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The growth of the Labour Emigration wave from Georgia to EU Countries in 2005

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Introduction

International Labor migration in the modern world is in the list of quite acute problems and is economic, political, social and cultural obstacles not only poses a host migrants, but for the immigration countries too. Therefore, there is active international cooperation among world countries in order to allow a joint force to control the waves of migration, and possibly even reduce them.

In this respect I would like to say that no exception is Georgia, where this particular problem emerged in very bad circumstances when was the collapse of the Soviet Union, when was the civil war and also in the result of territorial conflict Abkhazia and in South Ossetia in 1990th.

However, if you look at a later statistical data, it shows that the most powerful wave of emigration wave is fixed in 2005 after 1990th, This is the fact and issue where i direct my main attention in my work and tried my best to prove hypothesis which was put forward by me that in the result of the institutional reforms after,, "Rose Revolution", carried out an unemployment and development processes of the growth of emigration wave in Georgia in 2005.

For this purpose, I use in my paper the theory of Douglas Massey which is the synthetic theory of international emigration which focuses on the basic of complex nature of migration and says that it is almost impossible to explain the causes of migration only by one theory.

Accordingly, by using the above theory, I tried to prove in my topic the correlation between the further results of the institutional reforms after the, "rose revolution", and between growth of the emigration wave in 2005. As a result of these reforms various governmental institutions were abolished, which were inefficiently performed their functions, and in fact were the remnants of the Soviet era. As a result of this majority of the unemployed constrained to go in emigration for the material welfare of the family. it should be noted that Georgian immigrants most go to the EU countries, which is confirmed by my survey, as well as noticeable increase of money order from EU countries in Georgia.

It is also interesting the fact that in my topic there is noted that more and more increasing the force of the women, in labour migration, which is confirmed by my survey where you can see that women are more than men. Is there feminization of migration? - Partially it is, because more women went to emigration from Georgia, than men. The attractiveness is more and more increased toward the EU member states from the Georgian labour emigrants where you can see the high level of life and protection the gender equality, which means that women are actively involved in public life. It should be noted that Greece is the most attractive for the Georgian emigrants, which conducts my survey showing that the Greek respondents is 40%, of which 75% of men and 25% of women, then followed by other countries, Germany, Italy, Spain, France, America and Russia .

My topic is also discussed bilateral agreements, which is important for Georgia, and it will bring positive results for the acute problem - such as illegal migrated. The perspective of concluding agreements between the EU and Georgia is one of the most effective ways to solve the problem. Following agreements: Joint Declaration on a mobility partnership between Georgia and European Union”, “Agreement between the European Community and Georgia on the facilitation of the issuance of visas.” The agreement, which was conclude between Georgia and the European Union, aims to simplify the issuance of visas procedure for citizens, which is related to the promotion of contacts and has been an important factor for economic, humanitarian, cultural, scientific and development of other kinds of relations. „ Agreement between the European Community and Georgia on the readmission of persons residing without authorization.” This aims to strengthening cooperation between the Contracting Parties of the European Communities and to fight affectively against the illegal migration. Agreement is on the basis of the principle of reciprocity determined by rapid and effective procedures to identify those persons and return them safely and organized way. Who no longer meet the requirements of the European Union or one of the member states, On the basis of cooperation this agreement should be contribute to such persons return transit. All three agreements were parapireba , and when it will be ratify, no one knows so far. However, this is a serious step for the regulation of migration;

My assessment of the agreements must be discussed as recommendations, because if these agreements will conclude, this will be one of the best ways of the regulation of cute problem, the regulation of the labour emigration in Georgia.

1. Methodology

My research is based on statistics, also survey conducted by me. Total respondents were 107 people, who left Georgia in 2005. As a result of the institutional changes, which caused the increase of unemployment rate, Georgian emigrants went in emigration in EU countries. There were 107 substitute respondents of the labour migrant. Also there is an interview with the expert - The Ministry of Refugees and Resettlement's of Georgia, Head of the division of migration Mr. Kote Razmadze, where he talks about attractiveness of the EU for the Georgian emigrants, why the EU's countries are more favorable for them. Also I use different source of literature which helps me to make my research and internet websites.

2. Hypothesis and Research question

I would like to say that my theme is based on the reforms after rose revolution on the base of the institutional changes in 2005, caused the unemployment that is why in Georgia was the growth of the emigration wave in 2005 than in subsequent years. A logical addition followed by my research question: What factors led to the growth of the emigration wave in 2005 in the European Union? To answer this question I will try to get to prove my hypothesis that after rose revolution reforms, and on the results of the institutional reforms, was the growth of the emigration wave.

3. The beginning of labour emigration from Georgia.

Labor migration has more and more increased role in international migration in the world. Because the closed space of the Soviet Union, Georgia has become an active participant of the international labour migration in the beginning of 90s. Starting from 1990 the social - economic crisis and conflict of Abkhazia and South Ossetia which was developed in the dramatic and unprecedented scale was one of the main reason for emigration. During the economic collapse the demand for labor force reduced and developed unemployment, which has received an unprecedented scale. Labor migration became a strategy for physical survival a large number of citizens.¹

I would like to say that Labor emigration From Georgia workforce drain has become intense. He has embraced all regions. The main areas of labor emigration was in Russian but it decreased because of some problems which was mostly related with ethnic problems, deportation Georgian emigrants from Russia was also one of the main reason for Georgia emigrants to has more interest in Europe and EU countries. So this was one of the important reasons why Georgian emigrants were interested in EU countries. If the first immigrants drain to neighboring countries -Russia and Turkey now the big majority were able to go in Greece, Germany and other EU countries.

