

MIGRATION SITUATION REPORT

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2023

UZBEKISTAN

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
MOBILITY TRACKING MATRIX (MTM)



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
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Introduction

This current report presents the latest available data on recent trends concerning migration issues in Uzbekistan, drawing upon data available for October-December 2023 and bringing major findings for the whole previous year from national and international datasets that are available to the public. The report includes recent major global and regional events that significantly impacted the migration situation in the country. The continuing impacts of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on traditional migration corridors in the region, changing labour migration flows, increase of climate change and migration concerns, the growing urbanization process, the social-economic circumstances, increased irregular migration trends and other major events are described as main contributing factors of the human mobility and migratory movements in the given period in the country. The report also gives insights into capacity-building sessions on migration data, which were provided by IOM in Uzbekistan in the given period and introduces major improvements in this direction.

Methodology

IOM compiled and processed statistical data and produced a narrative analysis. Source selection for research and analysis included literature reviews of reports, publications from national and international organizations, national research centres and from authors of relevance

for the Central Asian region. Main data sources were provided by the following agencies:

- National Statistical Offices and Central Banks, particularly the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Reports of relevant government agencies;
- Reports of relevant international organizations
- United Nations agencies;
- World Bank Group (WB)

Secondary sources were deployed to recognize regional migratory movements in the country.

Limitations

The report continues to focus on mainly most relevant thematic topics related to migration trends in Uzbekistan, which were broadly covered in previous series of the compilation report. Previous thematic topics, such as international and internal migration flows, migration and emigration for permanent residence, labour migration flows from Uzbekistan, main destination countries for Uzbek international migrants, climate change and migration issues, undocumented migration, remittances are extensively covered in the report using available secondary sources for the given period, while it also draws consequent conclusions in relevant thematic areas for the whole year. Limitations in data may commence from (1) unavailability of some data for the indicated period, (2) incompatible disaggregation or breakdown with other data or (3) methodology not publicly available. For clarification, please refer to the sources listed in the bibliography.



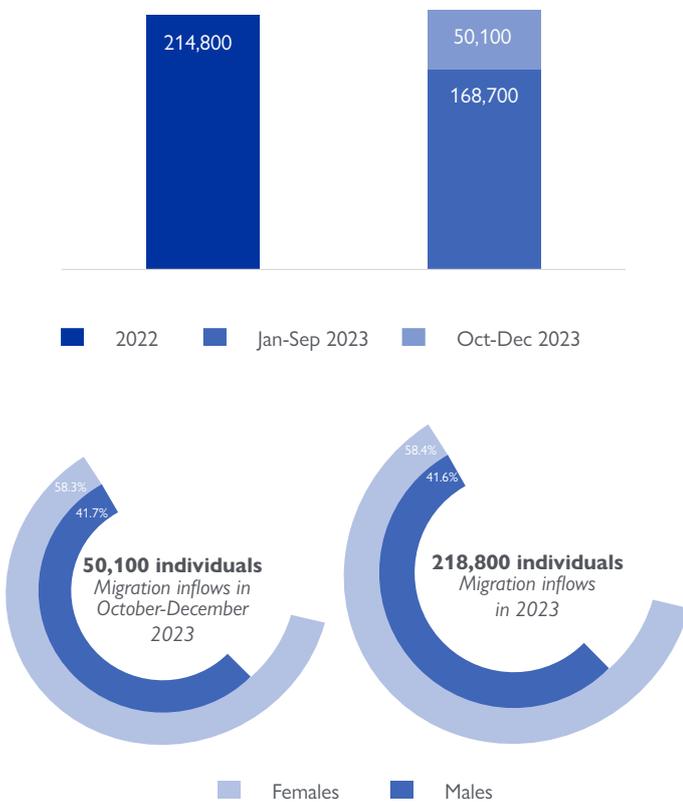
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

International and Internal Migration Stock and Flows

As the main national statistical authority in the country, the Statistics Agency under the President of Uzbekistan (UzStat) provides the latest figures on both internal and international migration flows from and to the country. The UzStat data presented in this report might differ from other indicated sources due to differences in applied methods and definitions in data collection process.

