REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT
of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING STATE REGULATION OF MIGRATION PROCESSES IN AZERBAIJAN

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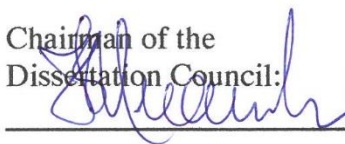
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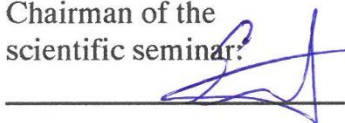
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and development of the topic. One of the global problems that worries humanity in modern times is the changes in international population migration. These changes currently have a greater impact on the policy implemented by individual states within the country and in the international world, and have made its solution an objective necessity. So, as the society develops, the migration of the population from one country to another continues without interruption, and its new forms and types are created. Currently, the world's military conflicts, political upheavals, local wars, flows of refugees and displaced people, serious differences in the living conditions and standards of individual countries, security and other areas make solving problems related to international population migration even more urgent. According to the data of the International Organization for Migration, in 2020, 3.6% of the world's population or 281 million people lived a life of migration. Some of them have changed their places of residence as a result of natural disasters and wars, but most of them go to countries with a high standard of living, including high wages, and economic and political stability.

The departure of migrants from the country of origin and arrival to the country of destination creates new opportunities and problems for the economy of these countries and affects the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the population and labor resources of those countries from various directions.

After the Republic of Azerbaijan gained independence, the process of population migration in our country has changed significantly in both emigration and immigration directions. Thus, during the 5 years covering the first periods of our independence (1990-1994), the migration balance (balance) in our Republic was minus 131.1 thousand people, during the next 13 years (1995-2007) minus 56.2 thousand people organized, during the 14 years covering the years 2008-2022, on the contrary, there were 21,000 positive people.

If in the early days of our independence, the significant increase in the flow of migrants from our republic to foreign countries and the

decrease in the number of immigrants to our country were mainly due to political, national and ethnic factors, since 1995, ensuring political stability in our country, restoration of economic relations with foreign countries, since 1996, the country achievement of dynamic development of the economy and so on were related to such factors. The closure of the land borders of our country due to Covid-19 did not remain unaffected by the changes in international population migration in our country in recent years.

In general, while population migration at the modern stage plays a special role in the appropriation of territories, the development of productive forces, the formation and development of ethnic communities, unplanned, spontaneous migrations have a negative impact on the development of society. The discovery and study of these effects and the determination of ways to eliminate them have important socio-economic, political, scientific-theoretical and experimental importance. Therefore, taking into account that the solution of that problem is of special importance for our republic, the author considered it appropriate to write this dissertation submitted for defense.

Level of study of the problem. Taken as a whole, the study of the problem of population migration, including international population migration, is based on the classics of economic science, economists of different countries of the world, including M.M. Allahverdiyev, Sh.M. Muradov, E.G.Mehraliyev, R.Sh. Muradov, K.Sh. Amiraslanov; B.D. Breyev, V.I. Derevedentsev, T.M. Karakhanov, V.V. Surkov, O.B. Larmin, L.L. Shamilyev, N.N. Filippov, S.I. Brook, E.G. Ravenstein, W.A. Lewis, B.L. Lowell, M. P. Todaro, R. A. Galetskaya, M. O. Orazyeldiyev, R. A. Ibadullayeva, V.V. Onikenko and others have been widely studied. However, the researches of the absolute majority of foreign scientists, and of the republican scientists M.M.Allahverdiyev, E.G.Mehraliyev and K.Sh.Amiraslanov, belong to the Soviet era. The research works of Sh.M. Muradov, R.Sh. Muradov and others, taken as a whole, are devoted to the investigation of some important specific aspects along with the general scientific-theoretical and conceptual foundations of population migration.Appreciating the services of those scientists in the field of

studying the studied problem and the importance of their research, we would like to note that in their research works, the issues of improving the state regulation of migration (international) processes were not touched upon at the required level, and this issue was studied by us for the first time in our republic. The submitted dissertation is fundamentally different from the previous ones both in terms of the setting and importance of the investigated issues, as well as the duration and nature of the period in which it was conducted.

The object and the subject of the research. The object of the research is population migration (international migration) processes in the Republic of Azerbaijan;

The subject of the research is the study of events and problems related to the improvement of state regulation of population migration (international migration) processes in the Republic of Azerbaijan and adaptation to international practice.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The aim of the research is to analyze, generalize and evaluate the modern state of the changes in international population migration processes in the Republic of Azerbaijan by approaching the existing theories and views on the problem from the perspective of the requirements of the modern era, as well as in the context of the priority directions of the state policy in the field of migration and the Concept of the State Migration Management Policy.) consists of developing suggestions and recommendations for improving state regulation and management.

In order to achieve the goal of the research work, the following tasks, which are important from a scientific-theoretical and practical point of view, are highlighted;

-disclosure of the essence and content of the concept of population migration, as well as theories and views in the field of migration;

-determination of the forms and main determinants of the migration process;

-Clarification of the characteristics of international population migration and the principles of its state regulation;

-Disclosure of state policy and legislation in the field of international population migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan;

-Analysis and assessment of the current state of international population migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan;

-Determination of macroeconomic methods of state regulation of international population migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan;

-Determination of directions for improving the regulation of international population migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan;

-Development of scientifically based proposals and recommendations on improving the state regulation of international population migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Research methods. The comparative and statistical analysis, generalization, regression and econometric evaluation methods were used during the evaluation of the macroeconomic effects of migration, as well as the effects of macroeconomic factors on migration.