The well-known events of the decade, the conflict of Abkhazia, which was inspired by the Russian imperialism force in 1990s, major part of the internally displaced persons of the Post-Soviet Georgia go to work in abroad because of the hardest economic Situation. Labor's emigrants share is much more then force displacement in the whole Population.

At the same time, I would like to say that the by the influence of the labour migration the critical and very bad index of the refugees and description of the population reduced in the low level. On the other hand, I can say that labor migration has left the contingent with very

¹ Migration 2 –department of labour economics page127.

high mobility of labor , which has a high potential for education, professional Preparation, which of course is negative affect for labour potential for Georgia. ²

Now I would like to talk what is labour migration – the correct definition of labour migration and migrant is very important for the state to develop the main directions of migration policy and management processes.

There are different explanations of the labor migration. Zh.a. Zaionchkovskaia defined the labor migration of people as a dynamic, flexible, and the biggest flow which is stimulated by the difficult economic situation. Unlike resettlement population, labor migration does not mean changing the place of residence for all time, at least in the initial period. It is connected to the labor compensation. Labor migration's main characteristic of sign-migrant labor activity abroad and pay foreign income received from the employer to send home is lost.³

Also I would like to talk about women's labor force at the specific request. Feminization migration occurred. Women's labor intensive emigration evaluated differently. Labor migration, mostly illegal in nature and is related to foreign nationals in the discriminatory employment and the extreme of life. They face a lot of organizational and social - economic problems, such as labor compensation-related problems, labor conditions, work on the arrangement with the signing of the documents and so on. However, the problem raises do not apply to the existing mission and, more local government. They are themselves and familiar - friends come. Fear of deportation of immigrants to cooperate with the consulates of avoiding. This, in many cases becomes the precondition of their vulnerability. ⁴

Labour emigration caused the population of sex – the significant deterioration of the age, immigrants of reproductive functions of a drastic reduction of family structure deformation, a

² Migration 3 - public policy research center page86.

³ Chelidze Natia, Labor migration from Post soviet Georgia, Tbilisi, Migration resource centre, 2006.page 5

⁴ Migration 3 - public policy research center page87.

dramatic loss of intellectual resources and not qualified professional force, some of the region depopulation; increase the number of trafficking victims. Currently in Georgia there is no regulation of labor migration legal basis. There is no official document of the migration policy. Current legislation, which regulates the migration includes various laws, decrees and resolutions, which includes its own citizens, foreign citizens and stateless persons' rights and regulate the entry of the country, to stay there temporarily, the return of illegal migration and related issues. By law, the immigration law does not regulate the issue of foreigners who work in Georgia or are engaged in business. There is no law that specifically refers to the labor migrated, and the Legal Status of Foreigners of the law says nothing of foreigners in Georgia for making any form of restriction on. Ministries have expressed their interest in labor migration from Georgia to resolve the destination countries to discuss the possibility of concluding bilateral Agreement. But does not officially have a similar agreement concluded.

The government must develop a migration policy, backed by the International Migration current trends in the field of economic, demographic, social and legal context. Only long-term rational migration policy of the state of Georgia can help make their effective participation in international labor migration processes, it is to ensure its national interests as a working force export, and import issues. Origin countries migration labor may help to reduce pressure on the unemployment and to promote the development of cash transfer and knowledge acquired through, as well as business and trade through the establishment of networks.⁵

Destination countries, which face the lack of workers, organized and well-organized migration may have softened the problem of lack of work force, to promote mobility and to contribute to the basic human capital. Well-organized, and manage migration in itself carries a huge potential and bring benefits both for governments and for society and for the migrants. Following the strengthening of an increasingly urgent question of migration and

⁵ Working Document of European commission - commission of the European community 2008

settlement processes of migration policy, which is not performance, if not we will have an actual problem - the United Nations in scientific research.⁶

4. The popularity of the EU for Georgia labour Emigrants

Georgian labor migrants in Europe, not only in better standards of life, but for better salaries and better offers to potential monetary messages. Russia reduced migration flows towards the political tensions. In modern conditions in Russia is less attractive for Georgians Western countries compared with low pay, because there the scare of the , but migrants in Russia is still considerable number are in that language barrier caused almost no presence and more information the Russian labor market. Greece aimed at the amount of flow in this country in the labor market, labor demand has led specific. Here is a great demand for women of the career and the seasonal workers. Greece aimed much more flows in the middle and older migrants, Europe and the United States - mostly to the young migratory contingent, who are better prepared in terms of language. Labor migration flows in the increasingly growing number of women. One - one reason the international labor market,⁷

Traditionally in Europe was intense immigration continent. XVIII century, the second half of the XX Century 20 - until Jan. 50 million - more than European resettled in North and South America, Australia and other countries. 1960s the situation has changed and now millions of emigrants - Falling achieved in Northern and Eastern European countries - in. 1990 s in these countries annually took approximately 2 million man, much more than the United States. EU Received most of the former communist countries, mainly in the former Yugoslavia from emigrant asylum - which were seeking.⁸

⁶ Migration in Georgia, review and recommendations – ministry of refugee and resettlement , The Danish Refugee Council, euro commission- 2007

⁷ International Organization for Migration, IOM Georgia - www.iom.ge

⁸ Migration 2 department of labour economics page108

Working in Europe, it is the focus of force, already bad Western, Northern, and in the last years, as well as South and Central European countries. In 2003, the EU 15 countries - officially employed foreigners (including their family members), the number amounted to 17 million people. In May 2004, EU geographical boundaries change significantly – to development raising this number. Because the European Union in the west Eastern Europe a number of countries, Bosch - strength, within ten years, these countries became the CIS - the labor migrants from the centers of gravity. Migrants in these countries also are members of Vietnam - from China and other countries. Foreigners - the largest number of la live in Germany, the sap - in the capacity of Great Britain, as well as in Italy, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Sweden.⁹

From east to west migration flows towards sustainable groups has shown that labor importing countries of the new. For example, Common wealth of Independent States - the countries for migrants attractive countries have become the Czech Republic and Poland, who themselves are trying to force the working part of their exports to Western countries. Czech capital of Prague has become one of Europe - a migration Center Prague 10% of the population is foreigner.