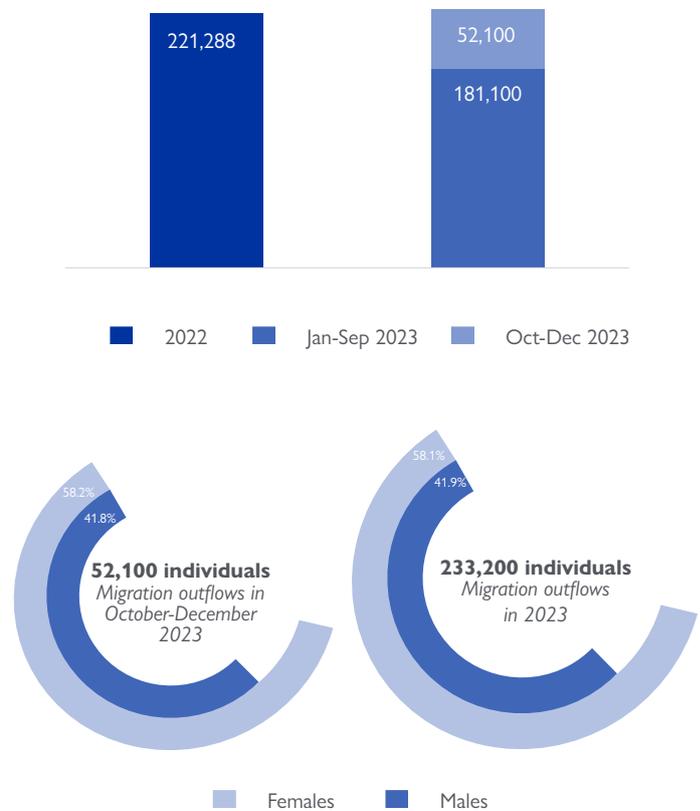
According to the preliminary data of UzStat, the total number of populations in the country reached almost 36,8 million as of 1 January 2024. In October-December 2023 the registered migration inflow was equal to 50,100 individuals, out of which 58.3 per cent were females (29,200 individuals), and 41.7 per cent were males (20,900 individuals) (UzStat, 2024). This was almost 4.4 per cent increase in migration inflows compared to the last three months of 2022 (47,912 individuals).

Figure 1. Migration inflows in 2023 (absolute numbers and percentage)



Source: UzStat, 2024

Figure 2. Migration outflows in 2023 (absolute numbers and percentage)



Source: UzStat, 2024

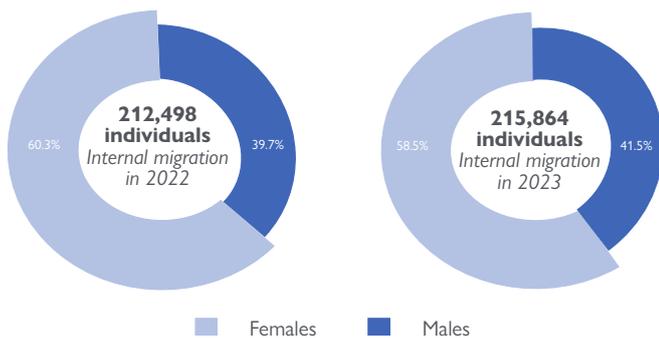
The total migration inflows in 2023 reached 218,800 individuals, which indicated 1.8 per cent increase compared to 2022 (214,821 individuals). The share of females in total migration inflow in 2022 was 58.4 per cent (127,800 individuals), while males shared 41.6 per cent (91,000 individuals) of total migration inflow in the previous year. In 2023, a major part of migration inflow occurred in urban areas with 169,700 individuals (77.6%) compared to rural areas with 49,100 individuals (22.4%) (UzStat, 2023). Migration inflow refers to the number of arrivals, consisting of those who moved into an area from outside country and from other regions inside Uzbekistan (UzStat, 2024).

In October-December 2023, the migration outflow in the country was estimated at 52,100 individuals – 58.2 per cent were females (30,300 individuals) and 41.8 per cent were males (21,800 individuals). This indicated an increase of 15.7 per cent in migration outflows compared to the period of October-December 2022 (43,927 individuals).

The total registered migration outflow in 2023 was equal to 233,200 individuals, which was made up of 135,400 females (58.1%) and 97,800 males (41.9%) for the whole year (UzStat, 2024). This was 5.1 per cent increase compared to the total migration outflow in 2022 (221,498 individuals) (UzStat, 2023). Urban areas shared 68 per cent (158,700 individuals) of the total registered migration outflow in 2023, while rural areas accounted for 32 per cent (74,500 individuals) of the total migration outflow in the same period (UzStat, 2023). Migration outflow refers to number of departures, consisting of those who moved out of an area in and from the country (UzStat, 2024).

The systems for tracking internal migration primarily rely on data of changes in permanent residences within the country. Based on preliminary information provided by UzStat, it can be estimated that 215,864 individuals internally migrated from one region to another inside the country in 2023. Among the total registered internal migration flows in 2023, there were 126,336 women (58.5%) and 89,530 men (41.5%) (UzStat, 2024). This is almost 1.5 per cent increase compared to the registered internal migration (212,498 individuals – 60.3% females and 39.7% males) in 2022 (UzStat, 2023).

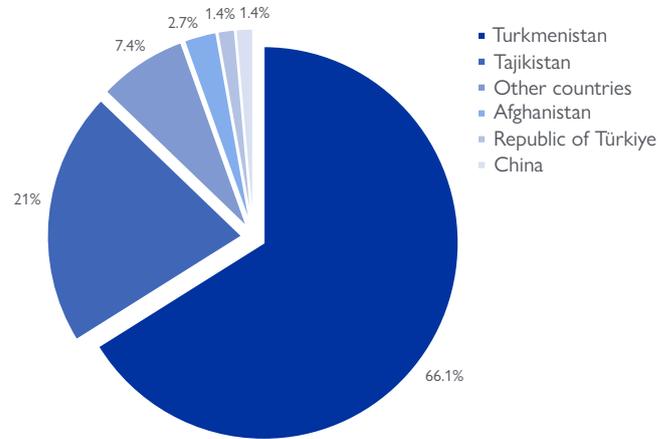
Figure 3. Registered internal migration in 2023 (absolute numbers and percentage)



Source: UzStat, 2024

According to the estimates of UzStat, total of 70,400 foreign nationals visited Uzbekistan with short term commercial purposes in 2023. Most of them were individuals from Turkmenistan – 46,500 individuals, while it was followed by Tajikistan (14,800 individuals), Afghanistan (1,900 individuals), Republic of Türkiye (1000 individuals), China (1000 individuals) and other countries (5,200 individuals) (UzStat, 2024).