The principal theses of the defense

-Population migration in the broadest sense of the word is the process of people moving from one place of residence to another complex social, political, economic, etc. determined by factors.

-International population migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan is negative in the period after the restoration of our independence until 2007; After 2008, it began to take on a positive character and this process continues until now.

-The results of the conducted comparative analyzes show that, despite Azerbaijan's extensive relations with developed countries, emigrants prefer CIS countries as destination countries, and there are a number of reasons that determine this [13, p. 42-53].

-The number of emigrants from Azerbaijan to developed countries depends to some extent on the level of unemployment in the country of origin. So, as the level of unemployment increases, the number of emigrants to other countries also increases.

-There is a need to prepare the necessary state regulatory mechanism to limit emigration from Azerbaijan by indirect methods, to attract highly qualified personnel to the economy of Azerbaijan, to support the return of highly qualified emigrants to the country, to create conditions for potential emigrants to work in the country's economy, and to implement other measures.

Scientific novelty of the research:

The scientific novelty of the dissertation consists of the following:

-The nature and content of population migration has been clarified, theories, views and positions on migration have been analyzed and summarized;

-The modern situation of international population migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the factors affecting it were revealed and evaluated;

-The impact of international population migration on the change in the quantitative and qualitative composition of the population and labor resources in the countries of origin and destination was revealed and evaluated;

-The effects of globalization on international migration have been quantified [1, p. 88-93; 3, p. 77-84].

-The macroeconomic effects of state regulation of migration in Azerbaijan were assessed [13, p.177-184.]

-Emigration of highly qualified personnel ("Brain flow index") was calculated and its impact on economic development was shown [13, p.177-184].

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The evaluation of the effects of migration processes on demand and supply in the labor market, especially "brain drains" on human capital in the country, as well as the aggregate student effects of migrant transfers can be considered the theoretical importance of the dissertation work.

Practical significance of research. The methods and practical recommendations proposed in the dissertation work can be used in the development of state policy in the direction of increasing the positive effects of migration in Azerbaijan. The results obtained in the dissertation work can be used in the development of the state policy on increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, as well as in the process of teaching the subjects "World Economy", "Macroeconomics", "General Economic Theory", "International Economic Relations".

Approbation and application of research results. The main provisions, results and recommendations defined in the dissertation were reported in various scientific journals, scientific-practical

conferences held in Baku cities, Mingachevir State University, and Sumgayit State University. A total of 13 articles on the results of the dissertation were published in various journals.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research - scientific studies and concepts dedicated to the migration process, its management, the relationship between the migration process and macroeconomic indicators, as well as the decrees of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the management of migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan, laws adopted by the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers made by various normative-legal acts.

Research database. expert evaluations of researchers on migration, the regulation of migration, the economic and socio-economic effects of migration and other issues, the modern development trends of migration in Azerbaijan by the authors of Azerbaijan and foreign countries, scientific articles and information materials of the periodical press, as well as official data of the State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan, annual reports and statistical compilations of international economic organizations, including the World Bank, the International Organization for Migration.

Dissertation work was carried out under the leadership professor Shahbaz Muradov, Corresponding member of ANAS, Honored scientist.

Scope and overall structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of 3 chapters and 6 paragraphs, introduction, conclusion and proposals. Chapter I has 68822 characters, Chapter II has 78520 characters, Chapter III has 40455 characters, results and suggestions have 5168 characters, the list of references used in 134 titles, and the list of abbreviations, totals 207.659

CONTENTS

MAIN SCIENTIFIC THESES FOR DEFENSE

Provision 1: **Population migration is a complex social, economic, political, etc. process of people moving from one place of residence to another. determined by factors.**

Population migration is a socio-economic category that was formed as a result of the emergence of a large social division of labor (separation of animal husbandry from agriculture, the creation of crafts and cities) and existed at all stages of the historical development of society. For many years, the cross-country movement of the population through migration took place in a forced manner, that is, under the influence of wars, invasions, centuries-old national-ethnic, racial and religious persecution. As a result of the subsequent development of productive forces, the flow of capital from one area to another, from one country to another, has made the free movement of labor a legitimate phenomenon. From an economic point of view, population migration is a positive event. Population migration, as a socio-economic event, fulfills the function of meeting the demand for labor force of the society and will always exist. However, in the former USSR, including in our republic, the study of population migration processes was prohibited until the 30s of the last century. In the period until 1950, the concept of "migration of the population" was removed from the dictionary books, and it was not even reflected in the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia" published in 1954.

The study of this issue started in the 60-70s of the last century and gradually found a wide place in socio-economic literature. There are different approaches in the economic literature regarding the nature and content of population migration. For example, according to N.N.Flippov and V.V.Surkov, the migration process is a case of redistribution of the population by territory [1] . According to L.L.Samiteyeva, such as population mobility; According to T.M.Karakhanova, it was viewed as the geographical mobility of the

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[1] Filippov N.N. Surkov V.V. Problems of the formation of rural labor resources. Sverdlovsk. 1972. C. 107.

population [2] . V.S.Khorev approaches the process of population migration in a broader sense and defines it in a broad sense as population migration activity, migration movement; in a narrow sense, it looks like the population moving from one place to another[3]. O.V. Lormin takes the same position and looks at the migration process as a part of the migration activity and movement of the population [4]. Another group of economists approaches the migration process as different forms of movement of the population, including migration and social movement, and refers it to the territorial, field, professional and social movement of the population. V.D.Breyev replaced the concept of mobility with migration[5]. In our opinion, the corresponding member of ANAS, Honored Scientist prof. Sh.M.Muradov gave a more concise definition to the concept of population migration. According to him: "migration of the population should be understood as the process of moving from one area to another. At least three possible aspects of the movement of the population across territories can be attributed to migration: First, all movements of the population across territories, regardless of their nature and purpose; Secondly, such movements of the population in the territories, as a result of which the population changed their place of residence, place of work and place of education permanently or for a certain period of time; thirdly, the movement of the population on territories in such a way that as a result of it, the process of redistribution of the population on territories took place[6].