I would like to say those Changes is for the progress, as well as the foreign workforce in the structure of employment. If the 1970 s in Western Europe came to work in - exceeded among young people that - that the Agreement which they were signed it was very hard physical works (migrants choose to use the criteria of their physical identity), now Industrials, and the construction of the employed share of foreigners is reduced. At the same time increasing employment is the field of service (trade, restaurants and hotel business in the entertainment industry, tranche - sports), as well as the foreign work force for a "new" fields such as fundamental, and this context - Science, High School, the banking sector.¹⁰

⁹ Migratin 2 department of labour economics page112

¹⁰ Migration 2department of labour ecomonics page 114

Important factors, which influence AD - The dance of labor migration in Europe, are the work force - Lee existence of zones of free movement within the EU. The EU countries in Western, Central and South 27member state of European Union. Citizens of the country that - that the Agreement includes the EU, have the right to free entered and live in any member - the country - as well as, the arrangement of labor use equal rights to any member of family name - in the country. (Free movement implies that European Union - in which the citizens of the member states themselves – are free for the control of when they are found residential address, attached to moving - TS state to another temporary or permanent). This course gives them an advantage in the workplace on the right of the applicants for the comparison - bit, which are not EU member states - 154 From the BBC. Thus, the EU countries can rationally take to their work force - La common European space and to restrict the outside - from reaching streams.¹¹

The last 50 years in many European countries, which are more than two centuries of emigration during the period the country was turned into a country of immigration. In 2005 all West European countries (EU Member States on the first 15) has a positive balance of migration, as well as the six new EU countries. They are: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia and Slovakia.

It must be mentioned that After World War II in Europe came work force shortage due to the northern European countries have introduced many "guest workers programs". Most Of these programs are on the basis of their hire workers, mainly from Southern European countries. The program was aimed at a temporary shortfall of workers. They thought less of migration on the wider understanding of, for example, such issues as the need for integration.

I would like say that emigration made, its reduction of the number of increasingly European population felt the need. From different sources you can see that shows that in the last period of emigration and population growth at the expense occurred. According to the United Nations, the European population in 1995 to 2000 before 4.4 million - by (-1.2% - by)

¹¹ Migration 2 department of labour economic page 112

reduced this time there 5 million.¹² That migrant do not arrive (UN Population Division, 2006), special attention should be given to the issue of population aging. 2006-2050 under the age of 60 being above 52% the number of citizens - will increase.¹³

Demographic factors, as well as various social security systems, the expected results because of the immigration issue will be discussed more often in the EU institutions and EU member states. In addition, the increasing legal migration contributes to such factors as well as certain sectors of the workforce shortage and the existence of Globalization. More and more obvious is the fact that without migrants in Europe cannot maintain the standard of living. Therefore, it should be as relevant attitudes toward legal migration. (Betroths, 2007) demographic factors, negative consequences for the resistance mean, primarily, to promote labor migration will be discussed. The opinion that gave the national economy, member states are trying to attract highly skilled workers. As a result, is often ignored low qualified the need for labor migration.¹⁴

The emigration the most common form of selective generation: selected migration prompted by contrast - takes roots from France, and often the general European trend to characterize also be used. The extent that the European states from third countries of qualified citizens are trying to compete with other places of business in the United States also, some of them even more legal immigration restrictions imposed in different forms, for example, Integrity of the family. At the same time, became more intense battle against illegal immigration.

History of migration in Europe to get familiarized must be pay special attention to the A8 countries, which in 2004 to join the European Union (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia and Slovakia). XX Century 80 s membership preparations of Central and Eastern European countries have developed this new migration

¹² www.geostat.ge

¹³ LABOUR MIGRATION IN EUROPE

¹⁴ Migration and return to Georgia - The Caucasus Research Resources Center for Danish Refugee council.

policies and laws. In addition, to increase the EU membership attractiveness and the short period of time in transit and immigration countries are turned into destination countries. There is experience in this regard as well as a special importance to law and regulation.

This is the survey which I made it for my work and you can see that in 2005 majority if my respondent went to the European countries.

Table 1.

Country	Total %	Male %	Female %
Greece	40	10	30
Germany	30	17	13
Italy	5	1.25	3.75
France	10	4.85	5.15
Spain	5	2.0	3.0
USA	5	1.25	3.75
Russia	5	3.5	1.5

I had question in my survey if Europe why exactly the country's of the European union ,I can say that most of my respondents say that it depends on high level of live and economic factor ,which is has main importance for them.

I would like to say that since that Europe is experiencing demographic old growth and increases the number of elderly people, from third countries are increasingly moving career

for elderly migrants. Although EU countries were postindustrial countries, there was a high level of life and to protect gender equality, which implies that women are actively involved in public life and focus on their professional life. Because they require internal personnel, which is labor migration is presented.

