

Possibilities and Challenges of Migration

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Abstract: With the development and intensification of globalization processes, migration has become a common phenomenon. Migration cannot be considered solely as the movement of a person from one country to another. On the background of global changes, there has been an intensive expansion of the geography of migration processes in the world, including Azerbaijan. The research aims to identify the positive and negative impact of migration processes on the countries of the world and the world economy as a whole. The main methods of research are induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, and historical, and statistical. Possible negative and positive effects of migration processes on the political and economic life of the society of Azerbaijan, the USA, Australia, EU were identified. Migration policy in Azerbaijan was analysed, with this country acting as a host country. This is a new perspective in the study of international migration flows, as often scholars consider the country as a donor of migrants. It was established that migration cannot be considered exclusively a positive or negative phenomenon. It was emphasized that migration is a complex phenomenon that contains a large set of different prerequisites and motives, ways to achieve previously set goals and results that specifically affect the displaced person and the economic and political situation of a particular country, region, and planet as a whole. The results of the research can be used for further development and improvement of aspects of migration policy in Azerbaijan and countries with similar economic and political conditions, considering the current conditions.

Keywords: Emigration, Immigration, Economic Processes, Migrants, The Host Country.

JEL Codes: O15, F22, R23.

1. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of migration has always played an important role in the history of mankind. Today it has become a topical issue in the modern system of international relations. The geography, volume of migration, and criteria by which it is classified (legal and illegal, international, and internal, voluntary, and forced, permanent, and temporary, refugees and asylum seekers, family reunification, and brain drain) have expanded. The phenomenon of forced migration is increasingly spreading (Gurnbarov, 2014).

Migration plays an important role in demographic processes and affects the social, cultural, and economic environment in a particular country. Therefore, migration geopolitics has acquired the status of a new important direction in the system of international relations. The term "migration" comes from the Latin word "*migratio*". There are different but similar definitions of migration. Migration can be defined as the long-term or permanent relocation of a person from his/her country of origin to another country due to various economic or political factors (Jensen, 2013).

D. Abraham (2015) notes that in addition to international migration there is also internal migration. There is voluntary (for example, labor) and forced migration. The stimulating factors of migration include low living standards, lack of economic opportunities or infrastructure to maintain a high standard of living, social discrimination, poverty (unemployment), and political persecution. Migration of highly skilled or intellectual people means a loss of human capital and investment for countries of origin, but a gain of human capital for host countries (Sultanbayeva et al., 2013; Gnatenko et al., 2020; Miethlich, 2022). In the first years of independence in Azerbaijan, as a result of the conflict with Armenia in Nagorno-Karabakh, most citizens were forced to leave the country. Moreover, the vast majority decided to emigrate due to the difficult economic situation in the country. Labor migration of Azerbaijani citizens to neighbouring countries, especially Russia, became immensely popular.

The importance of studying the topic of migration processes is determined by R. Hosner et al. (2018) who noted that the migration process is becoming increasingly important in the modern world and seriously affects social processes both in a particular country and around the world. In the system of international relations, the issues of migration processes are among the most important and difficult to solve. According to G. Swan (2022), the advantages and disadvantages of mi-

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gration processes will be different for the donor country and the host country. Thus, for the host country, the advantages are the possibility to increase the productivity of the economy due to highly professional staff, receiving more taxes, and long-term cultural influence. The disadvantages are the resources that the host country must spend for migrants to adapt to the new society as quickly as possible (Novikovas et al., 2017; Ketners and Petersons, 2021).

H. De Haas et al. (2019) investigate the importance of migration in connection with recent events in the world. Having chosen the period from the Great Recession to the current EU policy, the scientists determined that migration is a much more complex and multidimensional phenomenon and always has disadvantages, no matter how much the political leadership of the countries tries to level them. A. Yunusov (2013) in his research proves that the situation with emigrants from Azerbaijan is difficult both in neighbouring and Western countries. There is a significant language barrier, visa regime, and strict immigration rules because the labor market of popular countries for migration is already oversaturated with migrants from other countries (Tomashevski and Yaroshenko, 2020; Zaborovskyy et al., 2021).

