



INTERSTATE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE  
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES  
(CIS Statistical Committee)

# Migration and remittances in the CIS countries (current situation)

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I.A. Zbarskaya Statistical Committee  
of the CIS



Online Meetings on Migration Statistics, 26-28 October 2021

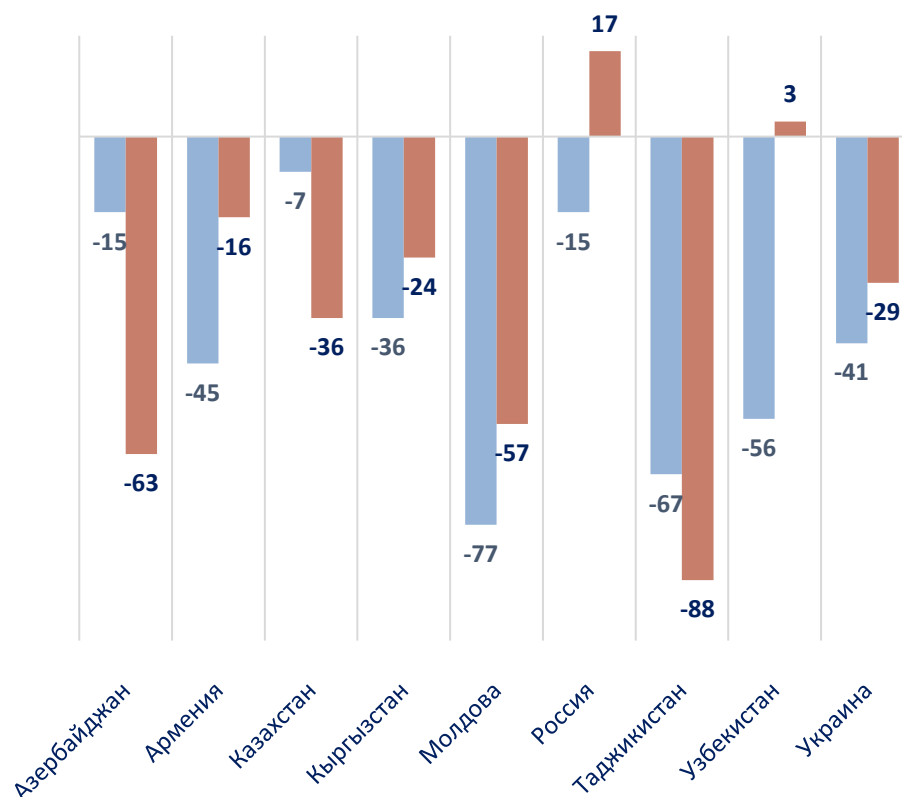


# International migration in the CIS member states

## Change in migration volumes in 2020

(2020 in % to 2019, increase/decrease)

■ число прибывших в страну ■ число выбывших из страны



ths. people

	The number of arrivals to the country for permanent residence			The number of people who left the country for permanent residence		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Azerbaijan	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.6
Armenia	9.5	10.8	5.9	3.2	3.1	2.6
Belarus	24.6	34.8	...	15.2	20.9	...
Kazakhstan	12.7	12.3	11.4	41.8	45.2	29.1
Kyrgyzstan	1.7	1.4	0.9	7.1	7.6	5.8
Moldova	2.2	4.8	1.1	2.3	3.7	1.6
Russia	565.7	701.2	594.1	440.8	416.1	487.6
Tajikistan	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	9.7	1.2
Uzbekistan	2.9	2.5	1.1	17.6	13.2	13.6
Ukraine	39.3	45.0	26.4	24.2	26.8	19.1

