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PROBLEMS AND FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT
OF MIGRATION PROCESSES
IN KAZAKHSTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA

Abstract. In this paperwork there are examined main problems of the migration policy of Kazakhstan and the countries of Central Asia. The imperfection of the national migration strategy has been noted. The analysis of migration problems of the country is carried out. The opportunities and prospects for improving the state policy in the migration sphere are identified, taking into account the main factors of the country's economic, social and demographic development, foreign policy, integration processes. Kazakhstan's accession to the number of 30 developed countries of the world requires the need to take into account the internal and external challenges of our time, having a direct impact. The authors outlined the main priorities, mechanisms and directions for the long-term development of migration policy. The indicated need for develop active migration projections and realistic scenarios of future socio-economic development in each country / region, taking into account migration factors.

Key words: migration, migration policy, migrants, Central Asia, international labor migration, migration balance, labor market.

The solution of migration problems as an important component of the external and internal policies of Kazakhstan is one of the priorities of the state. The concept of migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan represents a system of basic principles, priorities, mechanisms, objectives and methods for streamlining and regulating migration processes. The latter characterizes the complex of administrative and socio-economic measures to stimulate / limit the movement of people, taking into account the current and future needs of Kazakhstan and respect for the rights of migrants. In response to internal and external challenges in the field of migration in the republic, the Concept of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021 was approved [1], the main areas of which are focused on:

1) the formation of a new migration policy in order to attract foreign workers to certain sectors of the economy or priority projects in the framework of temporary migration;

2) attracting qualified foreign workers to long-term projects to introduce new innovations, increase entrepreneurship and develop human capital;

3) the implementation of a nationwide program of staff development.

These areas of the national migration policy strategy are interdependent and - permeable and, on this basis, will be implemented in parallel, ensuring the consistency of the country's migration policy.

Migration processes affect state security, public consent, the economic and demographic situation in the country. Millions of people participate in migration processes in the regions of the world. The quantitative growth of migration flows is presented in Fig. 1.

Migration processes and phenomena cover almost all regions and territorial formations of the world community and are carried out between the places of residence of people of different levels and status, as well as numbers. The content of international labor migration (ILM) at the global level includes the following factors:

- the movement of labor resources - the global labor market - the development of world production - the growth of the global total product;

- involvement of labor resources in social production (reduction of unemployment); - the formation of "migrant sectors" of the economy;

- the introduction of migrants to the world production culture, advanced technologies, more rational organization of labor;

- the development of trade relations between countries;

- cultural exchange between countries (culture, traditions, cuisine, religion), for example, the spread of Islam in Europe (1960-1970s), the fascination with Buddhism in Europe and the USA (1980-1990s), and etc.
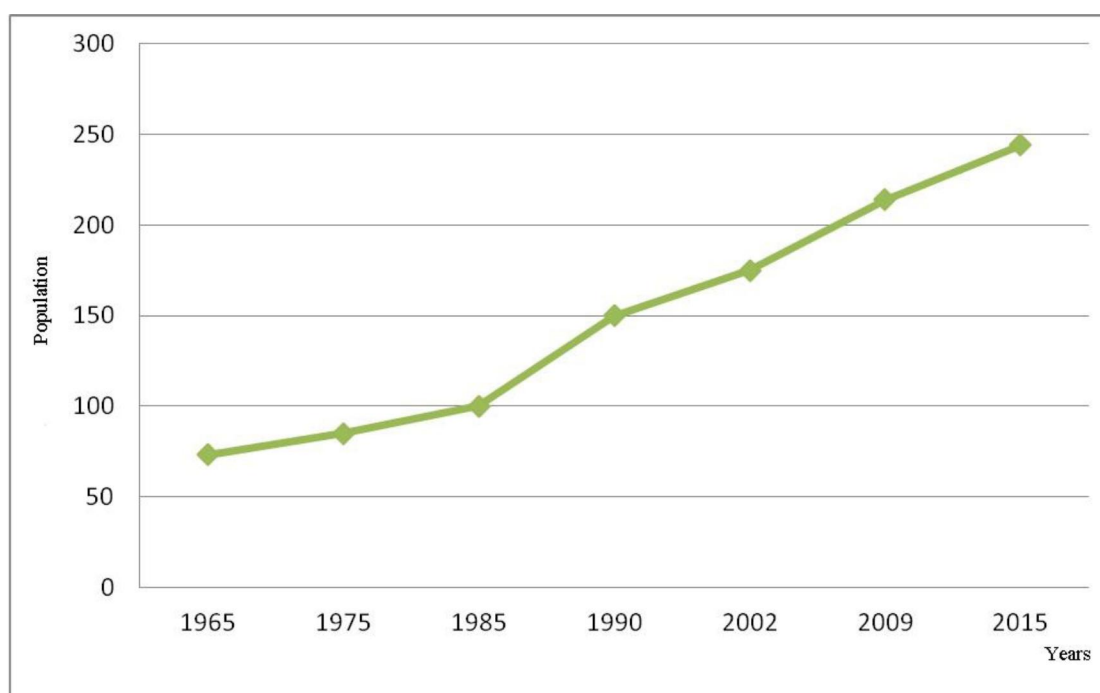

