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## Role of Immigrants from Russia in the Formation and Functioning of the “Russian-language” Economies Abroad

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**Abstract:** Emigration from Russia after the collapse of the USSR led to the formation and expansion of Russian-language communities in various countries of the world. The Russian-language audience is very large and represents a large segment of some national economies. For example, some countries (United States, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, European countries) the new socio-economic phenomenon – “the Russian” economy, which occupies an important place in the life of Russian-language communities and include institutions, infrastructure, and economic relations between their representatives, based on the use and dominance of the Russian language. Newly arrived immigrants from Russia and countries of the former Soviet Union integrate into their host societies, acquiring a first experience of work and life in a new environment most often it is in “Russian” economy. Russian-language communities abroad are developing due to the constant replenishment from immigration from Russia is not only new employees, but new buyers of goods and consumers of services. In some cases, the development of ethnic “Russian” economy abroad in combination with other factors, encourages the arrival of new migrants from Russia in the host country. Russian business abroad is focused on the Russian-language population and tourists. Discusses forms in different sectors of the economy. The financial crisis in Russia in 2014-2016 reduced tourism from Russia and influenced Russian-language economy in some countries.

**Keywords:** “Russian-language” economy, ethnic economy, Russian-language community, emigration, adaptation, integration, economic institutions, economic relations, Russia, labor market

**JEL Classification:** E20, F22, D02, J15

### INTRODUCTION

About 30-35 million people of relevance to the Russian culture and Russian language, living for various reasons outside of modern Russia, became the second largest “Diaspora” in the world after Chinese

“huatsyao” (Ryazantsev, 2015; Ryazantsev, 2016). The considerable part of Russians lives in the former Soviet Union. Formation of Russian- language communities abroad was due to four components. First, emigration from the Soviet Union and Russia, the waves of which at different times formed the “core” Russian-language communities in different countries of the world. The main countries of settlement of emigrants from Russia were the USA, Germany, Israel, Canada, France, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Spain and some others.

Secondly, it is the collapse of the Soviet Union, which simultaneously increased the number of Russians living outside the country for a few million people. First of all, we are talking about the post – Soviet countries – the largest Russian-language community (about 25 million people) remained in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, the Baltic States, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Ryazantsev & Pismennaya, 2016). Only a unique form of education “Diaspora” imprint on features of its activity the Russian communities in the countries of “near abroad”. However, gradually the number of Russian in the CIS countries decreased due to the return migration to Russia and integration processes and natural population loss.

Third, natural population growth due to birth rate in Russian- language communities living abroad. Abroad born for several generations of descendants of Russian migrants, who did not live in Russia, but remain committed to the Russian language and culture. For example, for several generations miraculously retained their Russian identity the Russian populations from Harbin, conservatives, believers, etc., living in Australia, USA, Canada, Brazil, Argentina (Ryazantsev, 2016).

Fourth, ethno-linguistic identity of the population with Russian roots. Currently, the Russian language is among the top ten most spoken languages in the US (of course, not counting English), in Israel, about 1 million of the 8 million population speaks Russian, in Germany 6 million people out of 82 million understand Russian language (Ryazantsev, 2016). Many immigrants from Russia in the first generation are very well integrated in host countries, and the second and third have already lost their Russian identity. Usually by the third generation of Russian migrants was “extinction of the Russian language”, i.e. grandchildren of migrants were practically stopped talking in Russian (Ryazantsev, 2015).

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The objects of this study were migrants from Russia living abroad for at least 1 year, regardless of current immigration status and citizenship, as well as the institutions and infrastructure “Russian” economy in the main countries of resettlement of Russian-language population. The subject of the study was the integration process of migrants from Russia into host societies through engagement with institutions and infrastructure “Russian-language” of the economy, including the labor market, the real estate market, employers, companies, firms, media, etc.

