **a potential and important part of global talents**.
- **Studying abroad has become a mainstream choice for the graduates from the most prestigious schools in China.**

Since 2017 the growth rate of the number of students studying in the United States has slowed down Trump administration's restrictive immigration policies, particularly for the STEM subjects.

Student Mobility: Chinese Returnees and the Brain Circulation

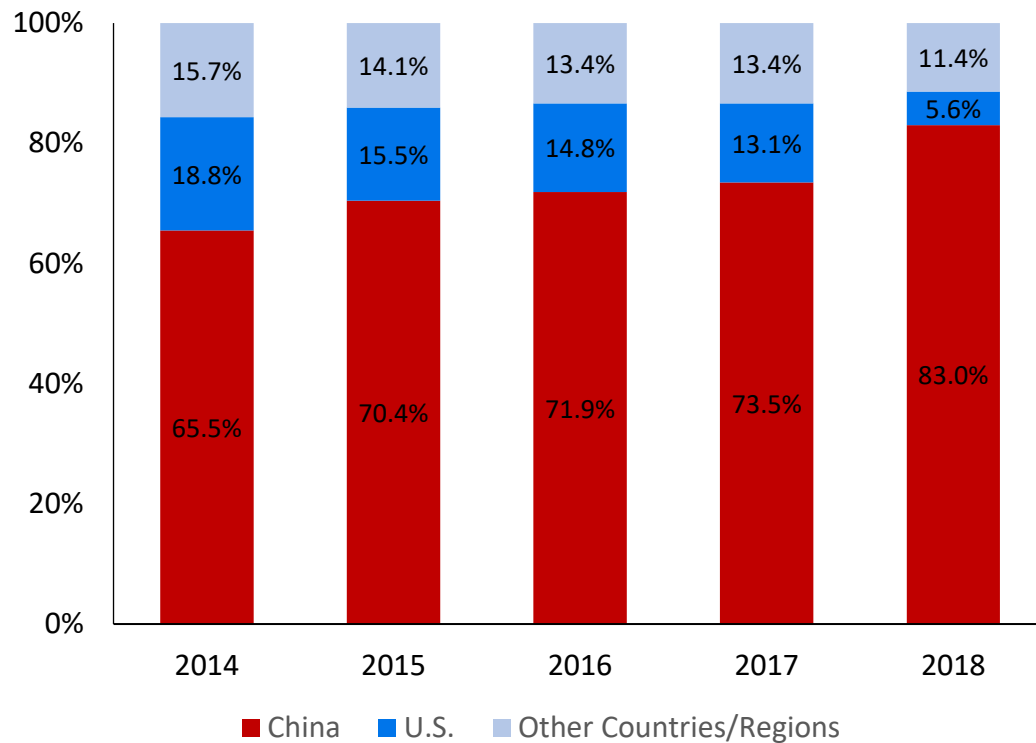


Source: China Statistical Yearbook; Ministry of Education, China

China has been one of the countries suffering from severe brain drain. In recent years, the vigorously growing economy and its successful integration with the world economy has created more favorable conditions to bring back those educated talents and reverse the brain drain.

Student Mobility: Chinese Returnees and the Brain Circulation

The Country/region that U10 Graduates Found Their First Job (2014-2018)



