

Environmental Aspects of Migration Flows from the CIS into Russia

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with contemporary development policy analysis claiming that aid development policy and migration policy are highly inter-related nowadays. Authors emphasize the fact that development policy can be both direct and indirect. Direct aid is allocated via such institutions as Rossotrudnichestvo in Russia, USAID in the USA, CIDA in Canada, SDC in Switzerland etc. Indirect aid is presented mainly with migrants' remittances. By the example of the CIS it is clearly shown that Russian indirect aid is 30 times higher for Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, and 10 times higher for Armenia than the direct one. Main features of Russian aid development policy are also outlined. They are mainly conditioned on by Russian interior policy and considered to be highly important in terms of strengthening Russian authority in international relations. As a result, authors suggest to increase aid (financial assistance) to migrants-donor states in order to develop more optimal and balanced migration policy in migrants-recipient countries.

Keywords: Development assistance, international development, aid flows, READ, donor.

Mathematics Subject Classification: 62J12, 62G99

Journal of Economic Literature : F22, F16

1. INTRODUCTION

States' mutual assistance is becoming increasingly important in terms of globalization. It is clear that everything that happens in one country immediately cuts into another. Stronger states assistance to weaker ones is known as "development policy" or "aid development" and includes cutting of poverty, economic and social development, education system upgrading. "Aid development" policy is based on "The Millennium Development Goals" fixed in the UN Declaration of 2000 (Millennium Development Goals, 2000).

It should be noted that currently there is no clear definition of the "development policy", but in general this phenomenon means financial assistance provided by both developed countries and other agencies to developing countries in order to support their economic, social and political development.

The purpose of the article is to evaluate the interconnection of development policy and migration policy by the example of Russia via scrutinizing the CIS flows as an example.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The fundamentals of contemporary development policy are based on the "Millennium Development Goals" fixed in the UN Declaration of 2000 (Millennium Development Goals, 2000).

The acute necessity of development policy implementation is backed by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. Moreover, we should emphasize that the development assistance' qualitative aspects are becoming increasingly important as the quantitative ones.

Contemporary development policy' qualitative aspects include the following features: states and organizations became more open to assistance, the assistance flows have become more transparent. Many countries (Finland, Norway, Sweden) has begun to show high concern about the funds allocated, for example, for the needs of women and children (Finland development policy programme, 2012). The influence of business on development assistance is also strengthening; in particular, it is conditioned by dialogue intensification between business and state.

Currently, development assistance is provided by 30 donor countries and 16 international organizations. Major international donors are (as a percentage of the donor countries GDP): Denmark (2.15%), Sweden (1.11%), Finland (0.85%), the Netherlands (0.37%) (Development assistance committee OECD, 2015). The largest donor organizations (in US dollars per year) are the World Bank (8699), the EU (2874), the United Nations (2807), the Asian Development Bank (2509), the African Development Bank (1559), the Inter-American Development Bank (876) (Development assistance committee OECD, 2015).

The EU is the second largest donor among 16 international organizations. This is not by accident, since the strategic goal of the EU is development assistance allocation by the Member States: "The OECD Development Assistance Committee helps to develop an efficient system of development co-operation that is conducive to the European Union's vision of development" (Development assistance committee OECD, 2015). The EU position is primarily to strengthen international prestige and expand spheres of the EU influence as global actor. In this regard, almost all EU Member States are members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.

Table 1 provides data on development assistance in 2014. The donors presented in the Table 1 are Canada, Finland and Italy. The selection of these very countries is caused by the fact that Table 1 presents 2 EU Member States, one of which is the world largest donor, and another donor is not the EU member.

As it follows from Table 1, the assistance proportions vary widely depending on the country. Table 1 lists only the main assistance recipients.

Table 1. Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 2014

Aid development in Finland		Aid development in Canada		Aid development in Italy	
Recipient state	Donorship, mln. \$	Recipient state	Donorship, mln. \$	Recipient state	Donorship, mln. \$
Mozambique	39.5	Haiti	167.2	Afghanistan	47.5
Tanzania	35	Venezuela	156.3	Pakistan	42.8
Afghanistan	33.7	Ivory Coast	139.2	Albania	32
Ethiopia	31.1	Ethiopia	123.4	Mozambique	22.4
Kenia	25.7	Mozambique	123.4		
Nepal	23.6	Tanzania	112.8		
Venezuela	18.1	Afghanistan	101.4		
Nicaragua	14.2	Congo	101,0		
		Ghana	100,9		
		Ukraine	65.6 (26.8.)		
Total	798.7	4052,7			624
Least developed out of total	268.0	1266.4			148.9

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, Development Assistance Committee OECD, 2014. The dataset is available at: http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/development/geographical-distribution-of-financial-flows-to-developing-countries-2014_fin_flows_dev-2014-en-fr#page2

Thus, in modern conditions states' assistance is determined by donor countries support to economic, social and political development of developing countries. But if we look inside the depths of this process, we'll find out donors' desire to influence political process in recipient countries in particular and the world political process on the whole.