Difficulties in solving problems in the field of international population migration have led to the emergence of various theories in this field. Among these theories, the most notable are classical, neoclassical, and international migration theories; human capital theory; economic theory of family migration; new economic migration theory, world labor market, new international economic order theory,

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[2] Karakhanova T.M. Some questions of population migration in the Uzbek SSR. Tashkent 1974. C. 45.

[3] Migration mobility of the population in the USSR. M. 1974. C. 95

[4] Lormin O.V. Methodological problems of studying population. M. 1974. C. 68

[5] Breev V.D. duration of the population and labor resources. M. 1976. C.6.

[6] Shahbaz Muradov. Human potential: main trends, realities, problems. Baku, "Elm" 2004. P. 405

etc. includes. Different theories of population migration have different approaches. For example, within the framework of neoclassical economic theory, international population migration is explained by economic disequilibrium and uneven development between individual countries, including a sharp difference in the level of wages[7]. The new theory of economic migration is based on the fact that when the decision on population migration is taken separately, family members make collective decisions, not individuals. Another theory is the theory of the new international economic order. This theory requires the development of a more complete and fair compensation system for the use of the labor force emigrated by the developed countries to the developing countries, especially the skilled labor force for which capital has been spent on its preparation[8]. All this means that it is considered appropriate to study and take into account the requirements of those objective economic laws in solving problems related to population migration.

Provision 2. International population migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan began to take a negative character after the restoration of our independence until 2007, and after 2008, a positive character, and this process is still ongoing.

In the beginning of the 90s of the last century, after the fall of the USSR, significant changes have taken place in the field of population migration (international) in the Republic of Azerbaijan, which has regained its independence, as in other allied republics that were part of it for about 70 years. As it is known, during the Soviet rule, those republics, especially Muslim republics, went to live, study, work, etc. in foreign countries. going for the purposes was not so easy and had a very limited nature. Special prohibitions were imposed in this area, and these prohibitions mostly applied to Muslim countries and peoples. One of the important achievements achieved in our country after our republic regained its independence is the provision of ample

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[7] Shahbaz Muradov. Human potential: main trends, realities, problems. Baku, "Elm" 2004. P. 405There again

[8] Shahbaz Muradov. Demographic development of the Republic of Azerbaijan: historical changes, new trends, problems (1828-2020 years). Baku "Science and Knowledge" 2021, p. 452-454.

opportunities for independent movement of the population living here. The Migration Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan states that: "A citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan has the right to freely leave and enter the country, passing through the checkpoints of the state borders. A citizen cannot be deprived of the right to leave and come to the country" (Article 9). "The right of a citizen to leave and enter the country is exercised on the basis of the passport of the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The procedure for issuing a passport is regulated by the relevant law" (Article 10). Of course, the fact that each of our citizens can go to live, study and work in any country of the world in accordance with the existing rules should be considered as a positive thing; but one should try to prevent serious "brain drain" from the country. The same rules apply to those who come to our country from foreign countries. It should also be noted here that the political, socio-economic decline, the expansion of national conflicts in the CIS region after the collapse of the former USSR; has greatly increased the flow of illegal migrants and emigrants. However, if in the early days of our independence, the flow of migrants to and from our country had a political, national and ethnic character, the changes that took place in this area after 2008 were related to political stability and economic motives.

Since 1987, more than 250,000 Azerbaijanis who lived in Western Azerbaijan were forced out of their ancestral lands as a result of the deportation policy of Armenia at the state level, as a result of the conflicts that took place around the former Nagorno-Karabakh, and all of them settled in Azerbaijan. In addition, the Turks of Mashhad who were displaced due to the national conflicts in the Republic of Georgia in 1989, as well as refugees from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Russia and other countries settled in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Dynamic development in the country's economy since 1996, economic reforms carried out in our country, contracts signed with the world's leading countries; Launching of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline named after Heydar Aliyev, restoration of the historical "Silk Road" and implementation of other international communication projects; After 2003, the economy of Azerbaijan moved to a qualitatively new stage of development, the opening of more than 2.5

million new jobs in the country, the successful implementation of 4 State Programs on the socio-economic development of regions, and the flow of emigration abroad as a result of numerous economic reforms and others. sharply reduced; and the number of migrants who came to our country has increased. As can be seen in the data of Table 1, when taken as a whole, during the years of independence (1991-2022), the number of people who came to our country for permanent residence decreased by 23.1 times, from 66,300 people to 2,869 people; including the number of arrivals from the CIS countries decreased by 32.1 times from 44,745 to 1,393 persons, and the number of arrivals from other foreign countries decreased by 77.4 times from 21,555 to 33 persons, and these indicators differed in individual years and in individual countries. One of the important points to be noted here is that, while the migration balance (balance) in our country was negative during the period of our independence covering the years 1991-2007, on the contrary, during the period after 2008, this indicator was positive. Another important point to be noted here is that according to the official statistical data of the last 13 years (2009-2022), 88.2% of migrants who came to our country for permanent residence, including 88.1% of men; while 88.3% of women were of working age, these indicators were significantly different for emigrants who left our country for permanent residence and went to foreign countries, i.e., left our country for permanent residence 90.9% of emigrants who went to foreign countries were those of working age.