Figure 4. Share of foreign nationals, who visited Uzbekistan with short-term purposes in 2023 (absolute numbers and percentage)



Source: UzStat, 2024

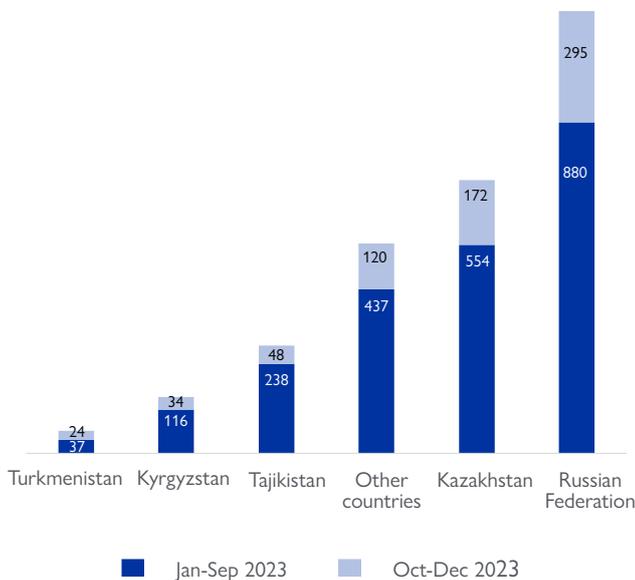
International Migration to Uzbekistan for Permanent Residence

From October to December 2023, 693 international migrants entered Uzbekistan for permanent living purposes. This marked 16.8 per cent increase in international migration stock for permanent residence compared to the same period of 2022 (833 individuals). Most of international migrants, who arrived in Uzbekistan in this period were from the Russian Federation (43%, 295 individuals) followed by Kazakhstan (25%, 172 individuals), Tajikistan (7%, 48 individuals), Kyrgyzstan (5%, 34 individuals), Turkmenistan (3%, 24 individuals) and other countries (17%, 120 individuals) (UzStat, 2024).

The total registered migration stock in Uzbekistan for permanent living purposes in 2023 was equal to 2,955 individuals – 1,482 females (50.2%) and 1,473 males (49.8%). This marked 16.8 per cent increase in international migration for permanent residence compared to the same period of 2022 (833 individuals). In terms of country of origin of international migrants, the similar order of countries was observed for the whole previous year – mostly from the Russian Federation (39.8%, 1,175 individuals) followed by Kazakhstan

(24.6%, 726 individuals), Tajikistan (9.7%, 286 individuals), Kyrgyzstan (5.1%, 150 individuals), Turkmenistan (2.1%, 61 individuals) and other countries (18.7%, 557 individuals) (UzStat, 2024). The international migration stock in Uzbekistan for permanent stay increased by 21.4 per cent in 2023 compared to the number of international migrants (2,322 individuals) in 2022 (UzStat, 2023).

Figure 5. International migration stock to Uzbekistan for permanent residence by country of origin, October-December 2023 (absolute numbers)



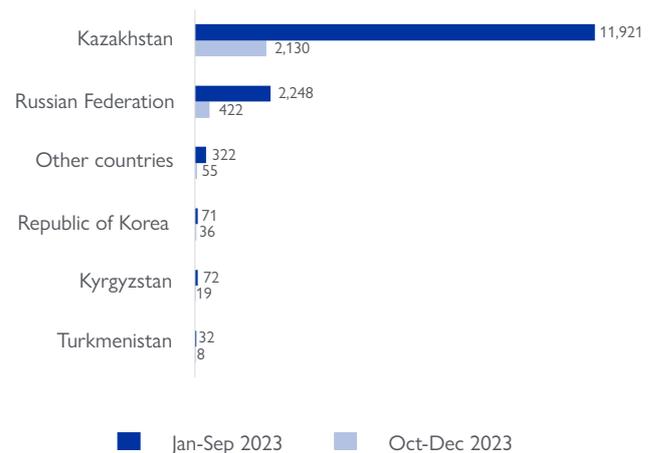
Source: UzStat, 2024

Emigration from Uzbekistan for Permanent Residence Abroad

The number of individuals, who emigrated from Uzbekistan abroad for permanent residence from October to December 2023 was equal to 2,670 individuals. This was 47.3 per cent increase in emigration stock compared to the same period of 2022 (5,639 individuals). Most of registered emigrants went to Kazakhstan (79.8%, 2,130 individuals) in this period. Other destination countries for emigration from Uzbekistan in October-December 2023 were the Russian Federation (15.8%, 422 individuals), Republic of Korea (1.3%, 36 individuals), Kyrgyzstan (0.7%, 19 individuals), Turkmenistan (0.3%, 8 individuals) and other countries (2.1%, 55 individuals) (UzStat, 2024).