The research aims to analyse the phenomenon of global migration processes, as well as its positive and negative aspects, benefits, and potential threats, as well as to identify new approaches to the analysis of benefits and threats to host countries in the example of Azerbaijan. The objectives of the research are to study the current situation in the world in terms of migration processes, to analyse global migration processes, to assess migration processes in Azerbaijan, and to draw conclusions and recommendations for improving migration policy. The negative consequences of migration need to be analysed so that in the future a system of preventive measures could be created that could mitigate them. It is also necessary to research the positive effects, as they can be used to improve the economic situation in the country.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

A set of general scientific methods was used in this research. The method of analysis and synthesis was used to compare the main approaches to the interpretation of the concepts of migration processes and their volumes, comparison – to assess the migration processes in Azerbaijan and the EU for different periods. The graphical method was used to present statistical data reflecting the development or decline of migration processes.

The historical method identified the main factors of migration policy based on historical events. This method allowed the formation of the basis of the state migration policy based on specific historical, social, and economic circumstances. As a result, the underlying concept of the research object was comprehended and more specific and practical recommendations on the object of research were substantiated. At the same time, the chronological sequence was preserved. The statistical and economic method was used to determine changes in the pace and direction of migration, as well as such an indicator as the net migration rate. This method also helped to analyse the impact of migration processes on the decline or growth of gross domestic product (GDP) both in individual countries and the impact on global GDP.

In the research, a method of abstraction was used. This method allows not address factors for which statistical data are unknown. In this study, it is the number of illegal migrants, cannot be assessed. Using the method of generalization, the transition from the study and the consequences of migration processes in individual countries to the conclusion about their overall impact on the world economy was made.

The method of induction allowed us to analyse the hypothesis addressed at the beginning of the study. The hypothesis states that migration processes have a great impact on the economic and social situation in each country, especially when the number of migrants becomes uncontrollable. Then this hypothesis was narrowed down to the hypothesis of separate social and separate economic impacts on the state. They were verified using available data, which confirmed the primary hypothesis. Using the method of deduction, a theory was created about the consequences of migration processes, starting from the impact of migrants on a particular society (Azerbaijan), which was confirmed in the research.

The research was also based on statistical studies of local organizations that consider migration processes in a particular state. In Azerbaijan, it is the State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Statistics of migration, 2022). The results of international organizations' studies that analyse migration processes were used. For example, the data of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (International Migrants..., 2022). The research is based on theoretical materials that study the impact of migration processes on economic and political processes in society. The theoretical basis was formed by the works of Azerbaijani, American, Ukrainian, and Dutch scientists.

The most influential variables that affect the assessment of migration policy are demography, geography, the level of efficiency of political systems, the level of education of the local population, and unemployment. The methodology of this research addresses the multilevel and complexity of migration processes in new conditions.

3. RESULTS

The best way to comprehend migration processes is through statistical research. According to a study by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in 2020 there were about 281 million international migrants in the world, which is equal to 3.6% of the world's population (International Migrants..., 2022). This is 128 million more than in 1990 and three times the number in 1970. In general, over the past 50 years, the number of migrants has only increased. When analysing the regions by the number of refugees they received, the first places in 2020 will be taken by Europe and Asia (87 and 86 million migrants). This is 61% of the global number of migrants. North America received 59 million, or 21%, Africa – 9%, Latin America and the Caribbean – 5%, and Oceania – 3%. The largest increase in the number of migrants from 2000 to 2020 was observed in Asia – by 74% (about 37 million people).

