

ШКУ: миграция көйгөйү
ШОС: проблема миграции

SCO: MIGRATION PROBLEM

Аннотация: макалада ШКУмөйкөндүгүндө миграциялык процесстердин өрчүүшү каралат. Мында заманбап миграция агымынын булагы болуп саналаган мамлекеттер жана эмгек ресурстарын колдонуучу мамлекеттер каралган. Өзгөчө Кытайдан миграциялык агымдардын ШКУнун алкагындагы мамлекеттерге агылышына көңүл бурулат.

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются миграционные процессы на пространстве ШОС. Выделены государства, являющиеся источниками современного миграционного потока и потребителями трудового ресурса. Особое внимание уделяется на миграционные потоки из Китая в государства в рамках ШОС.

Annotation: the article examines the migration processes in the SCO area. States that are sources of contemporary migration flows and labor resource recipients are determined. Special attention is paid to the migratory flows from China to the SCO member-states.

Негизги сөздөр: шанхай кызматташтык уюму; миграциялык процесстер; жумушчу күчүн экспорттоо; эмгек миграциясы.

Ключевые слова: шанхайская организация сотрудничества; миграционные процессы; экспорт рабочей силы; трудовая миграция.

Keywords: shanghai Cooperation Organization; migration processes; export of labor; labor migration.

The globalization of the contemporary world is characterized by increasing mainstreaming of migration issues. In this regard, the member-states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) are not exceptions, because migration processes encompass all of them. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization was founded in 2001 and its permanent members are as follows: the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Since its establishment SCO has shown itself as an influential intergovernmental international organization. On the world economic and political arena, the SCO has a decisive weight. This is due not only to the territorial and demographic potential of its member-states, but also their successful economic development. Today, the total territory of the SCO members is 3/5 of Eurasia, the population is 1.5 billion people.

Against the background of cooperation between the SCO member-states in the sphere of economy, culture and education there is a trend of increasing migratory movements between them. Migration flows have become a mass phenomenon, and a determinant of migration processes is, first of all, different levels of economic development and demographic situations in the SCO member-states. However, the development of migration processes is influenced greatly by demographics. In some states, there is a high rate of natural population growth, which results in an imbalance of supply and demand in the labor market. If we compare the population growth from 2007 to 2015, we will see as follows:

Comparison of natural population increase rates in SCO member-states in 2007 and 2015*

State	Population, 2007 thousand, people	Population, 2015 thousand, people
Kyrgyzstan	5 284	6 018
Kazakhstan	15 285	17 671
Russia	142 221	146 495
China	1 321 852	1 374 220

Tajikistan	7 077	8 616
Uzbekistan	27 780	31 022

*The table is based on the basis of actual media content.

As it can be derived from the table, all the states in this organization have high population growth rates, which affect the internal and inter-state migration, especially labor migration. The most economically active part of the population is dominated among migrant workers. In the SCO states, the level of economically active population is at the average more than 15%. In particular, in Kyrgyzstan in 2014, the rate of economically active population was 65% (about 2.5 million people) [1] of the total population, in Uzbekistan at the beginning of 2015 - 43.9% (13.5 million people) [2], in Kazakhstan in March 2013 - 8.6 million people [3], in Russia in November 2014 - 53% (75.5 million people) [4], in China in 2014 the proportion of the economically active population was 772 million men. At the same time, in China, approximately 10 million men enter working age annually.

The analysis of empirical data shows that intensive migration processes are taking place between Russia and Central Asian states in the framework of the SCO. At the same time, the sources of contemporary migration flows, mostly, are Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan and Russia are recipients of workforce. At the same time, Russia is considered to be the main country of destination of migrant workers due to proficiency in the Russian language, common history and cultural space. According to the Federal Migration Service of Russia as of 2 July 2015, on the territory of Russia, there were 2,156,651 (including 1,768,211 men and 388,440 women) citizens of Uzbekistan, 694,455 citizens of Kazakhstan (including 405,136 men and 289,319 women), 519,801 citizens of Kyrgyzstan (315,271 men and 204,530 women), 1,000,723 citizens of Tajikistan (841,483 men and 159,240 women) [5]. However, the number of illegal labor migrant workers (about 60%), as it is said in the media, is much more rather than legal ones. The issue of labor migration, particularly illegal one, is becoming an urgent problem that causes serious problems in the regulation of migration processes. "The migration of the labor force - is a kind of manifestation of imbalance between economic and demographic development of a country. Lagging of economic development from more rapid population growth leads eventually to the formation of a labor surplus. As a result, labor force is forced to emigrate in search of work" [6, p. 9].

Currently, out-migration from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan is observed in the direction of two countries - Kazakhstan and Russia. This is primarily due to their territorial proximity, growing need of additional labor force there and higher wages than in home country. Migrants work in all federal regions of Russia, mainly in the sphere of services and construction. Export of labor force from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan is also directed to Kazakhstan but in less quantity. In mid-2014, there were about 80 thousand Kyrgyz labor migrants [7] involved in seasonal agricultural work, as well as trade in the markets of big cities of Kazakhstan. According to unofficial sources, in Kazakhstan, especially in its southern part, the number of Uzbek labor migrants reaches up to a million people.

It should be noted that China, which is considered to be a leading economically developed country in the region, is also an exporter of labor force, not only for Russia but also for other countries - the SCO member-states. In China, despite high rates of economic development, living standards of the majority of the population is still low. At the same time, the main determinant of migration is a socio-economic factor. The lack of work, low wages and desire to improve financial status are the major causes. However, the main determinant of Chinese migration in addition to socio-economic factors is demographic situation in the country. Every year, the demographic and migration situation in China is exacerbated by population growth. Only in 2013, 16.5 million Chinese people were born. The growth of Chinese migration is also influenced by external economic and geopolitical strategy of China - to conquer a significant part of the international labor market. "Chinese globalization, as well as its component - Chinese

migration, is a unique phenomenon in world history. Chinese migrations are determined by historical factors, controlled by public authorities of the PRC and constitute the basis of the strategic plan of the Chinese globalization. Driving force and a basic element of Chinese economic migration are social, cultural, economic, political and criminal communities of the Chinese, who form the basis of the Chinese Diaspora”[8].

Today, the Chinese migration to the SCO states has a special place. This is due to the existing Chinese joint enterprises in the region (SCO), which stimulate the growth trend of unregulated labor migration flows from China. Today, there is an increase in the number of the Chinese in the trade-economic, industrial, construction and agricultural sectors. In particular, the Chinese citizens, who make up about 70% of the total number of labor immigrants, dominate in the labor market of Kyrgyzstan. In 2014, 31.5% of all migrants in Kazakhstan were Chinese migrants. In 2015, according to various sources, there were about 100 thousand Chinese people in Tajikistan. And only 3 thousand of them have been officially registered.

The migration process involves citizens of all the SCO member-states. That requires development of a single coherent migration policy within the organization. At meetings of the SCO questions of migration processes are occasionally raised in the context of the issues discussed in the field of inter-state economic, social and national security. A meeting of experts of the SCO member-states on migration issues called “Global challenges of migration processes in the SCO” was held in Moscow at the end of December 2014. It addressed the issue of preventing illegal migration. However, the problem of labor migration is one of the main issues in the

SCO region. So, mechanisms for regulating labor migration flows are needed greatly. This raises the necessity to develop and implement an effective integrated management system of modern migration process within the organization, taking into account the interests of its all member-states.

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