The total number of individuals, who emigrated from Uzbekistan to other countries for permanent residence in 2023 was equal to 17,336 individuals – 9,066 females (52.3%) and 8,270 males (47.7%). Most of the total registered emigration from Uzbekistan for permanent living purpose in 2023 was to Kazakhstan (81.1%, 14,051 individuals). This was followed by the Russian Federation (15.4%, 2,670 individuals), Republic of Korea (0.6%, 107 individuals), Kyrgyzstan (0.5%, 91 individuals), Turkmenistan (0.2%, 40 individuals) and other countries (2.2%, 377 individuals) (UzStat, 2024). The emigration from Uzbekistan abroad for permanent residence almost doubled in 2023 compared to the number of emigrants (8,790 individuals) in 2022 (UzStat, 2023).

Figure 6. Emigration for permanent residence by country of destination, October-December 2023 (absolute numbers)



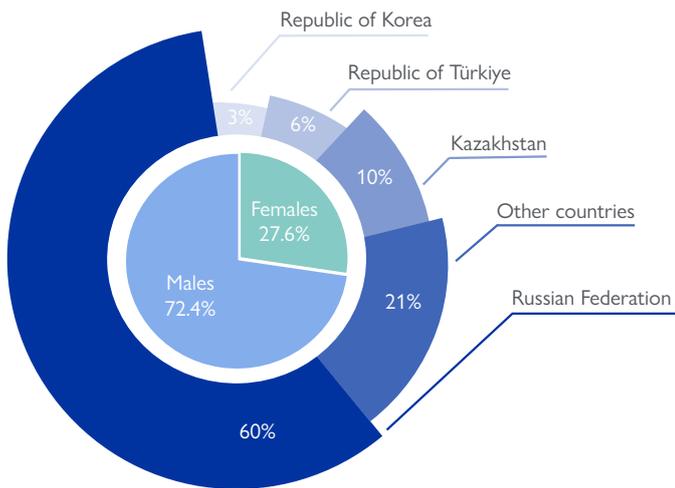
Source: UzStat, 2024

Labour Migration from Uzbekistan

According to the Agency for External Labour Migration (AELM) functioning under the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction (MEPR) of Uzbekistan, the registered number of the Uzbek migrant workers abroad was equal to almost two million individuals – about 1,452,300 males (72.4%) and about 547,700 (27.6%) females as of December 2023. Most of migrant workers from Uzbekistan were in the Russian Federation in this period (60%, 1,2 million individuals) followed by Kazakhstan

(10%, 191,8 thousand individuals), the Republic of Türkiye (6%, 113,8 thousand individuals), the Republic of Korea (3%, 68,1 thousand individuals) and other countries (21%, 424,4 thousand individuals) (AELM, 2024).

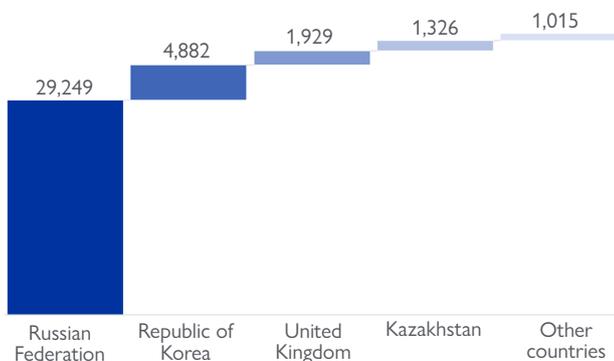
Figure 7. Share of Uzbek migrant workers abroad by country of destination, December 2023 (percentage)



Source: AELM, 2023

Most of the registered migrant workers from Uzbekistan abroad were employed in the construction sector (52.7%), which was followed by industry (12.8%), service (9.7%), catering (6.9%), trade (6.7%), transportation (4.3%), agriculture (4.1%) and other sectors (2.8%) (AELM, 2024).

Figure 8. Number of individuals sent abroad through AELM's established recruitment channels in 2023 (absolute numbers)



Source: AELM, 2023

AELM continued efforts to diversify the potential foreign labour markets for migrant workers from Uzbekistan in 2023 and reported that they reached 118 deals and agreements with job providers in destination countries on recruitment of migrant workers from Uzbekistan in this period. These agreements were concluded between AELM and recruitment agencies, mostly from the Russian Federation, and other countries, such as Germany, Lithuania, Japan and others. These agreements are aimed at recruiting migrant workers from Uzbekistan to those countries. Furthermore, AELM assisted overall 38,401 citizens in securing employment abroad through established recruitment channels in 2023. Most of them were assisted to be employed in the Russian Federation (29,249 individuals), while other destination countries for recruited migrant workers through AELM were the Republic of Korea (4,882 individuals), the United Kingdom (1,929 individuals), Kazakhstan (1,326 individuals) and other countries (1,015 individuals) (AELM, 2024).