The numbers provided by the World Bank can be considered important for estimating the number of labour migrants. In 2020, India and China topped the ranking of remittance recipient countries (The impact of COVID-19 on remittances

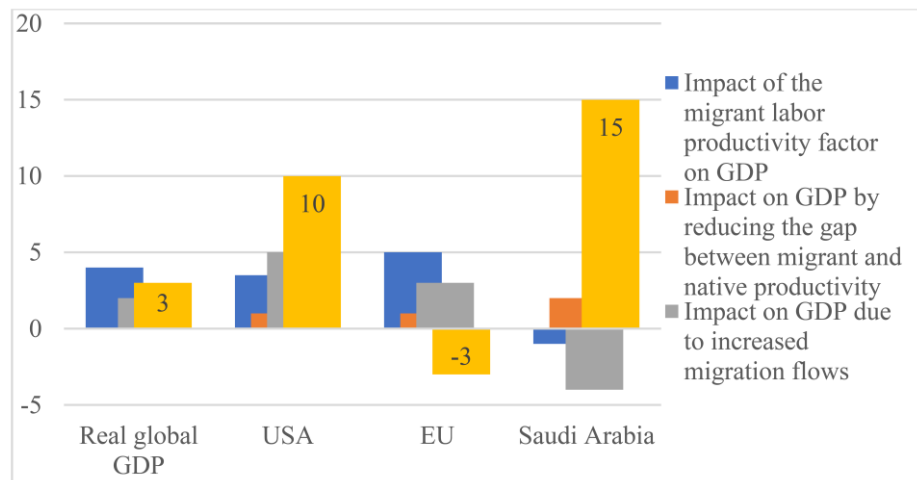


Fig. (1). The economic impact of migration on host countries, in % of GDP, 2020.

Source: compiled by the authors.

in EU and OECD countries, 2020). However, the full statistical information for 2022 has not yet been published. To the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, about 4.8 million refugees from Ukraine were registered in the EU in early December 2022, and the total number of refugees may be as high as 7.8 million people (Ukraine refugee situation, 2022).

Most migrants move to countries with a high level of economy. The better educated are attracted by better professional prospects. However, for the donor country, this means a “brain drain” and a negative impact on economic processes in the future. Difficulties can also arise in countries of immigration. When many people migrate to a certain country, there is a high probability that agglomerations of migrants will form, who will preserve their language, customs, and culture. This can lead to problems with the integration of newcomers, and subsequently to social tensions (Yaroshenko and Tomashevski, 2021). Migrants are usually willing to do poorly paid and hard work that does not require high qualifications. Thus, they dump the labour market and compete for low-skilled workers in the host country. It is also worth considering the financial flows that migrants create. As often in the country of origin, they leave behind families that support them financially.

However, there is also a positive impact. Migrants can fill vacant jobs and thereby improve economic performance. At the same time, the inflow of cheap labor can be an impetus to the economic growth of the country (Komilova et al., 2019). For example, the inflow of many migrants to Switzerland led to an increase in GDP. As for the benefits of migration processes, migrants, first of all, increase the GDP of the host country. This change occurs due to the increase not in the quantitative indicator, but in the indicator of labor productivity due to both highly skilled and low-skilled new workers. Low-skilled migrants can fill jobs that are not promising in the opinion of the local population. This will enable the local population to develop in more complex professions where they have an advantage (Batalova, 2022). The economic impact of migration on host countries is shown in Fig. (1).

Migration increases global GDP in general, in particular by raising the average per capita income of the native population of the host country. Remittances from abroad raise per capita income in countries of origin, helping to offset the potentially negative effects of emigration. Figure 1 shows the impact on the GDP of the main group of host countries (all values are expressed as percentage deviations from the baseline). Local population growth increases global real GDP by about 4% in the projected period between 2020 and 2050. Migration flows alone are responsible for an additional 2% increase in global output. This contribution to global growth occurs because migration allows labor to move from low-developed to advanced countries, where migrants have a greater chance of becoming highly skilled. An additional but small contribution to world GDP comes from the gradual narrowing of the productivity gap between immigrants and natives. In blue is the positive productivity effect of immigrants, which added another 4% to global growth. The impact on GDP in the United States and the EU is positive due to the combined effect of a larger labour force, increased investment, and potentially higher productivity. In the EU, immigration helps to reduce the negative impact on GDP from the decline of the indigenous population (Koepke, 2020).

