

Л.Н.Гумилев атындағы
Еуразия ұлттық
университеті
Халықаралық қатынастар
факультеті
Аймақтану кафедрасы



Евразийский
национальный университет
им. Л.Н.Гумилева
Факультет международных
отношений
Кафедра регионоведения

«Отандастар қоры»
коммерциялық емес
акционерлік қоғамы



Некоммерческое акционерное
общество
«Отандастар қоры»

«АЙМАҚТАНУДЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЗЕҢДЕГІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ»
ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ-ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ
МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫНЫҢ ЖИНАҒЫ

«СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РЕГИОНОВЕДЕНИЯ»
СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-
ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ



**Л. Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті
Халықаралық қатынастар факультеті
Аймақтану кафедрасы**

«Отандастар қоры» коммерциялық емес акционерлік қоғамы

**Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева
Факультет международных отношений
Кафедра регионоведения**

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Жинаққа ғалымдардың, докторанттардың, магистранттар мен студенттердің аймақтық даму мен аймақты зерттеуге әсер ететін проблемаларды түсінуге жәрдемдесуге бағытталған баяндамалар кірді. Бұл процестерді әр түрлі аспектілерде және әр түрлі жағынан қарастыру әсіресе қазіргі кезде өзекті болып табылады.

В сборник вошли доклады ученых, докторантов, магистрантов и студентов, направленные на содействие более глубокому пониманию проблем, влияющих на региональное развитие и изучение региона. Рассмотрение данных процессов в разных аспектах, и с разных сторон особенно актуально в наши дни.

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LABOR MIGRATION AS AN ELEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Л.Б.Коригова

Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева

Астана, Казахстан

mila.korigova@mail.ru

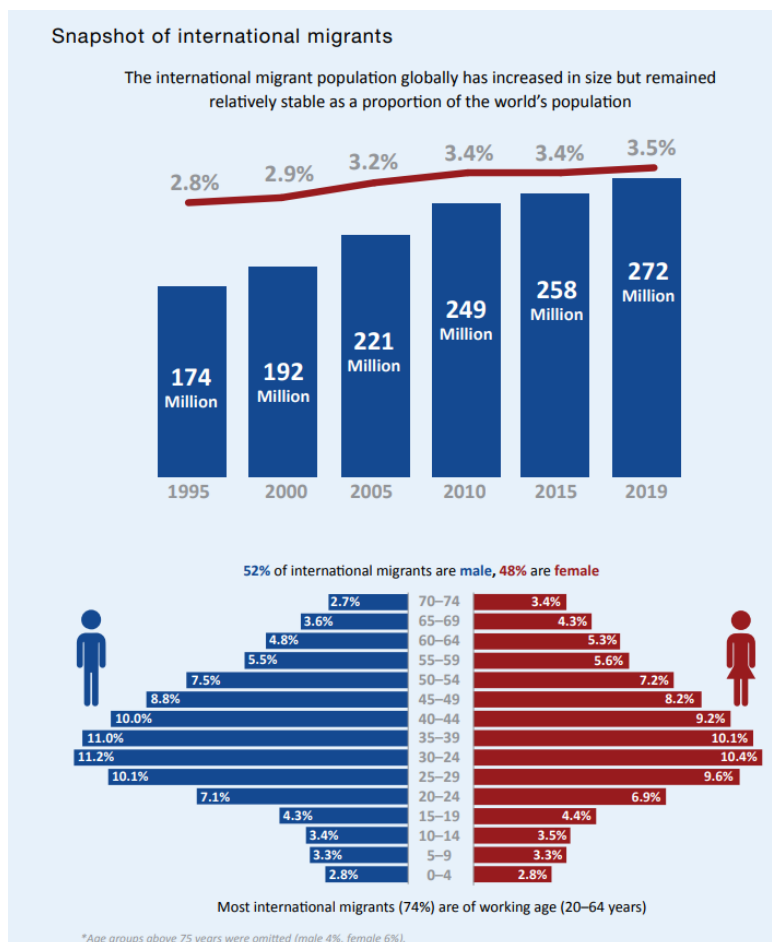
Abstract. *The dominant trend in international economic relations in the modern world is integration. However, integration is closely related to another trend - migration processes, which are becoming an integral part of the current international situation. The article discusses the main factors of labor migration, its features and structure. It also considers the mutual influence of two processes - integration and migration, the features of their development. It is noted that as economic integration deepens, the labor migration regulation system becomes more efficient and organized. The level of undocumented labor migration is decreasing due to the functioning of the single/common labor market mechanism. The study is based on official statistics and expert assessments of labor migration flows.*