EU's geographical location is also very attractive for the migrants. EU territory is very easy to go North Africa countries, through the Mediterranean. It is very easy to get way the sovereignty of migrants moving to Italy, Spain, Greece, Cyprus, and Malta. In addition the EU is an attractive European country for any citizen. Caucasus and Turkey, as well as working migrants are headed to the European Union have taken. The main route is a new member country to enter and then a more highly developed member states go.

I would like to say that Due to the attractiveness of its past. EU member states were the largest Colonial. So they have a historical connection, Asian or African countries, which is important for labour migration. For example, the Indians are in the UK go France, Italy Turks in Germany as we know after World War II Germany and Turkey had a working agreement migrants in Germany to send. The EU is the region and certainly high developed labour migrants, which will leave the country, citing the high interest income and it expects to receive European Union. EU legislation was too strict, but it does not provide sufficient obstacle to employment for migrants. The number of the population often is the subject of debate in the EU at different levels. Thus you can see the need for attention to this issue, which is working even the European Commission.

I have got the interview with - The Ministry of Refugees and Resettlement's of Georgia, Head of the division of migration Mr. Kote Razmadze, where he talks about attractiveness of the EU for the Georgian emigrants, why the EU's countries are more favorable for them

- Mr. Kote how important is to our citizen issue of migration in abroad?

- The last eighteen years, this issue is quite urgent.

- It important problem of migration from Georgia to Greece do?

- It is very important, I want to tell you. Georgian migrants still want to go to this country and it is proved by the statistic that Greece is one of the most attractive county from Georgian emigrants.

- When was the growth of the emigration wave?

- the first big growth was in 1990s, when there was civil war, also territorial conflicts toward Abkhazia and south Ossetia, then in 2004 for and in 2005 the growth of the emigration wave has quantitative indices.

- Why Georgian go to migration in the EU countries?

- first of all to improve Economic conditions.

- is there any result for the migrant who goes i migration, is there really improving the financial situation of the migrant and his family?

- The economic situation is improving, but deteriorating social situation. So it is very difficult for Migration has provided a positive or negative side.

Thank you for your attention!

As you can see from this conversation it is that migration wave growth in 2005, and one of the most attractive places for the Georgian migrants became EU countries. To achieve better economic conditions from themselves and for their family.

Also I would like to show you the table where you can see that money orders from EU countries are more than in different places, in 2005.

Table 2

emigration countries	Income	Tbilisi	Rustavi	Ambrolauri	Senaki, Zugdidi
Germany	Income	658,7	652,4	700	574
Greece	Income	711,6	781,8	566	780
United states	Income	2079	176	112	200
other EU countries	Income	791	812	294	156
Russian	Income	529	640	167	432

15

¹⁵ Migration 1 migration study center, page 89

5. What has led the growth of the emigration wave in 2005?

I would like to say that most important thing for Georgian government after 2003 the rose revolutions was since 2003, one of the Government - one of the main objectives of public service and improvement of its activities is to increase effectiveness. Challenges that are facing the "Rose Revolution" put forth, in need of quick response.

Accordingly, the initial stage of the civil service reform was a short-term goals and objectives aimed at a specific minimum amount of time to resolve. In this period:

Made important institutional changes;

- **Developed a strategy for the activities of the Government - Ministries solved the issue of the formation of medium-term plans;**
- **Number of public employees began optimization;**
- **Greatly improved the system of motivation of public employees;**
- **reduced the maximum opportunities for corrupt transactions and therefore, acts of corruption in the public service;**
- **improved budget planning and expenditure mechanisms;**
- **improved quality of government transparency;**
- **minimize the reduced government regulation of the private sector.**

A new government - one of the priorities of public service and improve the effectiveness of its activities is to increase.¹⁶

The above-mentioned problem solving to the problems and challenges in the analysis of the basis of civil service reform in the political vision, which is within the defined Institutional changes in the implementation of public servants number optimization, motivation system to improve budget planning and spending mechanisms to improve transparency in the level of training, corrupt transactions capabilities, as well as well as private sector activities in order

¹⁶ <http://www.csb.gov.ge/uploads/changes.doc> - 73k

to minimize interference, the common strategies and medium-term plans for the formation of ministries of the issues of the reforms.

As we already know from the end of 2003 the new government began an active public sector administration and made the radical reform. What were the main objectives, the initial stage was defined in terms of the following important tasks: public sector efficiency and flexibility of institutions and consolidated in accordance with consolidated decisions. That is why the number of cases referred to the central government reforms in the high institutionalized issues and massive personnel changes, as well as the administrative management system.

One of the most important legislative changes at the primary stage was, in particular: February 11, 2004 the Law of the Georgian Government Structure, Powers and the Rule of activities "came into force.

It was replaced instead of the current law "the executive power structures and rule of work." Accordingly, the Ministry of 18 and 18 formed in the State Department instead of 15 (the State Department was transformed into a sub-state institutions and ministries under the technical supervision of the State Inspection and Standardization, Certification).

After the public services in order to take the full advantage of the number, first of all as I already mentioned it remains the reform, which is solved on the basis of legislative changes. Exactly, the law "of the structure, activities and authority rule" changes were made, resulting in reduced number of ministries to 13 - up. Infrastructure Ministry was abolished and its functions handed over the Ministry of Economic Development, has been abolished, as well as the Ministry of State Security and State Secrets Protection State Inspection. Their functions had been transferred from the Ministry of Internal Affairs; State Security Service has been abolished.¹⁷

Institutional changes as a result of the reduced number of state institutions, as well as some of them were ruling party. Accordingly, it was necessary to optimize number of public

¹⁷ Migration 2- department of labour economics, page22.

servants. Civil service reform within the Ministries of number of employees (2004-2005 years) 102571 - 66615 from - to (35% - with), and the number of employees in institutions of sub-23769 - from 8237 - up (65% - by) decreased. ¹⁸

Because of the need for optimization of human resources as well as institutional changes, along with deregulation in terms of reforms and public service functions from the normal or permitted extents or limits release (the issuing of licenses and permits, technical regulation system, entrepreneurship, regulatory reform, etc.)..