Was used the method of comparative analysis of Russian statistics on emigration and statistics on foreign immigrants from Russia, on this basis were determined the magnitude and channels of migration, socio-demographic structure of the migration flow from Russia in key countries around the world. In Russia, we used data of Russian state statistics service, Federal migration service of Russia, Ministry of foreign Affairs of Russia, embassies and consulates of Russia abroad, as well as national statistics services on migration in major countries of resettlement of Russian-language population. For example, in the United States, we used data edge immigration statistics (US Department of Homeland Security, Bureau of

Consular Affairs, US Department of State) and national census (Census Bureau, Department of Commerce). This allowed to evaluate the number of migrants from Russia in some countries. On the basis of the statistical method, expert evaluations were described by the magnitude, structure and trends of development of "Russian-language" economies. An important piece of research was to assess the degree of satisfaction of migrants from Russia living abroad, their migration in the short term, including a desire to return back to Russia.

## DISCUSSION

Sources of information about emigration from Russia can be divided into two categories. The first category – data on migration flows from Russia, and the second category - data on the number of (troops) of Russian-language population in the host countries. The first category characterizes the extent of emigration, and the second is the result of emigration (Ryazantsev, 2016). The main difficulties of the evaluation channels and the scale of emigration from Russia are connected with ineffective system of statistical accounting of temporary forms of migration in Russia in General and emigration in particular. Consider some of the sources of information about emigration from Russia.

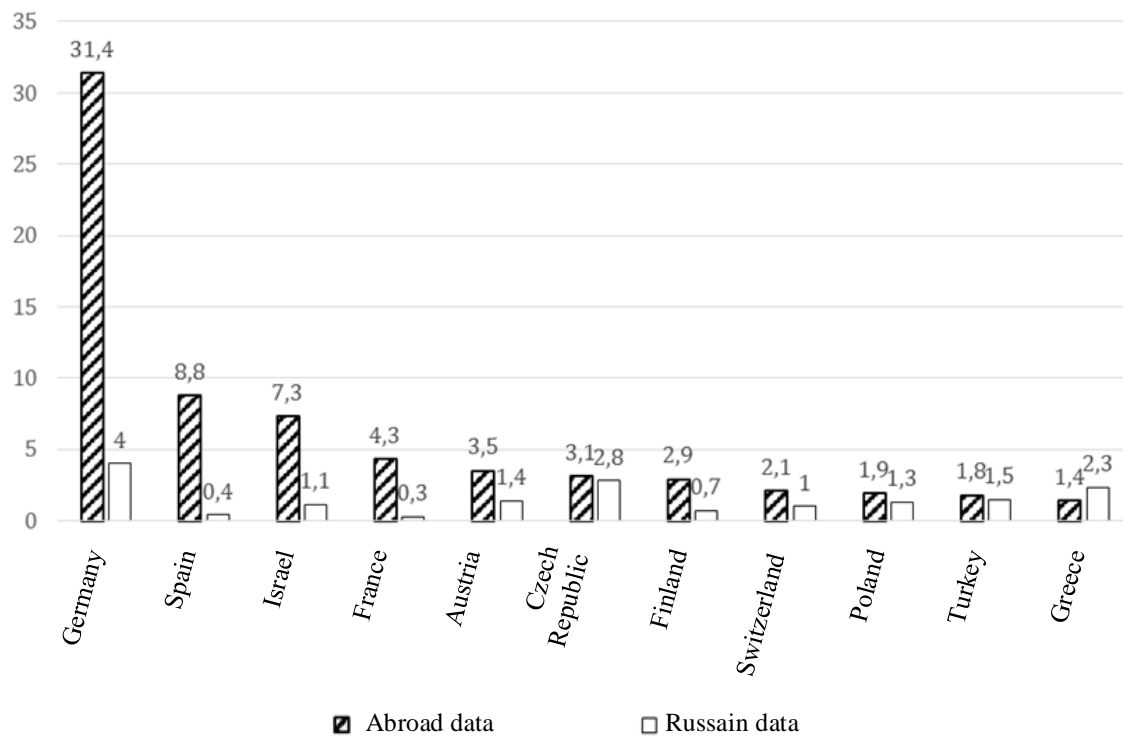
According to Federal State Statistics Service, shows the number of immigrants from Russia who left for permanent residence abroad on the basis of the withdrawal from registration by place of residence. In 2011, we changed the conditions of registration of foreign citizens in Russia, which the "boomerang" broke the statistics on the emigration of Russian citizens. Since 2011, the statistics of emigration began to automatically get information about the expiry of registration of foreign citizens in the country for over nine months. As a result, net statistics about emigrants from Russia were "augmented" and therefore seriously distorted by foreign nationals (Ryazantsev, 2016). This mess with immigration statistics completely turned the list of countries - the main areas of emigration. If in 2010 the list of leaders was Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Germany, Belarus, USA, in 2014 new directions of emigration of Russian citizens suddenly become Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Armenia and China (Ryazantsev, 2016). A new list of countries-leaders in permanent exile was a surprising recall in the mirror the list of countries main suppliers of temporary labor immigrants in Russia. In this statistical "confusion" to assess the real trends of emigration from Russia it is wiser to take the state located outside of the former Soviet Union, as polls show, the immigration targets of the majority of Russian citizens is not directed to the CIS countries. This fact is confirmed by studies of public opinion. In particular, the survey of ROMIR (polls took part 1 thousand respondents aged from 18 to 50 years of age and older, living in cities with the population from 100 thousand and more, from 8 Federal districts ("More and more Russians are...", 2017). Sample represent adult, economically active urban population of Russia), conducted using the same methodology in 2005 and 2012 recorded the aspirations of Russian citizens to emigrate in the country "far abroad". In 2012, while maintaining leading positions of European countries (37%), increased role of Australia and New Zealand (23%), Japan and countries in Southeast Asia and Latin America (almost double). Ice installation on the United States and Canada among Russians decreased slightly to 19% ("More and more Russians are...", 2017).