3. ASSISTANCE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN RUSSIA

Starting with July 2013, Russia has moved to category of developed countries - from a list of countries with gross income per capita "above average" to category "with high income" (New World Bank classification, 2013). That proves the fact that development policy usually has its thoroughly elaborated strategy on systematic development, since Russia had been rendering assistance in the framework of development policy long before it became developed country.

The development policy is an important way for popularizing international prestige of Russia in international arena, particularly in terms of the sanctions due to situation in the Ukraine.

Currently, Russia is actively increasing volumes of its assistance to developing countries thus making huge efforts to establish an efficient national system of international development assistance. Russia is involved in these processes through the provision of humanitarian assistance, participation in

international programs, provision of grants, trade preferences, and others. This also includes a considerable part of Russia's activities in the framework of the UN, the World Bank, Millennium Development Goals, G20, BRICS participation, etc.

From Russia's Contribution to International Development Assistance Concept of 2007: "... failure to assist underdeveloped countries increases development risks for the entire global economy, undermines stability and security in most regions of the world, as well as worsens the threat of terrorism spread, infectious diseases, unregulated migration, and environmental disasters" (Konceptcija ucastija Rossijskoj Federacii, 2007).

Russia is now referred to as a "re-emerging donor". At present, Russia has chosen the following development policies according to the Russian Education Aid for Development Project (READ, 2010-2013):

- assistance to international development in education field;
- technical assistance provision, analytical services, consulting services;
- support in building institutions' capacity responsible for educational achievements and improvement of effective teaching and learning.

Development policy implemented by Russia is focused on education and training. The development policy focus can be used not only to popularize Russian image, but also for internal problems solution, such as problems in a labour market. It is widely known that labour resources shortage has become universal. In this regard, foreign migrant workers' involvement is very much welcomed.

Before the Ukraine crisis, large numbers of migrants were coming to Russia from the CIS: Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan. And it was believed that their Russian language training at spot, acquaintance with Russian culture in terms of development policy could bring double benefit.

No doubt that migration flows quantity will increase in a longer term. And here the development policy will help to minimize the risks of migration and to improve the human capital quality. This trend is not new and can be traced in other donor policies, such as Italy (see Table 1). People from Albania are the largest migration group in Italy, and in 2014 their number was equal to 495.667. Italy also provides high amounts of aid to Albania (Table 1). Both second and third places go to migrants from Morocco (470426) and China (228323) (EUROSTAT, 2014).

Currently, the Russian READ program comprises eight developing countries: Angola, Armenia, Vietnam, Zambia, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, Tajikistan and Ethiopia (READ, 2012). The choice of the country priorities is determined by Rossotrudnichestvo (Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation): "The priority regions for Russia are the CIS countries, with which Russia has historical, cultural, scientific, economic and transport links. However, the nature of Russia's activities in the field of international development assistance is global in nature and includes assistance to some states of Subsaharan Africa, assistance to the poorest countries of the Asian-Pacific region in terms of integration,

cooperation development with the Middle East, North Africa and Latin America" (Doklad o rezultatakh dejatel'nosti Rossotrudnichestva, 2012).

Unlike other developed countries, Russia does not possess good institutional framework for development assistance provision. The problem of the Russian Agency for International Development creation is very topical. For example, the United States have the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Canada has the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). At present, Russia is implementing aid development through its federal ministries, international organizations such as the World Bank, the United Nations specialized agencies, as well as through global initiatives, such as the Food Security Programme. De facto Rossotrudnichestvo (the Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation) is still performing this function (READ, 2012).

4. MIGRATION POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY INTERCONNECTION: CASE OF MIGRATION FLOWS FROM THE CIS IN RUSSIA

An individual approach is always applied while providing aid to someone. It includes a comprehensive record analysis of political, economic, social and national peculiarities for each recipient country.

Russian choice of country priorities is determined by the Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo). It is also worth to note here that development policy can be both direct and indirect. Direct aid is allocated via such institutions as Rossotrudnichestvo in Russia, USAID in the USA, CIDA in Canada, SDC in Switzerland. Indirect aid is presented mainly with migrants' remittances.

Russia's priorities in development assistance can be divided into two groups:

- The first group includes the countries of Africa - Angola, Ethiopia, Zambia, Mozambique. These are the countries where Russia has largest military contracts. Thus, agreement on military and technical cooperation between Russia and Angola was signed in October 2006. In 2009 "Rosoboronexport" signed a contract with Angola on creation and launch of communications satellite "ANGOSAT". Russian presence in Ethiopian market is not only limited to the supply of spare parts and accessories, as well as to modernization of operationally available air force aircrafts made in the USSR and Russiat. The Kalashnikov gun is displayed on the national emblem of Mozambique.
- The second group of Russian aid recipients includes Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Armenia. In Russia, major migration flows are represented by the natives of Armenia, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. No doubt, Russia is interested in position strengthening in the CIS, hence the

development assistance to these countries is manifested in the form of a multimillion dollar injections in healthcare and education system of these republics (Table 2) (Pitukhina, 2015).