There are many reasons why migrants come to our country for permanent residence and emigrants leave our country for permanent residence and go to foreign countries. According to the data of the population census conducted in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2019, 17.3% of the migrants who came to our country for permanent residence are related to family status; 9.3% of those who changed their place of residence; 1.9% came to work; 0.5% of those who came to study; 0.4% returned to their previous place of residence; 0.2% came for treatment; 0.04% of those who came for service and business;

0.05% came to meet their relatives; 66.5% came from other reasons; The reasons for the arrival of 3.5% are not known[9].

The dynamics of changes in the intercountry migration of the population in the Republic of Azerbaijan during the years of independence (1991-2022)

Years / Countries	People who came to Azerbaijan for permanent residence (people)				People leaving Azerbaijan for permanent residence (people)				Migration balance (balance) (-), (+)			
	1991	2007	2008	2022	1991	2007	2008	2022	1991	2007	2008	2022
Total	66300	1954	3597	2869	106359	3083	2530	1069	40059	-1351	1067	+1800
Including: Russia	24508	1269	2024	859	46988	2620	2018	447	-22480	-1351	-4	+812
Belorus	421	33	63	10	1280	116	98	8	-859	-83	-35	+2
Ukraine	3130	105	174	137	8743	120	97	12	-5614	-15	+77	+125
Moldova	128	2	9	10	152	2	2	3	-24	-	+7	+7
Latvia	198	1	2	2	128	8	1	6	+70	-7	+1	-4
Lithuania	67	1	-	3	128	1	1	4	-61	-	-1	-1
Estonia	48	2	-	1	66	-	-	5	-18	+2	-	+4
Georgia	4593	158	403	980	1396	6	13	42	+3197	+152	+390	+538
Kazakhstan	2682	92	196	116	1950	152	201	76	+732	-60	-5	+40
Uzbekistan	6840	77	96	115	1094	-	12	69	+5710	+72	+84	+51
Kyrgyzstan	1094	10	11	-	629	4	1	19	+465	+6	+10	+35
Turkmenistan	976	159	204	105	1163	6	8	48	-167	+153	+196	+97
Tajikistan	76	2	4	105	77	-	-	-	-1	+2	+4	+6
from the CIS countries	44745	1749	2781	1393	63794	2445	2445	677	-19049	-696	+336	+716
From other foreign countries	21555	14	406	33	42565	19	85	90	-21010	-5	+321	-57

Emigrants who left our country for permanent residence and went to foreign countries do not have information about the reasons for leaving, and this requires special research. One of the important points to be noted here is that the majority of migrant women who came to our country and those who left our country are those of fertile age (15-49 years old), which should be considered as one of the factors affecting the birth rate and natural growth of the population. According to our research, if 64.6% of women who came to our country to live permanently in 2000; 65.3% of the women who left our country were those of fertile age (15-49 years old); In 2022, 80.6% of the women
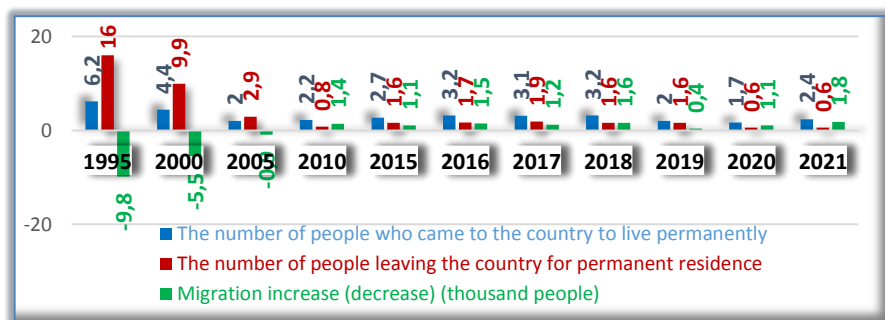
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[9] Population census in the Republic of Azerbaijan. 2019 year. Statistical compilation. Baku, 2022. Volume 26, p. 5.

[10] Demographic indicators of Azerbaijan. Statistical compilation. Baku, 2023, p. 577.

who came to our country for permanent residence and 83.5% of the women who left our country were those of fertile age[11].

Provision 3. The results of the conducted comparative analyzes show that despite the extensive relations of Azerbaijan with developed countries, emigrants prefer CIS countries as destination countries, and there are a number of reasons for this.

Two main factors play an important role in the preference of migrants from Azerbaijan to CIS countries as the destination country. First, migration regimes in these countries are simple. Second, it is easier for migrants to integrate into society in CIS destination countries.

Graph 1. The number of people coming to the country for permanent residence, the number of people leaving and migration growth (thousands of person)[12]

The number of migrants in Azerbaijan is not high compared to the former Soviet republics. Most of these migrants are ethnic Azerbaijanis expelled from Armenia and ethnic Turks from Uzbekistan. Due to other reasons, the number of people who migrated to Azerbaijan is very small in the total number of migrants.