Fig. 1 - Dynamics of migration flows in the world
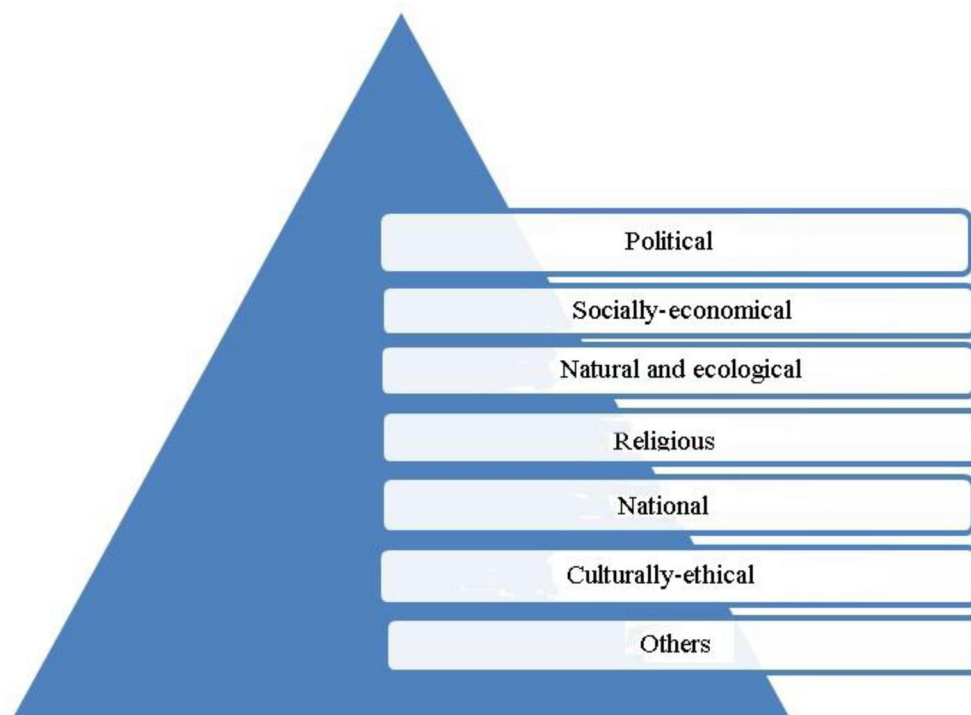Developed by the authors

Below is the ILM value at the national level (Table 1):

Table 1 - ILM value for the country of entry and country of departure

ILM value for:	
country of arrival	countries of departure
employment	Labor market
Unemployment	Transfer of innovation and best practices
Wage	Brain drain
Price level	Money transfers
Social costs for migrants	Demographic factor

Compiled by the authors

Migration affects political, social, economic, demographic, and other factors of the development of the state in general and individual regions in particular (Fig. 2):

Political

Socially-economical

Natural and ecological

Religious

National

Culturally-ethical

Others

Developed by the authors

Fig. 2 - The main factors the impact of migration on the socio-economic develop and term country

In general, the characteristics of migration situation in Kaz. Rep. can be represented as follows:

Emigration - the prevalence departure of the Russian-speaking part of the population which were exiled during stardom, and who were deported during the years of the Stalin regime and directed towards the development of virgin and fallow lands.

