Abstract

International migration has a major impact on the economy of Moldova and its inhabitants. Nevertheless, it belongs to the poorest countries in Europe and its every third economically active inhabitant of this post-Soviet country is working abroad. These migrants send financial remittances, which consist of a part of their income or material goods to their families from target countries including Czechia. The theoretical background of this thesis is the type of remittances, namely the concept of social remittances, which in contrary to financial remittances draws attention to non-financial transfers – ideas, behaviours, identities and social capital flowing from receiving to source country communities. The concept was based on observation of development potential and impacts within the migration-development nexus paradigm. The basic qualitative research in this work examines the concept of social remittances within example of research Moldovan migrants working in Czechia with semi-structured deep interviews. Acquired authentic responses of the informants were processed by inductive analysis of qualitative data. The results have shown the existence of the potential for receiving social remittances by migrants and their transfer to Moldova due to ongoing circular migration. However, neither potential nor actual impacts on the development of this post-Soviet country are currently unrealistic to the concept of social remittances, given the persistent non-fulfilment of the state's functions and the intensity of emigration from Moldova.