

BELARUS: integration in the international migration space

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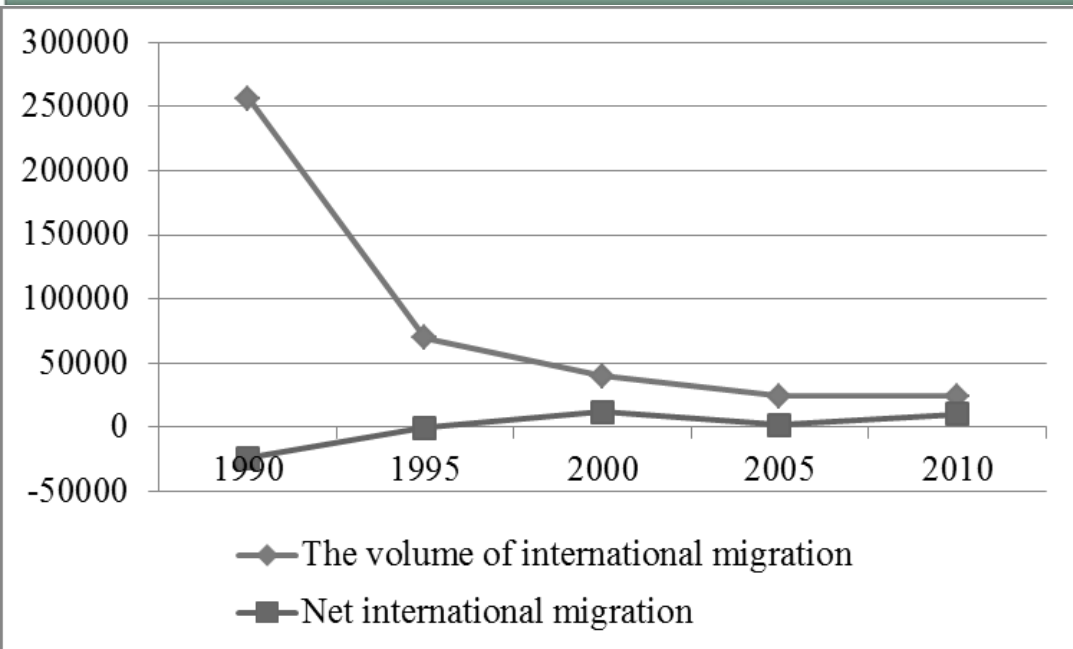
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General demographic trends and role of international migration in Belarus (1991 – 2012)

- In the period from 1991 to 2010, the total volume of international migration in the Republic of Belarus amounted to approximately 1.5 million people.
- Maximum value of migration reached in 1990 - 256.1 thousand people, in the future there was a steady decline.
- The international migration proportion in the overall migration throughout the period varies in the interval of 5 %.
- The main trend in the volume of international migration of the population of Belarus for 1991 – 2012 is a reduction, which amounted to 90 % for the period and shows the ten-multiples decrease.



The nature and volume of international migration in the Republic of Belarus, 1990- 2010

Year	Migration volume, persons	Migration balance, persons	Intensity of inflow, ‰	Intensity of outflow, ‰	Net migration, ‰
1990	256072	-23948	11,39	13,74	-2,35
1995	69937	-205	3,41	3,43	-0,02
2000	39755	12131	2,59	1,38	1,21
2005	24113	1949	1,34	1,14	0,20
2010	24035	10303	1,81	0,72	1,08

General demographic trends and role of international migration in Belarus (1991 – 2012)

- At the beginning of the studied period in 1990 Belarus was keeping the position of a “giving country” in the world market with the negative balance value - 2,35 ‰, the main reasons of this were the processes concerning the fall of the Soviet Union.
- During the first independent years of Belarus for the first time in the long-term demographic history the net international migration has been positive, and its value has doubled from 31 to 68 thousand, or in relative terms with 3.08 % to 6.65 % in two years - 1991 - 1992.
- In the following years, excluding 1994 - 1995, and up to the present time the balance of international migration in Belarus is still positive at the level 10 thousand, that corresponds to 1.08 per 1,000 inhabitants

International migration geography - inflow

- In the Republic of Belarus migration exchange with the countries of the CIS is prevalent and is 966 thousand people, or 79.1 % of the total volume of international migration during 1991-2010.
- The proportion of international migrants from the countries outside CIS in 1991- 2010, was 20.9 %, or 259.0 thousand people
- Main exchange occurs with *the CIS countries*: Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, which is 72.3 % of the total volume
- From *non-CIS countries* the first place in inflow both 2000 and 2010 is occupied by Lithuania, the share of which has increased from 1.5 to 4.6 % in 2010, which is an indication of coming back of the ethnic Belarusians.