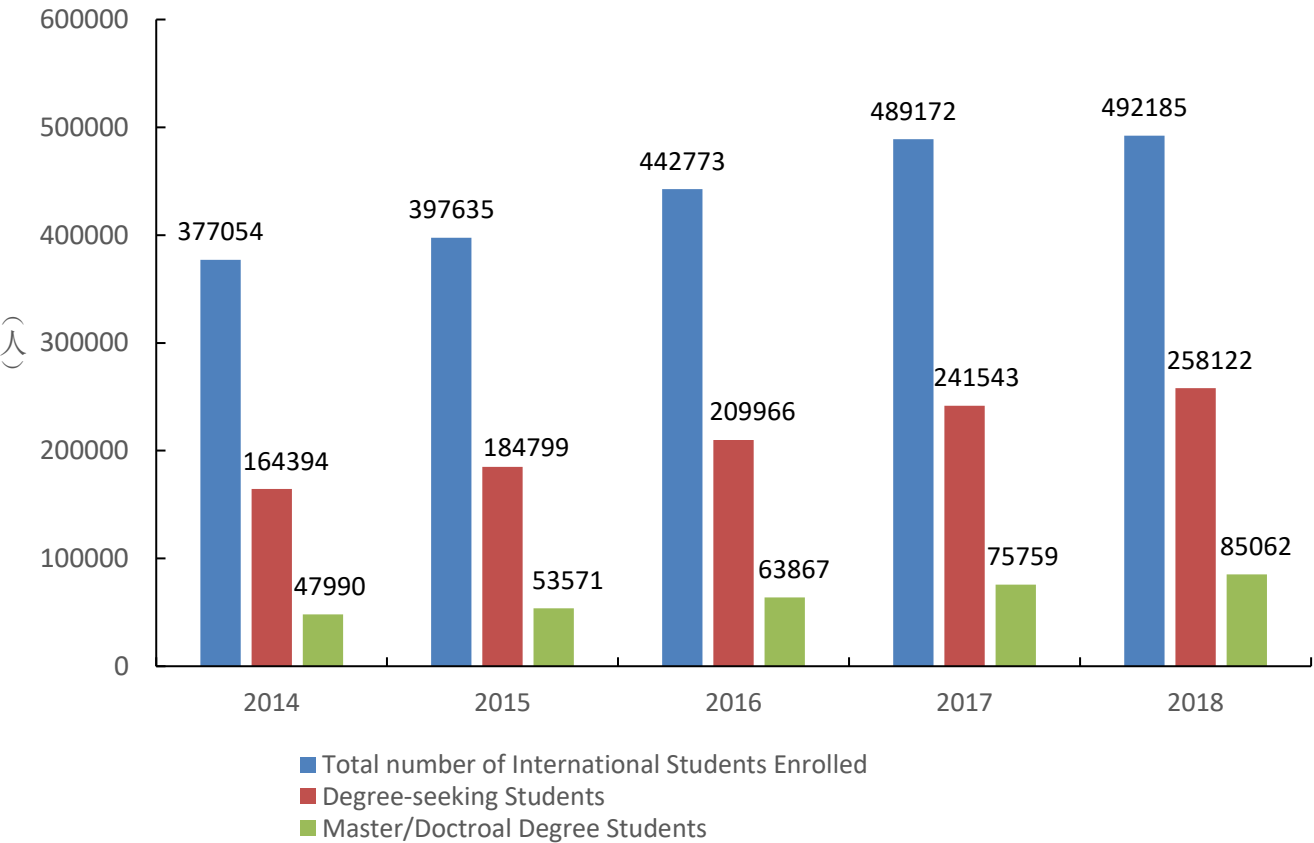
Source: LinkedIn

Although 70% of U10 graduates prefer to complete their further studies abroad, **more than 80% returned and found their first job in China**, showing a **“study abroad– return to work” talent circulation**.

The knowledge and skills acquired through international education and multi-cultural experiences would facilitate China's transition into a knowledge economy.

Student Mobility: International Students Studying in China

Inbound International Students in China between 2014-2018



Source: Ministry of Education

As China is becoming an increasingly popular destination, the number of international students maintained a successive growth over the years.



The development experience of traditional immigrant-receiving countries shoed that international students have enormous potential in the intellectual capital which could be utilized for host country’s future economic development.

According to a survey on international students’ employment preferences in 2018, **62.32% of the students have expressed explicit intention to work in China after graduation.**

02

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Recent Developments in Immigration Policies to Attract Talents

- Immigration Administration System
- National Immigration and International Talent Policies
- Local International Talent Policies

Immigration Administration System

■ Upgrade to multi-dimensional and systematic administration

”

A relatively well-founded immigration administration environment is the prerequisite to ensure the safety and development of immigrants in the host country.



The previous immigration administration system is no longer compatible with the increasing number of inbound immigrants, some progress were made to cope with the emerging challenges.