However, it should be addressed that migrants, although more productive in the host country than in the country of origin, become so after a certain period. Even though immigrants earn lower wages than natives and pay fewer taxes to the budget, the general equilibrium effect (which includes the increase in income of natives) leads to an overall small budget surplus in the host countries. Regarding the consequences of migration for donor countries, in parallel with the growth of GDP in countries of immigration, GDP in countries of emigration decreases, even if the remittances sent by migrants to their families are considered. However, if we consider the example of Mexico, remittances from Mexican migrants are constantly growing, and trade relations with North America contribute to the development of the Mexican economy (Cerdeiro and Komaromi, 2019).

Large immigration waves increase output in developed economies in the short to medium term. Targeted policies to integrate migrants can increase the macroeconomic benefits of immigration. International financial support and policy coordination are needed to address refugee crises and support the integration of refugees in host countries. The economic value added for a country can only be if immigrants increase the productivity of the economy and thus increase the production of goods and services. However, this indicator depends on many factors, and it is difficult to estimate the impact of migration alone. In general, positive effects of immigration on the economy are more likely if immigrants successfully integrate into the new society and the immigration process is not too massive. A study by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2022) argues that in the short run, the productivity of the economy as a whole tends to decline as a result of migration, while adaptation processes increase productivity overall. The main argument in favour of immigration is also that it provides the so-called “rejuvenation” of the labour force. This increases the number of actively employed people, which is necessary due to the declining population growth rates. This is especially true in those countries where the population is aging.

Another advantage for the host country is the reduction of population decline, attracting a new workforce that can cover the deficits, for example, of the pension fund. Immigrants in the United States have had a positive impact on society. They have brought new ideas and innovations. Most American companies prefer foreign-born people to the local population. Overall, migration has a positive impact in the long run. Immigrants bring with them new knowledge and skills that are difficult to find among the local population. In terms of cultural development, migrants contribute to changing the social structure as they integrate with other cultural groups in the host country. Challenges posed by migration processes may include increased competition for jobs.

In addition, there may be damping in the labor market when immigrants are willing to work for lower wages. In any case, the burden on public services and the state budget increases (for example, it is necessary to build more schools and consider the needs of more people). The threat of increased crime especially organized crime and human trafficking should not be dismissed (Smetanina, and Kulyk, 2020). Many immigrants need a long time to adapt to a new country. Not all migrants can quickly adapt to new needs. The United States of America is considered the country that has received the largest number of migrants. In 2019, more than 50 million migrants lived here. This figure has not been reached by any country in the world. Immigration has also had a profound impact on the history of the United States. The political and economic development of the United States and its achievement of the status of a “world power” was based on the almost endless flow of immigrants, which primarily made possible the colonization of a vast territory (Statistics on the immigration country USA, 2022).

The processes of population movement are constantly occurring in Azerbaijan - both emigration and immigration. Following the State Migration Service of Azerbaijan, 791.9 thousand foreigners crossed the country’s border in 2021. Most of them are citizens of Turkey, Georgia, Russia, and

Iran. Among them, 8.8 thousand people received work permits. This figure has increased compared to 2020 when migration rates decreased threefold due to COVID-19. It should be borne in mind that the national statistics of Azerbaijan show the number of only foreigners who have permanent residence permits. In 2021, 2 thousand immigrants and 1.7 thousand emigrants were recorded. Among all post-Soviet republics, Azerbaijan had one of the highest emigration rates, which is 20% of the total population. Almost 1 million Azerbaijani citizens live outside the territory of their state. However, it is worth noting that since 2010, this figure has been decreasing and in 2020 amounted to 10.6%. This is also since the population in Azerbaijan has exceeded 10 million people.