International migration geography - outflow

- During 1991 - 2010 the outflow *from Belarus to the CIS* countries was 342.1 thousand people. The most active exchange with the countries of CIS was carried out in 1991 and 1995: 226.8 thousands or 66% of the total number has moved from Belarus.
- In the following periods the emigration declined: from 226.8 thousand people in 1996-2006 to 24.4 thousand people during 2007-2010.
- The outflow *from Belarus to the countries outside CIS* for the period 1991-2010 was nearly 1/3 of the immigration flow from the countries of the CIS for the same period: 134, 4 thousand people. For the period 2007-2010, there was a sharp reduction in the number of emigrants up to 9.5 thousand. pers., the reduction in comparison to the level of 1991 was 84.4%.

Regionalization of international migration of the population of the Republic of Belarus



I. Volume of migration, 2010, share of total Belarus migration volume, %

less than 10 10 - 15 more than 15

II. Net migration, 2010, pers.



III. Net migration in regional centers, 2010, pers.



I. Net migration, 2010, %

less than 1,0 1,0 - 1,5 more than 1,5

II. Level of net migration in regional centers, 2010, %

III. Decrease of net migration volume, 1998 - 2010, %

less than 45 45 - 55 more than 55

Results of questioning “Potential migration activity of young people in capital city”

- Results of the survey showed that for students the attractiveness for migration has capital – Minsk (coefficient of repeatability varied among universities from 0.69 to 0.86).
- Minsk is followed by regional centers, and depending on the population size in this group of settlements was not observed - Grodno and Brest are leaders (repeatability coefficient of 0.7 and 0.5, respectively), then Vitebsk, Gomel and Mogilev are ranked (repeatability coefficient of 0.3, 0.2 and 0.2 respectively).
- Statistically significant coefficients of migration attractiveness for rest of settlements were marked in large industrial centers with a population of about 100 thousand people – Soligorsk, Novopolotsk and Mozyr.
- The most important attractiveness factors of migration are: access to the cultural environment and satisfying of their spiritual needs (0.75), to find an opportunity of high-paid job in these settlements (0.52), and the perspectives for career (0.50).

Potential of international migration mobility

- Direct proportional relationship between the level of socio-economic development of the country and the value of the coefficient of repeatability were observed.
- Germany is on the first place (0.51), followed by the United Kingdom and Italy (0.35 and 0.32 respectively).
- Within the countries of the Visegrad Group Czech Republic occupies leading positions (the fifth position in the ranking (0.27) after France).
- Within the countries outside Europe, a statistically significant coefficient of repeatability has only United States (0.26)

Potential of international migration mobility

- Socio-economic factors that form the potential migration mobility have very high values of the coefficients of repeatability (average 0.80).
- The determining factor is the possibility of self-fulfillment (0.82), followed by access to the cultural environment and satisfy their spiritual needs (0.83).
- Moreover, these factors are at the leading position in the first place due to female respondents answers. Men noted as important factors opportunity to find a high-paying job and career prospects.

