

Migrations in the CIS Region: Common Problems and Mutual Benefits

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- Historical ties
- Geographical proximity, "transparent" borders
- > Common transport infrastructure
- Psychological easiness to move
- Demographic complementarity
- Mutual interest towards common labor market
- Regional cooperation aimed at coordinated migration management
- Large-scale irregular migration

CIS: Recent trends in migration flows



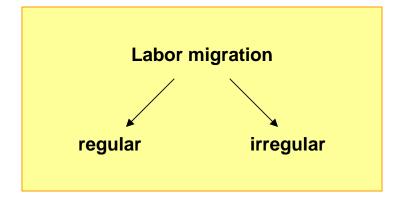
Migration for permanent residence

Refugees

Commercial circular migration

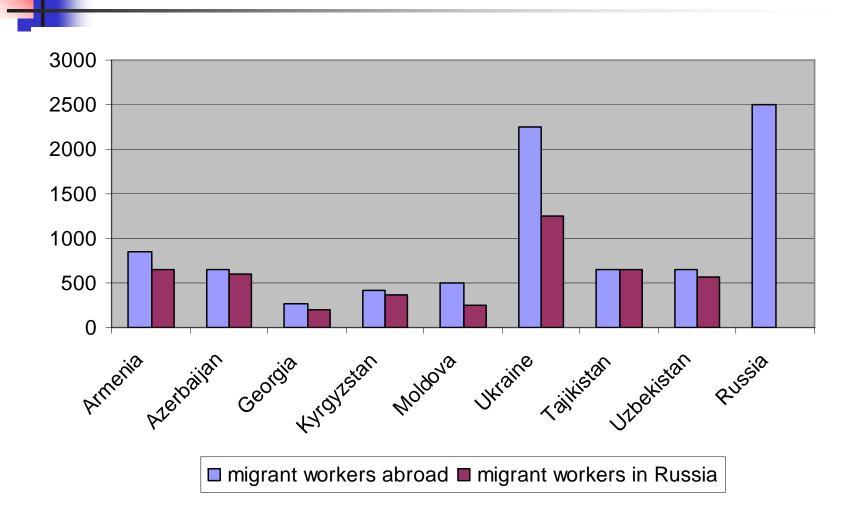
Transit migration

Increasing:



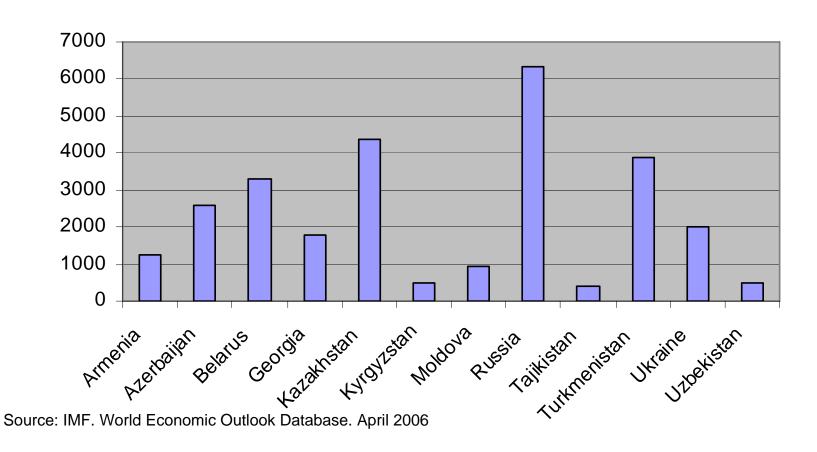
Student migration

CIS: Migrant workers abroad estimates (thousands), early 2000s



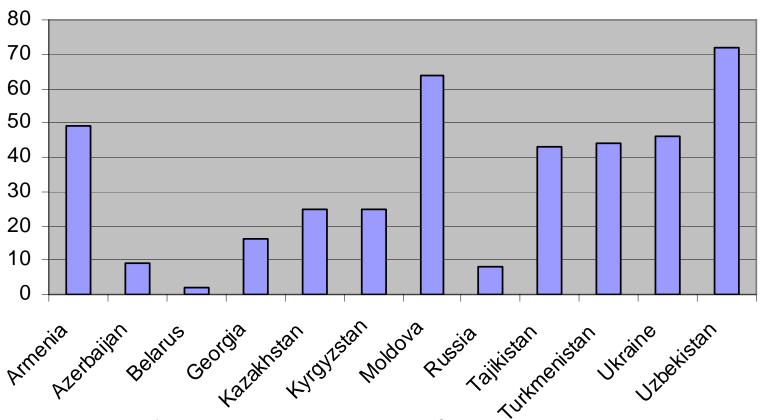
CIS: Economic background of migration (1)

GDP per capita, US \$



CIS: Economic background of migration (2)

Poverty rate
Percentage of population living on less than 2 US \$ per day



Source: UN. Population Reference Bureau. World Population Data Sheet. 2005



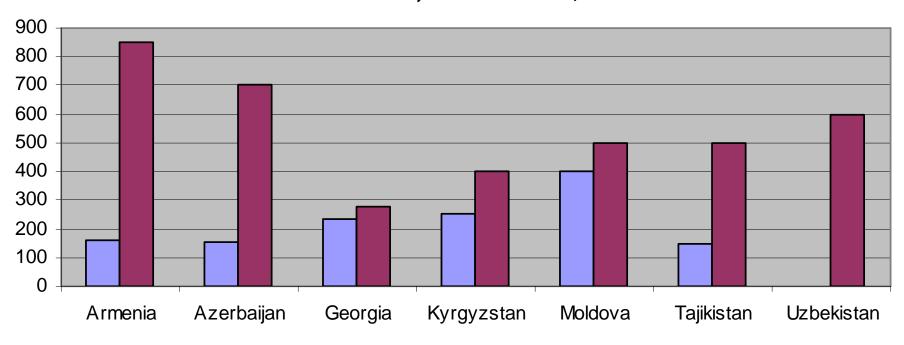
CIS: Why irregular migration?

- Gaps in economic, migration, labor, and criminal codes.
- Narrow channels for legal labor migration.
- High demand for cheap informal labor of illegal migrants.
- Insufficient official migration infrastructure vs. wide-spread and well-organized human trafficking business.
- Tolerance of a society towards forced labor, exploitation and violation of human rights.

CIS: Migrant remittances (1)



Inflow, million US \$

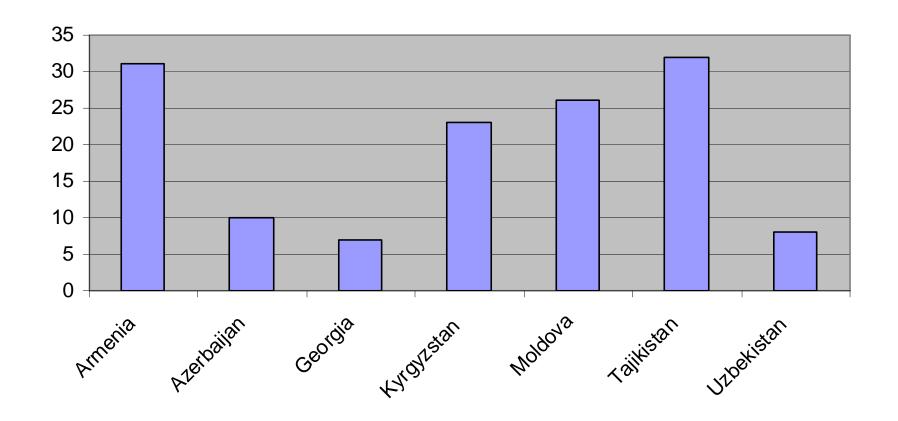


■ migrant remittances BOP, 2003 ■ migrant remittances estimates





Share of GDP







Money earned in Russia by migrants...

... and invested in small-scale business in Kyrgyzstan (111 companies)...

... created 3 700 workplaces for Kyrgyz citizens