In 2020, this country is one of the few countries of the Prague Process, where positive changes in population are observed. According to forecasts, Azerbaijan will rank first in terms of population density in the South Caucasus by 2045. Immigration figures are declining in Azerbaijan. Since 2010, the number of immigrants has decreased, reaching 252.2 thousand people in 2020. In 2016-2018, the flow remained fairly stable - more than 3 thousand immigrants per year, although in 2019 it decreased by one-third. Citizens of Georgia, Russia, and Turkey are the main groups of immigrants. Turkish nationals hold the most long-term work permits in Azerbaijan, followed by Irish and Indian nationals. During the same period, the annual number of “asylum seekers” ranged from 671 to 93, most of whom were citizens of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran. However, as a result of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan used to have the second largest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Central Asia and Eastern Europe – 753 thousand people. Among them, 84 thousand people moved to other regions of Azerbaijan in 2020 due to the re-escalation of the conflict in this territory (Statistics of migration, 2022).

Meanwhile, the rates of return of illegal Azerbaijani migrants from the EU almost doubled: in 2015 – 42% (out of 1040 people who received an official decision to return to Azerbaijan, 445 returned) to more than 97% in 2019 (1340 out of 1380) (International Migrants..., 2022). It should be noted that the official migration statistics of Azerbaijan cannot demonstrate full-fledged indicators of immigration and emigration: immigration statistics include only foreign citizens who have received permanent residence permits. Precise data on citizens immigrating to Azerbaijan are not available and are not shown in the general immigration statistics (it is impossible to take into account the number of persons crossing the border illegally). In addition, foreign citizens who have a temporary residence permit in Azerbaijan for one year or more are also not included in the general immigration statistics.

The State Migration Service of Azerbaijan has defined open information policy as a priority of its activity (Statistics of migration, 2022). Therefore, both informing foreigners and citizens and improving the main means of communication are always the focus of attention. The Government of Azerbaijan has approved a new National Migration Strategy on Migration for 2020-2025. In 2020, the Migration Code was amended to expand the possibilities of obtaining a temporary residence permit based on education. In the same year,

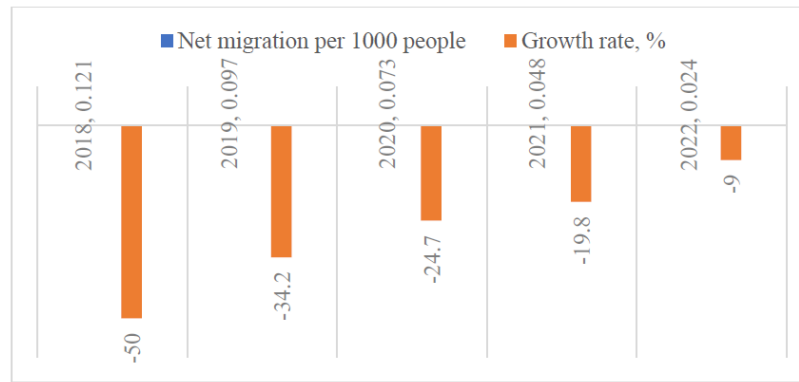


Fig. (2). The net migration rate of Azerbaijan from 2018 to 2022.

Source: compiled by the authors.

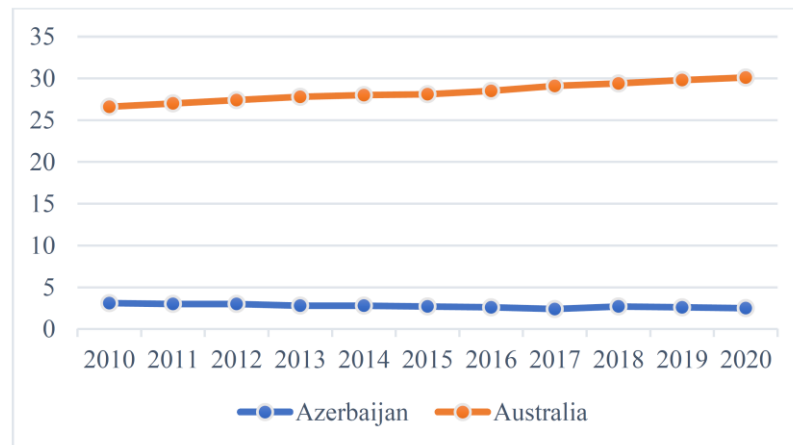


Fig. (3). Trends in the number of migrants concerning the total population structure, 2010-2020, %

