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GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: KAZAKHSTAN IN THE CONTEXT OF WORLD TRENDS

Annotation. The article analyzes the main trends of international migration in the context of globalization and the role of Kazakhstan in global and regional migration flows. Globalization, manifested in various aspects of society, significantly affects international migration, which has become a global phenomenon, impacting almost all countries and regions of the world. Growing volumes of migration flows affect socio-economic processes and are a pressing issue for many countries. Therefore, this issue attracts the attention of scientists and politicians. Statistical data on international migration flows from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the International Organization for Migration were used as data sources, including the World Migration Report 2024. In addition, data from open sources was used, such as materials from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labor Organization and the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: globalization; international migration; labor (economic) migration; forced migration; illegal migration; emigrant; immigrant.

Introduction

Globalization, which has been growing since the late 1960s, has contributed to a change in migration flows around the world. Since the 1990s, the emergence of new technologies, new travel opportunities, and international financial transfers has stimulated increased movement of people and goods around the world. Migration processes caused by differences in the economic development of countries and regions, economic inequality and differences in opportunities, as well as the needs of the global labor market, have become an integral part of this phenomenon. Globalization has become a factor in international migration, affecting population movements in the fields of business, employment, education, science, information and communications, and public relations. The relevance of this topic is determined by the fact that international



migration is becoming increasingly important for the economic and demographic development of countries and regions.

It is worth noting that globalization, despite its negative aspects, is an inescapable process of global development. It manifests itself in the increasing interconnection and interdependence of countries and in the formation of a single global economy, encompassing not only the economic, but also the political and social elements of society.

The reasons for international migration can be diverse: political, economic, religious, educational, and personal. Nevertheless, economic factors play a dominant role in determining the main directions of migration flows from developing countries and regions to developed ones.

International migration has an increasingly strong impact on demographic, ethnocultural and other social processes. Kazakhstan has also been impacted by these global trends, and played an active part in global migration flows. The innovative nature of the article's topic lies in the scientific analysis of the main trends in international migration based on available statistical materials, especially in the context of Kazakhstan.

Materials and methods of research

According to the UN recommendations, international migration (external migration) is the movement of people to a permanent place of residence or for a long time (more than one year), which is accompanied by crossing state borders [1]. A migrant is a participant in this process. Migration research is interdisciplinary in nature, and the concept of "international migrant" can be interpreted in different ways in different sciences, having legal, political, demographic and other contexts. We rely on the definition of an "international migrant" proposed by the UN, which interprets it as a person who has changed his country of permanent residence [1]. The main attribute of an international migrant, according to this definition, is crossing the state border.

The scale and geography of international migration, its consequences and impact on society are constantly increasing, which makes the study of this topic an urgent task for scientists and politicians. At the beginning of the 21st century, certain trends are emerging in the field of international migration, the disclosure of which is the purpose of this article based on statistical data. The article was based on statistical data on international migration flows from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as the IOM Report on Migration in the World 2024. When writing the article, we also used open Internet sources, such as the data from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as literary sources.

When conducting international comparisons, the heterogeneity of statistical data should be taken into account. Different countries use different criteria for defining a migrant. There are also differences in statistical efficiencies and recording of migration numbers. Nevertheless, the analysis and comparison of data on various regions and countries make it possible to identify the main trends of international migration in the

context of globalization and determine Kazakhstan's place in global and regional migration flows.

Main results

Current trends in international migration

According to the UN, in 2020, the number of international migrants in the world reached about 281 million people [1]. This is 128 million more than in 1990 (153 million) and 90 million more than in 2005 (191 million). Although the share of international migrants as a percentage of total global population has increased insignificantly over this period, from 2.9% to 3.6%, the number in absolute terms has increased significantly (table 1). According to forecasts by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the number of migrants may reach 321 million by 2050 (while maintaining the current share of migrants in the total population) [2].

Table 1 – International migrants and their share in the total global population for the period from 1990 to 2020

Years	Number of international migrants	The share of international migrants in the total world population, %
1990	152 986 157	2,9
1995	161 289 976	2,8
2000	173 230 585	2,8
2005	191 446 828	2,9
2010	220 983 187	3,2
2015	247 958 644	3,4
2020	280 598 105	3,6

Source: UN DESA, 2008 and 2021a.

According to table 2, the number of international migrants increased in all regions during this period, but the largest increases were observed in Asia and Europe. The share of the total population increased significantly in Europe (by 3.9%), North America (by 4.2%) and Oceania (by 4.4%). In 2020, the largest number of immigrants lived in Europe (81.7 million), Asia (71.1 million), followed by North America (53.3 million), Africa (15.8 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (13.3 million) and Oceania (9 million). Compared to the total population of each region, the proportion of international migrants in 2020 was highest in Oceania, North America, and Europe, where they accounted for 21%, 14.5%, and 10.9%, respectively. By way of comparison, the share of migrants in the Asian population was 1.5%, Africa – 1.2%, Latin America and the Caribbean – 2.0%. In general, international migrants make up a small part of the total population (3.6%), but there are significant differences at a country level. For example, in the United Arab Emirates, more than 88% of the population are international migrants.