The number of emigrants from the rural areas of Azerbaijan is high compared to the cities. Starting from the 70s of the last century, the growth of migration in the rural regions was negative due to the number of people who emigrated from the rural regions of Azerbaijan to various parts of the former USSR. Due to the settlement of hundreds

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[11] Demographic indicators of Azerbaijan. Statistical compilation. Baku, 2023, p. 577.
[12] State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan.2022. International migration of the population. https://stat.gov.az/source/demografy/

of thousands of our compatriots who fled Armenia in 1990 in the regions of Azerbaijan, this indicator changed sharply and settled around "0". In the last 30 years, the migration flow in rural regions has been low. In the period from 1970 to 1988, the growth of migration in the cities of Azerbaijan was positive. This was, first of all, the result of the high pace of industrialization in the country. However, even though the migration flow in the cities was positive, the continuous decrease continued from 1988 to 2007. There are several reasons for this. First, in the period between 1988 and 1992, a certain number of ethnic Armenians, Russians and other ethnic groups living in the cities left the cities. Second, in the first years of independence, highly qualified personnel who became unemployed as a result of the closure of most of the industrial enterprises in the cities migrated to other countries for employment. Thirdly, the independence of the country made it possible to expand relations with other countries and implement joint economic projects. Highly qualified personnel were forced to emigrate in order to secure employment in those countries. After 2009-2010, as a result of the economic development in Azerbaijan, the migration of ethnic Azerbaijanis who are citizens of other countries, as well as citizens of other countries to Azerbaijan for the purpose of work began. After this period, the migration flow started to be positive. Currently, total migration, as well as migration flows in urban and rural areas, are positive.

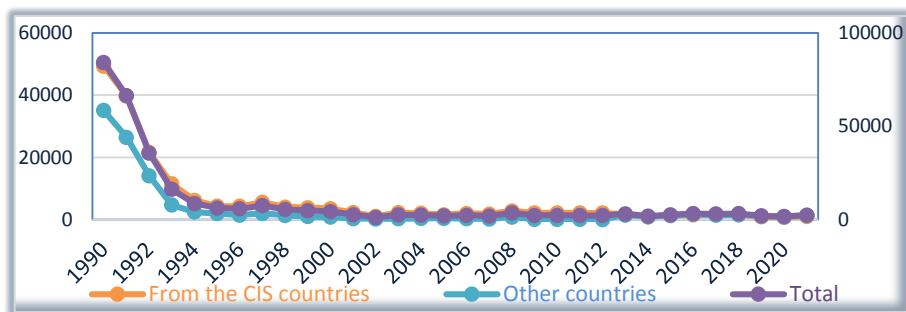**Chart 2. Dynamics of immigration to Azerbaijan from the CIS and other countries (person)[13]**

[13] State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan.2022. International migration of the population. https://stat.gov.az/source/demografy/

The fact that in previous years the number of migrants from the CIS had a large share in the total number of migrants confirms once again that the wide range of communication opportunities, the convenience of the migration regime, as well as the ease of integration of migrants from these countries into the Azerbaijani society have an important effect. It can be seen from the 2nd graph that the number of migrants arriving in Azerbaijan was faster until 1994. In the following years, there was a sharp decrease in the number of migrants from the CIS and other foreign countries. Most likely, the migrants who came in the first years of independence are ethnic Azerbaijanis who are citizens of other countries, and in the later years, the approximately constant volume of migration is labor migrants.

Table 2 shows the dynamics of emigration from Azerbaijan to the CIS and other foreign countries..

Table 2[14]

The number of emigrants from Azerbaijan to other countries

Years	CİS countries	Other countries	Total
1990	97333	40567	137900
1995	12849	3184	16033
2000	9378	569	9947
2005	2849	57	2906
2010	755	44	799
2015	1394	163	1557
2016	1474	237	1711
2017	1664	237	1901
2018	1366	214	1580
2019	1426	228	1654
2020	465	103	568
2021	414	156	570

The fact that a significant part of those who emigrated from the country fell to the CIS countries proves that the "brain drain" from

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[14] State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan.2022. International migration of the population. https://stat.gov.az/source/demografy/

Azerbaijan is not so high. But despite this, if we take into account the fact that those who go to developed countries are highly qualified personnel, the "brain drain" has been less than 50 people in recent years.

The level of both emigration and immigration in 2021 was also significantly affected by the closure of the borders due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the level of migration in 2021 (570) is 3 times less than the level in 2019 (1654).

On the eve of the collapse of the USSR as a political institution and the complete collapse of the planned economy, the arrival of migrants from Estonia, Belarus, Latvia, Russia, Lithuania and Ukraine, which had a higher level of welfare, to Azerbaijan was undoubtedly neither labor migration nor asylum. Migrants who came in this period were ethnic Azerbaijanis. Azerbaijanis who came with the status of refugees came from Armenia. The political reforms implemented in the newly independent former Soviet republics, especially the reforms related to the national language, as well as the introduction of visas for travel to other republics, created a serious reason for ethnic Azerbaijanis to return to their homeland. Migrants who came to Azerbaijan from neighboring Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan during this period were mainly ethnic Azerbaijanis. The newly formed political and economic systems in these countries were more national in nature, and Azerbaijanis, like citizens of other nationalities, preferred to return to their homeland. For example, in the period between 1990 and 1994, 1,300 people with migrant status came to Azerbaijan from Belarus.