\*) Including those who did not indicate their previous place of residence

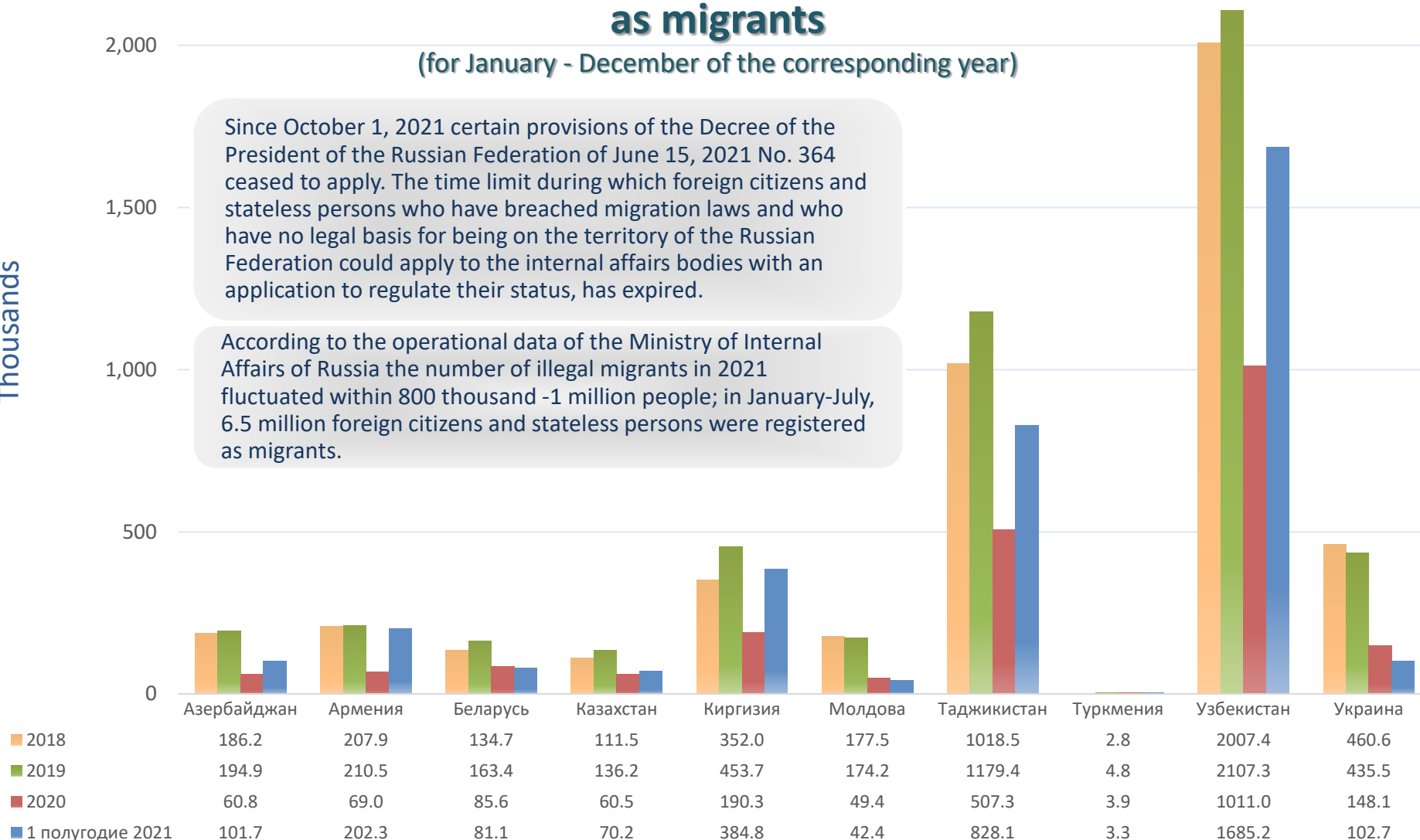
# According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, number of persons who arrived to work in Russia from the CIS countries registered as migrants

(for January - December of the corresponding year)

