

Hungarian European Society

“Visa and Migration in Europe”

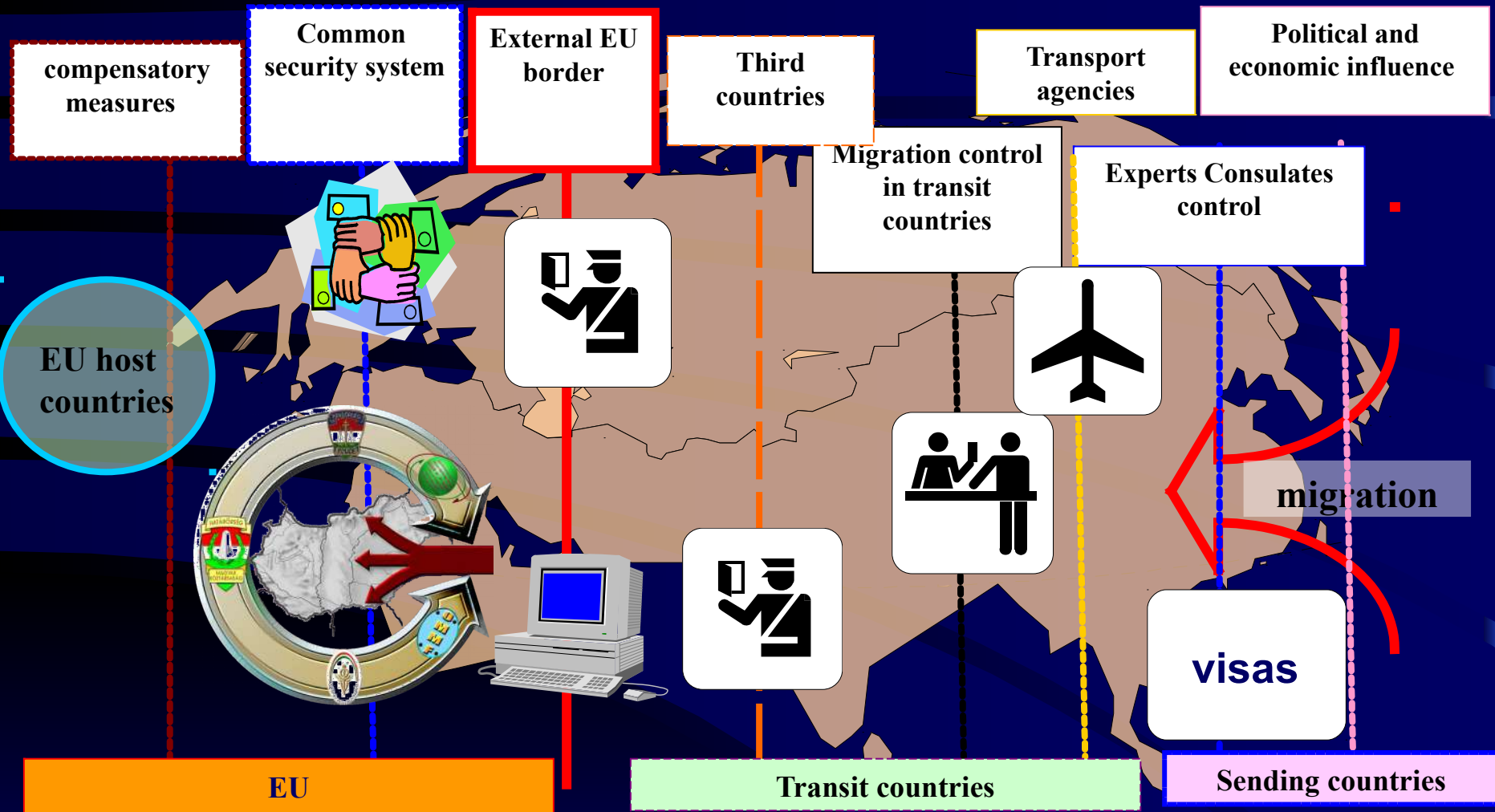
***“Migration Policy in Central Europe and CIS
countries”***