Table 2 – The number of immigrants and their share in the total population by UN region in 1995 and 2020

Region	Year	Immigrant stock (millions)	Immigrant share of population (%)
Africa	1995	10.1	1.4
	2020	15.8	1.2
Asia	1995	39.2	1.1
	2020	71.1	1.5
Europe	1995	50.8	7.0
	2020	81.7	10.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	1995	6.2	1.3
	2020	13.3	2.0
Northern America	1995	30.7	10.4
	2020	53.3	14.5
Oceania	1995	4.9	16.8
	2020	9.0	21.2

Source: UN DESA, 2021

The general trend in the geography of international migration is the direction from developing countries to economically developed countries. India is the largest source of international migrants (18 million), followed by Mexico (12 million), China (11 million), Russia (10 million) and Syria (8 million).

The main migration flows are directed towards Western Europe, North America, and Australia. The United States of America is the main destination for migrants. Syria ranks second due to the massive return of refugees after the war, approximately 757 thousand people. This is followed by Germany, which, thanks to its liberal migration policy, has accepted more than 610,000 foreign citizens. High levels of immigration are also observed in Russia, Saudi Arabia, Great Britain, France, Canada, and Spain. In general, most of the countries of Western Europe, according to the UN classification, are currently countries of immigration, since the number of foreigners exceeds 1% of the total population [3]. Migrants also play a key role in the formation of the labor force in the Persian Gulf countries: in Kuwait they make up 82% of the economically active population, in the United Arab Emirates – more than 90%, and in Saudi Arabia – 56%.

Overall, in advanced economies, the share of immigrants in the total population has increased from 7% to 12%, while in emerging and developing economies it remains at about 2% [4].

As the absolute and relative migration indicators show, the volume of international migration has been growing since the late 1990s, which confirms the migration activity of the population in the era of globalization. However, since 2020,



there has been a slowdown in growth due to the COVID-19 pandemic, when most countries imposed restrictions on the movement of people, which led to a significant decrease in population mobility in that specific as well as subsequent periods [5]. This reduction in migration flows can be evidenced by the following data. According to the IOM Report, the total number of air passengers decreased from 4.5 billion in 2019 to 1.8 billion in 2020, a decrease of 60%. The number of air passengers began to grow in 2021, after countries relaxed travel restrictions, and by the end of 2022, the total number of passengers reached more than 3.5 billion, but did not return to the figures of 2019 (<https://worldmigrationreport.iom.int/>). V. Malakhov and A. Motin (2022) provides the following data: in 2020, from 7 to 7.5 million international migrants arrived in the G20 countries, which is 30-40% less than the average over the past ten years [6].

According to the UN, the share of economically active migrants prevails among international migrants. Thus, in the age structure of international migrants, almost three quarters, or about 210 million people, are between the ages of 20 and 64, the proportion of children and adolescents is noticeably lower (<https://www.un.org> .). The majority of international migrants are men, while women, mostly participate in international migration as members of male migrant families. Nevertheless, in the early 1990s, researchers noticed that more and more women were migrating on their own. For example, N.N. Zinchenko points out that 60-80% of labor migrants from Southeast Asian countries are women [7].

However, the ratio of men to women in 2020 remains at 51.9 to 48.1% (146 million male migrants and 135 million female migrants). These figures vary from country to country. For example, in the Persian Gulf countries, the number of male migrants significantly exceeds the number of female migrants, because migrants mainly work in construction. In Europe and North America, on the contrary, there are more migrant women who are employed in the household services, hospitality and retail sectors.

As a result of significant volumes of international migration, stable and large-scale flows of migrants have emerged between some countries, known as migration "corridors". These "corridors" have been formed over the years under the influence of various factors, including economic, geographical and demographic. According to the IOM [8], in 2020, the most active migration corridors were Mexico-USA (approximately 11 million) and Syria - Turkey (about 4 million). The military conflict between Russia and Ukraine has caused significant migration flows between these countries (over 3 million). The Persian Gulf region has become an important destination for migrant workers from all over the world, with the majority of migrants coming from India (about 3 million) (Fig.1).

The increase in international migration is due to economic factors, political instability in the world at the beginning of the 21st century, environmental and man-made disasters. However, the key factor is still the economic one – significant differences in income levels between the countries of origin of migrants and the countries of destination. Rich countries attract more immigrants, especially from countries with young populations.