Main Destination Countries for Migrants from Uzbekistan

Russian Federation

Despite the economic challenges the Russian Federation remains the main destination country for migrants from Uzbekistan. According to the last available data provided by the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (RosStat), since January till September 2023, approximately 2,5 million Uzbek nationals visited the Russian Federation for different purposes and about 1,6 million individuals out of them were registered as migrant workers (Rosstat, 2023).

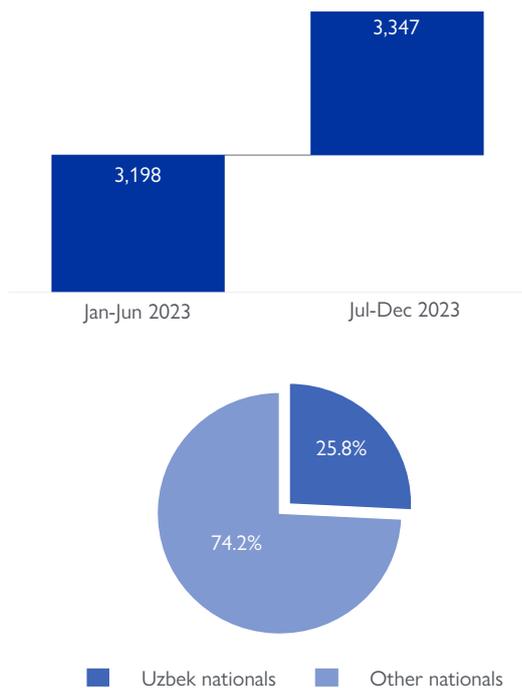
In recent times, there have been a range of media news on active military recruitment attempts among migrant workers from Central Asia in the Russian Federation to go to the war in Ukraine and participate on the Russian side. It is argued that volunteers among migrant workers have been promised high monthly salaries and a fast-track Russian citizenship to be sent to the war (BBC, 2023). Furthermore, the police raids against foreign migrant workers in the Russian Federation,

particularly those, who are from Central Asian countries increased at the end of 2023. The police visited mosques, factories and other places to check the documents of migrant workers and most of undocumented migrants were prisoned while some migrants were called into the military mobilization (DW, 2023).

Kazakhstan

According to the Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency of Strategic Planning and Reforms of Kazakhstan (KazStat), 3,347 Uzbek nationals came to Kazakhstan for permanent residence in the second half of 2023, which was quite similar to the first half of 2023 (3,198 individuals). Total number of the Uzbek nationals, who came to the country for this purpose in 2023 was equal to 6,545 individuals, which became the second biggest group of foreign nationals with permanent residence after the Russian Federation (11,707 individuals) in 2023. The share of Uzbek nationals with permanent residence was equal to 25.8 percent of all foreign nationals with permanent residence (25,399 individuals) in Kazakhstan in 2023 (KazStat, 2024).

Figure 9. Number of Uzbek international migrants with permanent residence permits in Kazakhstan, 2023 (absolute numbers and percentage)



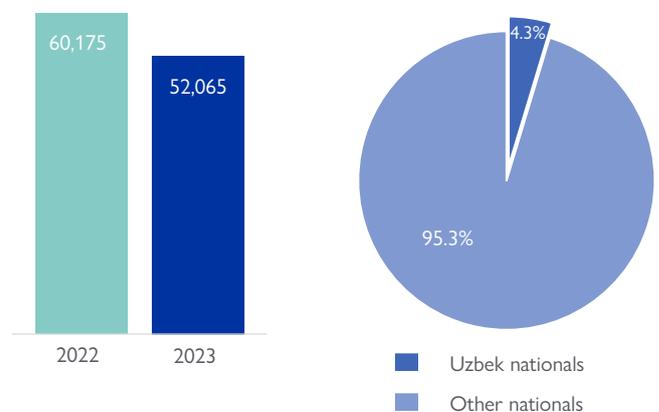
Source: KazStat 2024

As reported by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population of Kazakhstan (MLSP), as of 1 December 2023 the number of foreign migrant workers with permission of local executive bodies was equal to 13,870 individuals. Out of this, there were 969 migrant workers (6.9%) from Uzbekistan with such work permission in the country (MLSP, 2023). However, the real number of migrant workers from Uzbekistan cannot be estimated as most of them do not have work permits.

Republic of Türkiye

According to UzStat, a total of 187,700 Uzbek nationals visited the Republic of Türkiye with different purposes in 2023. (UzStat, 2023) As reported by the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) of the Republic of Türkiye, the number of Uzbek migrants with residence permits was equal to 52,065 individuals as of 31 December 2023, which made up 4.7 per cent of all foreign residence permit holders (1,107,032 individuals) in this period (PMM, 2024). This marked 13.5 per cent decrease compared to the residence permit holders from Uzbekistan (60,175 individuals) at the end of 2022 (PMM, 2023).