Source: compiled by the authors.

amendments were made to the Criminal Code together with the Law on Citizenship, which abolished the persecution of Azerbaijani citizens who acquired another citizenship.

Since 2021, the project “Support for the Establishment of the Regional Training Center on Migration in Azerbaijan”, which was developed by the State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the International Organization for Migration, has been actively implemented. In 2022, the current net migration rate for Azerbaijan could be 0.024 per 1000 people, which is 50% less than in 2021 (0.048). This is a realistic figure, moreover, it may be higher by the conclusions of 2022. It can be concluded that the net migration rate has been gradually improving in Azerbaijan over the years (Fig. 2).

Azerbaijan is a member of the Prague Process. This is an association of countries that aims to organize cooperation between countries on migration issues in the European Union, Schengen Agreement, Eastern Partnership, Western Balkans, and Central Asia. It was established in 2009. All participating states declared their readiness to strengthen cooperation in the field of migration management, to develop agreed principles and elements of a close migration partnership between the signatory countries, using a comprehensive, balanced, pragmatic, and operational approach, as well as respect for human rights. The main areas of cooperation are prevention and combating illegal migration; development of

voluntary return and sustainable reintegration programs; consideration of issues related to the regulation of legal migration with a focus on labor migration; capacity building in the field of asylum and international protection (Tatsiy and Serohina, 2018; Kostruba, 2021).

Of the 14 countries participating in the Prague Process on Integration, only six Central Asian states still do not have a return and reintegration program (What is the Prague process? 2022). However, there is some progress in this direction. In 2020, an active process of creating and implementing reintegration programs began in countries where such programs did not previously exist. Armenia and Azerbaijan have stated that they are ready to consider such IOM programs in the future. This will have a major impact on migration flows in the next five to ten years, continuing to facilitate migration from Turkey and the possible construction of return routes to Ukraine.

The number of international migrants tripled from 1960 to 2020, from 77 million to 281 million. Such an indicator as the percentage of migrants to the total population was used to see the changes in the share of migrants in the total population and to draw certain conclusions about migration policy (International Migrants..., 2022). Trends in the number of migrants concerning the total population structure are shown in Fig. (3).

As Fig. (3) shows, this indicator is decreasing in Azerbaijan compared to Australia. Due to the full-scale war in Ukraine and the increasing number of cases of political persecution in Russia, many Russians emigrated to Azerbaijan for an indefinite period. Mostly, these are men of military age, often with their families. According to the State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan, only for 9 months of 2022, there were 228.4 thousand applications for registration at the place of stay of foreigners and stateless persons (Statistics of migration, 2022).

The advantage of migration processes in Azerbaijan today may be the emergence of new highly professional personnel in the labor market. The development of the industry depends on migration processes. To remain competitive, most companies seek to attract highly qualified workers from abroad who can give impetus to the development and improvement of certain processes. Throughout this research it was found that Azerbaijan can increase the number of highly skilled immigrants by granting them lifetime or five-year residence permits (instead of 12 months), establishing minimum social benefits, attracting migrants to positions in sectors of the economy where there is a shortage of highly skilled personnel (in particular tourism, engineering, education), supporting students and involving already practicing specialists in advanced training and additional education.

In recent years, significant changes have been observed in the migration policy of Azerbaijan, among which should be noted the adoption of legislative acts regulating migration processes in a single Migration Code. As a result of close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on refugee status determination, the overall recognition rate has increased to the level of European countries. Soon, the net migration indicator in Azerbaijan may change from negative to positive.

