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Title of the presentation: **Modern pattern of migration from Uzbekistan to the European countries**

Uzbekistan is net labour exporter. Uzbekistan's population is 26 million, which accounts for 59.3% of the entire Central Asia's population. The country's labour force represents more half of the total population and 50% of it in age group 16-29 years. The Uzbek labour market grapples with persistent problems of youth unemployment, lack of jobs, and low salary rate. These problems become the main push factors of labour migration.

At a stage of transition economy the population of Uzbekistan is actively involved in migratory processes. There are 2 basic streams 1-emigration for temporary residence and 2 – permanent, seasonal migrants. The basic part of them occurs within CIS, mainly to Russia.

However in these two streams the considerable part of migration on the European countries. The main migration trend is migration of ethnic population from Uzbekistan on the historical native land, therefore external migration streams have mainly ethnic character. At present time the potential of ethnic migration practically over (Kurds, Georgians, Azeri). The number of Russians and Ukraine, living on territory of republic is considerably decreased by 1,6 times has for last 15 years.

Relatively small part of emigration accounts for international migration to distant foreign countries (9,6 %), basically ethnic migrations too. The main nationalities in these streams are Jews, Greeks and Germans. For past years their migratory potential also has decreased. By our estimations, 18-20% of Germans have been lived in Uzbekistan by 2000, 15 % - Jews and no more than 5-8 % of Greeks.

There is also labour migrations to European countries. Basically to Germany, Hungary, Romania and other counties of Western Europe.

The government regulates the outflow of labour resources through the state-administered programs, but the state programs can accommodate only little part of potential labor migrants from republic. The severe imbalance between the number of potential labour migrants and official opportunities to work abroad creates a sizeable outflow of illegal migrant workers from Uzbekistan. According to the statistics illegal migration considerably surpasses the legal one. As a result, Uzbek illegal migrants find themselves in serious legal and social predicaments. Upon arrival to new countries most of Uzbek illegal immigrants find employment in the construction, agriculture and retail industries.

Possible solutions:

- create a legal framework and safeguard mechanisms for labour migration in Uzbekistan;
- endorse creation of the state-licensed private recruitment agencies specializing in sending people to work abroad;
- sign bilateral agreements with the countries receiving Uzbek labour migrants;

- create CIS wide infrastructure that enforces the existing agreements on the illegal labour migration.