Figure 10. Number of Uzbek international migrants with permanent residence permits in Republic of Türkiye, 2023 (absolute numbers and percentage)

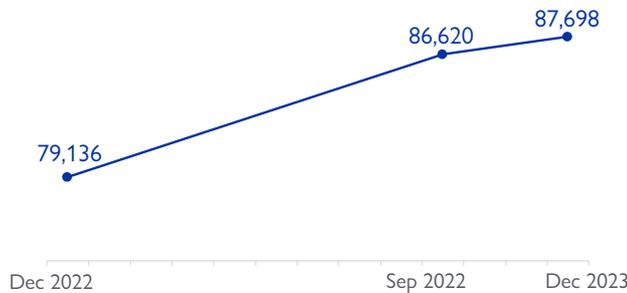


Source: PPM, 2024

Republic of Korea

According to the latest report issued by the Korea Immigration Office of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea (KIS), as of the end of 2023, there were 2,507,626 foreign individuals residing in the Republic of Korea and 87,698 individuals (3.5%) out of them were Uzbek nationals, which was fifth top nation among foreign nationals in the Republic of Korea (KIS, 2024). This indicates 1.2 per cent increase compared to September 2023 (86,620 individuals) and marks 9.7 per cent increase (79,136 individuals) compared to the end of 2022 (KIS, 2023).

Figure 11. Number of Uzbek migrants living in the Republic of Korea, 2023 (absolute numbers)

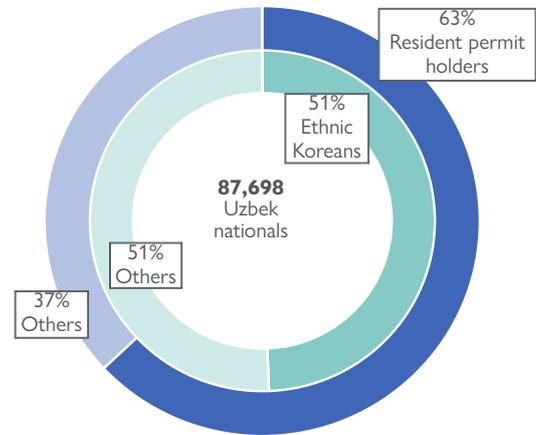


Source: KIS, 2024

As of the end of 2023, most of Uzbek migrants in the country had the residence permits (63%, 55,239 individuals) and made up 4.1 per cent of all foreigners with residence permits in the country. The number of ethnic Koreans of all resident statuses with Uzbek nationality was equal to 43,320 individuals (49.3%) among all Uzbek migrants in the Republic of Korea. As of the end of 2023, out of all Uzbek nationals in the Republic of Korea 24,914 individuals (28.4%) had the work permits in the country (KIS, 2024).

As of the end of 2023, the number of students from Uzbekistan in the country was equal to 12,530 individuals, which made up 5.5 per cent of all international students (226,507 individuals) in the country (KIS, 2024). This was 7.8 increase compared to the same period of 2022 (11,555 individuals) (KIS, 2023).

Figure 12. Resident permit holders and ethnic Koreans with Uzbek nationalities residing in the Republic of Korea in 2023 (percentage)



Source: KIS, 2023

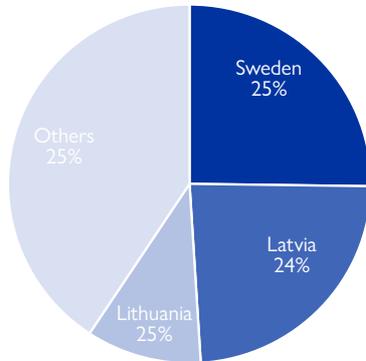
European Union countries

According to the last available information reported by Eurostat (as of 31 December 2022), the number of residence permits released to Uzbek nationals in EU countries was equal to 40,406 individuals. This number has not yet been updated for 2023.

From October to December 2023, 795 Uzbek nationals in EU countries were ordered to leave the territory of the EU and most of them were residing in Sweden (270 individuals) and Latvia (245 individuals) in this period. The total number of Uzbek nationals, who were ordered to leave the EU territory over the whole year reached 3,550 individuals (Eurostat, 2024). Most of these orders were issued in Sweden (895 individuals), Latvia (845 individuals) and Lithuania (365 individuals) (Eurostat, 2024).

In the last three months of 2023, the number of asylum applications by Uzbek nationals in EU countries was equal to 240 applications and most of them (145 applications, 60%) were received in Sweden. At the same time, the total number of asylum applications by Uzbek nationals reached 1,165 applications over the whole previous year and major part of these applications (700 applications, 60%) were also registered in Sweden (Eurostat, 2024).

Figure 13. Share of Uzbek nationals, who were ordered to leave EU territory in 2023 (percentage)



Source: Eurostat, 2023

Preference of migrant workers from Uzbekistan heading to Poland is evident in the increase of six per cent in the quantity of foreign workers in Poland. Uzbek nationals came in the seventh place (2,026 individuals) in the nationalities with the highest numerical increase in Poland's social insurance fund 2023. At the same time, Poland issued the EU's most residence permits to immigrants (ZUS, 2023). For Uzbek nationals Poland continues to be a destination of preference due to lower barriers in the integration process.