Key words: *labor migration, integration, migration models, migration policy, donor countries, recipient countries, labor market*

Migration is one of the least understood and managed aspects of globalization. The importance of migration in demographic development and the economy is constantly increasing. To date, the structure of migration processes is quite complex and confusing, they are characterized by cyclicity and recurrence. In the Eurasian space, migration flows are the second largest on a global scale. Here, the importance of the issue of effective interstate management and cooperation in the field of migration increases, since the region is characterized by a visa-free regime and the formation of a single economic space.

The scale of global migration is large and has a stable upward trend. The

geography of migration is expanding, involving more and more new countries and regions. According to the UN, there were 175 million migrants (3% of the population) in the world in 2000, 191 million in 2005, 214 million in 2010, 244 million in 2015, 281 million - in 2022. Today, most of the migrants live in the United States - here, as of 2020, there are 51 million migrants. In second place is Germany, followed by Saudi Arabia, Russia and the United Kingdom. Thus, the number of international migrants is growing every year.



International migration around the world, by the numbers Image: IOM World Migration Report 2020

In the global economy, the processes of labor migration are becoming an increasingly important factor in socio-economic development. As practical experience shows, developed countries are pursuing a pronounced migration policy, mainly focused on attracting highly skilled foreign labor.

Among the factors provoking migration, it is worth emphasizing economic motives. It is traditionally believed that most of the migrants belong to the group of “labor migrants”, and the main migration flows are due to economic factors. In figures, the indicators are as follows: the majority of international migrants - about 74% of the global population - are people of working age (from 20 to 64 years). Moreover, globalization has contributed to the emergence of new forms of migration, also associated with economic factors.

According to S.V.Ryazantsev: “Business migration (business migration) has intensified. Tax migration has appeared - moving to other countries in order to

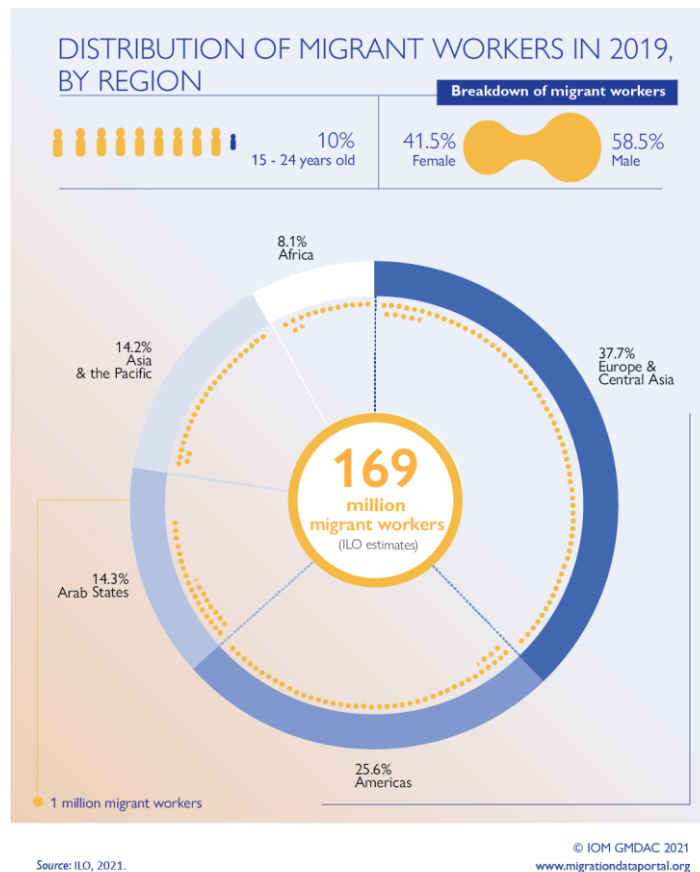
reduce tax payments. Investment migration has significantly expanded - moving with the aim of investing in the creation of enterprises abroad". Clear family planning for labor migration has spread, sometimes referred to today as the "new economy of migration". Also important factors include information - the dissemination in the media and the Internet of information about the economic situation in other countries had a significant impact on the formation of migration flows.