According to the Federal Migration Service, the annual scale of temporary labor emigration from Russia through official channels, it was noted at the level of 60-70 thousand people. So according to the Federal Migration Service of Russia in 2015, slightly more than 57 thousand Russian citizens went through

official channels to work abroad, most of them heading in very “exotic” countries (Liberia, Cyprus, Marshall Islands, Malta, Antigua and Barbuda, Panama, the Bahamas, Barbados, etc.) (Ryazantsev, 2016). This was due to the emigration of seamen, engineers, technicians, mechanics and staff of the courts (28% of all Russian labor migrants have on these professions). According to the Federal Migration Service in 2015, more than 94% of all labor of the Russian immigrants were workers on vessels with foreign flags (Ryazantsev, 2016). For example, Liberia, as a major country of emigration of Russians in the 1970s became one of the first in the world opened an international shipping register. In the end, now this is the first tonnage of the Navy of the country. Many Russian shipowners “attributed” their ships to Liberia. And now I recruit them from among the Russian citizens. Similarly, to Cyprus, which was long the country with the offshore tax regime. There was taken out a significant Russian capital, opened banks, shops, trading companies. It also requires English speaking staff. Of the more traditional countries for Russians in 2015 was important to the Netherlands (4th place), Germany (8th place), USA (9th place), Norway (10th place) (Ryazantsev, 2016). In recent years also become popular destinations of labor migration in Asia, Latin America, Australia. The comparison of data on temporary labor migration of the Federal Migration Service of Russia and foreign countries shows that the scale of the Russian labor emigration can be higher by 3-4 times. In this regard, a realistic assessment of the annual number of Russian citizens working abroad can be at the level of 150-200 thousand people (Ryazantsev, 2016). Reporting includes only those labor migrants who found a job through official channels (namely, through companies licensed by the Federal Migration Service for employment abroad). The results of the research, including opinion polls show that many Russians find a job abroad on their own, including through social networks and the Internet. As a result, the scale of temporary labor emigration from Russia is certainly at times higher than shown by the data of the Federal Migration Service.

The Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has information about registration in the Russian consular offices temporary or permanent residence of Russian citizens in the country. The advantage of this statistics can be considered the relative ease of fixing and clear criteria for consideration of Russian citizens. Many citizens of Russia living abroad, contact a consular post to obtain the new passports, certificates of birth, certification of documents, request official certificates of registration of powers of attorney, participate in Russian elections. But many Russian citizens living abroad, there is no motivation for the treatment and registration in the Russian consulates. This fact recognizes themselves Russian diplomats. Therefore, the main drawback of this statistics covers only those Russian citizens who have the motivation to register with the Consulate, and as a result, there is significant underreporting. On the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia reported that in 2015 more than 2 million Russian citizens have been registered in consular offices abroad (*“Information of the Consular...”*, 2017). However, this figure seems far too low. According to estimates diplomats only 10-30% of actually held by Russian citizens abroad are registered in consular institutions. Interviews show that many immigrants from Russia are hardly focused on communication with official representatives of the Russian state abroad.