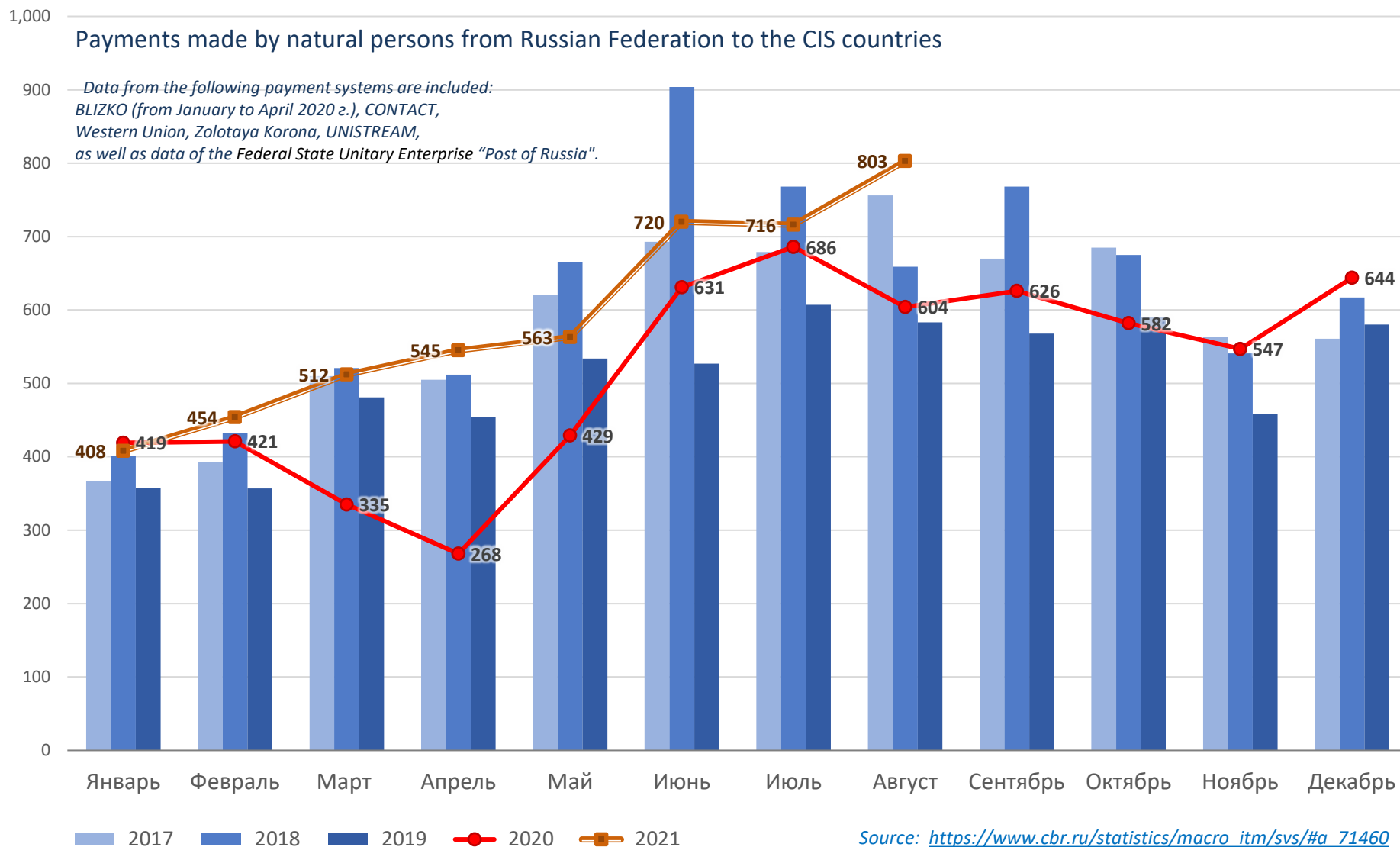
Thousands

Since October 1, 2021 certain provisions of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of June 15, 2021 No. 364 ceased to apply. The time limit during which foreign citizens and stateless persons who have breached migration laws and who have no legal basis for being on the territory of the Russian Federation could apply to the internal affairs bodies with an application to regulate their status, has expired.

According to the operational data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia the number of illegal migrants in 2021 fluctuated within 800 thousand -1 million people; in January-July, 6.5 million foreign citizens and stateless persons were registered as migrants.



# Cross-border transfers made through payment systems (USD million)

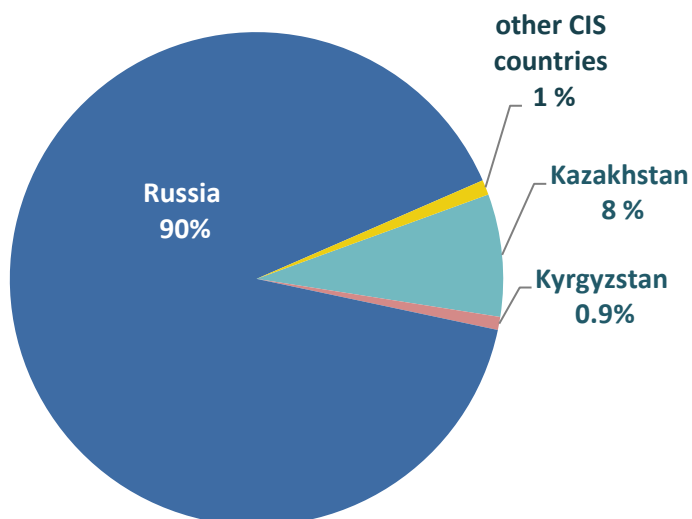


Source: [https://www.cbr.ru/statistics/macro\\_itm/svs/#a\\_71460](https://www.cbr.ru/statistics/macro_itm/svs/#a_71460)