Central European University

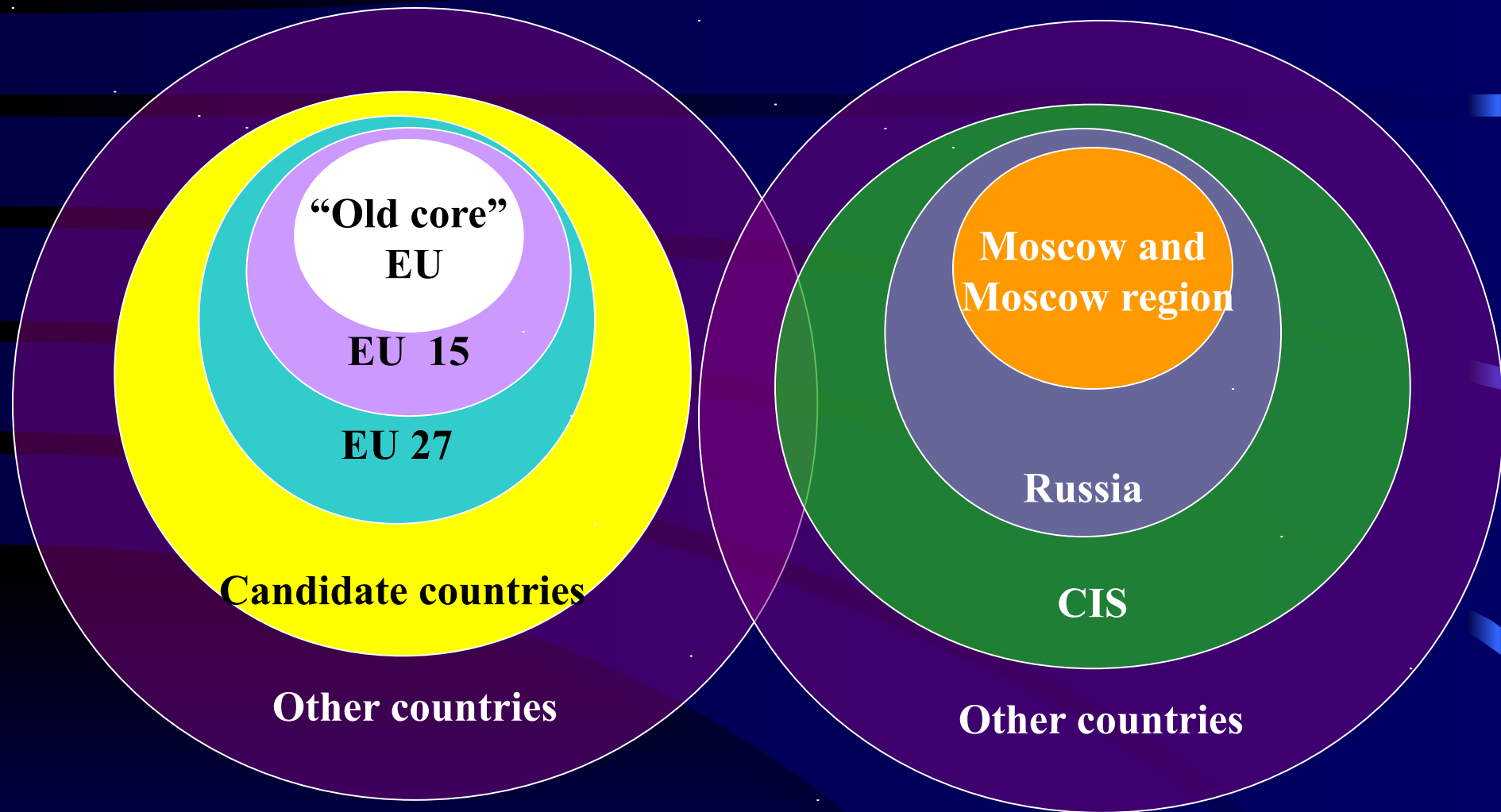
Molodiko@ceu.hu

Budapest, 2009

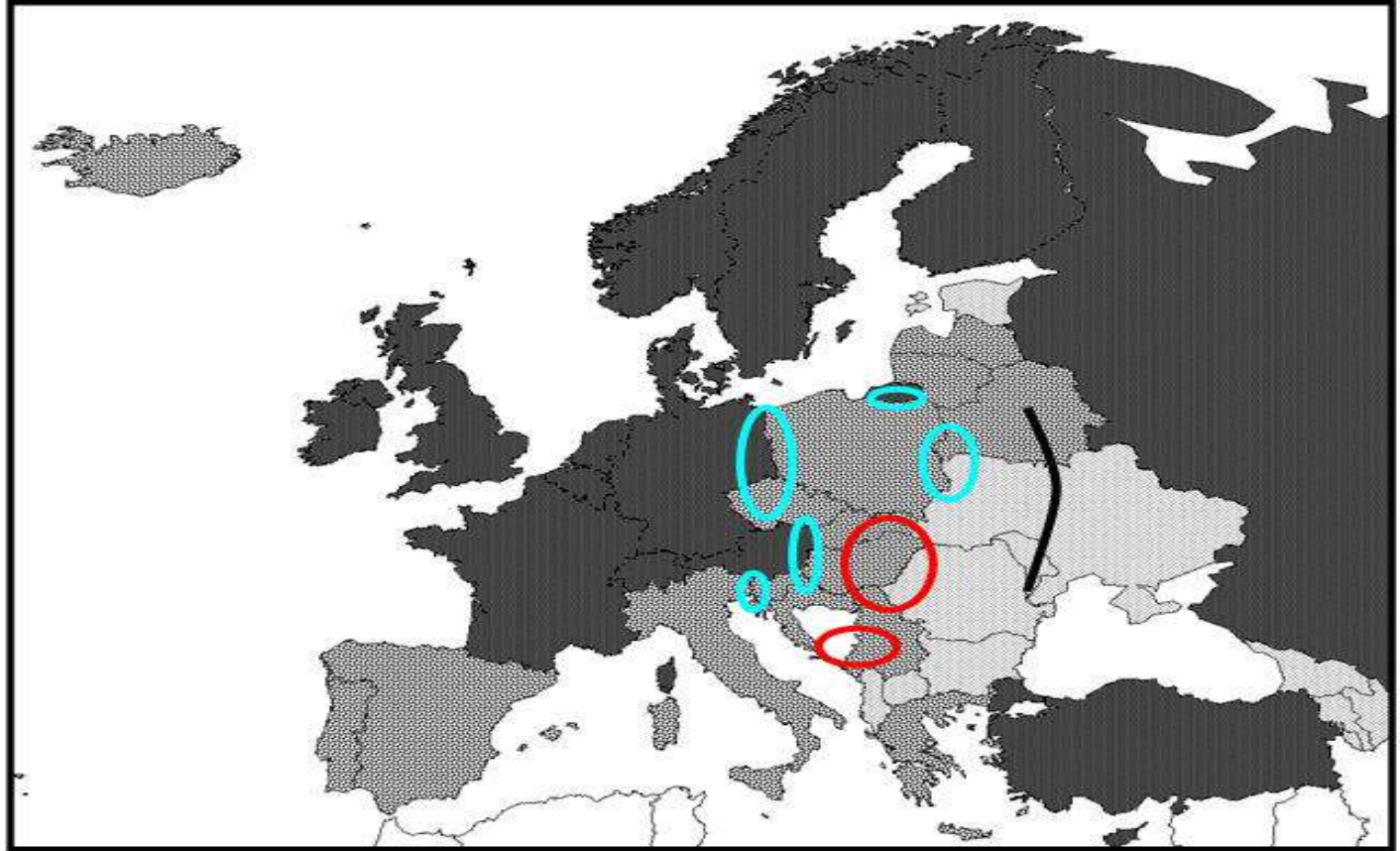
System of EU control










Migration systems of EU and CIS

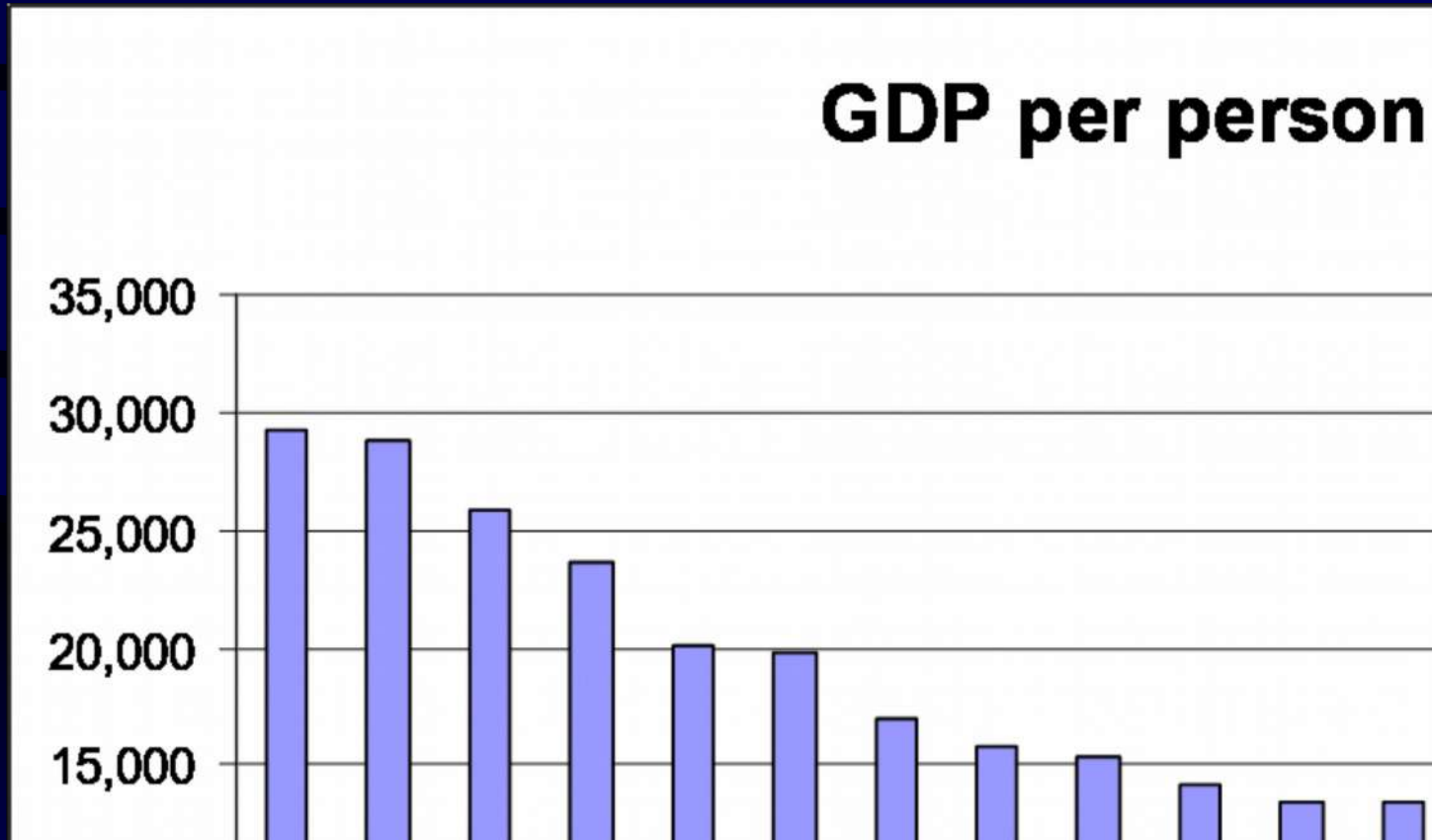


Types of European countries on the role in migration 2004



	“Sending” countries		Active trans-boundary migration zones
	“Receiving” countries		Sub-regional centres of co-ethnic migrants
	“Sending-receiving” countries		Split zone between Eastern and Western Migration systems
	No Data		

Some EU & CIS countries GDP



EU Migration system policy:

- Harmonization of migration policy;
- Unification of asylum policy and formation common asylum system ;
- Common border control system development;
- Development of cooperation with neighboring countries through Neighborhood policy;
- Development of legal and elimination of illegal migration
- Development of Integration policy through implementation of Common basic principles

Uniting and differentiating factors for CIS migration system

Common:

- Crossing internal CIS borders does **not require a visa** (with some exceptions);
- The principal migration flows is movement within the CIS region (more than 60%);
- The intra-regional migration often based on family and cultural ties;
- Common transportation and communication systems;
- Common language of communication (Russian);
- Similar educational systems;

Different:

- The disintegration processes within the CIS region are due to:
 - EU orientation (Ukr, Mol, Az, Ge);
 - Russia orientation (Kz, Bel)
- Complicated historical legacies;
- Unequal start - up possibilities;
- Differences in state regimes;
- Differences in policies and geopolitical situations;

Main periods of migration trends and migration policy since 1991

Collapse of the USSR

1 period (1991 – 1996) – formation of migration policy;

FREE VISA space CIS & CEE countries: Local wars, increase of outer migration and flows of forced migrants. REPATRIATION pattern for Re-settlement migration and PETTY –TRADE short time labour migration:

2 period (1997 - 2000) – Further development of migration legislation: Energizing of EU enlargement for CEE.

Frozen military conflicts and decrease of forced migration;

