

# Armenia



## General Information



### Population

2 780 469 (World Bank 2022)

2 961 900 (ARMSTAT 2020)



### Immigration

190 349 (UN DESA Stock 2020)

15 800 (ARMSTAT Flow 2019)



### Emigration

958 190 (UN DESA Stock 2020)

31 200 (ARMSTAT Flow 2019)



### Working-age population

1 845 507 (World Bank 2022)

2 201 100 (ARMSTAT 2019)



### Unemployment rate

10 % (World Bank 2021)

18.3 % (ARMSTAT 2019)



### GDP

19 513 474 648.2 current prices USD (World Bank 2022)

6 183 742 100 000 current prices AMD (ARMSTAT 2020)



### Refugees and IDPs

#### Refugees

34 757 (UNHCR Stock 2023)

116 (ARMSTAT 2019; granted refugee status)

#### Asylum Seekers

628 (UNHCR Stock 2023)

248 (ARMSTAT 2019)



### Citizenship

By Birth: No

By Descent: Conditional

Dual Citizenship: Yes

Years of Residency: 3



### Territory

29 743 km<sup>2</sup> (CIA World Factbook)

# Migration Authorities

## Responsible Body

Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure

## Line Ministries

Office of the High Commissioner for Diaspora Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Labour and Social Issues

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Health

## Agencies

Migration Service under the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure

State Employment Service Agency

National Security Service (NSS)

Border Guard troops

Police

Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia

## Key Policy Documents

Armenia Transformation Strategy 2050

National Security Strategy of the Republic of Armenia

Government Programme 2019

2017-2021 Strategy for Migration Policy

2017-2021 Action Plan for Effective Implementation of the Migration Strategy of the Republic of Armenia

2008 (2015) Law on Refugees and Asylum

2006 (2019) Law on Foreigners

2001 Law on the State Border

1995 (2010) Citizenship Law

2001 Law on Political Asylum

Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Armenia on the facilitation of the issuance of visas

## Relevant Publications

PP Migration Profile Light 2014

PP Extended Migration Profile 2011

The Republic of Armenia has one of the highest emigration rates in the world, amounting to nearly **one-third** of its population. In the past, the considerable exodus occurred by virtue of various political and socioeconomic factors in the country, but 2018 saw some **positive migration dynamics** owing to the change of government with the policy focus slowly shifting to repatriation. The same year the national poverty rate fell to its lowest level since 2004, with **23.5% of the population** still living below the poverty line. In 2019, economic growth also reached a significant 7.6%. According to the **Household Survey 2019**, 95% of respondents did not intend to leave for another country. More recently, however, **the COVID-19** crisis has caused a compelling welfare loss and a sharp increase in unemployment, which may affect migratory flows.

Overall, labour migration constitutes a viable option for many Armenians. The **Russian Federation** remains the prime destination for Armenian migrants, most of whom move to the Russian urban areas for employment purposes and return home within a period of three to twelve months. The temporary and circular nature of Armenian labour migration to Russia was reinforced in 2015 when Armenia joined the Eurasian Economic Union. As a result, the number of Armenians working in Russia increased substantially from **123,228 in 2013 to 210,460 in 2019**. Armenia largely benefits from the resulting remittances (amounting to **11.2% of the GDP**, with over two-thirds received from Russia), but this makes the country particularly dependent on labour migration to Russia. The **available evidence** shows that a large share of Armenian labour migrants would opt for the EU rather than Russia; however, the visa requirements and language barriers turn Russia into a more favourable destination.

Along with Russia, other post-Soviet countries, several EU Member States, the US and Canada are home to the largest ethnic Armenian communities within an estimated **7 million diaspora**. Since 2016, Germany, France and Poland issued the lion's share of first-time **residence permits** to Armenians within the EU. In 2019, Poland granted most residence permits for work reasons valid for up to five months, France – for family reasons, and Germany – for other reasons. This signifies a temporary nature of migration to Poland, and a longer-term nature of migration to France and Germany as also confirmed by the number of all valid residence permits at the end of 2019. To obtain legal status in the EU, some Armenians have also been applying for asylum. The peak in **applications** (8,565) occurred in 2016 with many applicants being Syrian of Armenian ethnic origin, thereby holding dual citizenship. The asylum figures have declined ever since reaching 1,885 in 2020.

Immigration to Armenia is much smaller in scale. According to the recent **Migration Snapshot**, 2,429 people immigrated in 2017-2018, most of whom were ethnic Armenians. The majority of immigrants (42.7%) moved for work reasons, 31% for education, 20% for family formation and reunification. In 2019, Armenia granted a **total 7,873** residence permits, with nationals of India, Iran and Russia representing the biggest immigrant groups. Among asylum seekers and recognised refugees in Armenia, Iranians and Syrians represent the top two nationalities. Irregular migrant flows to Armenia remain limited. In 2020, **3,762 foreigners**, one-third of whom were CIS citizens, violated the national migration law. Due to the armed conflict that erupted in 2020 in Nagorno-Karabakh, Armenia needs to accommodate over **90,000 people that fled** the conflict zone.

Policy Brief 'Armenia's migration cooperation with the European Union and Eurasian Economic Union'

Policy Brief 'Closing the policy gaps concerning an eventual mass influx of asylum seekers to Armenia'

Policy Brief 'Assessing Armenia's Migration Strategy for 2017-2021'

The substantial numbers of Armenians returning home (**over 85,000 in 2017-2018**) are primarily comprised of returning labour migrants. The **return rates** of irregular Armenian migrants from the EU have also increased from 21% in 2014 (**1105** out of **5195** persons who were ordered to leave actually returned) to 55% in 2019 (**2095** out of **3765** persons). A comprehensive national strategy – both for the reintegration of Armenian nationals and for integrating migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees and IDPs – still remains to be adopted.

Armenia endorsed the Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees and expressed its readiness to start a visa liberalisation dialogue with the EU. In recent years, **the Government** has prioritised further migration policy development. In view of the changing migration dynamics, the new state migration concept 2021-2031 (still under development in March 2021) will focus particularly on immigration and the migration and development nexus. The **anticipated re-establishment** of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, including a Migration Service, represents another important milestone.