In conclusion I would like to say that, a number of institutions at full staff were changed. Initially it was composed of serving police personnel, food safety agencies and other organizations. In my research you can see that this Institutional changes and staff continued the process of updating the public sector.

It should be noted that the end of 2004 being the next steps towards the reorganization of public services, employment services was abolished, and replaced him and on the basis of Social Assistance and Employment State Agency.

The government has decided that the state should not intervene in the labor market self cost and implemented legislative changes. Abolished laws, made unemployment, collective labor dispute settlement on collective contract and agreement, as well as help social abolished and the state employment agency. In fact Here, we see that the changes occurred in his own which call forth people's unemployment¹⁹.

This is the statistic of the unemployment in 2005 and other years, where you can see fluently that in 2005 there was growth of unemployment.

¹⁸ <http://www.csb.gov.ge/uploads/changes.doc> - 73k

¹⁹ <http://www.csb.gov.ge/uploads/changes.doc> - 73k

Table 3.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Economically active population (labor force) thousand people	2041.0	2023.9	2021.8	1965.3	1917.8	1991.8
Employed, thousand people	1783.3	1744.6	1747.3	1704.3	1601.9	1656.1
Unemployed, thousand people	257.6	279.3	274.5	261.0	315.8	335.6
Unemployment level in percentage	12.6	13.8	13.6	13.3	16.5	16.9

²⁰

Growth unemployment which led to emigration from Georgia, there you can see another table where are shown that big emigration wave was exactly in 2005 .

²⁰ http://www.geostat.ge/?action=page&p_id=145&lang=geo

Table.4

2000	-35.2
2001	-32.6
2002	-27.8
2003	-27.5
2004	5.5
2005	76.3
2006	-12.1
2007	-20.7
2008	-10.2
2009	34.2

²¹Migration from Georgia (1000 people)

²¹ http://www.geostat.ge/?action=page&p_id=172&lang=geo

6. Theory

A Synthetic Theory of International Migration

The new synthetic explanations of international labour migration were developed by scientists at the dawn of the XXI century. The new understanding that stems from this fact is that new international migration is created according to the social, political and economic transformation.²²

The synchronic appearance of stable migratory systems throughout the world means the action of common social, economic, and political forces. There are very important and complete theoretical account of these forces demands addressing five fundamental questions: what are the structural processes in developing nations that produce emigrants? What are the structural forces in developed nations that create a demand for their services? What are the motivations of people who respond to these macro-level forces by moving internationally? What social and economic structures arise in the course of international migration and globalization to support and sustain international movement and how do they feed back on migratory processes? And, finally, how do national governments respond to the resulting flows of people and how effective are their policies likely to be?

Synthetic theoretical account of international migration increased and developed with the work of an international, multi-disciplinary team of scientist appointed by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. It was asked to survey existing migration theories to identify areas of conflict, complementarily, and overlap and to assess the validity of different theoretical explanations with respect to the main and compulsory research literature. The committee, whose 11 findings are reported in Massey et al. (1998), focused on six bodies of theory: *neoclassical economics* (Todaro 1976), the *new economics of labor migration* (Stark 1991), *segmented labor market theory* (Piore 1979); *world systems theory* (Sassen 1988); *social capital theory* (Massey, Goldring, and Durand 1994); and the theory of *cumulative causation* (Massey 1990). They evaluated each theoretical explanation against empirical research drawn from the world's major international migration systems, to

²² Chelidze Natia, Labor migration from Post soviet Georgia, Tbilisi, Migration resource centre, 2006 page25

see the degree of support for offers linked to each theory, and developed a synthetic explanation for the emergence and persistence of international migration at the dawn of the new century. International migration originates in the social, economic, and political transformations that accompany the expansion of capitalist markets into pre-market and non-market societies (as hypothesized under world systems theory). I would like to say that there are high wages in the development countries; also the larger size of these international wage differentials inevitably prompts some displaced people to offer their services on international labor markets. The tendency for international—as opposed to internal—migration is especially pronounced among people living in former command economies undergoing a structural transformation toward the market, since they are already quite highly urbanized and generally well educated, that is why is important to have skills that are valued on global labor markets. One of the most important motivation for migration isn't only the International wage but also towards the Massey et al.'s (1998) review found that most people displaced in the course of economic growth did not move hoping to reap higher lifetime earnings by relocating permanently to a foreign setting (although some did).²³

The main reason why I decided to adjust the above-mentioned Massey's synthetic theory of international migration to my thesis statement that the 2005 year's massive wave of emigration from Georgia was the direct result of institutional reforms that were conducted after the "Rose Revolution", is that this theory covers all aspects and factors that can affect and stimulate the rise of emigrational attitude in the society.

First of all, Douglas Massey pays special attention that the emigration originates mostly in the political systems that are in the process of political, economical and social transformation and tries to relocate its recourses and adjust them to the needs of capitalist market system. It has to be mentioned that this process of transition from centralized economics to the free market is often painful and slow and is accompanied by certain depression among its participants who find it extremely difficult to switch to this brand new

²³ Douglas S. Massey –patterns and process of international migration in 21 century.

system which demands also the change of their mindset and get used to the fact that from now on individuals not government will be the main actor on the market.