Economic crisis in Russia 1998: and growth of labor migration and

Circular migration as occupation,

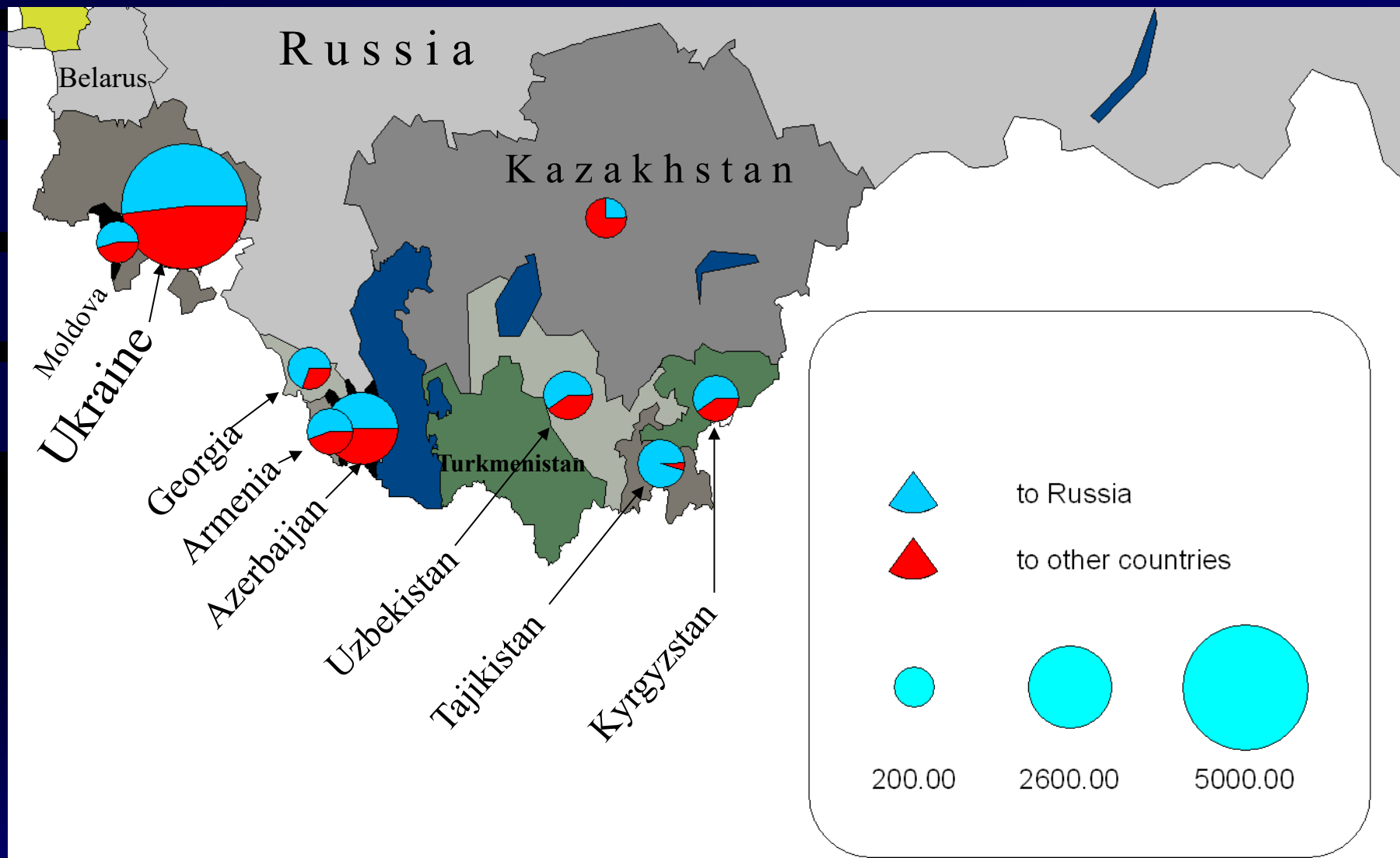
3 period (2001-2006) *strengthening of CIS migration control:*

Russian 'close doors' migration policy, formation of temporary (often illegal) labor migration flows.

4 period (since 2007 -) – “Open doors” Russian policy of migration registration liberalization and its first results;

Since 2008 – crisis policy

Labor migration total, thousand people (estimation)



Russian hegemony in the Integration unions of CIS countries

Countries	CIS 1991	OTSC 1992	EVRAZE S (EEC) 1995	Union R&B, 1996	BSCO 1992(**)	SOC 1996- 1997(**)	GUAM
Armenia	X	X			X		
Belarus	X	X	X	X			
Georgia	X(*)				X		X
Kazakh	X	X	X			X	
Kyrgyz	X	X	X			X	
Moldova	X				X		X
Russia	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tajikistan	X	X	X			X	
Turkmen	X						
Uzbek	X	X	X			X	
Ukraine	X				X		X
Azerbaijan	X				X		X

Visa relations between fUSSR countries 2009

	RU	BE L	UR	Mol	KA Z	Kir	TJ	UZ	TU	AR	AZ	Ge	La	Es	Li
RU	Green	Green							Orange			Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Bel	Green	Green							Orange				Orange	Orange	Orange
Ukr									Orange				Orange	Orange	Orange
Mol									Orange				Orange	Orange	Orange
Kaz													Orange	Orange	Orange
Kir													Orange	Orange	Orange
Taj								Orange					Orange	Orange	Orange
Uz							Orange		Orange				Orange	Orange	Orange
Tu	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange				Orange					Orange	Orange	Orange
Ar													Orange	Orange	Orange
Az													Orange	Orange	Orange
Ge	Orange												Orange	Orange	Orange
Lat		Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Es		Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
Li		Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green

“Special” visa relations EU and CIS countries:

Poland – Byelorussia

- Russia
- Ukraine (in addition to 50 km small borderland zone of mobility);
- Card of Ethnic Poles

Hungary – ethnic Hungarian passports in Ukraine (in addition to 50 km small borderland zone of mobility);

Russia – Latvia, Estonia (all residents with alien passports of non-citizens), Lithuania (simplified Kaliningrad region visa);

Romania – Moldova (about 100 000 Moldavians have dual citizenship with Romania, 70 000 with Russia and 20 000 with Bulgaria and Turkey;

Georgia, Ukraine & Azerbaijan – free visa for citizens EU;