Immigration - is dominated by the influx of ethnic Kazakhs because of: the desire to preserve their national identity; the consequences of military conflicts; desire to return to their historic homeland.

Internal migration - the outflow of population from rural settlements as a result of the decline of the agricultural sector; departure of people from small and medium-sized cities due to the stopping of city-forming enterprises and processing complexes; environmental reasons from the area of the SNTS, Aral and other regions of the country.

Illegal migration - is caused by the geopolitical location of Kazakhstan, the transparency of borders with the CIS countries, the lack of a unified coordinated policy of the countries of the commonwealth and the imperfection of the legal framework.

Labor migration - is associated with the attracting of foreign labor with an existing excess of its own labor resources in the domestic labor market.

The influx of refugees - caused by the unstable socio-political situation in several countries

External labor migration focuses on attracting qualified personnel, reducing the number of unregistered migrant workers and protecting the national labor market.

However, in this area there is a wide range of problems caused by the exacerbation of political, social, climatic environmental and other factors that have a special impact on migration processes. Migration issues are important and relevant for Kazakhstan and Central Asian countries [2]. Characteristics of the external migration of the Republic of Kazakhstan are given in Table. 1:

Table 1 - Main indicators in External Expansion she RK migration

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Immigrants							
41511	42057	38016	28296	24105	16784	16581	13755
Emigrants							
33985	26541	32920	29725	24384	28946	30047	34900
Migration balance							
7526	15516	5096	-1429	-279	-12162	-13466	-21145
Compiled from data [3]: Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. Statistical collection. Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. - Astana, 2017. - 390 p.							

As follows from the table. 1, the migration balance has a steady upward trend.

The overwhelming majority of labor migrants in Kazakhstan from Central Asia come from Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan (moreover, China and Turkey are the countries of origin of unregulated labor migrants, of whom migrants make up a rather large percentage of migrants. Unemployment and low living standards force people to migrate [4]. , for example, the official unemployment rate in Kyrgyzstan in 2017 was 2.5%.

The educational level of Kyrgyz and Uzbek migration, in contrast to Turkish and Chinese, is much lower. This explains the specifics of migrant employment: 81.3% of Kyrgyz are engaged in trade, 49.1% of Uzbeks are in construction, and Tajiks are in the household sector. In tab. 2 presents data on ethnic migration of the population:

Table 2 - Population migration by ethnic groups in the Republic of Kazakhstan , pers.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Moved out								
Total	398640	392578	397558	367566	361651	434562	485498	651794
Kazakhs	298626	300673	301029	277973	277148	334529	375251	523480
Russians	63886	57643	62229	58098	54338	62718	68923	78382
Uzbeks	1822	2429	2032	2572	1942	3800	3833	5390
Ukrainians	8246	6907	7398	6506	6241	7018	7536	8202
Uigurs	3255	3201	3627	2745	2614	3514	4532	5732
Tatars	4102	3829	3900	3524	3495	3898	4456	5149
Germans	5522	4714	4829	4558	4536	5580	6151	7067
Other ethnical groups	13181	13182	12514	11590	11337	13505	14816	18392
Compiled from data [3]: Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan. Statistical collection. Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. - Astana, 2017. - 390 p.								

According to the table. 2 the maximum number of retired people are Kazakhs (523480 people), the smallest - Tatars (5149 people).

The migration movement in a positive sense needs to be improved, and therefore it is necessary to link it with the solution of social and economic problems, in particular, increasing employment, reducing unemployment and, ultimately, solving problems of economic growth in the country and regions. Given the low population density of Kazakhstan and the active economic policy of the state, the achievement of these goals is impossible without attracting foreign labor. Tab. 3 characterizes data on the number of arriving foreign workers from the CIS and other countries.

The volume and size of labor migration are important for solving demographic problems in the Republic of Kazakhstan (natural population growth, as of 2016, was 15.14 per 1,000 people) and providing the employment market with the necessary resources. It also envisages the task of attracting highly qualified specialists to the development of promising sectors of the economy.