4. DISCUSSION

The topic of migration is quite multi-dimensional. There are many studies by American, Ukrainian, and European scholars on the prospects and challenges of migration. This issue is also studied by research centers of international organizations – for example, the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Each country has its own state body that regulates and studies migration processes within the country. In Azerbaijan, this body is called the State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan. However, the statistical sources it publishes cannot be considered exhaustive as they do not cover all movements of persons within the country. It is important to address the fact that migration is influenced by the political and economic situation in the world. Regime change or armed conflict in one country can lead to large (and often uncontrolled) flows of migrants to other countries, mainly those with higher standards of living (Migration code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2022; Gusarov and Popov, 2020).

H. Isahanli (2017) noted that despite the large-scale problems of refugees and internally displaced persons in Azerbaijan, the government is trying to assist all who need it. Azerbaijan is among the countries that provide the most assistance to the citizens of Syria. Azerbaijan is actively creating jobs – 1.5 million over the past ten years. The country has

built more than 3000 schools and achieved a 100% literacy rate. J. Hollifield (2020) determines that it is very important to understand the evolution of migration states. After all, each state seeks to manage migration processes and gain certain benefits from them. Migration has deep roots in economics, geography, anthropology, and sociology (Komilova et al., 2020). Migration studies is a broad field that encompasses many different topics ranging from economic performance to ethnicity. It includes numerous subfields such as refugee analysis and multicultural and racial studies.

J. Money (2021) analyses different types of migration and considers the mechanisms of migration management, as well as the impact of migration on the indigenous society of the host country. He believes that this impact is key when considering the negative or positive effects of migration processes. Following A. Nadochij (2015), the problem of using the labor potential of migrants should consider national peculiarities and be solved by creating alternative jobs and improving working conditions for those already created.

M. Denisenko (2020) cites various reasons for migration. For example, ethnic migration can be attributed to a forced process. In the case of ethnic emigration, the role of organizers and executors of forced integration is played by representatives of other ethnic groups and holders of state power in this country. An example is the deportation of Azerbaijani citizens from the territory of Western Azerbaijan (today it is the territory of Armenia). Today this conflict is still unresolved and may cause a new wave of migrants. Also, the collapse of the Soviet Union had an enormous impact on migration processes. Citizens of less developed republics began to migrate to more economically developed ones.

As Z. Baranyk and I. Romanenko (2014) state, the migration of political forces requires the creation of state programs that can affect the political climate in the country. To overcome the problem of labor shortage, the easiest option is to increase its quantitative increase. However, it is necessary to address the challenges that may arise in this process. For example, a long process of adaptation of migrants or an increase in crime. C. Folset (2020) made the following conclusion about migration: most migrants are young people (25-35 years old). They fall into the reproductive and productive category of the host country's population. Therefore, with effective public policy, it is possible to convert this number into a new effective workforce that will help to overcome economic problems within the country.

Migration has several advantages and disadvantages. New problems may arise in the host country, such as a sharp and uncontrolled increase in population, rising costs of services, such as health and education, as well as conflicts on religious or cultural grounds (Clark and Vovk, 2020; Komilova et al., 2021). At the same time, immigration enriches the culture of the local society and helps to solve the problem of labor shortage. Local people often prefer migrants who are similar to them culturally or ethnically, because they believe that immigrants with a different culture or religion will disrupt the way of life of the host country (Kharytonov et al., 2021). Also, citizens of the host country have a better attitude toward refugees than toward immigrants. On average, 50% of the population of EU countries have a positive attitude to-

ward the admission of refugees to their countries (Piner, 2021).

The largest group of migrants in Azerbaijan are citizens of Afghanistan. The second largest group is citizens of the Russian Federation. These two main groups are followed by migrants from Iran and Pakistan, as well as a small number of citizens from Iraq, Syria, and Ukraine. As for the main profession of migrants, they are builders and civil engineers, salespeople, teachers, and those engaged in agriculture. That is, migrants occupy jobs in those areas where there is the greatest shortage of personnel (Rzayev, 2018).