Establishment of National Immigration Administration (NIA)

The first national-level agency dedicated to immigration-related issues including permanent residency, border control, migrant integration, immigrant services, etc.



Explorations in the immigration legal system

To form a legally-encoded immigration system, the NIA tried to incorporate social services and consult professional expertise for legislative interpretations



Integrate immigration policies with China's national development strategies

The reform of China's permanent residency system and make it more accessible to certain groups of highly-skilled and highly-educated professionals,

Immigration Administration System

■ Shift in administration orientation from “exerting control” to “delivering services”



The previous regulatory framework has been outdated and needs the upgrade to **a more inclusive and integrated approach focusing on effective services and equal treatment.**


Aims to mobilize resources and social forces and facilitate immigration integration, the NIA initiated the Immigration Service Center (ISC) to provide a full range of services including language, culture, and policy affairs.

Immigration Administration System


■ Technological innovation driving the intelligent upgrade of immigration administration



Modern information technologies such as cloud computing and big data was applied in constructing the entry-exit document identity authentication platform



The expanded application of self-service customs clearance equipment, and face recognition technology to improve the efficiency of port clearance.



The collection of biological information, interconnected networks with government service platforms and immigration system helped the tracking and security management in localities.



National Immigration and International Talent Policies

Opening-up in Permanent Residence Policies

2016

*The Opinions on Deepening the Reform of the Talent Development System and Mechanism, the Central Government of China
The Opinions on Strengthening the Administration of Foreigners' Permanent Residence Services, the State Council of China*

2020

The Regulations on the Administration of Permanent Residence of Foreigners in People's Republic of China (Draft for Solicitation of Comments), the Ministry of Justice, China

2015

12 entry-exit policies and measures supporting the construction of Shanghai as a Science and Technology Innovation Center, Ministry of Public Security, China

2017

The Notice on Permitting Outstanding Foreign College Graduates to Obtain Employment in China, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & the Ministry of Education, China

2020

Deepen International Cooperation and further up on education to nurture more high-level professionals with global perspective, the Ministry of Education

Policy Breakthroughs for International Students to Intern and Work in China

Local International Talent Policies



Local Talent Attraction Policies and Programs

Chengdu

“Tianfu Talent Plan” : entitling talents to government subsidies, household registration and the eligibility to purchase a house

Jiangsu

Provide grants for business activities and policy support in transforming technological achievements into commercial production

Wuhan

“3351 Talent Plan” : creating high-tech innovation zone and recruiting top international talents and postgraduate students

Yiwu

Issued Foreign Citizen Card, an equivalent of local ID card to foreign residents and provide equal social services

Construction and Development of Local International Talent Communities

International talent communities were designated residential and entrepreneurial hubs for specific groups of talents. It is characterized by advanced infrastructures and social services, diverse and inclusive cultural environment as well as policy support for innovation and entrepreneurships.



Beijing

To facilitate the employment & entrepreneurship of international talents, several international talent communities were initiated to offer residency and infrastructure.



Shanghai



Highlighting an integrated and diversified atmosphere of the *Zhangjiang Science City* and creating a livable environment for immigrants; offering various forms of residential rental services such as talent apartments and international talent communities.

Construction and Development of Local International Talent Communities

📍 Chengdu

By 2022, four types of international talent communities will be constructed to covering a variety of services in daily life and entrepreneurial development.

■ Industrial Service

■ Business-travel

■ Culture & Education

■ Residence and Life



📍 Guangzhou

With the construction started in October 2020, the international talent communities includes **service stations** that provides foreign talents assistance in visa, local registration, accommodation and employment & entrepreneurship, as well as **platforms for cultural exchange and community governance**.