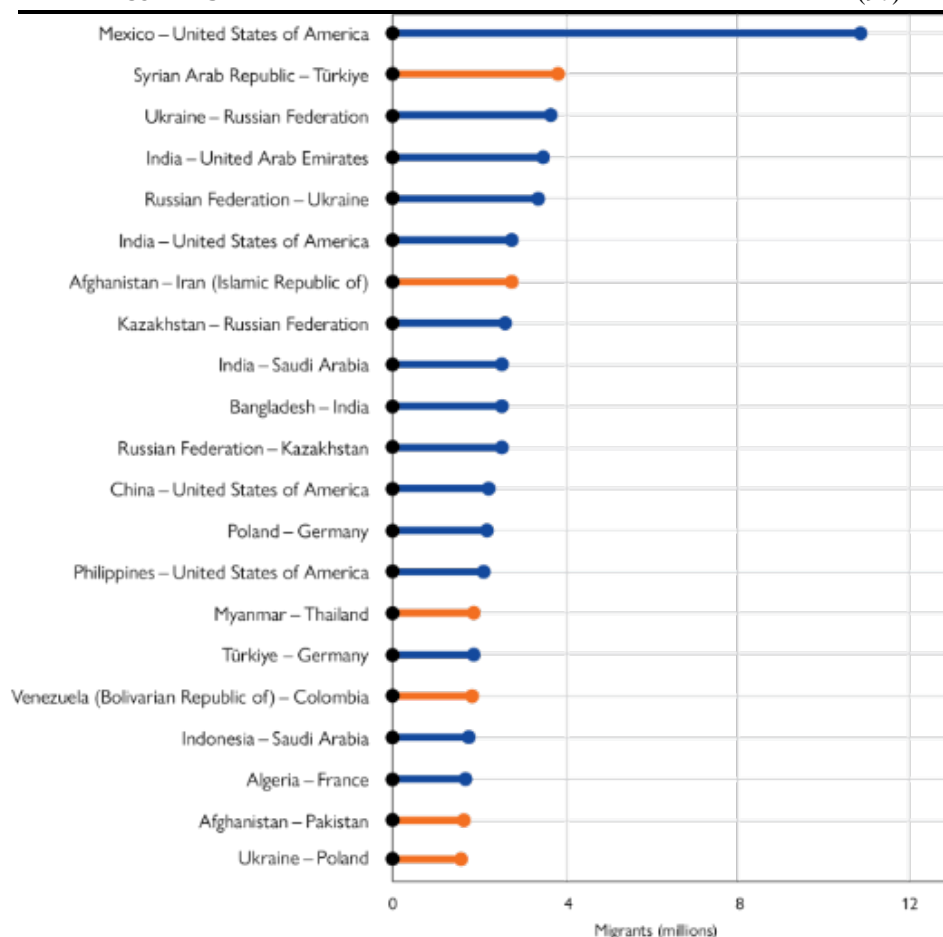


Fig. 1 – Migration corridors

Source: UN DESA, 2021a; UNHCR, 2023a.

At the same time, countries with low per capita income experience high levels of emigration, but this does not apply to extremely poor countries [9].

According to the latest data from the International Labour Organization (ILO), the number of migrant workers has reached 169 million people [10]. Unemployment, low wages and poverty in less developed regions are forcing millions of people to emigrate in search of a better life. The majority of migrant workers work in Europe and Central Asia – 63.8 million (38% of the total number in the world), 43.3 million (26%) in the Americas. There are 24 million migrants (28%) in the Arab States and the Asia-Pacific region, and 13.7 million (8%) in Africa.

In the era of globalization, the number of migrant workers has expanded due to highly qualified specialists. There is an increasing trend of "brain drain" in the world, which began after the Second World War and means the emigration of workers in intellectual labor and high-tech industries. Many qualified specialists from developing countries and CIS countries leave mainly for Europe, North America and Israel. The problem of brain drain is also relevant for Kazakhstan.

The number of migrant students, is increasing every year. These migrant students potentially make the pool of, knowledge workers. According to UNESCO



estimates, from 2001 to 2021, the number of students increased from 2.2 million to more than 6 million, which is almost three times more. According to Demoscope Weekly website [11], the majority of migrant students study in educational institutions in the USA, Great Britain, Australia, France, Germany and Russia. The largest number of students came from China, India, South Korea, Nigeria, France, Saudi Arabia and some Central Asian countries.