Table 3 - The number of foreign workers who arrived from the CIS and other countries of the world in 2016

	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Moldova	Russia	Tajikistan
Total, and	17,844	30,876	1,052	1 687 317	10,218
Arrived from the CIS :	7,648	4,813	235	1 567 639	166
Azerbaijan	322	280	35	50,139	-
Armenia	...	16	5	5 1 512	-
Belarus	-	42	7-	-	-
Kazakhstan	...	-	2	426	13
Kyrgyzstan	...	70	1	1,333	54
Moldova	144	39	-	65,218	-
Russia	...	1,324	44	-	34
Tajikistan	149	251	2	401,724	-
Turkmenistan	73	20	1	500	-
Uzbekistan	612	1,564	-	879 519	65
Ukraine	6,348	1,207	138	167 268	-
arrived from other countries of the world	10 196	26,063	817	119,678	10,052
From China	7,549	12,699	20	40 487	8 133

Compiled by source [5]: Kazakhstan and CIS countries 4/2017. Quarterly magazine. Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Astana, 2017. 106 p.

According to the tab. 3 the maximum number of migrants are from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The positive factors of international labor migration for the host country include:

- reducing the cost of goods-services due to the increased competitiveness of local industry due to lower prices);

- growth of aggregate demand in the consumer market due to migrants;

- growth in revenues to budgetary and extrabudgetary funds from migrant income, taxes and insurance contributions to pension and other funds;

- savings on education and prof. training because labor migrants have the appropriate qualifications.

The main migration trends in the Central Asian region are as follows [6]:

1. The high level of labor migration (up to 27% of the population of Uzbekistan, 18% of the population of Tajikistan and 14% of the population of Kyrgyzstan are labor migrants). More than 50% are involved in low-skilled labor.