Almost no migrants from developed countries came to Azerbaijan in 1990-1994. For example, no migrants came to Azerbaijan from Germany until 1998, from Great Britain until 2012, from Greece until 2012, and from Poland until 2012. Currently, for the evaluation of the migration policy in Azerbaijan, it is necessary to divide the countries of destination (during emigration) or countries of origin (during immigration) into several groups. The first group is the group of developed countries. The fact that the number of migrants from these countries came to Azerbaijan after 2010 suggests that the increase in the volume of oil revenues and the strengthening of the service sector

in Azerbaijan increased the number of highly qualified personnel from countries with a higher level of prosperity than Azerbaijan. The application of innovative technology in the oil industry in Azerbaijan, the demand for education and health workers who meet the new requirements have led to the attraction of highly qualified personnel from developed countries. During this period, 50 migrants from the USA, 65 from Great Britain, 96 from Germany, and 1791 from Turkey arrived in Azerbaijan. They operate in the oil and gas industry, education and health systems, the ICT sector, which requires higher knowledge and skills, and so on. The comparison shows that Turkish citizens predominate among the non-azerbaijani migrants who came to Azerbaijan.

In the first years of independence, like the migration of ethnic Azerbaijanis to their own country, the emigration of some ethnic groups from Azerbaijan to other countries took place rapidly. For example, from 1990 to 1995, 205,365 were sent from Azerbaijan to Russia, 5,112 to Belarus, 6,001 to Kazakhstan, 6,001 to Israel, 1,307 to Kyrgyzstan, 325 to Lithuania, 544 to Moldova, 3,468 to Uzbekistan, 268 to Tajikistan, 3,603 to Turkmenistan, 210 to Georgia, 4 to Georgia. 838, 31330 to Ukraine people emigrated. Most likely, these emigrants were not ethnic Azerbaijanis, and they were people who returned to their countries after the collapse of the former USSR. However, during that period, 5,096 emigrants went to developed countries from Azerbaijan, including USA, and 180 to Germany. In the following years, the number of emigrants from the former Soviet republics to Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan was significant. In the last ten years, a certain increase in the number of emigrants to Turkey can be felt. However, due to the strict migration policies of developed countries, including countries included in the European Union, there is no sharp increase in the number of migrants going to these countries.

In the former Soviet republics, migration regimes are much softer than in developed countries, and therefore migration from Azerbaijan to these countries still prevails. Emigration from Azerbaijan to Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan is higher than to other republics. Until the beginning of the Ukrainian-Russian war, that is, until February 2022, the volume of migration to this country was high. However, in the last

10 years, the growth of migration in Ukraine was positive, that is, the number of arrivals in the country was greater than the number of departures.

Provision 4: **The number of emigrants from Azerbaijan to developed countries depends to some extent on the level of unemployment in the country of origin. So, as the level of unemployment increases, the number of emigrants to other countries also increases.**

Studies conducted on the example of different countries show that economic and social factors have a dominant influence on migration processes, as well as other factors, such as technology, fixed capital and labor, also have a strong impact on economic development. As we mentioned above, the emigration of highly qualified personnel can have a negative effect on the volume of GDP, and its immigration can have a positive effect.

In Table 3, during the calculations, instead of the unemployment rate, the sum of the number of unemployed and the number of employed and self-employed workers will be used instead of the unemployment rate. This is done because a significant part of labor migrants is among the self-employed. Although such people are self-employed in certain seasons of the year, since they own plots of land or any amount of property in rural regions, they are often forced to migrate in search of work.

Spending on science has a negative impact on labor migration. There is a positive relationship between spending on education and labor migration. The last result suggests that an increase in education up to a certain level, but a high level of unemployment, has a positive effect on the number of migrants from the country. It is important to develop education, but it is more important to take necessary measures for the service of educated people to the country's economy. The indicators we have mentioned do not have a serious impact on the number of labor migrants from developing countries to Azerbaijan.

Based on the models in Table 3, it can be noted that the emigration of highly qualified personnel from Azerbaijan significantly depends on only one of the above-mentioned indicators.

Table 3
**Multivariate regression dependence between migration
indicators and some macroeconomic indicators in Azerbaijan**

	$EMEF_t$	$IMEF_t$	EMF_t	$İMF_t$
r^2	0,936738	0,837509	0,972468	0,630376
Number of bservations	20	20	20	20
β_0				
coefficient	-572,728	-128,807	-1408	-856,208
Standard error	249,6358	65,21226	4479,855	4567,688
t- statistics	-2,29425	-1,97519	-0,3143	-0,18745
p- the price	0,039073	0,069871	0,758283	0,854203
$\beta_1\ (EMP_t)$				
coefficient	0,799529	0,358838	16,27688	18,215
Standard error	0,451257	0,117882	8,098064	8,256837
t_statistics	1,771781	3,044054	2,009972	2,206051
p- the price	0,099854	0,009407	0,065657	0,045984
$\beta_2\ (UNEMP_t)$				
fficient	1,248299	0,069184	23,887	0,251213
Standard error	0,255014	0,066617	4,57637	4,666095
t_statistics	4,895023	1,038524	5,219639	0,053838
p- the price	0,000293	0,317957	0,000165	0,957883
$\beta_3\ (semp_t)$				
coefficient	-1,07033	-0,47259	-24,401	-25,0374
Standard error	0,655675	0,171282	11,76645	11,99715
t_statistics	-1,6324	-2,75915	-2,07377	-2,08695
p- the price	0,126569	0,016251	0,058529	0,057149
$\beta_4\ (R\&D_t)$				
coefficient	-1,18238	0,052394	-71,5596	-3,3224
Standard error	1,262141	0,329708	22,64983	23,0939
t_statistics	-0,93681	0,15891	-3,15939	-0,14386
p- the price	0,365936	0,876182	0,007534	0,887814
$\beta_5\ (HEXP_t)$				
coefficient	-0,11439	-0,10867	1,538666	-7,72257
Standard error	0,26255	0,068586	4,711603	4,80398
t_statistics	-0,4357	-1,58444	0,32657	-1,60754
p- the price	0,670199	0,137108	0,749192	0,131942
$\beta_6\ (EDU_t)$				
coefficient	0,118759	0,017864	3,581534	1,776647
Standard error	0,082341	0,02151	1,477658	1,50663
t_statistics	1,442282	0,830504	2,42379	1,17922
p- the price	0,17288	0,421245	0,030686	0,259443
F-_significance	3,02E-05	0,006795	1,73E-07	0,27632