Migrant workers contribute to the growth and development of the host countries. At the same time, their countries of origin benefit significantly from remittances and skills acquired during migration. In the first decades of the 21st century, there was a rapid increase in the volume of international transfers: from 128 billion US dollars in 2000 to 831 billion in 2022 (according to IOM data). India has become a leader in this process with more than \$100 billion in transfers received [12]. According to the IOM 2024 Report, India, Mexico and China were among the three largest recipients of remittances in 2022, followed by the Philippines, France and Pakistan. For example, in the Philippines, one of the largest labor exporting countries, 7 million Filipinos live and work abroad (out of a total population of 78.7 million). In 2000 alone, more than 800,000 Filipino workers were employed abroad, and the country received more than \$6 billion in migrant remittances.

The main sources of money transfers are the United States, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Germany, the United Arab Emirates and China. In the countries, of origin of these migrants, these transfers significantly support migrant families and often serve as the main source of income. For example, in Tajikistan, such transfers account for 51% of GDP, in Tonga – 44%, in Lebanon – 36%, and in Kyrgyzstan – 31%.

Another trend determining modern international migration is the increase in the number of illegal immigrants. It is difficult to accurately estimate the volume of illegal immigration, so the UN provides approximate data: from 2.5 to 4 million people illegally cross state borders every year [1]. Illegal migration is the crossing of borders in violation of the migration laws of the countries of origin, transit and destination. Illegal migrants also include people who entered the country legally but remained after the end of their stay. The growth of illegal migration at the beginning of the 21st century was caused, on the one hand, by the need for cheap labor in economically developed countries, and, on the other, by stricter immigration laws. Every year, thousands of migrants from North, West and Central Africa undertake dangerous journeys across the Mediterranean to reach Europe, while for migrants from Latin America the main destinations are the United States and Canada. According to various estimates, there are 10 to 15 million illegal immigrants in the United States, 5.6 to 8.4 million in Western European countries, 3.5 to 5 million in Russia, and more than 300 thousand in Japan. In the Middle East the number of illegal immigrants is estimated to be up to 1 million, in the Middle East – from 1 to 3 million, in South America – from 1.5 to 6 million, and so on [1]. In European countries, the fight against illegal immigration has become an urgent problem, as it leads to a deterioration in the living conditions of the local population, an increase in crime, international terrorism and other negative consequences. The United States has a strict immigration policy, including an entry ban. Thus, illegal immigration is the focus of attention of many international organizations, politicians and scientists.



Since the beginning of the 21st century, there has also been an increase in the scale of forced migration, the main reason for which is the threat to human life and health. In the modern world, political instability, armed conflicts, natural and man-made disasters lead to an increase in refugee flows. Unlike migrant workers, refugee migration is a more localized phenomenon: vulnerable groups of population suddenly leave their homes with limited means to move to a safe place, often located near their homeland. Emerging and developing countries serve as both a departure point and a primary destination for refugees [4].

The Middle East remains the main source of refugees. Since the beginning of the Syrian civil war in 2011, the number of refugees in the world has increased significantly. Turkey has received the largest number of refugees from this region. The migration flow between Syria and Turkey, mainly consisting of Syrians, is one of the largest in the world. Germany, thanks to its liberal immigration laws, has accepted more than a million refugees from the war zones of North Africa and the Middle East and continues to be one of the leading countries in receiving migrants and refugees. The migration crisis of 2015-2016, caused by a sharp increase in the number of refugees and illegal migrants from Africa and Asia, made migration a key political issue in the domestic politics of leading Western European countries, as Volodin A. points out [13].

The military conflict between Russia and Ukraine has created another major migration corridor between these countries.

According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in mid-2023, the five countries with the largest number of refugees and people in need of international protection include Syria (6.5 million), Afghanistan (6.1 million), Ukraine (6 million), Venezuela (5.6 million) and South Sudan (2.2 million). In total, by the end of 2023, there were 37.6 million refugees and 68.3 million internally displaced persons due to conflict and violence in the world [1].

The rights of refugees are protected by the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, which establish the rights of refugees and the obligations of States to protect them [1]. The countries that have ratified these documents must provide protection and prevent the return of refugees to places where their lives or freedom are in danger. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees plays a key role in ensuring the legal and political protection of refugees, which cooperates with government and non-governmental organizations and provides refugees with housing, food, financial assistance, as well as support in matters of repatriation and resettlement.

Climate change causing natural disasters such as droughts, hurricanes and floods are forcing millions of environmental refugees to leave their homes. In 2022, such disasters led to one of the largest internal displacements in Latin America. Brazil has recorded the largest number of natural disasters in the region, with almost one million people forced to flee their homes due to flooding caused by heavy rains. Similar floods in Pakistan, tropical storms in the Philippines, as well as in China, India and Bangladesh also caused significant population movements. According to the IOM, Pakistan has experienced numerous natural disasters related to climate change in recent years, including severe floods in 2022, which displaced 33 million people [8].