In case of Georgia, this process of transformation became lengthy and protracted and certain governmental institutions still bore the common traits that were hallmarks of Soviet administration, not to mention the widespread scale of corruption without which it was totally impossible to imagine any soviet institution. After the “Rose Revolution” in 2003 Georgian government took instant measures to eradicate the corruption which was one of the main reasons of Georgia’s economic failure and the constant budget deficiency. This politics included reorganization and abolition of certain governmental institutions that were the obvious Soviet anachronisms and hotbeds of corruption.

The direct consequences that followed this reorganization resulted in dramatic rise of unemployed people who lost their jobs and were not able to provide economic assistance to their families. These institutional reforms also created the atmosphere of insecurity for there people who were relieved from their positions because the rate of unemployment in the country was high anyway and their future prospects seemed somehow blurred since middle aged people with soviet style education wouldn’t be very successful in finding new job.

So, it can be said this factors were crucial in instigating the massive wave of emigration in 2005. We also have to mention that this wave was directed mostly towards the EU countries, partly because of prospect of high wages and assured well-being, and partly based on the social contacts of potential migrants. Many of them chose this region as their destination because their relatives or friends went to EU in the previous years and this became the prime motivation to join them.

The fact that EU became more attractive to the Georgian emigrants is based mostly on the social poll that was conducted among 107 emigrants and their household members, and also on the money transfer statistics from EU countries that dramatically rose in the past years indicating that more Georgians chose EU as their destination place.

7. The perspectives of the bilateral contract between Georgia and European Union

Why is it important to conclude the agreement between Georgia and EU, different agreement makes different way of solution the problem which is related to migration, how to regulate migration system, in my opinion the bilateral agreement between Georgia and EU will be one of the best way of regulation migration problem.

That is why I decide to discuss the agreement sand talk it's positive and negative sides. Those agreements are: Joint Declaration on a mobility partnership between Georgia and European Union, Agreement between the European Community and Georgia on the facilitation of the issuance of visas and Agreement between the European Community and Georgia on the readmission of persons residing without authorization.

Why governments sign the agreements? There are some important issues it is: Economic reasons, political and development. ²⁴ I can say they by this agreement Georgian migrant' rights will be protected; because nowadays there is no legal mechanisms to protect migrants when their rights are violated. First I would like to talk about

JOINT DECLARATION ON A MOBILITY PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GEORGIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Mobility Partnership will have the purpose of better managing legal migration including circular and temporary migration, in particular for development purposes, within the limits of the respective competences of the Signatories and taking into account their labour market and socio-economic situation, establishing cooperation on migration and development, and preventing and combating illegal immigration and trafficking in and smuggling of human beings, as well as promoting an

²⁴ Labour migration from Georgia and bilateral migration agreements – the Caucasus institute for peace and democracy and development

effective readmission and return policy, while respecting human rights and the relevant international instruments for the protection of refugees and taking into account the situation of individual migrants and the socio-economic development of the Signatories.²⁵

Second agreement is Agreement between the European Community and Georgia on the facilitation of the issuance of visas and Agreement between the European Community

The project agreement which was concluded between Georgia and the European Union is to simplify procedures for issuing visas for Georgian citizens who is connected with the promotion of contacts and represent an important factor for sequence development of economic, humanitarian and cultural, scientific and other kinds of links.

A project agreement is provided for the citizens of Georgia to facilitate the visa issuing procedure which implies the presence for no more than 90 days prior to each time from the entire 180-days period.

Agreement considers protection of EU member states' citizens with the same equal basis as it is provided for Georgian citizens. In particular, if Georgia re-introduces visa obligations to the citizens of all member states, or for certain categories of citizens of all member states, those privileges which are provided for Georgian citizens in the automatic mode and on the basis of the principle of reciprocity should be spread for European Union citizens as well.

According to the agreement between European Community and Georgia, it is a general reservation, that the benefits which are provided in the project for the citizens of Georgia are covered only if they are not exempt from visa obligations according to the laws or statutory acts of the Union or its member states and by preceding agreement or other international agreements.²⁶

²⁵ JOINT DECLARATION ON A MOBILITY PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN GEORGIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

²⁶ Agreement between the European Community and Georgia on the facilitation of the issuance of visas and Agreement between the European Community

The above-mentioned general reservation is thought to be the positive character on the one hand because it specifies validity limits of an agreement, which simplifies its usage and does not allow parties involved its ambiguous and broad interpretation. On the other hand, it simplifies visa regime conditions to those member states' citizens or those citizens for whom according to the legislation is spread a visa regime.

National laws or laws of the Union are spread only on those issues that are not considered in the present agreement provisions. According to the above mentioned, agreement produces the possibility of creation of such issues which are not regulated by an agreement. Such may be the refusal to issue the visa, travel documents, a certificate, means of verifying document and declines on entry and expulsion measures.

Such a reservation simplifies the usage of an agreement and maximally reduces the risk of existence of irregular issues while interpretation of the norms of an agreement. The project agreement defines the law of the same cases. This will be the national legislation of Georgia or member states or union's legislation.

Article 4 of the project agreement defines the documentary faces approved with travel goal of, in particular close relatives, who are the spouse, children including step-children, parents, guardians, grandmother and grandfather, grandchildren who as a guest visit Georgian citizens legally residing on the member states territory. As for travel goal, host's written request is sufficient for justification. Regarding these regulations, I think relatives' circle for this agreement purposes is listed incomplete, which may in practice cause problems. Namely, on the list there is nothing mentioned about care, step-parents and step-children, the foster mother and foster father who in fact if needed are equaled in status to family-members. Due to the fact that it is possible for a person to whom was assigned a carer, or a person who lives in the household with foster mother and father within trusted up-bringing program to have generated the need of traveling and therefore they would not benefit from this agreement established with certain benefits and aims.