International labor migration is accompanied by various contradictions, especially in rich recipient countries. In connection with the conviction of the latter in the influence of migrants on the imbalance in the labor market of the host country, depriving the indigenous population of jobs. However, properly managed migration enriches both host and destination countries both economically and socio-culturally and demographically. It contributes to the economic growth of the receiving countries, by increasing the gross domestic product, on the one hand, and the development of the economy of the sending country thanks to migrants' remittances, on the other. Regulated migration flows are able to compensate for the shortage of labor resources and stimulate the development of uninhabited territories, positively influence the age and sex structure, thereby contributing to the socio-economic development of states.

Number of developed countries have been using the so-called "replacement migration" for a long time. However, large-scale replacement migration caused an increase in the number of socio-political problems. Competition among migrants for low-skilled jobs in countries participating in integration associations is hampered by the tough migration policy of economically developed countries in relation to unskilled labor. Employers in developed countries are more likely to opt for highly skilled and educational migrants.

According to the World Bank studies, international labor migration stimulates the growth of well-being of both donor countries and recipient countries. This thesis is covered by the experts of the World Bank (WB) in the report: "Migration and Remittances: Recent Trends and Outlook".

In 2019, there were 169 million international migrant workers in the world and they constituted 4.9 per cent of the global labor force in the destination countries (ILO, 2021). These international migrant workers made up approximately 69 per cent of the world's international migrant population of working age (aged 15 and over) in 2019.



The primary task in the study of labor migration in the context of integration processes is to represent integration as a system of elements, which makes it possible to identify system-forming factors and assess the degree of interconnection of elements. In this context, such an element as labor migration, which is one of the indicators for measuring integration processes, is of particular importance.

The methodology proposed by Professor Luc Van Langehov is one of the most well-known methods aimed at measuring integration processes. He put forward a proposal to consider integration indicators within six dimensions: political dimension (diplomatic relations of states, development of international law, etc.); economic dimension (international trade and foreign direct investment); measurement of mobility (transport, migration, refugees); cultural dimension (regional identity); measurement of security (agreements on peace and security, treaties on the prevention of natural disasters); measurement of cooperation (external environment, cooperation in the field of law enforcement). Mobility measurement considers aspects of migration mobility of the population as indicators of the depth of regional integration.

It should also be noted that integration and labor migration are interrelated. First of all, we note the impact of economic integration on labor migration. One of the principles of the "four freedoms" of economic integration is to provide the necessary environment for the free movement of labor. The main factors that identify differentiated economic integration include the factor of migration attractiveness and migration interdependence. Scientific and technological progress, the concentration of capital, as well as the vigorous economic development of the territories lead to an increase in migration mobility. With the establishment of an industrial society, the

mobility of the population also increased. That is, a significant contribution in this context was made by the formation of single national, and then global labor and capital markets, progress in the field of transport and means of communication, and the expansion of the information space. Thus, the intensification of integration processes between states also leads to an increase in migration mobility. But it should be noted that the concepts of migratory mobility and labor migration are not equivalent, with the growth of one, the second does not necessarily increase. In most cases, the growth of migration mobility is closely related to the development of an integration association and the creation of a single labor market, but this does not always lead to an increase in the flow of labor migrants.

As integration intensifies, its main areas become socio-political and economic spheres. Classical economic theory argues that in the case of liberalization of the movement of goods, the growth of trade will lead to a reduction in migration, just like the liberalization of the movement of capital. At the same time, an increase in the number of highly qualified personnel in the migration flow amid a general reduction in the flow of migrants can be called a positive forecast. The new economic theory argues that if imperfect competition persists between the actors of the integration process, differences in taxation and the scale of the use of production technologies, then international trade, capital flows and migration complement each other to one degree or another. Labor migration will persist due to the presence of trade barriers and the impossibility of applying the international outsourcing scheme.