Since the second half of the 20th century, the role of international migration in the demographic development of the world has been increasing. According to the 2015 Report on Population Ageing by the European Commission and the Committee on Economic Policy, the age structure of the European Union's population will undergo significant changes in the coming decades due to the dynamics in fertility, life expectancy and migration [14].

Due to the low birth rate in developed countries, one fifth of the population is already aged 60 and over, and by 2050 this proportion will increase to 30%. In developing countries, less than 10% of the population is in this age category, and no significant changes are expected in the foreseeable future [14]. According to the UN forecasts, the population of developed countries will increase from 1.25 to 1.28 billion people, mainly due to the United States [15]. Immigration plays a key role in the growth of Europe's population: between 2000 and 2005, 80% of the population growth was due to immigration, and in 2006 this figure reached 84% [16].

In general, the influx of immigrants partially compensates for the negative demographic trends in these countries, in particular, the decline in population. However, the increase in the population due to migrants is making significant changes in the demographic structure. In this context, another problem arises: incoming migrants introduce cultural elements that the local population considers alien and perceives as a threat to economic and cultural security.

At the beginning of the 21st century, there was a significant increase in the number of migrants of Asian origin in North America and Europe. By 2020, the number of migrants from Asia to North America has reached 17.5 million, and to Europe – 23 million [8]. The number of Muslims in Europe is increasing; according to the Central Institute of Islamic Archives, 20 million people identify themselves as Muslims. The largest Muslim community is in France, where up to 7 million people practice Islam, making it the second largest religion after Catholicism. It is followed by Germany with 4 million and the UK with 1.7 million Muslims [18].

The indigenous population is apprehensive and sometimes shows intolerance towards migrants, which makes the issues of integrating migrants into society and developing migration strategies relevant. Many institutions and organizations, especially within the framework of the United Nations, are dealing with problems related to population and labor migration. The importance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which aims to ensure orderly and planned migration, as well as the exchange of experience and information on these issues, is also growing.

The study of immigration statistics shows a steady increase in the number of immigrants, the expansion of the geography of international migration and changes in the qualitative characteristics of migrants, which affects the ethnic and religious composition of societies in most European and American countries.

Kazakhstan on the map of global migration flows

Kazakhstan, located at the intersection of Europe and Asia, plays an important role in global migration flows. In the context of globalization and changing economic, social and political factors, migration is becoming one of the key aspects affecting the development of the country.



In the history of Kazakhstan, there have been several migration waves that have had a significant impact on the ethnic and religious composition of the population. At the beginning of the 20th century, migration flows from Russia to Kazakhstan were made up of Russian and Ukrainian immigrants. Large-scale human migration was characterized by the years of industrialization and the war years in the middle of the 20th century. People of the Caucasus, Volga Germans and Koreans from the Russian Far East were deported to Kazakhstan. In the 1950s, massive development of virgin lands began in Northern Kazakhstan. During that period significant increase in migration was from other regions of the former USSR was observed. It should be noted that these migration flows were forced, as the state had direct and indirect impact on those trends. As a result of these processes, the ethnic and religious structure of the population has changed significantly, with a significant reduction in the proportion of the indigenous population.

Emigration from the country began to accelerate starting in the 1970s. For example, in 1987, 7.1 thousand people left Kazakhstan, in 1988 – 23.6 thousand and in 1989 – 53 thousand [19].

A sharp outflow of the population was observed in the 1990s due to the collapse of the USSR, the new sovereign status of the republic, and the formation of new independent states. Since the early 1990s, Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, Poles, Greeks, Chechens and representatives of other nationalities have emigrated to their historical homeland. In 1991, 77.9 thousand people left Kazakhstan for abroad, of which 72.2 thousand (92.6%) went to Germany, the rest to Greece, Israel and other countries. In total, more than 2 million people left the country in period of 1992-1997. Migration processes had a significant impact on the total population, which decreased by 7.7% during the inter-census period from 1989 to 1999 [20]. In the same period, a state program was developed for the resettlement of the Kandas, ethnic Kazakhs from Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Mongolia and China.

In the 2000s, migration flows, although somewhat reduced, still prevailed. These flows were dominated by Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Tatars, Germans, moving to Russia, Ukraine, Germany, Israel, Canada and USA.

The most negative consequences of migration were manifested in the “brain drain”. According to statistics, over the period from 1994 to 2004, more than 150,000 people with higher education left Kazakhstan, almost 37,000 with incomplete higher education and 383,000 with secondary vocational education.

In 2000–2007, the number of people employed in the economy was lower than in the early 1990s. The economy developed, among other things, through the use of migrant labor. As noted by E. Sadovskaya [21], in the 2000s, a regional migration system was formed in Central Asia, in which Kazakhstan was a country receiving migrant workers, and other countries in the region – Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan – were countries where those workers were coming from.