Integration of migrants into a new society is a complex process that consists of three aspects: legal, economic, and socio-cultural. This integration process should be a dynamic, long-term, and continuous process that involves mutual adaptation and requires the participation of every member of society. The process of integration involves the adaptation of migrants who have certain rights and obligations towards the new country where they live. At the same time, the host country should create appropriate conditions for the full participation of immigrants in the economic, social, cultural, and political life of the country. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly define the mutual rights and obligations of both immigrants and the indigenous population and ensure their implementation (Koser, 2007; Kostruba and Hyliaka, 2020).

It determines that the factor of employment is extremely important in the process of adaptation of migrants. However, basic knowledge of the language, history, culture, and traditions of the host country is an integral part of the integration. In addition, the host country needs to focus on the education of migrants. For example, in Poland, there are teaching assistants to provide additional support to a child from a migrant family during the educational process (Denys and Aisel, 2021). A child who does not speak Polish has the right to receive assistance from a person who speaks his/her mother tongue and works as a teacher's assistant in the relevant school. The duration of such assistance is 12 months. It is also important to ensure free access to the services of the public and private sectors, on an equal footing with the citizens of the country, which is an important factor in the formation of a successful migration policy (Denisenko, 2020; Yaroshenko et al., 2018).

The imperfection of the abovementioned works is that they do not fully respond to the new challenges of our time, which can change the position of Azerbaijan on the migration map of the world. In addition, most researchers consider Azerbaijan only as a donor country. In this study, this country was considered a receiving country due to the method of abstraction. The issue for further research is to further investigate Azerbaijan as a donor and host country. Today, people fleeing armed conflicts or political persecution immigrate to Azerbaijan. However, this is not an indicator that Azerbaijani citizens themselves continue to emigrate to more economically developed countries. This cross-migration phenomenon needs further research.

5. CONCLUSIONS

A new wave of migration processes began at the beginning of the XXI century. Various political and economic reasons

force people to become emigrants. The process of migration covers more and more countries. A successful migration policy can have a great impact on the socioeconomic development of a country. It was determined that migration processes in the world do not have an exclusively negative or exclusively positive impact. Positive phenomena can be considered an increase in the working-age population (especially relevant for the EU countries), improvement of the economy by reducing the number of "empty" jobs, and new cultural achievements. Negative phenomena can be an increase in crime and the creation of closed agglomerations of migrants. Today in many countries migration policy is not formed. Especially in Azerbaijan, where there are not enough state programs aimed at supporting migrants. It is recommended to introduce such solutions as increasing the duration of residence permits, establishing minimum social benefits, and providing counselling support for finding a job or getting an education will help to attract migrants to economic life in the country. Improvement of the economic climate in the country may lead to the return of Azerbaijani citizens who previously emigrated.

For a long time, Azerbaijan was considered exclusively as a donor country in migration processes. In this research, the angle of observation was changed to the migration processes in this country from the point of view of the host country. Azerbaijan has the prospect of improving its economic situation at the expense of highly skilled migrants from Russia. However, there is a threat of migrants from Syria and Turkey, who may have a negative impact on social life in Azerbaijan. The situation of Azerbaijan is aggravated by the conflict with Armenia, which in 2022 again entered the phase of aggravation. This can lead to a large number of emigrants already from Azerbaijan.

The novelty of the research lies in the fact that new challenges of migration caused by the rapidly changing political and economic situation in the world were clarified, and concluded on possible advantages and opportunities for Azerbaijan as a host country. However, migration processes can change extremely violently and quickly. A country that was a migrant donor yesterday may become a host country today. It is necessary to further investigate Azerbaijan as the status of a host country. It is also important to analyse the impact of refugees from Ukraine in 2022, especially on the countries of the European Union. These issues need further research.

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