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ЭДІСНАМА, ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА

Салықтық әкімшілендіру: нәтижелері мен кемшіліктері, оның тиімділігі үшін резервтер Мемлекеттік аудит органдарының қызметін цифрландырудың мәселелері мен перспективалары Жолаева М., Ракаева А., Мемлекеттік аудиттің халықаралық тәжірибесі және оның негізгі кағидаттары Г.С.Тусибаева, А.А.Кажмухаметова, **М.А. Алтынбеков, А.Е. Айтхожина** 21 Қазақстан Республикасындағы салықтық әкімшілендірудің ұйымдастырушылық моделі М.А. Серикова, Ә.А.-Қ. Кәрібаев,

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MIGRATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL: CAUSES AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

Annotation: The issues of migration of human capital in the context of globalization and integration of national economies are always relevant. International economic migration seriously affects economic development, determining the development of the labor market, human capital of host countries and donor countries. The article is devoted to the impact of labor migration on the economic situation and the development of human capital. On the example of Kazakhstan, the levels of education and qualifications of migrants were considered. The analysis revealed that migration problems in Kazakhstan exist.

Summarizing the above data, it can be said that principally residents from Central Asian countries (mostly from Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan) immigrate to the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the main from Kazakhstan they leave for Russia. Migrants from Central Asia occupy mainly low-paid jobs that do not require high qualifications.

Kew words: human capital, labor migration, internal labor migration, external labor migration, qualified specialists.

Introduction. Human capital, being one of the | world economy, with the intensification of processes main factors of economic growth, is subject to migration processes both within a country and around the world.

Population migration is a complex socio-economic phenomenon, which in a contradictory way is associated with various aspects of the economic and socio-political life of society, the formation and manifestation of trends in their change. Economic migration is a migration that occurs as a result of economic factors, and differs in its directional vector due to certain economic conditions and the duration of economic activity [1]. The most important component of economic migration is labor migration.

Recently, international migration of labor resources has become widespread, that is, the displacement of the able-bodied population from one country to another in search of work, better living conditions.

For economists, international migration is of great scientific interest, and with the globalization of the

of international economic migration, the relevance of the topic has increased even more. In the vast majority of Western countries, international economic migration has a serious impact on economic development, determining the development of the labor market, human capital, and high technology.

Economic migration is a natural process of globalization and transnationalization of the economy in the modern world.

Research methods. The study of the consequences and causes of migration of human capital was carried out on the basis of the application of general scientific methods in the framework of the study of comparative, logical and statistical analysis, as well as through the analysis of structure and dynamics and graphical interpretation of information.

Results and discussion. Economic science is faced with the paradox of why countries with favorable starting conditions (fertile soil, rich mineral resources) are always on the list of laggards. The answer to this question may be the hypothesis of Louis Putterman and David N. Weil [2], scientists and economists from Brown University (USA), that the migration of human capital ensures the development of economies of those countries that do not have rich natural resources and vast territories. As a result of migration, there is a movement of a product of a special property - human capital, the fundamental difference of which from other goods is that it acts as a factor in the production of other goods.

Using the "World Migration Matrix" developed by economists, two main axes of migration were identified - European and Asian. On each of them, scientists identified donors - the most developed regions of that time, where the main migration flows came from, and recipients, where innovations and economic traditions came along with the flow of emigrants. On the European axis, England was the donor center, and the USA, Australia, and New Zealand were the recipient countries. In Asia, China was recognized as the center, and Japan, Taiwan, and Singapore were recognized as recipients. After analyzing the migration flows in these regions, the researchers concluded that the more receptive the recipient country was to infusions from the center and the more expats remained on the territory of permanent residence. the more fortunate the fate of the state was in the future. For example, among the former colonies of Great Britain, in the USA, Canada and Australia, the percentage of the indigenous population is only 3%, the rest come from Europe, Latin America, etc. But in the colonies on the territory of Africa and Asia, the British did not take root, and the percentage of the indigenous population there ranges from 90 to 98%.

Economic migration in modern migration processes play a major role.

Labor migration is becoming a typical manifestation of the socio-economic life of modern society.

The most powerful center of attraction for migrants was formed in Western Europe, in the USA, Canada.