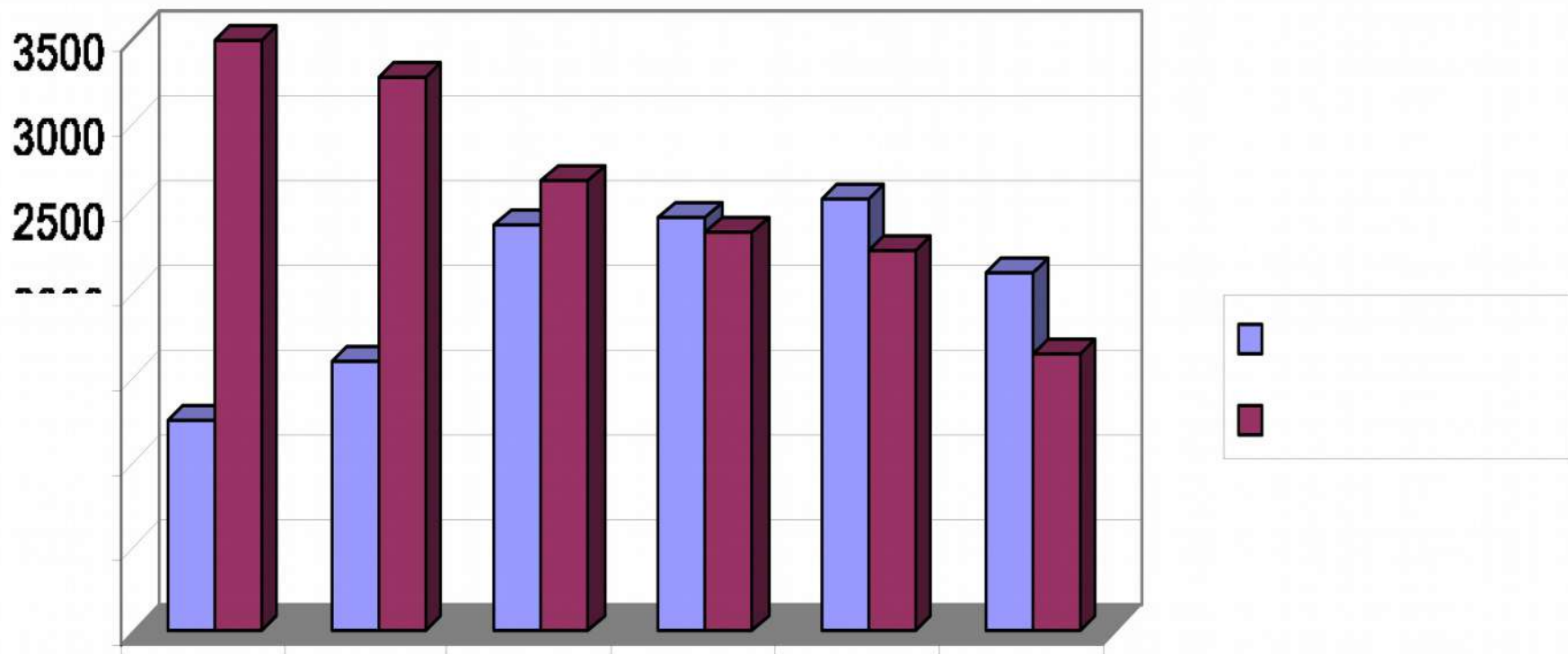
“Special” relations between CIS and others

- Russia and Kazakhstan borderland - China;
- Tajikistan – Afghanistan;
- Azerbaijan – Turkey
- Iran
- Non-recognized state (Nagornii Karabakh, Transdnestria, S. Ossetia, Abkhazia) with affiliated states (Russia, Armenia)

Average salaries in main destination countries for Ukrainian and Moldavian migrants in USD in 2005 (IOM 2005, Malinovska 2006)

Ireland	3125
UK	1500
Belgium	1675
Germany	1300
Italy	934
Portugal	897
Spain	890
France	781
Greece	766
Czech rep.	527
Cyprus	526
Hungary	500
Romania	430
Turkey	417
Russia	390
Ukraine	245
Moldova	60

Transit migration: Number of illegal migrants, deferred at Ukrainian border trying to cross it, according to the regions, 2002-2007, Ukraine



EU - Ukraine, Russia and Moldova Readmission agreement implementation:

- There are many players around who do not sign the agreement;
- Possible return of returned migrants to EU;
- New transit routes from South Caucasus migration go through Balkan, Byelorussia and Turkey;
- Information system in many neighboring to EU countries is not developed;
- ‘Open door’ migration policy of Russia stimulated migration from Central Asia and non- CIS countries in 2007-2008;

Challenge of crisis and strengthening of migrants policy in EU & CIS:

- Decrease of legal share of migration;
- Increase of shadow economy share;
- Competition of migrants and local population for jobs;
- Low quotas for labour migration increase illegal migration;
- Expectations on migrants return failed;
- Decrease of remittance;
- Reorientation of some flows from Russia to EU;

