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**Migration Policy in the New Development Strategy of the Russian Exclave, the Kaliningrad Region: Objectives, Opportunities and Conditions for Realization**

**Abstract:**

The Kaliningrad region, the Russian exclave in the Baltic Sea region, is a very interesting object for research on migration. Only 42% of its population was born in the region; most of the inhabitants are migrants. Currently, an increase in the number of the population due to migration is small: 3-4 thousand people per year. The new regional government plans a considerable economic growth in the region, and the new immigration program aimed at attracting 450 thousand migrants to the region during 2007-2015 is being developed. Now, the population of the region is 940 thousand people. The Kaliningrad region is one of the 12 Russian regions identified as priority development territories in the new federal policy on receiving immigrants from the countries of the Near Abroad, i.e. non-Russian countries that were once part of the USSR. It is important to set realistic tasks and examine opportunities offered by this new resource as well as forecast social and economic changes in the region brought about by the new migration program. The paper includes the analysis of opportunities and conditions for the realization of the program, i.e. the migratory potential of other Russian regions, the Baltic States, Kazakhstan and Central Asia, Ukraine and Belarus, the economic, social and institutional conditions of the Kaliningrad region; a specific character of the population of the region; financial resources, etc. Conclusion: the new immigration program in the Kaliningrad region is difficult to implement.