The main suppliers of labor are the countries of Asia (Pakistan, India, Malaysia, the Philippines), Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Mali, Ghana, Guinea, Chad, Mozambique), the Middle East (Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey), North America (Mexico), Europe (Portugal, Poland, Ireland, Italy) [3].

The causes of economically driven migration include [4]:

-economic crisis and falling living standards in the poorest countries

For example, Tajikistan is an agro-industrial state that lost billions of dollars during the long civil war that was waged for power. If not for political instability, Tajikistan would have been much more developed.

Today this country is the main supplier of migrants to Russia. Only workers from Uzbekistan can com-

pare with them in quantity. The problem of the poor in modern Europe is inherent in eastern countries.

- the manifestation of the imbalance between the demographic and economic development of the country

Traditionally, Europeans prefer to have 1-2 children, which in recent decades has led to aging and population decline. Refugees from the East and the African continent are distinguished by large families. As a result of rapid childbirth, in just a few years in Europe, the share of migrants can equal the number of indigenous people.

-reflection of internal contradictions of society. exacerbated by repeated crisis situations

A large number of newly arrived able-bodied population allows large corporations to significantly reduce the average level of salaries in the country. For migrants, even small salaries are considered good income, allowing them to gain a foothold in the new territory and provide for their families. The indigenous population, accustomed to a certain level of income, expresses dissatisfaction with the current situation.

-high unemployment

The main problem of Kosovo is unemployment. According to official figures, it affects 39% of the population considered to be poor. Migrants from the country leave to work in Europe. The country's external debt is estimated at 35% of GDP. The independence of Kosovo after the collapse of Yugoslavia is not recognized by many countries, including Russia, China, Spain, and Greece.

-search for higher wages and better conditions

Recently, more and more attention has been paid to such a problem as "brain drain". This term is understood to mean the migration of highly skilled labor. At least 2/3 of the world's "brain" influx comes from the United States. The share of immigrants among specialists is 17% there, including 40% of engineers, a large number of teachers of technical disciplines at universities and colleges.

-functioning of international corporations

An important factor in international labor migration is the export of capital, the functioning of international corporations. Transnational corporations facilitate the connection of labor with capital, either by moving labor to capital, or by moving their capital to labor-surplus regions.

-moving to relatives and acquaintances, which facilitates access to the labor market

The collapse of the Soviet Union divided not only the country, but also the next of kin. Some stayed to live in Russia, others in Kazakhstan. Thanks to the migration policy of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan "Way Home", it is possible to move to a permanent place in a particular

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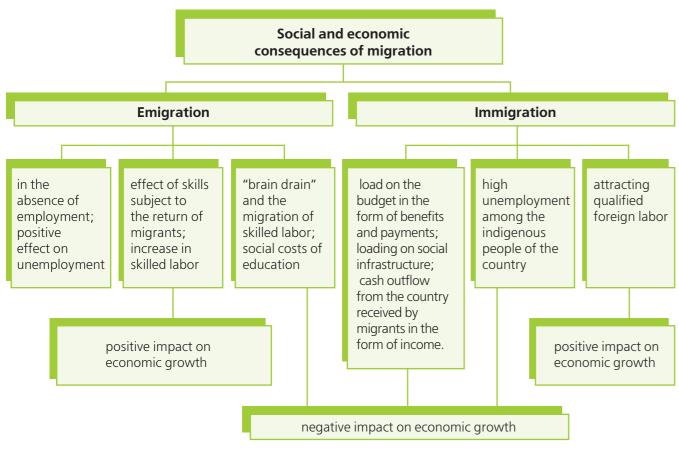


Figure 1. The effects of migration human capital of the sending and receiving countries

Note: compiled by the author on the basis of the literature [5].

Attracting highly qualified specialists from other countries and regions allows you to save on the cost of their training. At the same time, the state gains effect due to an improvement in the quality structure of the employed.

The outflow of skilled workers from the country leads to negative economic consequences associated with the loss of human capital, opportunities for scientific and technological achievements, lost economic benefits, etc.

Migrant workers help to develop new territories, natural resources; contribute to the restoration of the balance of labor; carry out structural changes in the economy. The influx of labor increases the concentration of labor resources, territorial-production complexes are developing, and the economy is clustering.

Emigration helps reduce labor market tension.