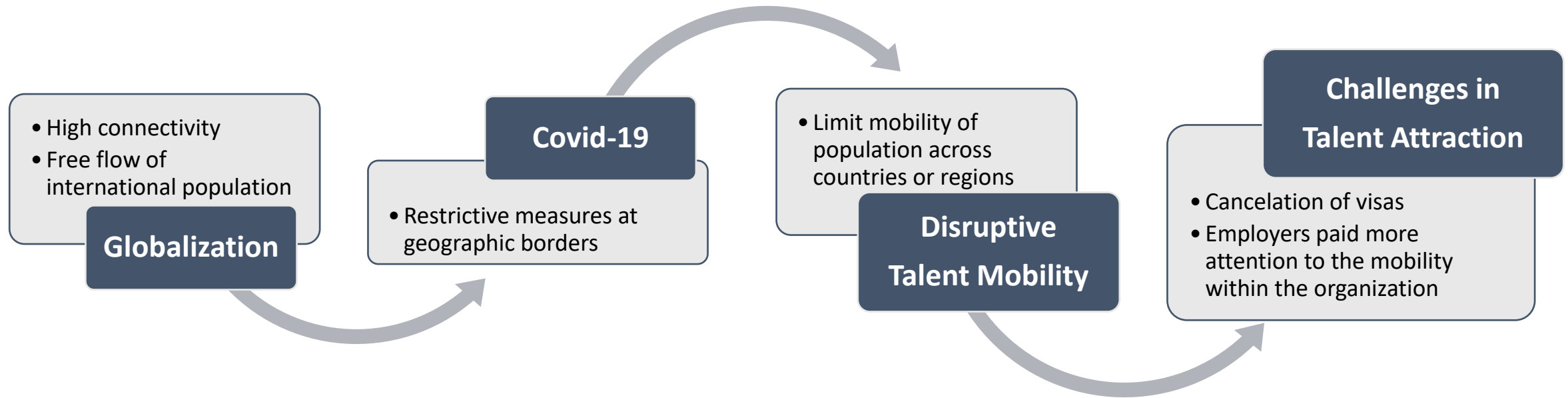
03

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Influence of the Covid-19 Pandemic

- Increasing challenges in talent attraction
- New patterns of international talent mobility

Increasing Challenges in Talent Attraction



Foreign talents in China

The impact of the travel restrictions due to the pandemic on talent mobility is relatively high.

- Foreigners were unable to return to China
- Many physical activities such as face-to-face teaching, ceremonies, research activities and PhD exchange programs were cancelled.

Overseas Chinese talents

Overseas:

- Expiration of legal status & high living expenses
- Racial discrimination and hate crimes against Asians

Return to China: travel restrictions of “Five Ones” led to frequent cancellation of flights

New Patterns of International Talent Mobility

Current challenges

Physical mobility of the talents cannot be resumed during the pandemic

The frequency of online intellectual mobility has been increased

Zoom: average number of daily users increased from 10 million in December 2019 to 200 million in March 2020

Alternative solution

Online mobility may off-set the negative impacts caused by the stagnation in talent exchange and mobility due to the pandemic

Remote working, or work from home (WFH), has become a new normal.



New patterns:

Online learning, lab-sharing, virtual webinar and conference that could enable long-distance study, research and communications, which brings convenience to the international talent mobility.



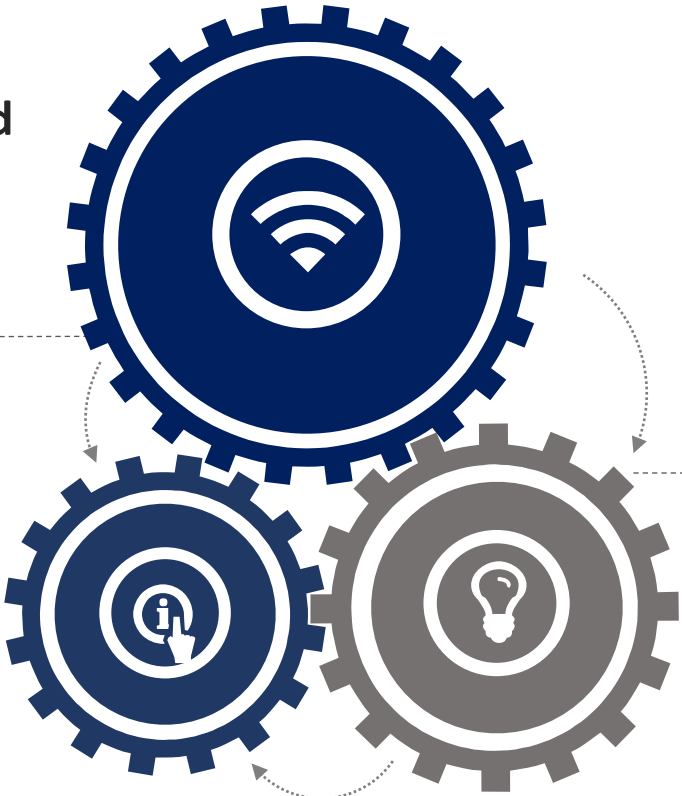
Achievements in maintaining talent exchange online with technology