Ineffectiveness of Russian and EU restriction migration policy:

- Russia deported in 2003 45 000 labor migrants and 1,5 mln. were fined;
- EU countries have sent back because of borders apprehensions only from Eastern borders more then 50 000 people (IMCP, 2006)

Growth of migrantofobia and violence in receiving countries:

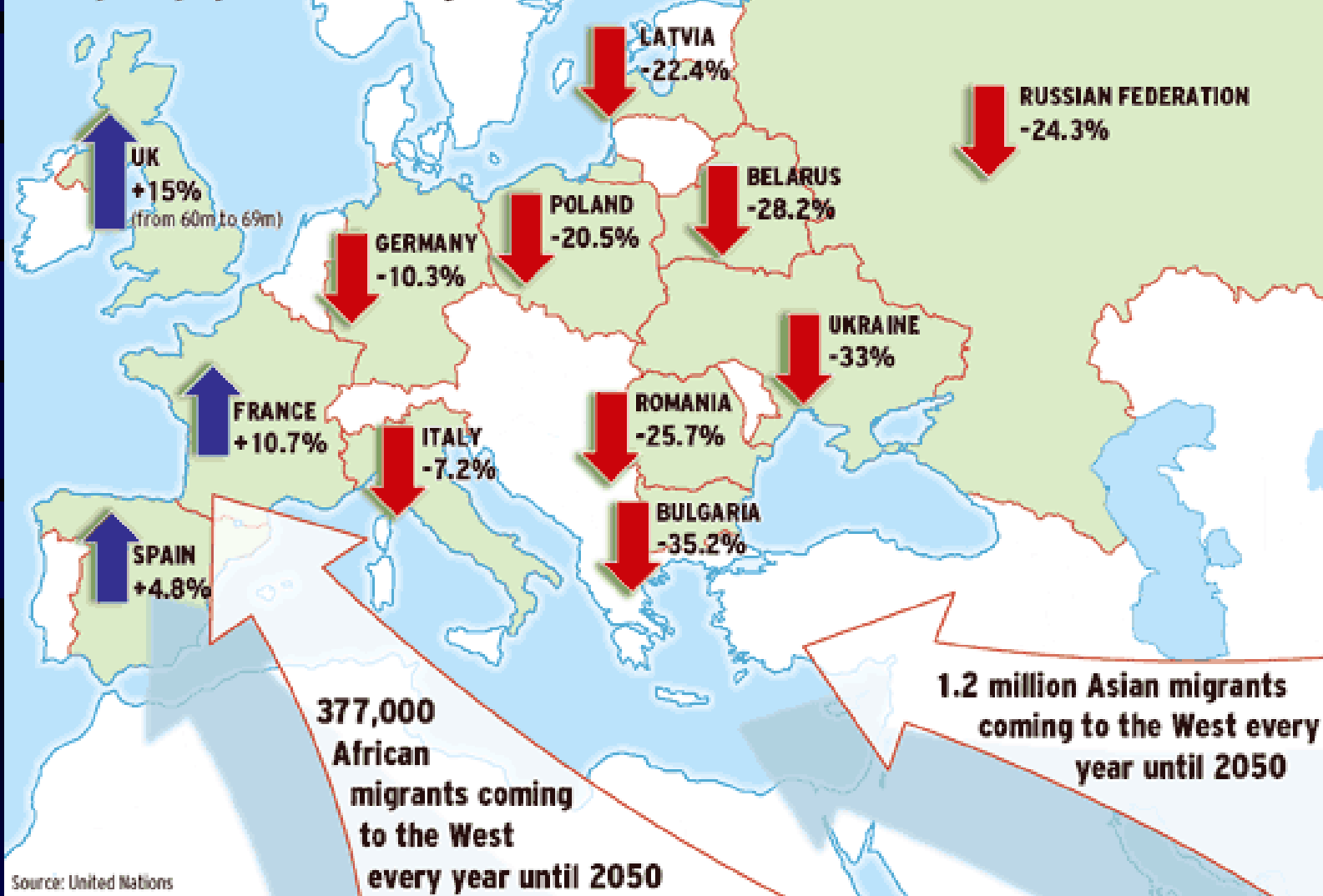
- * 43% Russians think that Russia do not needs migrants;
- * More then 50% of EU citizens thought the same (Eurobarometer, 2007)

Cases of slavery and pogroms in Russia (Kandapoga case);
Anti migrants manifestation (Italy against Romanians)

Conclusions

- There are two regional migration systems in Europe that define migration flows: EU (with core in “old” member-states) and CIS (with “core” in Russia) and their interactions form migration flows;
- Dynamics of migration processes in CIS countries is closely linked with migration policies of especially Russia and EU;
- The regions of overlapping of these systems are main transit corridors for illegal migrants and need special joint efforts from EU and Russia;
- The restrictive migration policy as in EU and in Russia gives no visible effect on migration flows;