Immigration in the conditions of a labor-deficit economy favors the development of competition in the labor markets, increase the requirements for a specialist and increase his professional training, reduce production costs, and strengthen the competitiveness of the national economy.

Thanks to economic migration, new qualitative and quantitative parameters are acquiring socio-economic processes that are fundamentally changing their functional content.

To determine the place of economic migration in the social and labor sphere, it is important to find out the conditions of the economic, social, functional updating of the reproduction process, the mechanism for its further improvement.

In the processes of employment formation, market mechanisms are strengthening, which indicates the redistribution of labor and basic transformations in social and labor relations.

In modern realities, market transformations actively form labor motivation, which contributes to the qualitative development of labor potential.

On the labor markets in the modern world, there are two opposite trends that are closely interconnected with state migration policy: one of them impedes the free movement of labor, the other contributes to the development of migration.

For Kazakhstan, which, like other neighboring states, began to build a new economic structure, the attraction of foreign labor was an important growth factor. On the other hand, the outflow of labor migrants also becomes a significant phenomenon. As a result, already in the first half of the 1990s. Legally registered labor emigration of citizens of Kazakhstan has developed ("export" and "import" of labor).

The "export" of labor from Kazakhstan was never significant and was mainly directed to Russia.

The share of attracted labor from Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation was 1.1% of the total foreign labor force (FLF) from the CIS. A sharp increase in labor migration from Kazakhstan began in 2007, when 7,6 thousand people left for Russia to work. In 2009, there were already 11,2 thousand - an increase of 11 times in 16 years. The global economic crisis has made adjustments: in 2010 there was a decrease to 8,2 thousand people, in 2011 - to 4,5 thousand (we are talking about those who had permission to work in Russia). Despite the increase in the exit of labor from Kazakhstan, it still accounts for less than half a percent of the total number of FLF in Russia [6]. The main contingent in the structure of the Kazakhstan labor force in Russia is workers [6].

Studies show that emigration from Kazakhstan has not only a certain (historically established) ethnicity. According to official statistics, most often representatives of three ethnic groups leave the country - Russians, Germans and Ukrainians. At the same time, emigration acquired a specific age. One can safely say that not just Europeans and Slavs leave the country, but economically active people leave, and they take minor children with them - 25% of the total number of emigrants. According to the results of a population survey conducted by the Public Foundation "Center for Social and Political Research" Strategy "in January 2019, every second person who expresses an intention to emigrate from the country is between the ages of 25 and 44[7].

Migration of a population over 15 years of age by education in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Table 1

	2016		2017		2018		2019 (jan-dec)	
	arrive	departure	arrive	departure	arrive	departure	arrive	departure
higher	176 623	184 272	226 904	235 394	194 506	204 570	248 448	258 982
secondary vocational (special)	120 597	126 681	169 704	175 800	150 258	157 957	181 479	189 703
secondary education level	117 446	117 992	185 626	186 264	213 575	215 487	254 394	256 946
general basic edu- cation	62 829	62 863	91 936	90 819	88 100	88 728	106 536	108 2111

Note- compiled by the author on the basis of the literature [8].

In 2017, people with higher education accounted for 29,9% (11,290 people) of the total number of people who left Kazakhstan, that is, almost every third emigrant had a higher education. At the same time, out of the total number of those who entered the country, only one in six had higher education - 17,5%.

Northern and industrial regions, such as Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda regions, are under the greatest emigration pressure; to a lesser extent, the southern regions of the country [7].

Citizens of Kazakhstan themselves find work in various regions of Russia, find jobs in enterprises and organizations. The largest number of Kazakh-

stani migrants went to work within their own country: 56,6% of respondents said that they worked abroad. Among the leaders are Almaty and Almaty region, Nur-Sultan and Akmola region, Karaganda, Mangistau and Atyrau regions, which already in the early 2000s received the most internal labor migrants. Due to the favorable economic situation (high world energy prices), the economic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan has improved significantly, which contributed to the development of new trends: a decrease in travel abroad and an increase in internal migration, a change in the structure of migrant employment.