The most systematic foreign data source you can read the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) report, which summarizes information on most economically developed and some developing countries. Three types of data on citizens of Russia: in General, migration flows, flows of asylum seekers in the dynamics of the citizenship of the host country. However, the list of countries varies in each of these categories. Israel continues to be collected, data for the category of “former Soviet



**Figure 1: Migration flows from Russia to countries outside the former Soviet Union in 2013 (comparison of Russian and foreign data), thousand people (data for Turkey and Greece is only available for 2010)**

citizens”. I note that the most significant migration of Russian citizens in 2013, according to the national data it was noted in Germany, Spain, Israel, France, Austria and several other European countries. A comparison of the data of foreign countries with the Russian shows that they are significantly higher. For example, in Spain is 22 times, France 14 times, in Germany – 8 times (Figure 1) (Ryazantsev, 2016).

Data entry of Russian citizens in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the UK are not reflected in the OECD report, most likely, because of their insignificance in the background of migratory flows from other countries. But for Russia, the scale of emigration to these countries is significant. For example, according to the security of the United States in 2014, about 9 thousand people born in Russia, had obtained legal permanent resident status in the country. This amounted to only 0.9% of all immigrants in the United States (the country in 2014, he took 1017 thousand immigrants). A similar comparison of American and Russian data shows the excess of the former over the latter by 5 to 7 times (Ryazantsev, 2016).

Paradoxically, the data of foreign statistics capture larger numbers of Russians abroad, and more adequately reflect the scale of the phenomenon of Russian emigration. The Russian government, unfortunately, does not have adequate statistical information on the number of immigrants from Russia and Russian citizens who currently reside abroad.

## RESULTS

Due to migration from former Soviet countries in some countries there emerged a new phenomenon that can be called “Russian” economy (Ryazantsev, 2015). Under “Russian” economy is possible to understand

the system of economic institutions and economic relations, which are based on Russian language, it is the main integration factor, as well as the driving force behind its development is meeting the needs of Russian-language population and tourists as well as economic relations with Russia (Ryazantsev, 2016). “Speaking Economics” functions and develops thanks to active economic relations with Russia, including those serving tourist flows, trade and economic relations and trade. The scope of the “Russian-language economy” are closely dependent on the number of Russian-language communities and the volume of tourist flows from Russia and former USSR countries. Localization of the Russian-language economy and compact accommodation of Russian-language communities are not peculiar to all countries of the world, but was manifested quite clearly in some regions, for example, in South East Asia (Ryazantsev, Pismennaya & Kuznetsov, 2014). Originated and successfully operated pronounced “Russian villages” in Pattaya, Thailand; Vung Tau and Nha Trang in Vietnam; Sngature in Cambodia. In the countries of Southeast Asia “Russian-language economy” acquired a distinct character owing to the fact that Russian-language migrants is nearly impossible to fully integrate (“dissolve”) in the host communities due to cultural and domestic, linguistic, ethnic, religious, and social differences (Ryazantsev et al., 2016; Ryazantsev, Pismennaya & Kuznetsov, 2014).

The study showed that the “Russian economy” and emigration are interrelated and interdependent phenomena. On the one hand, the newly arrived Russian-language migrants often do not know well the language of the host country, primarily to find work and adapt using the mechanisms of the Russian economy. For example, in the area of Brighton beach in New York you can discover ethnic (Russian-language) employment office. And the Russian segment of the labor market allows Russian Americans to begin the process of integration into American society. Russian-language migrants successfully integrate into American society the majority of starting it is through the institutions of the Russian-language economy, getting here, jobs, life experience, professional skills. But ultimately, the success of the process will depend on many factors, including the possibilities of the time to break the cycle of the Russian economy and to move into a national (non-ethnic) segments of the labor market.

On the other hand, the development of the Russian economy requires workers with the Russian language and Russian mentality. Therefore, the “Russian” economy in some way stimulates new waves of migration from Russia and other countries of the former USSR. The most illustrative examples can be considered active influx of Russian entrepreneurs, businessmen, representatives of the middle class for permanent residence and work in new countries of emigration (e.g. Spain, Bulgaria, Thailand, Cambodia, etc.). A good example is offshore the island nation of Cyprus, which until joining the European Union became a place of inflows from Russia, then stimulated the development of Russian businesses (banks, restaurants, shops, schools, etc.), and then migration of the Russian labor force for its development. We can say that the Russian economy is a driver of emigration of the population of modern Russia.