In 2013, for the first time in the last decade, a positive migration balance was recorded: more than 25 thousand people arrived at a permanent place of residence, while 16 thousand left the country, resulting in a migration increase of 9293 people (Fig. 2).

After the outbreak of the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the announcement of partial mobilization in Russia, over 200 thousand Russians entered Kazakhstan in September 2022 in matter of a few days [22]. The migration corridor between Kazakhstan and Russia has become the eighth largest in the world according to the IOM [17]. The territorial proximity of Kazakhstan to Russia, the lack of a visa regime for Russians and the widespread use of the Russian language in the country are the factors that contributed to the influx of migrants.

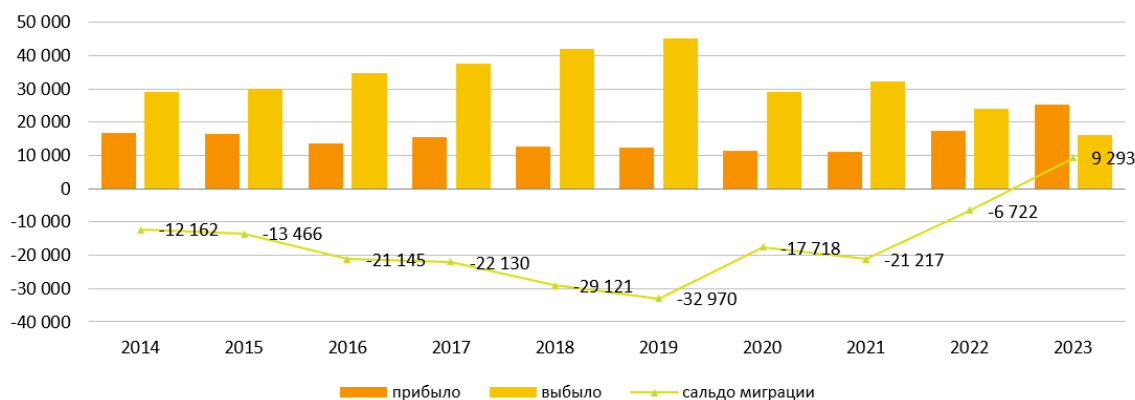


Figure 2 - International population migration

Source: Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [23].

According to IOM estimates, in the period from December 2023 to January 2024, about 500 thousand Uzbek labor migrants, 70 thousand Russians, 27 thousand Kyrgyz and 21 thousand Tajik migrants lived in the country. The total number of foreign workers in Kazakhstan in 2023 increased by 47% compared to 2022 [24].

The main "attracting" factors, according to E. Sadovskaya, are the improvement of the socio-economic situation in the country, an increase in wages and an increasing need for labor [25]. In addition, the increase in labor migration from neighboring countries in recent years has been influenced by unfavorable conditions in Russia related to its restrictive migration policy.

A survey of international migrants conducted by the IOM in Kazakhstan showed that the key reasons for labor migration to the country are related to economic factors, and for 39% of respondents, the main motivation is the possibility of obtaining a higher income. Geographical proximity affects 37% of migrants, ranking as a second contributor, while 19% noted convenient access to jobs as an important factor. Also, 18% noted the presence of friends in Kazakhstan, the same number emphasized linguistic and cultural ties, and 14% indicated the presence of a migrant community from their native country [24].

Nevertheless, more and more migrants from Kazakhstan and Central Asia are heading to the countries of the European Union and Asia. According to UN statistics, migration from Kazakhstan to European countries increased from 1,040,377 to 1,082,940 people annually from 2010 to 2015 [26]. Among the European countries, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Austria are the most popular. The main types



of migration include family, economic, labor, and educational. Kazakhstani students prefer to study in the UK (2014 students in 2012), the Czech Republic (979 students in 2012) and Germany (693 students in 2012).

According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, by mid-2020, the number of migrants from Kazakhstan has reached 4,203,899 people, most of whom live in developed countries in Europe and North America. In 2023 of the 16,000 residents, who left Kazakhstan, 73% went to Russia, 14% to Germany, 3% to the US and 2% to Poland. The main reason for migration is economic factors. Labor shortages are increasing in Central and Eastern European countries, and vacant jobs are attracting labor migrants from Kazakhstan. Kazakhstanis also pursued work opportunities in the UK and South Korea.

«Brain drain» is one of the global trends and remains relevant for Kazakhstan. The number of young professionals choosing to emigrate is growing. Among all emigrants in a given year, highly qualified specialists make up approximately 30%. According to data for the first half of 2018, among those who left the country, approximately 34% were specialists in technical fields important to the country's economy, and 17.7% were economists [27].