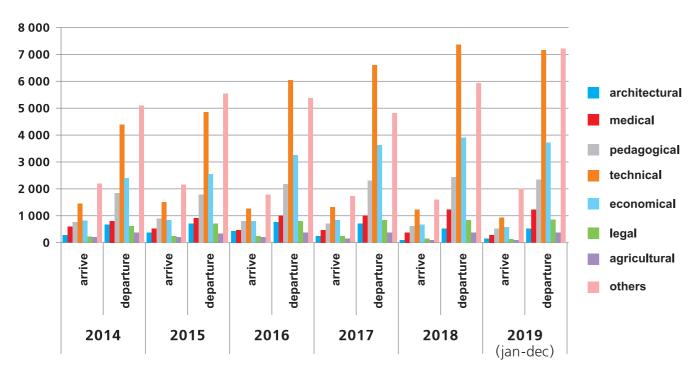


Figure 2. Population migration in Kazakhstan over 15 years of age by specialty Note- compiled by the author on the basis of the literature [8].

Growth of foreign investments in energy producing, construction and other industries affected by the increase in labor mobility. The migration involved not only qualified specialists and workers with higher and secondary education (which was typical of the 1990s.), But also those who first entered the labor market and do not have special education and qualification (at first it was the in-country displacement). According to a survey conducted by international expert on migration Elena Sadovskaya in the mid-2000s - at the time of the highest volumes of labor migration regarding the prospects of labor migration showed that almost half of the respondents (48.6%) who left as labor migrants were planning to continue their outbound activities, the other part (51.4%) planned to complete it. These answers showed a gradual decrease in the number of those wishing to go to work, because by this time in the country increased employment opportunities in the places of residence, and in conditions throughout the growing staffing requirements [9].

Conclusion. It should be emphasized that migration processes are of a universal historical nature. They cannot be artificially stopped. Changes in the political and economic situation in the world will always force people to leave their homes and transport families to more prosperous regions. The main thing is that new residents in the countries that sheltered them do not destroy the economy and do not undermine social foundations, but contribute to an increase in living standards and stabilization of the political situation in the world.

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РЕЗЮМЕ МИГРАЦИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО КАПИТАЛА: ПРИЧИНЫ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ

Вопросы миграции человеческого капитала в | грантов. В ходе анализа выяснилось, что проблеусловиях глобализации и интеграции национальных экономик всегда актуальны. Международная экономическая миграция серьезным образом влияет на экономическое развитие, определяя развитие рынка труда, человеческого капитала принимающих стран и стран-доноров. Статья посвящена влиянию трудовой миграции на экономическую ситуацию и развитие человеческого капитала. На примере Казахстана были рассмотрены уровни образования и квалификации ми-

мы миграции в Казахстане существуют.

Обобщая приведенные данные, можно сказать, что в Республику Казахстан иммигрируют преимущественно жители из стран Центральной Азии (главным образом из Кыргызстана, Узбекистана и Таджикистана), из Казахстана в основном уезжают в Россию. Мигранты из Центральной Азии занимают в основном низкооплачиваемые рабочие места, не требующие высокой квалифи-

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АДАМИ КАПИТАЛДЫҢ КӨШІ -ҚОНЫ: СЕБЕПТЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ САЛДАРЫ

Қазіргі әлемдік жаһандану және ұлттық экономикалардың интеграциясы жағдайында адами капиталдың көші-қоны мәселелері өзектілігін жоймайды.

Халыкаралык экономикалық көші-кон экономикалық өсуге, қабылдаушы елдер мен донор елдердің еңбек нарығы мен адами капиталының дамуына елеулі әсер етеді. Бұл мақалада еңбек көші-қонының экономикалық жағдайға және адами капиталды дамытуға ықпалы туралы айтылады. Қазақстан мысалында мигранттардың білім деңгейі мен біліктілігі

қарастырылды. Талдау барысында Қазақстанда көші-қонмен байланысты мәселелер әлі де бар екендігі анықталды.

Келтірілген мәліметтерді қорытындылай келе, Казақстан Республикасына негізінен Орталық Азия елдерінен (Қырғызстан, Өзбекстан және Тәжікстаннан) еңбек мигранттары қоныс аударады деп айтуға болады, ал Қазақстаннан негізінен Ресей Федерациясына кету алдыңғы орындарда тұр.Орталық Азиядан келген мигранттар негізінен жоғары біліктілікті талап етпейтін жалақысы төмен жұмыс орындарына орналасады.