“Russian-language” economy includes a system of institutions, infrastructure and economic relations between representatives of the “Russian speaking communities”, based on the use and dominance of the Russian language. The structure of the “Russian-language” of the economy is represented by several elements. First, companies, firms and organizations that founded and developed by immigrants from Russia or their descendants; secondly, “the Russian-language segment of the labor market”, where there is a demand for Russian speaking employees. third, financial flows originating from Russia and (or) servicing Russian-language economy; fourth, social services and services aimed at consumers who speak mostly or

only Russian language; fifth, the media, existing for Russian-language audience. We can say that the basis of identification of the Russian economy is ethnolinguistically approach. It often happens that “Russian-language” the economy is based on close economic ties with Russia or Russian-language communities in neighboring countries. Despite the large-scale study of “Russian-language” the economy is not yet widespread in the Russian and foreign science. To a greater extent previous studies have been devoted to the formation, settlement and adaptation to life in the host countries of Russian-language migrants of different waves. However, the mechanisms of their economic activity, the effects of economic activities, economic relations with Russia remained closed to researchers’ phenomenon. And although the exact scope of the “Russian-language” the economy is not known and difficult to estimate, it is possible that they are comparable to the GDP of the Russian Federation.

Interesting case of the United States. In 2010 lived in the US, 3.2 million immigrants from Russia, most of them were successfully integrated into American society and the labor market. About 40% of Russian-language Americans living in the North-East of the country. The largest community concentrated in New York. A unique area of compact residence of immigrants from Russia is Brighton beach in Manhattan (although the Russian migrants is not peculiar to compact residence in other countries). Approximately one fourth of immigrants from Russia live on the West coast (San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle and other cities). Special area of concentration of highly skilled ex-Russians is Silicon Valley in California. About 20% of immigrants from Russia live in the southern United States (primarily in Miami). A lot of people from Russia live in Detroit, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Houston.

The term “Russian-language community” is more applicable to the Russian in the USA than the term “Russian Diaspora” for three reasons. First, Russian cannot be attributed to the traditional notion of “Diaspora” because they are poorly consolidated and often have a weak orientation to their homeland. Secondly, Russian language is one of the few factors that holds economically heterogeneous groups of migrants from Russia and the former Soviet Union, having a different ethnicity, religion, country of birth. Thirdly, in the national statistics of the United States (censuses) available information on the use of language in the family. Language strongly influences economic behavior, including in the labor market and in the sphere of consumption. It is a good statistical base to determine the boundaries of the object of research – Russian-language communities. In 2010 the U.S. census revealed that approximately one fourth of the immigrants from Russia (about 850 thousand people) speak at home in Russian. Russian-language community includes people of different ethnic groups, not only Russians, but Jews, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Kazakhs, Uzbeks and others. most Often, the migrants themselves and their surroundings is called “Russian” anyone who has at least some relation to Russia (born there, came out, his parents or grandparents are Russian by birth, speaks the language, etc.).

Mostly in USA “Russian-language” the economy is represented by the dispersed arrangement of facilities (shops, restaurants, clubs, firms, agencies, etc.), typically dispersed geographically. The owners and staff enough to live dispersed among the local population, not seeking territorial, and especially of ethnic consolidation in the host countries. But there are exceptions. For example, since the 1970s, Brighton beach, one of the city of New York began to form a “Russian enclave” called “Little Odessa” (“Little Russia”). Initially, it was formed by Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union. Then it began to settle immigrants from the Soviet Union. But he attracted not all, but rather less successful immigrants who badly knew English language and had a low chance for successful adaptation to the American labor market. Professionals

with a high level of education and level of English proficiency, despite the difficulties, tried to settle outside this “Russian-language enclave”, deliberately distancing themselves from him. Representatives of the “Russian speaking communities” with a high level of education, training and skills working in different sectors of the American economy. For example, in the field of high technologies and programming, working in the United States, is estimated at 130 thousand immigrants from Russia, including companies in Silicon Valley (California) has about 50 thousand Russian-language highly qualified professionals (Ryazantsev & Pismennaya, 2013). Also, immigrants from Russia among highly qualified specialists in education, medicine, biology, business, media, biology, and other spheres of economic activity. Excerpt from an interview with Maya court interpreter (Los Angeles, California): “arrived In the United States with her husband in the 1970s, Began in America with manicurists. It was hard. English, I do not know, started to learn from scratch. Learned it, so that was the main translator from Russian to English in court. Now taking an exam for translators in all the United States.”