2. Huge problems with human trafficking.

3. Changes in the structure of migration due to political instability.

4. High level of internal migration.

5. Increased environmental migration.

The top 20 Asian countries in the corridors of migrants in 2015 is presented in Fig. 3 [7]:
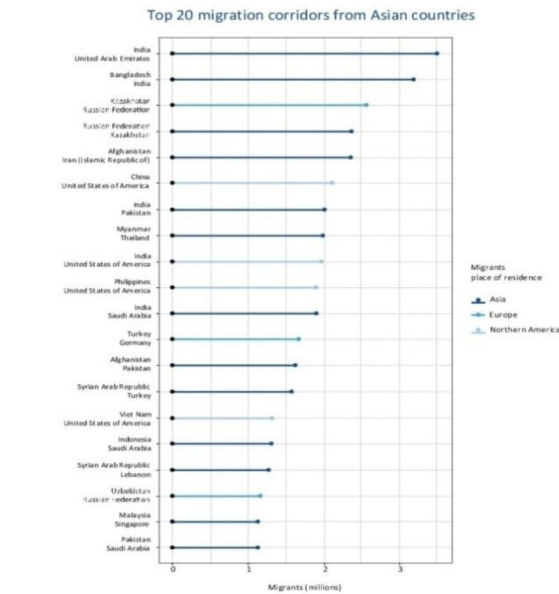
Fig. 3 - Migrant Corridors in Asia
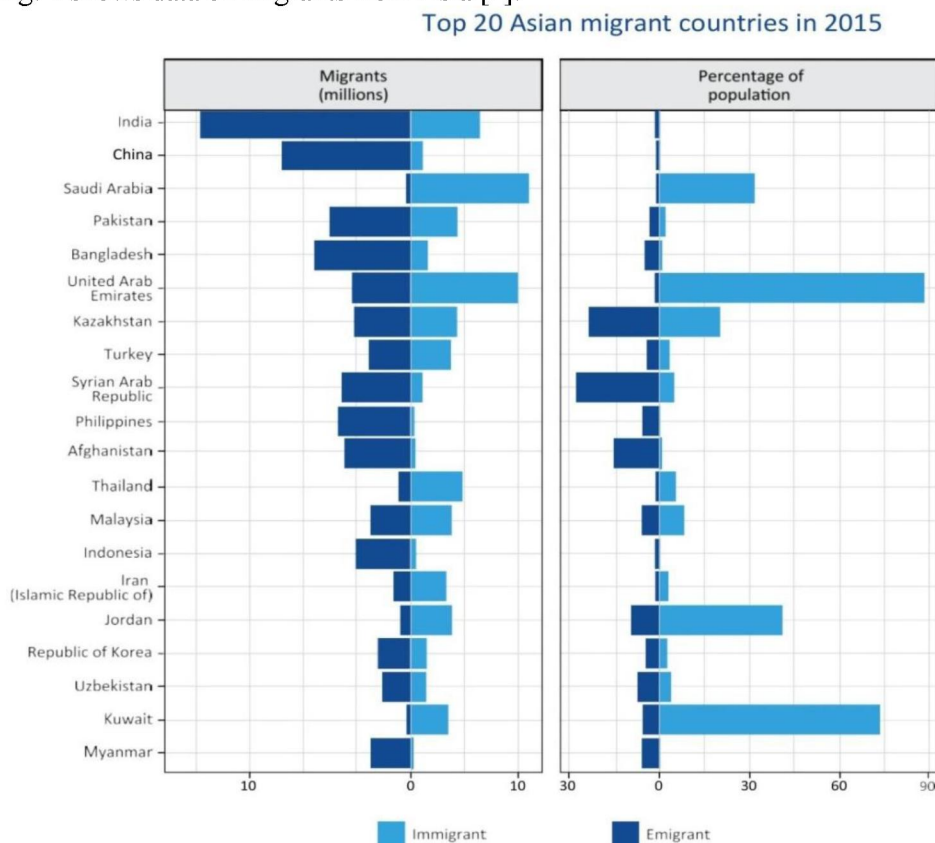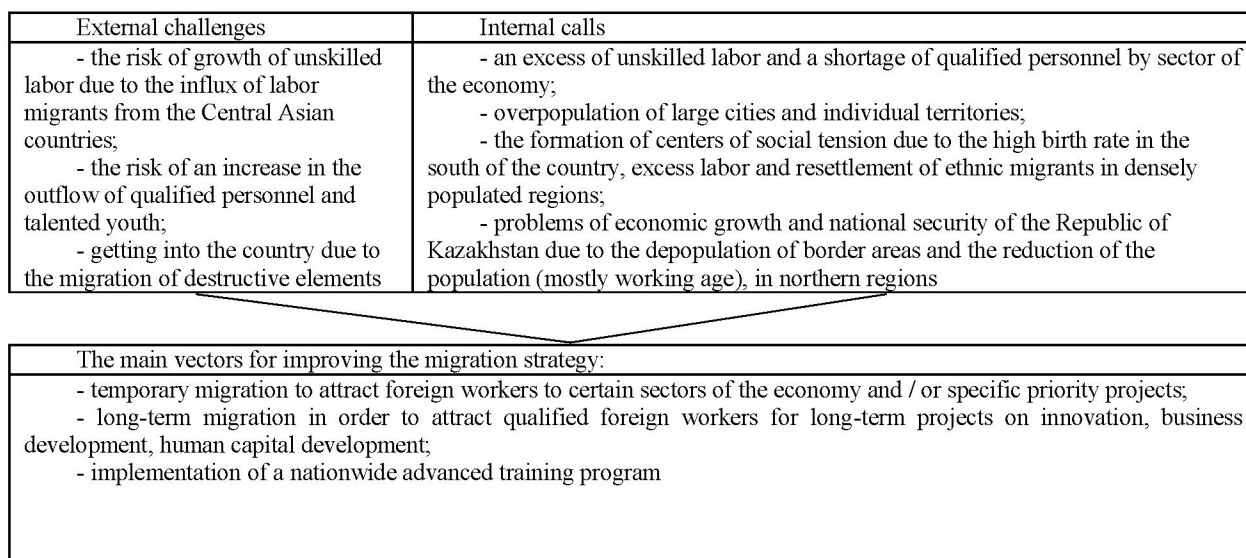
In fig. 4 shows data on migrants from Asia [7]:

Fig. 4 - The number of migrants from Asia

The approach to improving the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to our research, can be formulated as follows:

1. In the context of expanding and deepening globalization processes, new approaches are needed to solve problems in migration policy at the country, regional and international levels.

2. Development and improvement of institutions to solve problems of migration nature, reduce social and political tensions in the regions due to the influx of refugees and migrants, as well as prevent regional migration imbalances.

3. On the basis of the current migration situation in the regions, organizational levers are needed to create favorable trends in the development of the migration policy of each country.