According to the UNHCR, 11,277 Kazakhstanis applied for asylum in 2023. Among the most preferred countries were the United Kingdom, Germany and Canada. In 2022, Germany granted refugee status to 4,417 Kazakhstanis, while France granted refugee status to 543.

Kazakhstan has supported the Global Compact on Migration and actively participates in regional migration dialogues. The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population recognizes the importance of labor migration and expands its functions in this area. The Government of Kazakhstan has approved the Concept of Migration Policy for 2023-2027. In early 2023, in response to the influx of Russian citizens, Kazakhstan introduced a limited visa-free regime for citizens of the Eurasian Economic Union countries, limiting their stay to 90 days in any 180-day period.

Thus, migration processes in Kazakhstan continue to be a significant topic at present, reflecting both micro and macro- economic and social trends. In recent years, Kazakhstan has seen a gradual increase in the number of migrants, both incoming and outgoing. However, as of 2024, entry flows prevail, especially from neighboring countries. Migrants come mainly from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. There are many migrant workers among the migrants who come to Kazakhstan to work in construction, agriculture and other industries. There is also a migration of students, postgraduates and specialists, which is associated with educational opportunities and educational institutions offering high-quality education. In the meantime, migration within the country continues, primarily driven by flows from rural areas and small towns to Astana, Almaty and Shymkent.

Kazakhstan's political stability and economic development contribute to attracting foreign labor. Market conditions for entrepreneurs, businesses and investments, as well as migrant integration programs also play an important role in shaping migration flows.



Thus, in the era of globalization, Kazakhstan is faced with a variety of migration processes in which socio-economic factors, government policy and the relationship with neighboring countries play a key role.

Discussion

Migration processes have acquired global proportions in the 21st century, covering almost all regions and countries of the world. The ever-increasing scale of this phenomenon indicates that migration is becoming one of the main factors of social transformation and development in all regions of the world.

The factor of migration is stronger in developed countries, where the main migration flows are directed. The high concentration of non-indigenous populations influences changes in the demographic structure, culture and politics in these countries. At the same time, migration processes also affect countries that are losing part of their population, where the shortage of labor resources is becoming increasingly noticeable, and the gender and age structure of the population is deformed due to the departure of young citizens from its composition. Therefore, the role of migration in the social and economic development of countries cannot be underestimated.

Accordingly, the need to study the mechanisms and trends of migration is increasing, which leads to close attention to it by representatives of many branches of scientific knowledge.

Migration processes worldwide and in Kazakhstan have their own peculiarities and differences due to historical, economic, social and political factors.

Migration is characterized by significant volumes on a global scale. The number of international migrants is steadily increasing. The main migration destinations are countries with a high standard of living, such as the USA, Germany, Canada and Australia.

Kazakhstan is also experiencing significant migration flows. The country is both an exporting country of migrants (for example, to Russia) and an importing country (attracting labor from neighboring countries such as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan).

The main factors of migration in the world are economic, political, environmental and social. Economic migrants seek better working and living conditions, while refugees are forced to leave their countries due to conflict or persecution.

Migration processes in Kazakhstan are also largely determined by economic factors. In addition, the historical connection with the former Soviet republics, as well as the prospect of working in the developing economy of the country, have a significant impact on migration.

In the 21st century, there has been a significant increase in internally displaced persons and refugees in the world, which is the result of geopolitical shifts, political instability, military conflicts, natural disasters (including natural disasters), man-made accidents and environmental crises. The number of illegal immigrants is also growing. In this regard, Kazakhstan needs to strengthen migration legislation in order to prevent undesirable phenomena that could hinder political stability in the country.



Migration policies vary from country to country. Some states have strict migration policies, while others actively welcome migrants to meet their labor market needs.

Kazakhstan is developing its migration policy, focusing on attracting qualified labor. Measures are also being taken to simplify the visa regime with neighboring countries.

International migration contributes to economic growth by meeting the needs of the labor market and filling the shortage of workers in various sectors of the economy.

In Kazakhstan, the influx of migrants contributes to an increase in the labor force, which in turn can lead to an increase in production and economic development. Migrants fill gaps in the labor market, especially in agriculture and construction. At the same time, highly skilled migrants can contribute to the development of new technologies and increase competitiveness. However, the influx of migrants can cause discontent among the local population, especially if there is competition for jobs or services.

The growth of international migration makes a great contribution not only to the economy of the host country, but also changes its demographic structure. Migrants bring their cultural traditions into traditional society, which sometimes causes both positive (cultural diversity, economic development) and negative (tension between ethnic groups) consequences.

Kazakhstan is a multinational country with great cultural diversity. Migration can promote cultural diversity and integration of different ethnic groups, which will enrich the cultural life of the country. However, differences in culture and language can create difficulties in integrating migrants and lead to social conflicts.