Accelerations in developing digital products: including **communication platforms** to maintain remote interactions & knowledge distribution and **big data** applications for health status tracking and analysis.

Digital Technology

Service Facilitation

Integrate social services and documentation approvals with **smartphone applications** to reduce face-to-face interactions and improve efficiency.



Chinese Universities and research institutes were among the firsts that adapted to the **new modes of teaching and learning with upgraded online platforms.**

Talent Exchange

EURAXESS survey showed that as of March 6 2020, **close to 80%** of the foreign staff reported that they either **had implemented new online tools** or were working on implementing other new alternatives.

04

PART

Policy Recommendations

- Reform the immigration administration system
- Foster innovative industries and talent agglomerations
- Upgrade international talent services at sub-national level
- Harness digital technologies to explore new pathways
- Integration with the global migration governance system
- Facilitate Global Talent Flow through International Cooperation

01

Reform the Immigration Administration System

Reforming the previously fragmented immigration administration shared among various apparatus and establishing a comprehensive coordination system from the central to local.

More efforts should be made to bridge the gap between immigration policies and public recognition of immigrants, helping the public to better understand immigrants' contributions, relieve their concerns about domestic job opportunities and social welfare, creating an immigrant-inclusive atmosphere for social integration.

Foster Innovative Industries and Talent Agglomerations as Engines for Regional Growth

Establish talent agglomerations devoted to advanced industries or sectors (Such as high-tech parks, innovations zones and financial headquarters), to provide sufficient employment opportunities for high-skilled talents.

The subnational governments need to be an active agency in developing infrastructure and facilities, building market access and fostering links between industries and universities/research institutes.

02

03

Upgrade International Talent Services at the Sub-national Level



The local governments need to adopt more flexible talent settlement policies and invest resources into public services ranging from healthcare, education, transportation infrastructures, etc.



Establish talent service centers that equipped with professionally-trained staff and provide multiple services such as policy and legal consultation, assistance in various documentations, visa and residence application processing, Chinese language and culture classes, as well as community integration activities.

04

Harness Digital Technologies to Explore New Pathways for Talent Attraction and to Enable Talent Exchange and Cooperation

Chinese enterprises, especially those associated with international businesses, should provide the option to work remotely, to access a larger pool of talents on a global scale.

Establish a **digitalized and “non-touch” immigration system** would be an essential governance infrastructure to handle the inflow and outflow of international talents, such as a user-friendly online platform that process visa and residency applications.

Promote the Integration with the Global Migration Governance System

Learning from the experience of traditional immigration countries, to compensate China's lack of experience in immigration governance.

Meanwhile, **joining in international institutions and international consensus regarding international migration**, to show China's commitment to globalization.

Regional agenda in labor migration and border security could be built on existing cooperation networks such as the Belt and Road Initiative.

05

06

Facilitate Global Talent Flow through International Cooperation

Incorporate relevant stakeholders, including international organizations, national government agencies, research institutes, think tanks and the civil society, to establish an international cooperation mechanism .



- Promote joint efforts to facilitate global talent flow, especially those from the countries or regions that are the main origins/destinations of global talents;
- Looking into the future, advance global talent cooperation research in high-tech fields, such as artificial intelligence, big data, automatic drive, etc.