4. The governments of each country should include migration factors in their current socio-economic development strategy and medium and long-term perspectives.

5. Migration processes today in the political and economic development of countries and regions are decisive.

6. The solution to migration problems should not be postponed for an indefinite future.

7. From the position of ensuring the national security of countries in specific countries and regions, it is necessary to develop preventive programs and measures to successfully and effectively solve migration problems.

In the end, we are talking about the need to develop active migration forecasts and realistic scenarios for the future socio-economic development in each country / region, taking into account migration factors. In general, the migration policy in the country and regions should proceed not from purely national, but from integral criteria, taking into account the requirements of the politico-socio-ecological-economic equilibrium.

In the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the prospects for the economic, social and demographic development of the country, foreign policy, integration processes in the context of global challenges are defined [8]. However, the entry of Kazakhstan among the 30 developed countries of the world requires the need to take into account internal and external calls (Fig. 5):

External challenges	Internal calls
- the risk of growth of unskilled labor due to the influx of labor migrants from the Central Asian countries; - the risk of an increase in the outflow of qualified personnel and talented youth; - getting into the country due to the migration of destructive elements	- an excess of unskilled labor and a shortage of qualified personnel by sector of the economy; - overpopulation of large cities and individual territories; - the formation of centers of social tension due to the high birth rate in the south of the country, excess labor and resettlement of ethnic migrants in densely populated regions; - problems of economic growth and national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan due to the depopulation of border areas and the reduction of the population (mostly working age), in northern regions

The main vectors for improving the migration strategy:
- temporary migration to attract foreign workers to certain sectors of the economy and / or specific priority projects; - long-term migration in order to attract qualified foreign workers for long-term projects on innovation, business development, human capital development; - implementation of a nationwide advanced training program

Developed by the authors

Fig. 5 - Improving the migration strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

For successful regulation of labor migration, it is necessary to take into account the forecasts of experts, according to which the western, northern, eastern and southern regions of Kazakhstan will receive

priority development [9, 10]. For the central region, the preferential development of cities and towns specialized in the mining and processing industries will remain. The able-bodied part of the rural population will move to zones of efficient land use (with higher fertility not less than 60-90 points of the cadastral valuation of land) and developed infrastructure, creation of new jobs is expected in areas with favorable climatic conditions, and in areas below 50 points cadastral assessments will continue the tendency to curtail agricultural production and outflow of the population. Urbanization processes will be streamlined. About 25% of the population will live in rural areas.

In general, labor migration policies should proceed from the real needs of the labor market, selective labor migration by granting preferences to highly educated personnel and restricting the flow of unskilled labor migrants [11, 12]. According to the simplified system of attracting foreign specialists, from January 1, 2017, a rating of necessary specialists was introduced in Kazakhstan based on the country's strategic development goals. Priority is given to candidates with the highest qualifications, the assessment is carried out according to a point estimate, adopted in the United States and Canada.

Assessment of the opportunities and prospects for the development of the migration strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan determines: 1) identification of priorities of migration problems; 2) determination of mechanisms for their solution; 3) designation of the main vectors of the strategy.

The main priorities of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan are as follows:

- warning and prevention of flows of forced migration, including illegal, and its negative consequences;

- development of the immigration control system in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- reduction and stabilization of emigration processes, including prevention of leakage of the intellectual potential of the republic;

- regulation of internal and external labor migration;

- the creation of socio-economic prerequisites and reorientation of migration flows through this;

- the integration of Kazakhstan into the international labor market, encouraging the return of Kazakhstani emigrants, in particular, qualified specialists;

- controllability of immigration processes through the introduction of a unified system of migration control in the territory of Kazakhstan.

Mechanisms for the implementation of migration policy include migration control systems, regulation of labor migration, ensuring state and national security. In order to prevent and combat illegal migration, an integrated approach is based on the following areas:

- creation of an effective system of immigration and immigration control;

- improvement of immigration legislation in terms of protecting the legal rights of migrants and taking measures against foreigners and stateless persons who violated the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- creation of temporary accommodation centers for foreigners and stateless persons, as well as their compliance with the rules and regulations of stay in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- intensification of the treaty process with the CIS countries in the fight against illegal migration;

- creation of conditions for the rapid integration of migrants into the socio-economic life of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- formation of a migration information center providing registration of foreigners and stateless persons, information on their number, places of location, formation of their diasporas and communities, etc.