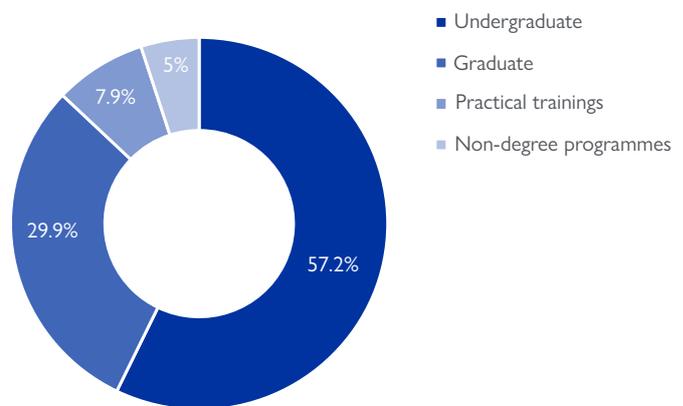
United States of America

As it reported earlier, during the period from October 2021 to October 2023, more than 13,000 Uzbek citizens, who tried to cross the USA border illegally were detained. (US Census Bureau, 2023). The USA Embassy in Uzbekistan has declared that those, who illegally cross the USA border will encounter a restriction on lawful re-entry lasting at least five years. Moreover, family members aiding in unlawful migration could potentially become permanently disqualified from obtaining a visa to the USA (US Embassy Uzbekistan, 2023). The safest and legal pathway for Uzbek nationals to enter the USA remains the Diversity Visa programme (DV). Tightening immigration laws to the USA is evident in the country now requesting the EU to require transit visas from arriving citizens of Uzbekistan.

At the same time from January to October 2023, a total of 20,573 USA citizens entered Uzbekistan for different purposes, such 16,006 individuals for leisure, 2,329 individuals for service, 1,676 individuals for visiting relatives, 336 individuals for commercial purposes, 226 individuals for other reasons (UzStat, 2023).

In 2023, the count of students from Uzbekistan pursuing education in the USA reached over 1,089 individuals marking a surge of 72.6 percent from the preceding academic year with 631 students. Out of all Uzbek students in the USA last year, 57.2 per cent (623 students) were undergraduates, 29.9 per cent (326 students) were in graduate programs, 7.9 per cent (86 students) pursued practical training, and 5 per cent (54 students) participated in non-degree programmes like English language studies (USA Embassy in Uzbekistan, 2023).

Figure 14. Share of Uzbek students in the USA by type of study programme in 2023 (percentage)



Source: USA Embassy, 2023

Climate Change and Migration

[Migration Situation Report \(April-September 2023\)](#) discussed the role of agriculture to the country's GDP and labour force. Amidst disruptions to livelihoods due to changing climates and extreme weather events, shifts in ecosystems are influencing diverse population movements, encompassing transhumance, pastoralism, labour migration, displacement, and planned relocation (IPCC, 2019).

The discourse on the impact of climate change on migration in Uzbekistan has gained momentum since COP28 in Dubai in December 2023. The President of Uzbekistan has declared the hosting of a global "Climate Migration" event in collaboration with the United Nations in Samarkand in 2024 (President Press Service, 2024).

According to the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MES), there were 27 emergency cases attributed to natural disasters in 2023, a notable decrease from the 55 cases reported in 2022 (MES, 2023). This might be explained by Uzhydromed that recorded the highest temperature in the world on 29 June 2022. Uzbekistan is very vulnerable to the effects of climate change. It threatens natural capital, the agricultural sector, including land and water use, and increases the risk of natural disasters. The country is ranked 43 out of 185 on climate change vulnerability (ND-GAIN, 2021).

Undocumented Migration

The information of the number of international irregular migrants in Uzbekistan is not available in official sources, while the information on the number of irregular migrants from Uzbekistan abroad is partially available and differs by country of destination.

As reported by the PMM Republic of Türkiye, the number of irregular migrants from Uzbekistan in the country, who were captured over the whole previous year was equal to 9,649 individuals. This indicated 21.7 per cent increase compared to the number of Uzbek irregular migrants in the country at the end of 2022 (7,553 individuals) (PMM, 2024).

As it was reported earlier, a total of 2,145 Uzbek nationals had been found to be irregularly present in EU countries in 2022 and this information is not yet available for 2023 (Eurostat, 2023).

In December 2023, the USA deported 199 irregular migrants from Uzbekistan, who crossed the USA-Mexico border through smuggler's help in an irregular way and captured by the USA border authorities (AELM, 2024).

Recently the USA officials have reported that over 50,000 individuals from Central Asian countries crossed irregularly into the USA in 2023 (Daily Mail, 2024). At the same time, according to non-profit organization of Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC), currently over 40,000 individuals from Central Asia are awaiting asylum court proceedings in the USA, including 17,000 Uzbek nationals (TRAC, 2024).