Kazakhstan is not only a receiving and transit country for migrants, but also a "sending" country. In this context, the "brain drain" problem is less prominent in, in Kazakhstan, compared to average across the world. However, in the future it may become a threat to the economic and national security of the country.

Migration processes in the world and in Kazakhstan have both similarities and differences. They are in constantly evolving and require an integrated approach to analytical and management tools. It is important to take into account both local and global trends in order to develop an effective migration policy. Strategies are needed to integrate migrants into society, protect their rights, and exploit the potential economic benefits they can bring.

Conclusion

The analysis of statistical and literary sources allowed us to make an overview of current trends in international migration and determine Kazakhstan's place in global and regional migration flows.

Territorial and geographical attributes of Kazakhstan are closely related to immigration and emigration processes. Kazakhstan has become a key participant in the regional migration system of Central Asia, acting as both a transit and a host country. Currently, Kazakhstan is experiencing all the key trends of international migration.

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**Тилекова Ж.Т., Алдабергенов Д.К., Калдыбаева Ж.Б., Бердыгулова Г.Е.
ЖАҒАНДАНУ ЖӘНЕ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ КӨШІ-ҚОН: ҚАЗАҚСТАН
ӘЛЕМДІК ҮРДІСТЕР КОНТЕКСТІНДЕ**

Андатпа. Мақалада жаһандану жағдайындағы халықаралық көші-қонның негізгі үрдістері және Қазақстанның жаһандық және өңірлік көші-қон ағындарындағы рөлі талданады. Қоғам өмірінің әртүрлі аспектілерінде көрінетін жаһандану әлемнің барлық дерлік елдері мен аймақтарын қамтитын жаһандық құбылысқа айналған халықаралық көші-қонға айтарлықтай әсер етеді. Көші-қон ағындарының өсіп келе жатқан көлемі әлеуметтік-экономикалық процестерге әсер етеді және көптеген мемлекеттер үшін өзекті проблема болып табылады. Сондықтан бұл мәселе ғалымдар мен саясаткерлердің назарын аударады. Мақаланың негізгі мақсаты-жаһандану дәуіріндегі халықаралық көші-қонның негізгі тенденцияларын анықтау және Қазақстанның жаһандық және өңірлік көші-қон ағындарындағы рөлін анықтау. Деректер көзі ретінде БҰҰ-ның экономикалық және әлеуметтік мәселелер жөніндегі департаменті мен Халықаралық көші-қон ұйымының халықаралық көші-қон ағындары туралы статистикасы, соның ішінде 2024 жылғы әлемдегі көші-қон туралы есеп, сондай-ақ ашық көздерден алынған материалдар, БҰҰ-ның босқындар комисс жөніндегі Жоғарғы Комиссары басқармасының, Халықаралық еңбек ұйымының және стратегиялық Агенттіктің Ұлттық статистика бюросының деректері пайдаланылды Қазақстан Республикасын жоспарлау және реформалау.

Кілт сөздер: жаһандану; халықаралық көші-қон; еңбек (экономикалық) көші-қон; мәжбүрлі көші-қон; заңсыз көші-қон; эмигрант; иммигрант.



Тилекова Ж.Т., Алдабергенов Д.К., Калдыбаева Ж.Б., Бердыгулова Г.Е.
ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЯ И МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ МИГРАЦИЯ: КАЗАХСТАН
В КОНТЕКСТЕ МИРОВЫХ ТЕНДЕНЦИЙ

Аннотация. В статье анализируются основные тенденции международной миграции в условиях глобализации и роль Казахстана в глобальных и региональных миграционных потоках. Глобализация, проявляющаяся в различных аспектах жизни общества, значительно влияет на международную миграцию, которая стала глобальным явлением, охватывающим почти все страны и регионы мира. Растущие объемы миграционных потоков оказывают влияние на социально-экономические процессы и представляют собой актуальную проблему для многих государств. Поэтому этот вопрос привлекает внимание ученых и политиков. Основная цель статьи – выявить ключевые тенденции международной миграции в эпоху глобализации и определить роль Казахстана в глобальных и региональных миграционных потоках. В качестве источников данных использовались статистические данные о международных миграционных потоках от Департамента ООН по экономическим и социальным вопросам и Международной организации по миграции, включая Отчет о миграции в мире 2024 года, а также материалы из открытых источников, данные Управления Верховного комиссара ООН по делам беженцев, Международной организации труда и Бюро национальной статистики Агентства по стратегическому планированию и реформам Республики Казахстан.

Ключевые слова: глобализация; международная миграция; трудовая (экономическая) миграция; вынужденная миграция; нелегальная миграция; эмигрант; иммигрант.