Note: Calculated by the author based on the statistical data of
SSCAR.

This is the number of unemployed people in the country. According to the obtained result, as the number of unemployed in the country increases, the emigration of highly qualified personnel from the country also increases. The increase in the number of employed people increases the number of highly skilled immigrants coming to the country. Three more factors significantly affect the departure of low-skilled labor migrants from the country. These are the number of unemployed people, the amount of funds allocated to science and the amount of expenditure allocated to education. As the number of unemployed people increases, so does the number of labor migrants leaving the country.

Provision 5: There is a need to prepare the necessary state regulation mechanism to limit emigration from Azerbaijan by indirect methods, attract highly qualified personnel to the economy of Azerbaijan, support the return of highly qualified emigrants to the country, create conditions for potential emigrants to work in the country's economy, and implement other measures.

Institutional regulation includes the laws, regulations, various legal normative acts regarding migration, as well as the mechanisms of implementation of their international legal norms by the state. Such regulation undoubtedly affects the extent of migration. For example, this is proven by the difficulty of visa procedures during visits to the USA, Canada and European countries not only for migration purposes, but also for business or tourism purposes. The large number of documents required when issuing a visa, the responsibility created by the letter of invitation, the amount of fees paid, the time required to complete the procedures, and other issues make it much more difficult to get a visa. If we add here the other documents required for a work visa, then we will be sure how complicated the process of migration to these countries is. On the other hand, the United States and some European countries require a migrant to have at least a bachelor's degree. Thus, migrants are practically selected. The essence of the US migration policy is to attract highly qualified personnel to the country. Currently, all the developed countries of the world are competing in the field of attracting highly qualified personnel to the country. Along with economic competition, increasing the competitiveness of any

goods and services, competition in the field of "brain drain" is becoming increasingly stronger. The ever-increasing role of human capital in economic development and improving the welfare of the country mobilizes every country to fight for "ready human capital". We include the expression "ready human capital" in our study because the state expenses directed to the education and health of migrants in the country of origin are important in their development as human capital. Even though public spending in most developing countries is small compared to developed countries, it has an important weight in the budget of the countries of origin. Human capital flowing with emigrants to other countries, especially developed countries, is a loss for the country of origin and an additional gain for the country of destination. We will come to the conclusion that Azerbaijan's indicator is not worse than most developing countries. The nature of the relationship between the "brain drain" indicator and GDP per capita also shows that, depending on the level of development of the countries, this indicator has decreasing dynamics. Such a result is confirmed by a large number of studies.

The number of emigrants from Azerbaijan to developed countries is positively dependent on the number of unemployed people in the country of origin. As unemployment increases, so does the number of emigrants to other countries. Therefore, as a country of origin, in order to reduce the number of emigrants in Azerbaijan, along with other measures, especially institutional measures, work should be done in the direction of reducing unemployment.

In the economic literature, there are many studies that justify the importance of policies aimed at preventing brain drains from the country and, on the contrary, supporting the immigration of brain drains into the country. In some countries, a policy of restricting immigration can be implemented in order to protect the competitiveness of local senior personnel. However, such restrictions are mainly applied in developing countries. At the heart of the "recruitment" policy is the attraction of workers from foreign countries. As we mentioned above, this trend is currently developing rapidly. The policy of attracting highly qualified doctors and ICT specialists to the country's economy is widespread. This policy mainly

concerns the regulation of the immigration process. "Reparations" policies can actually be an important source of funding for most developing countries. The essence of this policy is that the emigrants themselves pay a certain amount of taxes or that the country of destination pays compensation to the country of origin for the loss of human capital. "Resource" policy is currently widely applied by most countries, including Azerbaijan. The essence of this policy is the establishment of close relations between the state authorities and the emigrating persons and the use of their opportunities for diaspora activities. In order for this policy to be effective, it is important to maintain constant contact with emigrants and to expand the contact with their relatives in the country of origin. Even immigrants who join this process can be given financial assistance by the country of origin. On the other hand, in order to develop the economy, it is necessary to reduce the emigration of highly qualified personnel.

The main results of the research on the topic can be summarized as follows:

1. Migration process depends on various factors. The increase in the volume of migration on a global scale in recent decades is to some extent related to the process of globalization. Facilitation of remittances, one of the economic consequences of migration, is undoubtedly related to financial globalization. The study shows that there is a certain relationship between the KOF globalization index and the volume of remittances to foreign countries. In the period between 1970 and 2015, the strong correlation between the KOF globalization index and the volume of migration reserves (R=0.9720) shows that the expansion of globalization strengthens migration processes.