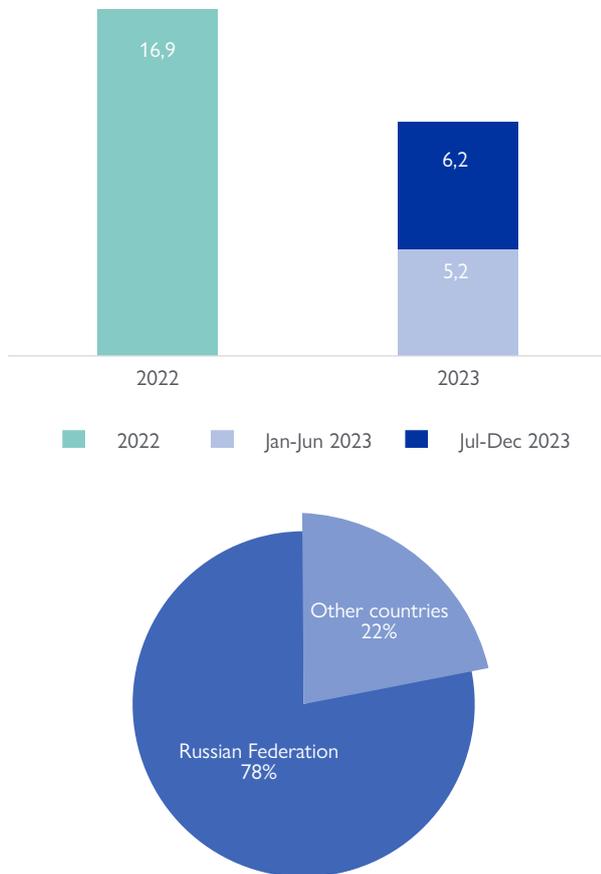
Meanwhile, the number of Uzbek irregular migrants in Latin American countries, who are heading to the USA, significantly increased in recent times. The National Institute of Migration of Honduras (NIH) reported 5,153 Uzbek irregular migrants in the country in 2023, which was much higher compared to the registered Uzbek irregular migrants in the country (283 individuals) in 2022 (NIH, 2024). Migration Policy Unit of Mexican Statistics Office (MPU) reported a total of 6,098 irregular migrants from Uzbekistan in Mexico in 2023 (MPU, 2023).

Remittances Inflows to Uzbekistan

According to the Central Bank (CB) of Uzbekistan, the total money transfers to Uzbekistan from abroad was equal to 11,4 billion USD in 2023, which was 32.5 per cent decrease compared to the remittance inflows (16,9 billion USD) in 2022 (CB, 2024). The total remittance inflows made up almost 12.5 per cent of the estimated GDP (90.8 billion USD) of the country in 2023 (UzStat, 2024). The decrease in remittance inflows in the previous year was explained to be the result of depreciation of the currencies in main destination countries for migrant workers from Uzbekistan and a partial reduction of labour migration outflows in 2023 (CB, 2024).

It was also noted the gradual geographical diversification of labour migration flows from Uzbekistan. According to CB Uzbekistan, amid high volatility of the Ruble exchange rates, increased inflation and a decrease in migration flows, the share of money transfers from the Russian Federation in the total volume of the country's remittance inflows decreased from 87 per cent in 2022 to 78 per cent in 2023. At the same, the volume of remittance inflows from other countries showed 14 per cent increase compared to the last year (CB, 2024).

Figure 15. Remittance inflows to Uzbekistan and share of money transfers' source by country, 2023 (USD billions and percentage)



Source: CB, 2024

Earlier the World Bank Group (WBG) had estimated the money transfers to Uzbekistan to be around 16.1 billion USD in 2023. The main factors of the continuous decline in remittance inflows to the country were explained to be a slowdown of money transfers from the Russian Federation due to the reducing number of Uzbek migrant workers and high inflation rates in the Russian Federation as well as the appreciation of the Uzbek soum against the Russian Ruble in this period (WBG&KNOMAD, 2023).

According to the CB projections, the money transfers to Uzbekistan might increase up to 6-8 per cent in 2024 due to the expected high demands in labour markets in destination countries for migrant workers from Uzbekistan (CB, 2024).

IOM Capacity-building Sessions on Migration Data

In 2023, IOM conducted capacity-building trainings and sessions on migration data collection activities, particularly Mobility Tracking Matrix (MTM) to relevant government entities in Uzbekistan. In November 2023, IOM provided a training session on IOM Human Mobility Data Toolbox in Tashkent, in which 18 national participants (14 men and four women) took part, representing relevant government entities of Uzbekistan, such as Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction, including Agency for External Labour Migration under this Ministry, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Statistics Agency under the President of Uzbekistan. These sessions contributed to the efforts in enhancing the knowledge and capacity of relevant government personal on migration-related data collection in the country and region.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AELM	Agency for External Labour Migration of the Republic of Uzbekistan
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CB	Central Bank of the Republic of the Republic of Uzbekistan
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DW	Deutsche Welle
EU	European Union
Eurostat	European Union Statistics Platform
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KazStat	Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan
KIS	Korea Immigration Service, Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
MEPR	Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan
MLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan
MTM	Mobility Tracking Matrix
MPU	Migration Policy Unit of Mexican Statistics Office
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NGOs	Nongovernmental organizations
NIM	National Institute of Migration of Honduras
PMM	Presidency of Migration Management of the Republic of Türkiye
RosStat	Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation
TRAC	Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse
USA	United States of America
UzStat	Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Uzhydromed	Agency of Hydrometeorology under Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan
WBG	World Bank Group
ZUS	Poland Social Insurance Institution

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