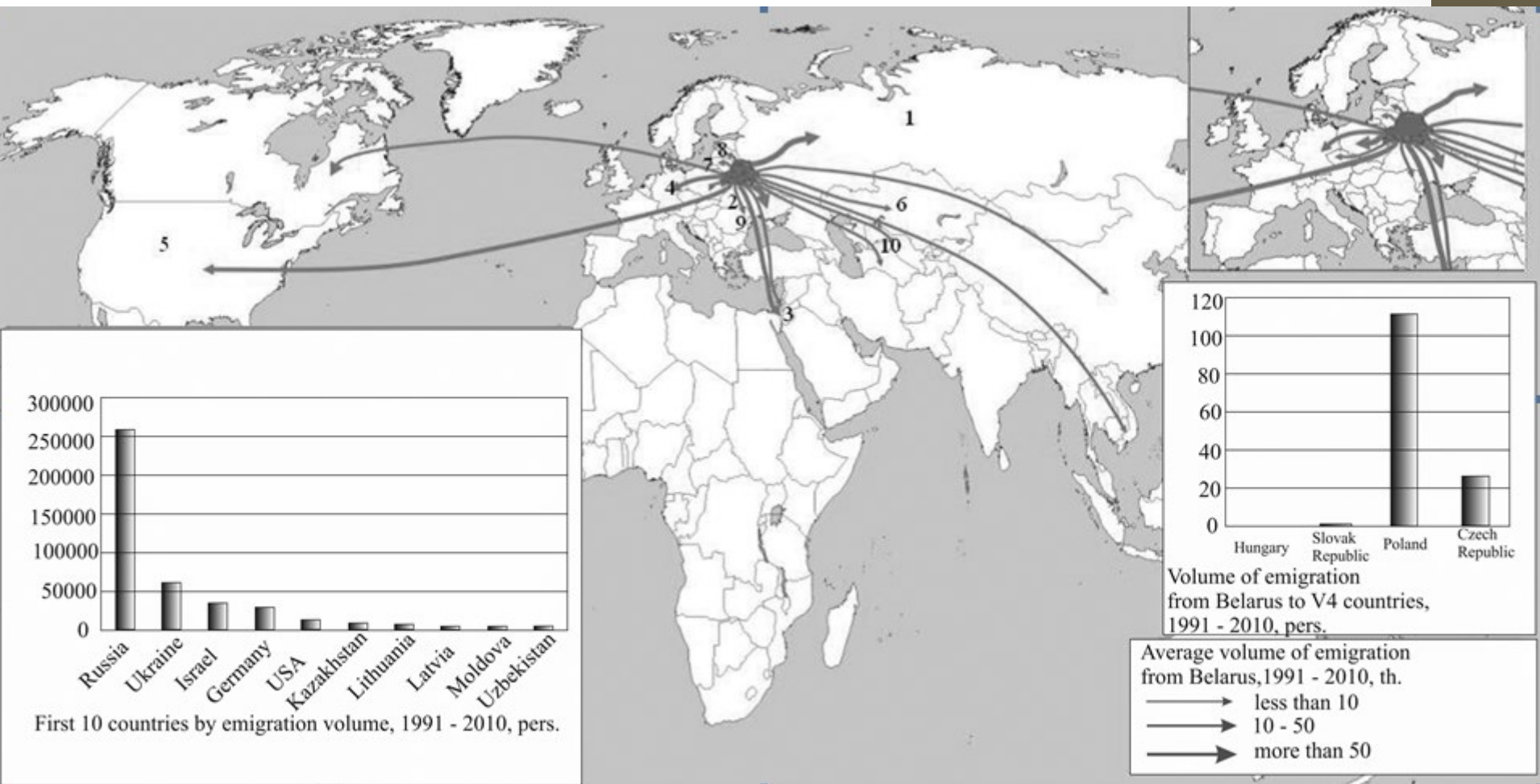
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Migration between
Eastern partners (Belarus, Georgia,
Ukraine, Moldova) and the Visegrad Countries

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MAIN RECEIVING AND SENDING COUNTRIES, ROLE OF V4 COUNTRIES IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Geography and range amount of emigration in the Republic of Belarus



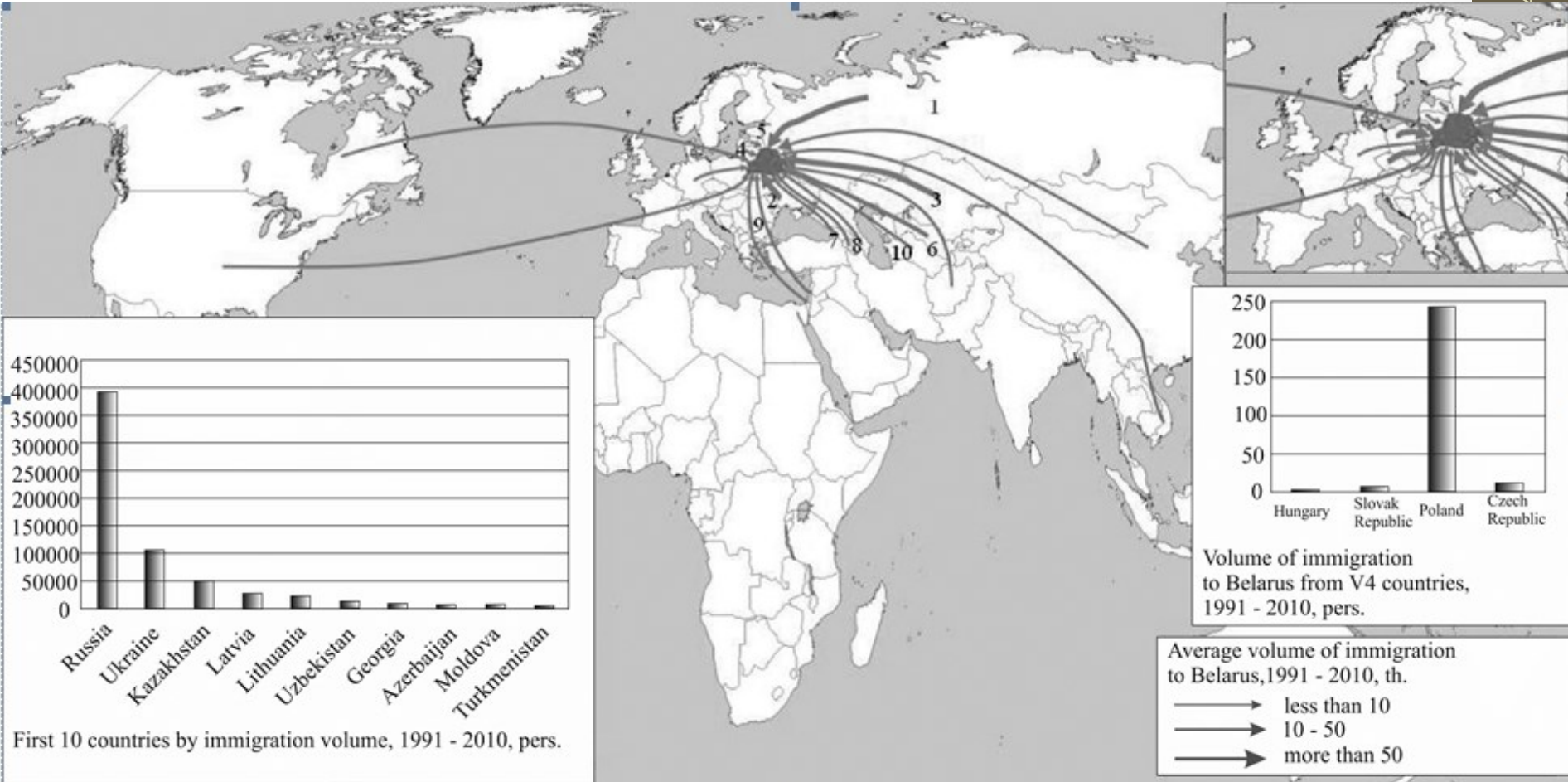
First 10 countries by emigration volume, 1991 - 2010, pers.