Europe's population change 2007-2050



Source: United Nations

The European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent State, Eurostat: 2006

Figure 1.5b: Age pyramid, EU-27, 2005
% of total male/female population

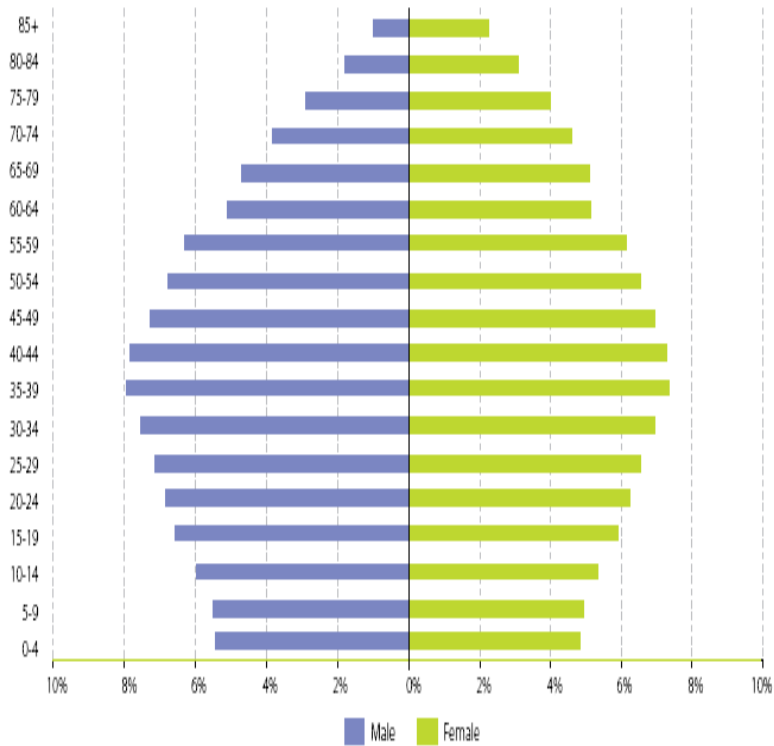
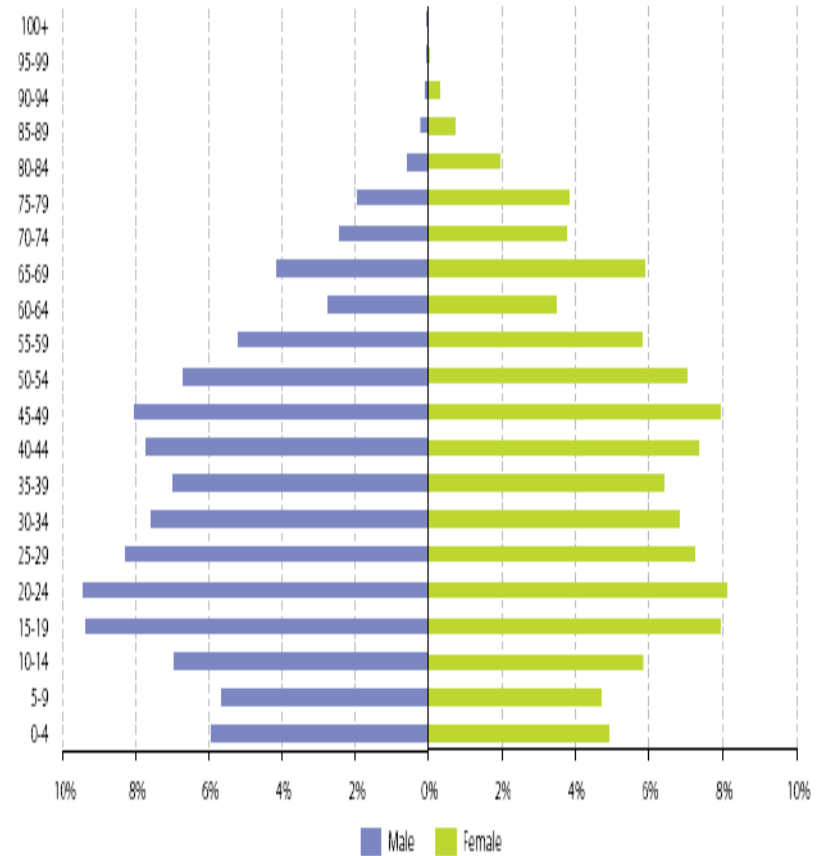


Figure 1.5a: Age pyramid, CIS countries, 2006
% of total male/female population



How the European migration policy should look like?

‘All Quiet on the Western Front of EU & Chinese border’
(from Russian anecdote)



Thank you!