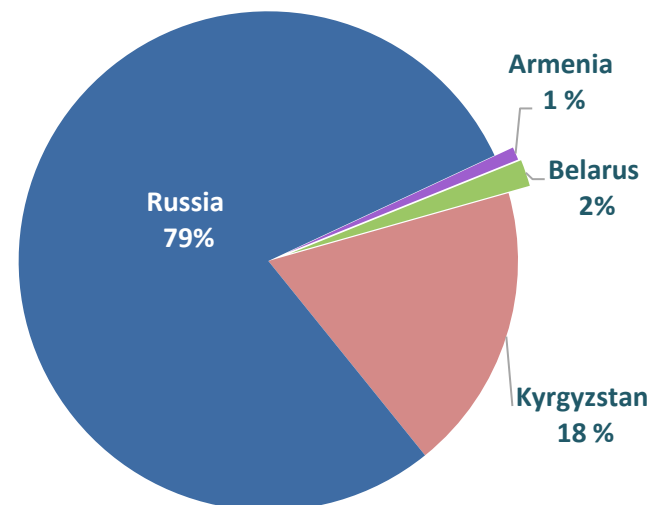
# Cross-border remittances by natural persons from individual CIS member states in 2020

*(in percent, according to national banks)*

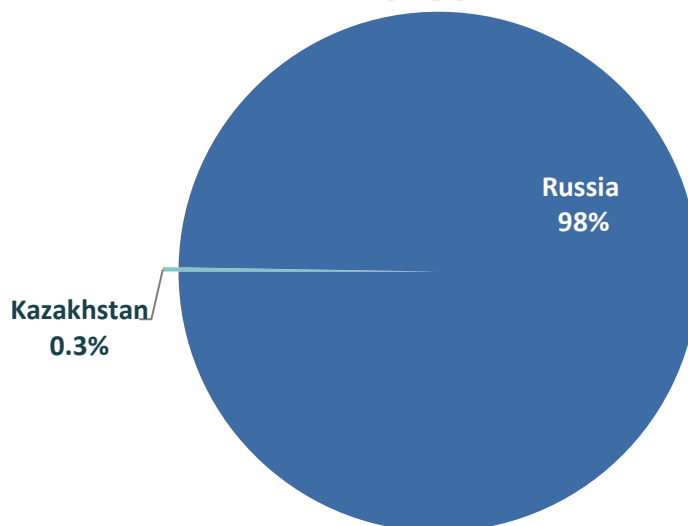
## to Uzbekistan



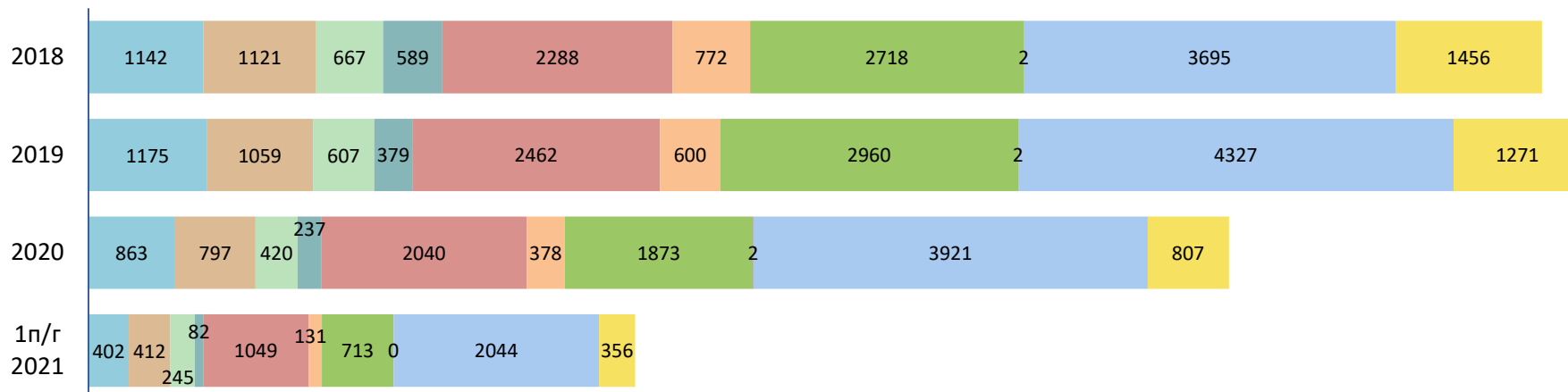
## to Kazakhstan.