Thus, taking into account the above, we can identify the main vectors of the migration strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1. Linking migration processes with the main directions of the implementation of programs of socio-economic development of Kazakhstan.

2. Controllability of immigration processes (introduction of unified immigration control; creation of political and socio-economic conditions for fulfilling international obligations to accept migrants; development of programs for using the labor potential of migrants in the interests of the country).

3. Development of relations with foreign compatriots (facilitating family communication, facilitating border crossing and staying in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; providing preferences for foreign compatriots, for foreigners on access to work and business, study, citizenship and residence permits in Kazakhstan, etc.) [13, 14].

4. Ensuring the rapid integration of migrants into the social environment (coordination of the priorities of migration policy with the state programs of development of the Republic of Kazakhstan; monitoring the socio-economic and environmental situation on the ground, in the labor markets, housing, cultural and everyday life, etc.).

5. Improving laws and regulations in the field of migration policy and control over the entry and exit of foreigners and stateless persons and their stay in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

6. Development of information and communication technologies (dissemination of knowledge about the history and culture of the peoples of Kazakhstan, motivation, problems, difficulties of adaptation, their national customs and traditions of migrants; ensuring spiritual unity, social and inter-ethnic harmony; dissemination of information about investment projects in migration, etc.).

And the last, according to experts, when implementing the migration concept, target and regional programs for solving migration problems, it is legitimate to use the program-target method. This is important for the development of legal, organizational and economic measures that take into account the multilateral nature of the impact of migration processes on state security, public consent, the economic and demographic situation in the country.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ МИГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ И СТРАНАХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

Аннотация. В работе рассмотрены основные проблемы миграционной политики Казахстана и стран Центральной Азии. Отмечено несовершенство национальной миграционной стратегии. Проведен анализ миграционных проблем страны. Выявлены возможности и перспективы совершенствования государственной политики в миграционной сфере с учетом основных факторов экономического, социального и демографического развития страны, внешней политики, интеграционных процессов. Вхождение Казахстана в число 30 развитых стран мира требует необходимости учета внутренних и внешних вызовов современности, оказывающих непосредственное воздействие . Авторами обозначены основные приоритеты, механизмы и направления долгосрочного развития миграционной политики. Указана необходимость разработки в каждой стране/регионе активных миграционных прогнозов и реалистических сценариев будущего социально-экономического развития с учетом миграционных факторов.

Ключевые слова: миграция, миграционная политика, мигранты, Центральная Азия, международная трудовая миграция, сальдо миграции, рынок труда.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖӘНЕ ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯ ЕЛДЕРІНДЕГІ КӨШІ-ҚОН ПРОЦЕССТЕРІ ДАМУЫНЫҢ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

Аннотация. Қазақстан мен Орталық Азия елдерінің көші-қон саясатының негізгі мәселелері қарастырылады. Ұлттық көші-қон стратегиясының жетілмегендігі байқалды. Елдің көші-қон проблемаларын талдау жүргізілуде. Елдің экономикалық, әлеуметтік және демографиялық дамуының, сыртқы саясатының, интеграциялық процестердің негізгі факторларын есепке ала отырып, көші-қон саласындағы мемлекеттік саясатты жетілдірудің мүмкіндіктері мен келешегі анықталды. Қазақстанның әлемнің 30 дамыған елдерінің қатарына кіруі тікелей әсер ететін, біздің уақытымыздың ішкі және сыртқы мәселелерін ескеру қажеттілігін талап етеді. Авторлар көші-қон саясатының ұзақ мерзімді дамуының негізгі басымдықтарын, тетіктері мен бағыттарын белгіледі. Көші-қон факторларын есепке ала отырып, әр елде / аймақта болашақ әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамудың нақты миграциялық болжамдарын және нақты сценарийлерін әзірлеу қажеттілігі көрсетілген.

Түйін сөздер: миграция, миграциялық саясат, мигранттар, Орталық Азия, халықаралық еңбек миграциясы, миграция сальдосы, еңбек нарығы.