The Center for China and Globalization (CCG) is a leading Chinese non-government think tank based in Beijing. It is dedicated to the study of Chinese public policy and globalization. Boasting a strong research team, it enjoys an impressive record of publications and events with broad public policy impact. CCG's research agenda centers on China's growing role in the world, drawing from issues of global governance, global trade and investment, global migration, international relations, and other topics pertaining to regional and global development.

CCG's Migration Center

CCG has greatly advanced the development of migration study and policies in China. To “Explore Scientific, Open, Innovative Immigration Governance and Promote an Inclusive and Prosperous World”, CCG's Migration Research Center holds an annual conference on Global Talent Mobility and Global Migration, and has published several reports including the *Annual Report on China's International Migration*, *State Immigration Administration: Building an International Competitive Immigration Management and Service System* etc.

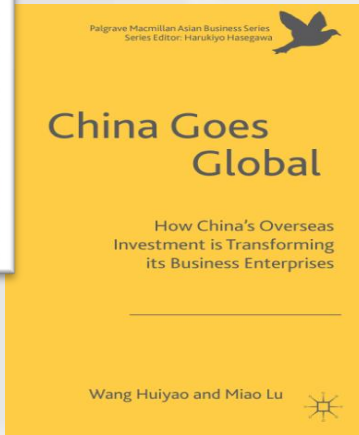
Focusing on global migration and international talent studies, it has also established cooperative relationships with many renowned international organizations, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Metropolis, etc. CCG has been publishing the Chinese edition of IOM's World Migration Report since 2015. It also played a constructive role in the establishment of China's new National Immigration Administration (NIA).

Published Bluebooks about International Talents

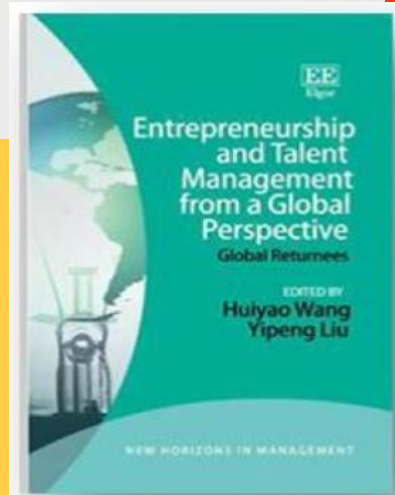




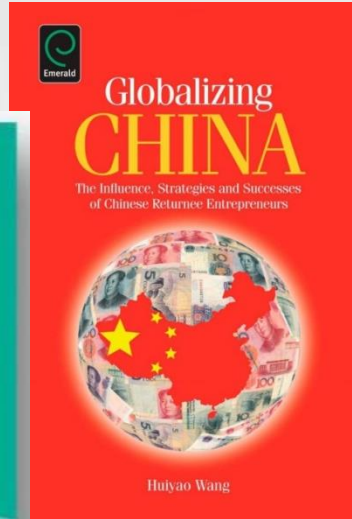
*Reverse Migration
in Contemporary
China*



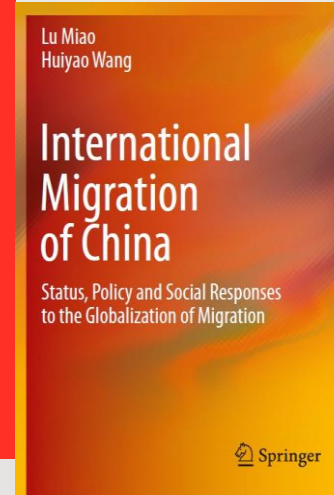
China Goes Global



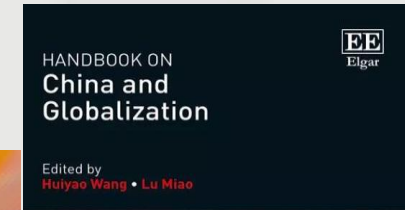
*Entrepreneur and
Talent Management
from a Global
Perspective: Global
Returnees*



*Globalizing China:
The Influence,
Strategies and
Successes of
Chinese Returnees*



*International
Migration of
China: Status,
Policy and Social
Responses to the
Globalization of
Migration*



*Handbook on
China and
Globalization*



*China's Domestic
and International
Migration
Development*

THANK YOU