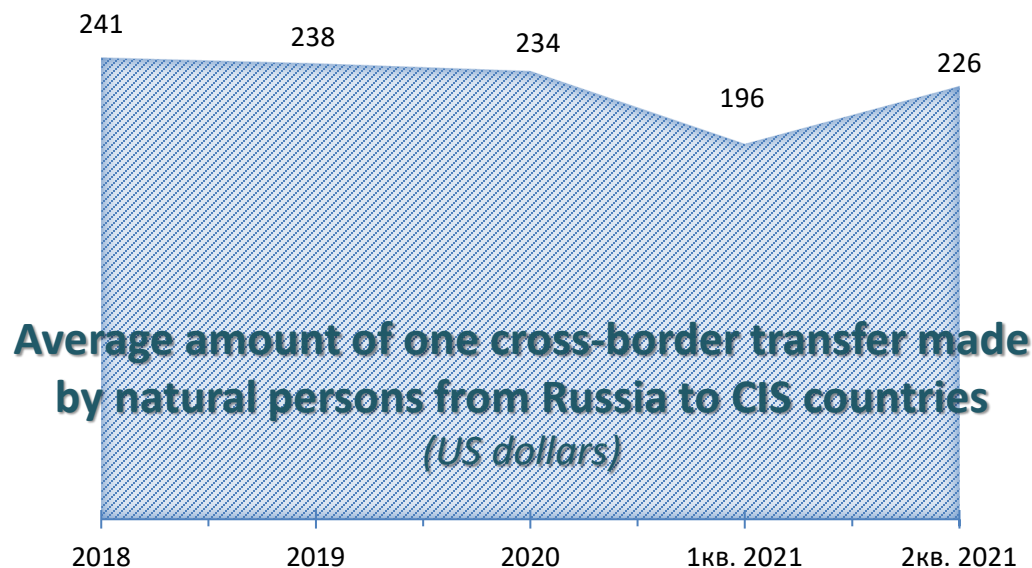
## to Kyrgyzstan



# Personal Remittances from Russia to CIS countries (USD Million)



- Азербайджан
- Армения
- Беларусь
- Казахстан
- Киргизия
- Молдова
- Таджикистан
- Туркмения
- Узбекистан
- Украина



Average amount of one cross-border transfer made  
by natural persons from Russia to CIS countries  
(US dollars)

Sources: Reporting of credit institutions "Information on cross-border transfers of individuals, Federal State Unitary Enterprise "Russian Post".

## "Climate Migrations"

Labor markets and the allocation of funds are increasingly being adjusted according to climatic conditions. Among the reasons for changing the residence, the role of unfavorable climatic conditions increases in the list of objective permanent factors. Climatic migrations will be superimposed on other circumstances that determine migration volumes and flows, including on the territory of the CIS countries.<sup>1,2</sup>

In September 2021 the World Bank released the Second Groundswell Update<sup>3</sup> Report("The Ninth Wave"), which says that by 2050, climate change could force 216 million people in six regions of the world to relocate to other parts of their countries. Centers of climatic emigration are predicted along the southern border of Kazakhstan, around the Fergana Valley in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, in eastern Turkmenistan and in the south of Uzbekistan. Environmental factors already contribute to the mobility of the population in Central Asia, especially due to the lack of water, salinization of soils. Climate change can contribute to an increase in both internal migration and external migration to Russia.

According to Rosstat,<sup>4</sup> 940 people moved to Russia from the CIS countries for reasons of environmental problems and incompatibility with natural and climatic conditions, in 2015 - 1603, in 2019 - 1655, in 2020 - 1785 people.

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<sup>1</sup> Migration as a resource for socio-economic and demographic development: Collection of articles. Series "Demography. Sociology. Economics. Volume 5, No. 3 / Edited by associate member of the RAS Ryazantseva S.V., Ph.D. Khramovoy M.N., Ph.D. Maksimova A.S. - Moscow: Econ-Inform Publishing House, 2019.