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SUMMARY DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF INTEGRATION MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The article discusses the issues of integration of education, the organizational and economic mechanism for managing integration processes in the field of higher education. In the context of the modern development of the higher education market, integration processes cover absolutely all participants in the educational environment and give rise to topical and significant issues requiring scientific research. At the same time, the subject of discussion is mainly such questions as: what are the processes of globalization and integration, the integration of education and business, integration into the European space, etc. However, as a result, urgent tasks do not diminish, but, on the contrary, more and more new questions and problems arise. At the same time, the root of the problems lies in how, in what way the implementation of integration processes is carried out, what elements need to be developed in a particular university in order to reach a new level, how to assess this level of integration development in a university, how to put the university on a level higher than others. striving for the quality of education.

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жәрдемдесу, мемлекеттік аудиттің кәсіби құзыреті кадрларын қалыптастыру үшін жағдай жасау мақсатында әділет органдарында тіркелді. Республикалық бюджеттің атқарылуын бақылау жөніндегі есеп комитеті мемлекеттік басқару орга-ны болып табылады.

- мемлекеттік аудит және қаржылық бақылау кадрларын даярлау, қайта даярлау және олардың біліктілігін арттыру, сондай-ақ экономика, қаржы, мемлекеттік басқару саласында оқыту курстарын

- мемлекеттік аудит және қаржылық бақылау саласындағы оқу әдебиеттерін, оқу-әдістемелік

саласындағы оқу әдебиеттерін, оқу-әдістемелік құралдарды шығару.
2009 жылғы қантардан бері Орталық «Мемлекеттік Аудит — Государственный Аудит» журналын шығарып келеді, мұнда мемлекеттік аудит пен қаржылық бақылау жүйесін және тұтас қаржы жүйесін дамытудың манызды мәселелеріне арналған мақалалар тоқсан сайын жарияланады. Осы кезенде 10 000 дана таралыммен 40 дана журнал шығарылды, онда ғылым кандидаттары, экономика ғылымдарының докторлары, РН докторлары, АССА және СИПФА біліктілігі бар мамандар, сондай-ақ мемлекеттік аудитор және «Кәсіби бухгалтер» біліктілігі бар мамандар өз мақалаларын жариялады.

Органом государственного управления является Счетный комитет по контролю за исполнением республиканского бюджета.

- университетом им. Л.Н. Гумилева осуществляется подготовка кадров по всем трем уровням специальности «Государственный аудит» (бакалавр,
- магистратура и докторантура).
 выпуск учебной литературы, учебно-методических пособий в области государственного ауди-
- ческих пособий в области государственного аудита и финансового контроля.

 С января 2009 года Центр выпускает журнал «Мемлекеттік Аудит Государственный Аудит», в котором ежеквартально публикуются статьи, посвященные важным вопросам развития системы государственного аудита и финансового контроля и финансовой системы в целом. За этот период выпущено 40 экземпляров журналов с тиражом в 10 000 шт., в которых публиковали свои статьи кандидаты наук, доктора экономических наук, доктора рh.D, специалисты с квалификацией АССА и СИПФА, а также специалисты имеющих квалификацию государственный аудитор и «Профессиональный бухгалтер».

development and improvement of government audit and financial control, create conditions for the formation of professional competent personnel of government audit.

The government body is the Accounts Committee for Control over Execution of the Republican Budget.

- training, retraining and advanced training of government audit and financial control personnel, as well as conducting training courses in the field of economics, finance, and public administration;
 confirmation of the knowledge of persons applying for the qualification of government auditor:
- * together with the Eurasian National University named after L.N. Gumilyov training is carried out on all three levels of the specialty "Government Audit" (bachelor, master and doctoral studies).
 * issuing of educational literature, study guides in the field of government audit and financial control.
- control.
 Since January 2009, the Center has been publishing the "Мемлекеттік Аудит government auditing" journal, which publishes quarterly articles on important issues of development of the government audit system and financial control and the financial system as a whole. During this period, 40 copies of journals with a circulation of 10 000 pcs. were published, in which candidates of science, doctors of economics, Ph. D, specialists with ACCA and CIPFA qualifications, as well as specialists with the qualifications of government auditor and "Professional accountant" published their articles.

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