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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Table of Contents -- Abbreviations -- Foreword -- Introduction -- Chapter 1: Legal Framework of Migration Management in Post-Soviet States -- Regulation of Migration in the 1990s -- Regulation of Migration in the 2000s -- Regulation of Migration 2010- 2018 -- Chapter 2: Migration Management as a Geopolitical Tool in the Post-Soviet Space -- Russia and Georgia: Neither Friends nor Enemies -- Russia and Ukraine: Between Confrontation and Cooperation -- Russia and Belarus: The Union State divided by Straight Lines -- Chapter 3: Migration as a Geopolitical Challenge for Russia -- Migration as a Demographic Challenge -- Political Challenge of Migration in Russia -- Migration as a Social Challenge -- Chapter 4: Migration as a Geopolitical Challenge for Ukraine -- Going to the West -- Going to Russia -- Chapter 5: Ukrainian Nationals Searching for Shelter and Asylum in Russia, Belarus and within Ukraine -- The Statistical Overview -- Work Patent (Labor License) -- Refugee Status

-- Temporary Asylum -- Situation in Belarus -- Situation in Ukraine -- Legal Misinterpretation in Russia and Ukraine -- The Potential Impact of the Conflict on Migration in other post-Soviet countries -- Redrawing the Migration Landscape -- Chapter 6: Migrants from the FSU-Countries in the European Union: Safe Countries of Origin? -- Countries of the Former Soviet Union as the SCOs -- Humanitarian Migrants from Georgia, Ukraine and Russia in the EU Member States -- Ukraine - Europe's Forgotten Refugees? -- Russians Seeking Asylum in the EU -- EU Visa Liberalization policy in Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine -- Where is this "Europe Without Visas and Borders?" -- Melting the Frozen Conflicts -- Chapter 7: Post-Soviet Migration, Diaspora and Beyond -- Understanding Diaspora Issues -- Institutionalization of Diaspora Politics. Migration and Repatriation in Russia, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan -- The Russian Case -- Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan Repatriation Programs -- Chapter 8: Conclusion -- Annexes.

Sommario/riassunto

Over the last three decades, migration management in the newly independent states which emerged from the ruins of the USSR in 1991 has become a tool for staking out zones of influence, a winning slogan for election campaigns, and a handle on the domestic population. Such an instrumentalization of migration is widespread in all post-Soviet republics. (Geo-)political games around migration issues are also a mechanism of foreign influence and a method of destabilization across the former USSR as well as an apology for slowing down reforms and even for transforming their character or vector. The ruling elites of the newly independent states exploit, with different degrees of intensity and success, institutions and rules of migration laws, including the granting of citizenship, asylum, temporary and permanent residence authorization, etc., in order to advance certain foreign and domestic policies. The directions of various post-Soviet nations' migration policies—be they pro-European, pro-Asian, or pro-Russian—are informed less by a pursuit of cultural, historical, or economic advantages for the respective countries and their populations than by the dynamics of geopolitical rivalry and often by the principle “either an ally or a rival; there is no middle ground.” This fascinating volume explains why shifts in migration management in the post-Soviet countries are both causes for and consequences of political changes that influence foreign and domestic policy making.