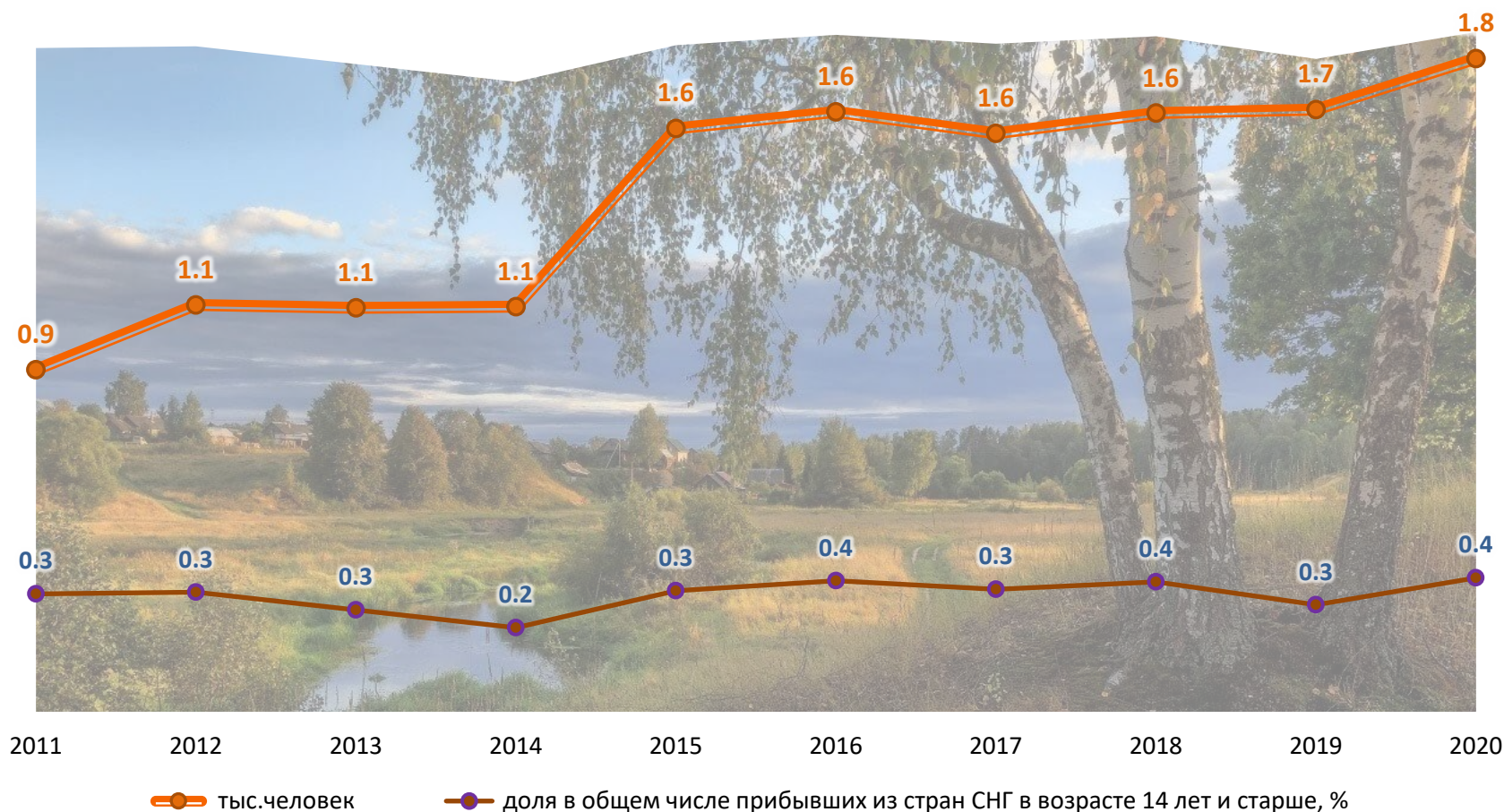
<sup>2</sup> [Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration \(2018\)](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Groundswell: Acting on Internal Climate Migration \(2021\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> <https://rosstat.gov.ru/compendium/document/13283> The size and migration of the population of the Russian Federation.



# Dynamics of arrivals to the Russian Federation from the CIS countries for environmental reasons and incompatibility with natural and climatic conditions





# Thank you for your attention.

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<http://www.cisstat.org>

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