Different regulation established for official delegation members who have an official invitation on the basis of participating in meetings, consultations, negotiations, or exchange programs, as well as in the events organized by the member states of the intergovernmental organizations which require the following documents: The Authority issued letter to prove that the applicant mentioned in the delegation is leaving for an above-mentioned member states' territory to take part in the events, as well as an official invitation attached copy.

Study or studying training, including participation in the exchange program of the host university or college, a written demand for school admission or a certificate, or student card, or a certificate of training courses are required for those taking part. For those people who travel abroad for medical treatment and for those who require someone to go with an official document that proves mentioned medical facility in need for treatment accompanied by the need for medical care expenses to cover the cost are also asked.

Also, benefits are provided for journalists and accredited persons, as well as participants in international sporting events, for entrepreneurs and commercial organizations, representatives of the international exhibitions, conferences, seminars and other activities involved for academic training in seminars and conferences, participants of exchange programs and other categories of persons.

These benefits in terms of positive side could be awarded and well emphasized only because it contributes to scientific, humanitarian, economic, cultural and other kinds of links to be developed consistently.

Article 5 of the agreement concerning the issue of multiple visas

The regulation provided for in Article 5 supports a simplified visa regime within the framework of the established benefits to be implemented by the member states. This refers for visa issuing to the period up to 5 years for the following categories of persons such as parents, children who have not completed 21 years, the central and regional government bodies, the Constitutional and Supreme Court members and the official delegation of permanent members. In the mentioned list there is not outlined adoption and adoptive which

I think is a needless restriction, while according to the law there should arise relations as much as for relations between biological parent and child.

Member States Diplomatic Missions and Consulates issuing visas for up to 1-year period until the parties provided that if the previous year they had taken a visa for at least they used to enter and stay on the rules of the receiving state and there is compliance with the law that they have multiple visa requirement foundation. These are as follows:

- The official delegation.
- Civil society organizations, representatives of the travel training, seminars and , conferences participation including exchange programs.
- Representatives for the profession who are taking part in international exhibitions, symposia and similar events and traveling on a regular basis in member states.
- Students and aspirants, officials going for treatment purposes, journalists and accompanied accredited officials, entrepreneurs etc.

Multiple visas issued for at least two years and a maximum of five years for above-mentioned people under the categories if proved the aim and the condition of during the previous two years when they used multiple-entry visas as well as lived up to rules of that particular country concerned.

Article 6 of the Agreement defines the visa applications for consideration under the costs. For Georgian citizens, visa application fee for consideration consist of 35 euros. Agreement provides the ability to release from the obligation to pay the fee for various categories of persons. To be released from the obligation to pay the costs gives an opportunity to consider it from a positive point of view, in particular the social development of low-level-up countries.

The following article defines the procedures for issuing visas for emergency cases in a short time as well

Agreement within the committee shall be established which will monitor the implementation of procedures under regulated agreement, will develop proposals for amendments and make a decision re interpretation of this agreement including originated disputes. Moreover, it is an important mechanism for the protection of citizens' rights.

Article 13 of the agreement is very important because it determines other legal validity of contracts of the agreement. In particular, it is said that the agreement has been attributed to superior legal force over any bilateral and multilateral agreements and contracts between member states and Georgia if their articles of the agreements and contracts are against preceding agreed considered articles of the agreements and contracts.

And Agreement between Georgia and the European Union about readmission of the people residing without permission

Agreement between Georgia and the European Union about readmission of the people Residing without permission aims at strengthening cooperation between the Contracting Parties of the European Communities and the illegal migration in order to fight effectively. Agreement on the basis of the principle of reciprocity establishes rapid and effective procedures to identify those persons and return in a safe and organized order, who are unable to meet legal conditions of the European Union as a whole, or to enter one of the member states' territory, or the requirements for life. The agreement on the basis of cooperation should contribute to such persons' transits.

According to article 2 of the agreement, Georgia will implement readmission of all those persons on the basis of member state's announcement who cannot or already cannot meet requirements of entry, stay, or living on the country's territory concerned. This would happen

if proved that those persons are Georgian citizens and proper notification is issued to do so. In relation to mentioned article 2, Georgia has obligations incurred within its own inner legislation which accordingly implies Georgian government's protection over its citizens regardless of their place of living.²⁷ This article of the agreement for contracting party meaning Georgia imposes higher standard of responsibility before its citizens. By the same provisions Georgia, accordingly, implements readmission of the following persons:

1. Referred as above, the conditions of persons being under-age unmarried children if a request has been issued by member states with the right to live independently, or any other member state issued permit for the active life.
2. Also, those persons' spouse who has a foreign country citizenship provided they possess or are given to enter to Georgia and right to stay except when they had requested from member states to live in independently made the right to do so or the other member states issued valid residence permit.
3. Georgia will also implement readmission of those persons who were seized, lost or refused Georgian citizenship once entered the member state's territory, except in the case, when the member states' officials have given a promise for naturalization even once.

I think that control of the above-mentioned persons illegal migration is based within European Union stability and mutual help principle which therefore each member state in accordance with its jurisdiction and commitments controls as on its own territory as on European Union member states' territory its own citizens' legality and by agreement it is ruled in the mentioned issue governmental responsibility for mutual help.