This is also confirmed by the President of the Russian Federation Instruction №3410 of 22 December 2012 demanding "to prepare and submit proposals for distance education development in Russian language for the CIS compatriots" as well as "to develop a plan in order to support Russian schools in the CIS and other foreign countries" (Poruchenie Prezidenta RF, 2012).

Assistance to healthcare system of the above-mentioned CIS countries is the method of infection diseases control (flu mutation, polio outbreak in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan plague), which pose a potential threat to Russia (Ushakov, 2015). Currently, 40 laboratories were re-equipped in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan as a result of Russian aid assistance; 200 specialists completed retraining and advanced training.

Table 2. Russian aid development to the CIS countries for the period 2010 - 2013 (mln \$)

Country	Aid development in 2010	Aid development in 2011	Aid development in 2012	Aid development in 2013
Armenia	0	1,000,000	0	1,400,000
Kyrgyzstan	21,276	2,345,729	350,000	2,345,729
Tajikistan	280,000	4,100,000	3,800,000	4,095,089

Source: Russian Education Aid for Development, 2010-2013. The dataset is available at <http://documents.banquemoniale.org/curated/fr/2014/01/19796247/russia-education-aid-development-read-trust-fund-annual-report-2013>

It is obvious that the CIS countries (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia) are also the main recipients of the Russian assistance aid and at the same time the main migrants' donors.

Armenia, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are not only the CIS members but also members of the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization). They are among seven major donors of foreign labor in Russia after the Ukraine (2 417 575 people), Uzbekistan (2 215 780), Tajikistan (999 169), Kazakhstan (597 559), Azerbaijan (579 493), Kyrgyzstan (544 956), Armenia (480 017 persons).

The figures below (1-3) show that the increase in development aid correlates with a number of the migrants arriving to Russia from Tajikistan, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan.

Thus, the biggest leap in aid amount is observed in all the CIS countries, and especially in Tajikistan (Figure 1). For only a couple of years, assistance to this country has rocketed by 14.6 times.

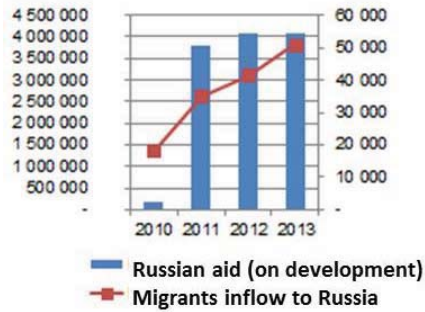


Figure 1. Russian aid development to Tajikistan, 2010-2013

From 2012, Armenia also became Russian aid recipient.

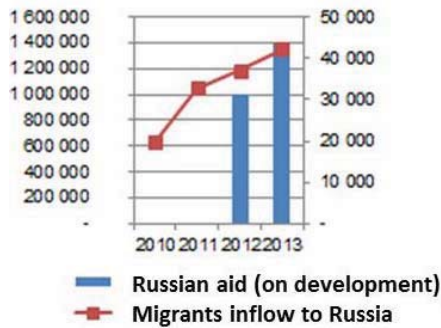


Figure 2. Russian aid development to Armenia, 2012-2013

Kyrgyzstan is a traditional recipient of Russian development assistance, starting from 2010.

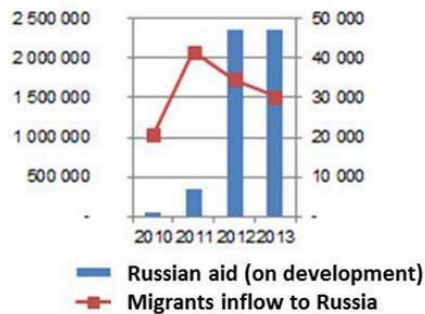


Figure 3. Russian aid development to Kyrgyzstan, 2010-2013

In case we decide to consider an indirect aid flow from Russia to the CIS which is migrants' remittances, it becomes very clear that indirect aid to Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan will be 30 times

higher than the official aid. In case of Armenia indirect aid would be 10 times higher than the direct one.

5. CONCLUSION

Development policy and migration policy correlation can be clearly seen in Russia through the CIS example. The more migrants arrive to a migrants-recipient country, the more development assistance gets the migrants-donor country.

At first glance it may seem that development assistance policy involves mainly economic and social development issues, but its main purpose we believe is donors' desire to influence economic, social and even political processes in a recipient country. Thus, selected vector of Russian development assistance will help to create favourable conditions for satisfying Russian labour market with qualified personnel via migrants' Russian language training in their home countries. This measure, in its turn, will lead to migration policy efficiency increase not only in a short term, but also in a medium and long term periods too.

As a result, authors suggest to increase aid assistance to migrants-donor states in order to develop more optimal and balanced migration policy in migrants-recipient countries.

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