2. In the period between 1990 and 2021, the main destination countries of migrants from Azerbaijan are different. In 2021, the main destination countries for Azerbaijani emigrants were Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkey. There are almost no integration problems for Azerbaijani emigrants in all three countries. The fact that a significant part of Azerbaijanis know the Russian language well, as well as the closeness of language, religion and customs to the Turkish

society, makes it possible for emigrants to integrate in these countries more quickly.

3. Emigration from Azerbaijan is mainly of two different natures and directions. Two differences in emigration relate to the knowledge and skill levels of emigrants. Thus, both the flow of highly qualified personnel and the flow of low-skilled workers are observed from Azerbaijan. On the other hand, among the immigrants who came to Azerbaijan, in addition to highly qualified personnel, there are also low-skilled labor migrants.

4. A comparison of migration growth in developed countries suggests that emigration to these countries exceeds immigration from these countries. Considering that the migration regimes in these countries are very strict and mostly highly qualified personnel can get permission to work in these countries, it can be assumed that the emigration flow to these countries may increase if the regime is softened.

5. It depends on the essence of emigration in Azerbaijan, its directions are also different. Thus, highly qualified emigrants go to developed countries, especially to the USA and EU countries. Low-skilled labor migrants mainly consider Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkey and Belarus as their destination countries.

6. In the Concept of the State Migration Management Policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, limiting emigration by indirect methods, attracting highly qualified personnel to the economy of Azerbaijan, supporting the return of highly qualified emigrants to the country, applying a quota related to immigration, expanding the relations of emigrants with the associations and embassies of Azerbaijan operating abroad, potential emigrants The necessary mechanism for creating conditions for the country's economy to work and implementing other measures was also proposed. Among them, the improvement of the legislation is of course of great importance. However, a concrete mechanism for the implementation of the mentioned measures has not yet been created.

7. Spending on science has a negative impact on labor migration. There is a positive relationship between spending on education and labor migration. The last result suggests that the increase of education

up to a certain level, but the presence of unemployment at a high level, has a positive effect on the number of migrants from the country. It is important to develop education, but it is more important to take necessary measures for the service of educated people to the country's economy. The indicators we mentioned do not have a serious impact on the number of labor migrants from developing countries to Azerbaijan.

8. The necessary mechanism for limiting emigration from Azerbaijan by indirect methods, attracting highly qualified personnel to the economy of Azerbaijan, supporting the return of highly qualified emigrants to the country, creating conditions for potential emigrants to work in the country's economy and other measures has not yet been created.

Taking into account the results obtained during the research, the following suggestions are put forward in order to eliminate the existing problems:

1. It is necessary to change the policy of state regulation of migration depending on the structure of migrants.

2. There is a need to support the return of highly qualified potential emigrants to the country, to create conditions for their work in the country's economy, to open suitable jobs and to create an institutional mechanism to protect the internal labor market.

3. In order to reduce the number of emigrants from Azerbaijan as a country of origin, along with other measures, especially institutional measures, the work done in the direction of reducing unemployment should be accelerated.

4. It is appropriate to take into account the requirements of the local labor market when applying the immigration quota.

5. It would be appropriate to prepare a short-term, medium-term and long-term strategy and create a relevant institutional body for attracting highly qualified foreign personnel to the economy of Azerbaijan.

6. Necessary measures should be taken to expand relations of emigrants from Azerbaijan with associations and embassies of Azerbaijan operating abroad.

7. It would be appropriate to create a single information center about the migration process under the SMSAR.

8. There is a need to create an independent research group for the academic study of migration processes in Azerbaijan under SMSAR.

The main provisions of the dissertation, obtained results and recommendations are reflected in the following published articles and theses of the author:

1. Aghayarova A.A. Policy of regulation of globalization and international migration //Institute of Economics of ANAS. Scientific works.-Baku, 2018 #4. pp. 88-93.

2. Aghayarova A.A. Policy of regulation of international migration thesis International scientific and practical conference "Actual problems of social and labor relations" dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Institute of Social and Economic Research DFITS RAN. Russia, Republic of Dagestan, Makhachkala, 2019. November 22. p. 55-57.

3. Aghayarova A.A. On some aspects of the policy of regulation of international migration. Economy of Ukraine. 2020, No. 3, p. 77-84 (included in Перечень ВАКа Украины).

4. Aghayarova A.A. The Main Directions Of State Regulation Of Migration // International scientific-practical conference «Innovative development of education, science and technologies». 2020, 31 January. Moscow. p. 219-223.

5. Aghayarova A.A. Features of regulation of population migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan. News of ANAS. Economics series. Baku, 2020. No. 1. pp. 52-57.

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7. Aghayarova A.A. Main features of modern migration processes. Economics and business. 2021, No. 6. pp. 152-157 (included in the list of the VAKA of the Russian Federation, in the Agris database, in the РИНЦ database).

8. Aghayarova A.A. The influence of the pandemic on migration processes in Azerbaijan. Bulletin of the Chelyabinsk State University.

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13. Aghayarova A.A. Modern situation of migration processes in Azerbaijan. "Economic Growth and Public Welfare" magazine. 2023, No. 2. p. 43-52.

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The dissertation is available in the Library of the Institute of Economics of the Ministry of Science and Education of Azerbaijan

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