Most often, integration allows to maintain control of migration flows. This happens through the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements and the liberalization of migration legislation between countries. Moreover, major international actors intend to reduce the migration burden from countries of origin by increasing the volume of mutual trade. To a large extent, this is facilitated by their actions to ensure preferential exports of goods from labor donor countries. Thus, according to some estimates, economic integration can improve the economic situation in the less developed countries participating in the integration association and reduce the flow of migrants from the latter, both legal and illegal. In other words, an increase in the export of goods will have an impact on a decrease in the export of people, which will lead to a corresponding reduction in the migration load. Mutual trade and labor migration are interchangeable. Thus, increasing trade integration should lead to less differentiation in income and wage levels, and thus reduce migration flows.

However, in practice, trade and labor migration complement each other, which does not always lead to a decrease in labor migration, especially for low-skilled labor.

The development of economic integration, the creation of a single labor market gradually leads to the legalization of labor migrants on the territory of the countries participating in a certain integration association, thereby reducing the level of undocumented labor migration. The regulation of labor migration flows is becoming more transparent, and the migration flows themselves are more structured.

The reverse of the process discussed above is the impact of labor migration on economic integration. The main political effect that labor migration has for both sending and receiving countries is the potential opportunity to greatly enhance integration between participating countries by integrating their labor markets. The most obvious example is the countries of the European Union.

One of the positive results for the countries of origin of labor resources in the political sphere, first of all, can be called stability, which is manifested in an increase in the income level of migrant households. The reduction of social tension, the solution of socio-economic problems, the resolution of conflicts in border countries for the recipient countries of the labor force act as a significant resource. The country receiving migrants, in the person of the arriving human masses, receives a kind of "agents of influence" on the power structures of the sending countries. With the successful integration of migrants into the host society, this resource can be effectively used. However, there is a possibility of the formation of "ethnic lobbies", the strengthening of the power of diasporas, which are able to influence the country's policy towards their state. This leads states to establish permanent control over the activities of certain diasporas in order to prevent such situations.

For receiving countries, a large geopolitical benefit may be the possibility of localizing migrants in territories that need economic development. Migration can act not only as a source of compensation for the shortage of labor resources, it is able to partially solve demographic problems.

The migration policy pursued by the countries at the present stage has formed an effective tool that allows coordinating integration processes. The preferential employment regime for citizens of the countries participating in the integration association, which provides a single labor market within the EES, can stimulate the process of joining new members. Thus, migration policy often becomes a link that accelerates economic integration and interstate cooperation.

Labor migration acts both as a "cementing element" and as an indicator of the depth of integration processes. According to researcher V.A. Bezverbny: "the scale of migration flows between countries may indicate not only the existence of mutually beneficial economic cooperation, but also long-term historical and cultural ties between individual states."

According to one of the largest sociologists and political scientists of the XX century Karl Deutsch international integration is a process based on the strengthening of solidarity, cultural ties and mutual trust between the peoples of converging states. Thus, labor migration can be positioned as one of the key aspects of the cultural integration of neighboring countries and regions of the world.

Administrative measures at the borders are no longer enough to curb labor migration, for this it is necessary to create conditions for the development of poor countries and regions - the main donor countries of the labor force. This includes investing in education, family planning, new medical and information technologies, and the development of social infrastructure. The strategic direction should be economic instruments for limiting migration - investments in the economies of developing countries that produce migrant flows.

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THE EUROPEAN UNION'S INTEGRATION POLICY FOR MIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

D. S. Kurmashev
L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University,
Astana, Kazakhstan
[*daniyarkurmashev71@gmail.com*](mailto:daniyarkurmashev71@gmail.com)

For a long time, modern Europe has been in a steady demographic decline, which is manifested in a declining number of young people of active working age, an increase in the percentage of elderly people as a share of the overall population, and an increase in the total number of individuals from other countries and regions of the world. This situation forces European governments to solve population problems by accepting immigrants into the continent. In this situation, the primary purpose of migration policy is to integrate newcomers into the host country's culture.

According to the European Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs, and Citizenship Dimitris Avramopoulos' statement in January 2018 in Brussels, integration policy is an investment in the integration of migrants, the success of