Volume of emigration from Belarus to V4 countries, 1991 - 2010, pers.

Average volume of emigration from Belarus, 1991 - 2010, th.

- less than 10
- 10 - 50
- more than 50

Geography and volumes of immigration to the Republic of Belarus



Short-term migration with V4 countries

- According to the official information on the number of received visas to the Visegrad group countries in 2012 the absolute leader was **Poland**. 350 thousand visas were issued to its visitors, 80% of them were so called “shopping visas” to visit Belostok, Kuznitsa and Sukulky’s malls.
- The second position is occupied by the **Czech Republic**. The Czech Republic annually generates about 15 - 16 thousand short-term visas, about 60 % of which are for tourists, 20% - for travel with cultural and sporting purposes and 20% - for business and private travel on invitation. In 2012 there were 15.4 thousand short-term Schengen visas issued.

Long-term migration to V4 countries

- Emigration from Gomel region to Visegrad countries in 2012 was limited - 4 people, 3 of which have emigrated to Poland and one person have gone to the Czech Republic, all of them received the permanent place of residence.
- Emigration to the countries of Visegrad group from Grodno region is mainly to Poland: 94.8 % of the total number of migrants has left the country in 2012. 5.2 % have migrated to the Czech Republic, and the total number of emigrants to Visegrad countries amounted to 58 people.
- Emigration from Minsk region to Visegrad countries in 2012 was 2 people - 1 to Poland, 1 - to the Czech Republic.

Migration with V4 countries - inflow to Belarus

- The predominance by a wide margin in the structure of migrants from Poland. Total number of immigrants in 2010 amounted to 242 people.
- The second position is the Czech Republic - 10 pers.
- Unessential and statistically minimal is the share of immigrants from the Slovak Republic - 5 pers., and Hungary - 2 pers.
- As a rule, most visits are also short-term in nature, either for tourism or on business and scientific activities

Special characteristics which has influence international migration in Belarus

The evolution of the international migration factors in the Republic of Belarus of modern time

Factors	Period, years	
	1990-2000	2000-2010
1. Political	++	+
2. Socio- economic	++	++
3. Demographic	+	+
4. Institutional and legal	-	+
5. Environmental	+	-
6. Ethno-confessional	+	+

* Notice, factor's influence: ++ - very strong, + - strong, - - weak

The general legal documents

- The law of the Republic of Belarus "About the external labor migration "
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus "About licensing selected types of activities" (including assistance in employment abroad).
- Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus "About approval of a single list of administrative procedures by government agencies and other organizations with reference to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs" (including assistance in employment abroad).
- "Resolution of the Council of Ministers" About approval of the provision of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs recruitment services, foreign nationals and stateless persons who do not have permanent residence permits in the Republic of Belarus. "
- "Instructions for the issuing of a permit to engage in the Republic of Belarus, foreign labor and special permits for work in the Republic of Belarus."
- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on mutual visa-free travel for holders of diplomatic and service passports (2002).
- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on visa-free travel of holders of diplomatic and service passports (2003).
- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Republic of Poland on mutual visits of citizens (2007).

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Migration between
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
AND CONSIDERATION!

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