With readmission notification, if Georgia makes a positive decision afterwards Georgian diplomatic mission or consular office regardless of a person's will within readmission boundaries with due actions and during no more than 3 days issues under readmission controlled person's necessary travel documents which have 90 days validity for their return.

²⁷ Agreement between Georgia and the European Union about readmission of the people residing without permission

If Georgia during 4 working days, did not issue such a document shall be deemed to recognize that the EU standard travel document is used for the purpose of expulsion. Agreement implies the validity of the travel document or the possibility of extension can not be determined for the first time during the term of the person's readmission.

Readmission related to the above-mentioned mechanism only and only be justified and serve the stability and crime prevention should it be carried out only for that purpose and any forceful action to be conducted should be set within the territory of a person being illegally and without harming their pride, honor and protect their rights.

Agreement contains readmission issues of third country's citizens and persons without citizenship. So much as, between the European Union countries movement is regulated, accordingly, based on certain permissions when country issues permits of migration to one state's territory assumes commitment as for legality of the permit as for person's legality entering member state's territory, based on permission. Above-mentioned regulation exactly serves that aim and imposes Georgia obligation to implement readmission in such manner as it would have implemented toward its own citizens. Mentioned article does not apply to air zone transit, also for the case wherein the demand for applicant members of a third country national or stateless person was issued with a valid visa or residence permit on its territory before the entry or after the entry, except for the cases when a person has the visa issued by Georgia or permit for living with longer validity period or the request to obtain a visa or a permanent residence from a receiving country has been from fraudulent or counterfeit documentation or made by false notification, as well as when the person is unable to perform visa related conditions. Also, readmission obligation does not apply in the case when requested a third country citizen or a stateless person is expelled from those country of origin or third countries. Exceptions mentioned are logical, because the state failed to take responsibility in the same heavy form as it is obliged to do so toward its citizens. Otherwise, mentioned would cause unjustified expenses and undocumented legal liability. Already mentioned obligation of readmission and procedures are implemented in the same way by European Union country based on Georgia's notification.

Agreement determines in detail procedures of readmission and principles which must be based. Defines the terms of which protection is required readmission participating countries of which it is particularly important that about readmission notification if needed possibly contain information of under readmission person's support or treatment if they confirmed in writing, also information connected with person's health which may become the need to pass over in concrete case. Although, it could be said due to the fact that above-mentioned information quite often represents person's personal details under readmission (for example, related to health conditions) and agreement does not state about protecting confidentiality of such information, which may be deemed to be violation of person's right if disclosed publicly.

Agreement determines citizenship related kinds of evidences. Mentioned included information stressed in the statement about a person including possibly out of date documents.

Labour migration bilateral agreements with member states of the EU go hand in hand with collaborative efforts to **control irregular migration**, countering trafficking in human beings and countering migration-related organized crime. From the EU perspective (both at the Union level and among individual member states), facilitating regular labour migration is part of a larger package, in which controlling irregular migration is a top priority. ²⁸

²⁸ Labour migration from Georgia and bilateral migration agreements – the Caucasus institute for peace and democracy and development

Conclusion

Today, the Georgia labor migration is one of very important problem as I already mentioned and that is why it does not lose its actuality, there is no perfect mechanisms of its regulation and this system is very disordered by the government, there isn't one institution which will regulate all migration problems, and will have total information about legal or illegal migration, instead of that there are some intuitions which have lack of communication, what makes information vacuum.

The first main problem of migration is economic situation, and unemployment. my work is about unemployment which was led by the reforms after "rose revolution" and caused by the institutional changes, this made many people go to the emigration in 2005 . If earlier the immigrants most part went to the United States and Russia is now one - one of the foreground was raised in Europe and the European Union countries, which is attractive for its labor market with high activity and economic factors.

Statistics and my survey prove my hypothesis about the growth of emigration wave in 2005 in the European Union's countries.

If earlier the majority of the Georgian emigrants went to the United States and Russia is now one of the most desirable place is the Europe and EU countries, which is attractive for its high activity of the labor market and economic factors, but I must mention that to protect labor emigrant wrights which is very important, there must be conclude those agreements, to safe them for bad treating and to forbid the illegal emigration which so intensive. i would like to mention that most Georgian emigrants are in a bad conditions, and Georgian government can't protect their Wrights, so cooperation with the EU, is the most efficiency way to regulate and solve this problem of emigration.

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Annex 1

1. Age? -----

2. Gender?

1. Female;

2. Male;

3. Nationality? -----

4. Education Level? -----

5. Are you satisfied with the living conditions?

- Yes;
- No;
- Hard for me to answer;
- More - or less;

6. Where is your location? (Enter Country, City -----)

7. What is the attitude from the local population toward the Georgian migrants?

- Friendly;

- Disposed;
- Neutral;

8. Whether are you under the same conditions with the local employed?

- Yes;
- No;
- More - or less;
- hard for me to answer;

9. What made you go? -----

10. Are going to come back for some time or forever?

- Yes;
- No;
- Hard for me to answer;

11. Are you going to change the country?

- Yes;
- No;
- Hard for me to answer;

12. Are you satisfied with the working conditions abroad?

- Yes;
- No;

- Hard for me to answer;
- More - or less;

13. In which field are you employed abroad?

- Service;
- Agriculture - Agricultural;
- Other-----

14. Your monthly income? -----

15. What is the principle according to choose the current place where you live now?

- According to the compensation;
- According to the where your relatives;
- According to perspective of more employment;
- Other answers -----

16. Are you alone or with the family? -----

17. When did you go in labour emigration? -----

Thank you for your attention!