In Russian-language Economics, a significant role belongs to the Russian press, TV channels, Internet resources. In the United States emerged and there are entire Russian-language media corporations. A particularly interesting situation on the East coast of the United States. Excerpt from interview with Sergei, a businessman (Sacramento, California): “In the US I moved from Uzbekistan. Everything started from scratch. Now I have a publishing business. Publish a directory of Russian business in Sacramento. A lot of advertising projects. Long moved beyond the Russian community. Conduct events (receptions), children’s festival, which is very popular among Americans.” For example, to the exposure of the business and career the organizers have invited all potential employers, not only representatives of the “Russian-language” economies. Representatives of the Russian business has gone beyond the narrow understanding of the community, as did this event for the whole local community. This suggests that they have an understanding of the social mission that is an example of citizenship and successful integration of Russian immigrants in the United States.

An interesting example of the “Russian-language” economy we recorded in Thailand. According to the Russian Embassy in Thailand, there are about 100 thousand of Russian citizens who live here permanently or most of the year. Here was formed “young” “Russian-language” community after the collapse of the USSR. But most of all, this estimate is understated due to the lack of Embassy contact with all Russian citizens in Thailand. It is possible that their real number is 1.5-2 times higher (Ryazantsev et al., 2016). According to our estimates, the real number of Russian citizens temporarily residing and permanently residing in Thailand may be at once about 250 thousand people. In addition, according to estimates of the Russian Embassy in Thailand is overnight from 40 thousand to 60 thousand the Russian tourists who usually arrive in one to two weeks (Ryazantsev et al., 2016). Russian tourist flow to Thailand is seasonal and also depends on the economic situation in Russia. For example, the financial crisis in Russia (the fall of the ruble in 2014-2016) greatly complicated the life of those Russians who have lived in Thailand for money from Russia (pensions, apartments, rent, work at a distance, etc.). Some of them will return to Russia. Reduced the flow of tourists. Most of the Russian-language population is concentrated in Pattaya, a famous resort located near the capital. It fully manifested the phenomenon of “Russian-language” economies. Immigrants from the former Soviet Union have opened a variety of restaurants, cafes, travel companies, shops, agencies for the sale of real estate. Even had the village in which the Russian-language population lives compactly. It’s called “Baan Dustin Pattaya Lake” and is located in the southern part of the resort.



The complex includes several types of villas from 100 to 300 square meters. Here purchased a property of about 250 Russian families. Maintenance of the village are also engaged in "Russian" businesses (Ryazantsev et al., 2016). Russians settled also dispersed in the capital of the Kingdom, in Bangkok where there are businessmen, professionals, students. Fly to Bangkok, the largest Russian airline "Aeroflot" and "S7" as well as a number of other airlines, and there are both regular and Charter flights. Some of the Russian-language population also took a fancy to the island of Phuket, which is also a popular holiday destination of Russian tourists. There are regular direct flights operated by Aeroflot Charter flights from many Russian companies. The island also there are Russian shops and restaurants, the travel company. On the island even published the Russian newspaper "Russian Phuket". A certain part of Russians being present on the other Islands of Thailand (Koh Samui, Krabi, etc.), but in much smaller amounts.

As a rule, Russian business is focused on the Russian-language population and tourists. Therefore, the financial crisis in Russia has hit the Russian-language business in Thailand. Some of the limitations that exist for foreigners in Thailand are forced to "Russian-language" economies to adapt and sometimes act on "the verge of a foul". A good example associated with the tourism industry. Officially foreigners are not allowed to work as tourist guides in Thailand. Therefore, many Russian companies make Russian citizens as interpreters. In this connection, even there were conflicts between the Thai and Russian owners of tourist business. For example, recently noted the performance of Thailand against Russian businesses on Phuket, Karon, Kata, Bang Tao beach. In January 2016, around 200 local residents gathered at city hall in Phuket, with slogans of protest against the activities of Russian on the island with posters: "Alex Tour get out", "Free Bang Tao from the Russian mafia", "We welcome Russian tourists, but against the Russian business" ("Speeches against Russian business in Phuket", 2013). Protesters declared they are unable to compete for Russian tourists with the Russian business, because they cannot provide services to Russian tourists in Russian. Tourists go to firms, massage parlors, restaurants, laundries, which can explain the desire to hear the answer in Russian, tired of unusual Thai food. Among the protesting owners of the tourism business, taxi drivers, owners of restaurants, laundromats, massage parlors. Thai entrepreneurs were dissatisfied with the activities of large Russian tourist company "Pegasus", which is a service provider and provides complete tours for Russian tourists. With her can't compete with local travel agencies, taxi drivers and owners of transport. After the conflict Management work of the Phuket has carried out inspections of businesses, closing some of them for violations. In Pattaya to improve the competitive environment and improve the quality of services authorities approached differently. City hall organized free Russian language courses for Thai entrepreneurs ("Speeches against Russian business in Phuket", 2013). However, in General, in Thailand, the attitude to the Russian-language population and Russian tourists friendly and pragmatic. When in 2014-2015 was reduced the flow of Russian tourists, the authorities and the tourist business was severely disturbed. The Newspapers came out with headlines that the tourism authority of Thailand bears the losses from reducing the flow of Russian tourists (Ryazantsev, Pismennaya & Kuznetsov, 2014).

Thailand-a country with a relatively liberal regime of entry and stay of Russian citizens. Russians can enter and stay in Thailand without a visa for 30 days, but obtaining a work permit, a residence permit is difficult. Many Russian citizens living in Thailand, uses the practice of "quick crossing" for the extension of stay in the country without a visa (for example, go to Cambodia and then return to Thailand). Visa-free entry permits tourism, transit, participation in business negotiations, educational, cultural and sports events.

However, it does not give the right to work, and violators are subject to prosecution (arrest, trial, fines and possible deportation with the subsequent ban on entry to Thailand) (Ryazantsev, Pismennaya & Kuznetsov, 2014).

## CONCLUSION

Russian-language community became visible and significant socio-economic phenomenon in quantitative and qualitative relations in some countries. They are diverse in socioeconomic and demographic respects, and they include members of the middle class, businessmen, entrepreneurs, professionals, investors, pensioners, youth, students, downshifters. However, the Russian data and host countries regarding the number of Russian-language population is very limited, and sometimes just absent. For example, the Russian Embassy, as a rule, have the information only partially, because living in the countries of Russian citizens turn to them only as necessary (exchange of passports, certification of documents, help to confirm information, etc.). The estimates by the Russian embassies are very approximate. And the official statistics of host countries often do not allocate the Russian citizens or Russian-language migrants in a separate statistical category for a variety of reasons.

USA, Canada, Australia, Israel, European countries and the countries of South-East Asia became the main host of Russian emigrants in the countries and areas of concentration of the largest Russian-language communities outside the former USSR. This means that the Russian-language audience is very large and represents a large segment in some national economies. In this regard, some foreign countries represent a very interesting example to investigate the new phenomenon of “Russian-language” of the economy, which occupies an important place in the process of formation of Russian-language communities and include institutions, infrastructure, and economic relations between their representatives, based on the use and dominance of the Russian language.

Revealed the dual relationship between migration and Russian-language communities. On the one hand, newly arrived immigrants from Russia and former USSR countries to integrate into the host society, acquiring a first experience of work and life in a new environment primarily through “ethnic businesses” that you created earlier Russian migrants. It is a kind of socio-economic “springboard” for Russian-language migrants. On the other hand, the “Russian speaking communities” is growing and thriving thanks to the constant replenishment from immigration from Russia is not only new employees, but buyers of goods and consumers of services. And sometimes the development of ethnic economy combined with other factors as an incentive for new immigration.

“Russian-language” Economics and the Russian-language community represent a significant resource for socio-economic development of Russia and establishing relations with foreign countries. However, currently, such strategic understanding at the Russian authorities is not available and not used in the policy in respect of compatriots.

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