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Crook O., PhD student,

National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, Kharkov

LABOR MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC SECURITY OF UKRAINE

The article examines the current state of external labor migration, describes the indicators of external labor migration. The analysis of the formation of the economic security strategy and the factors influencing it is made. The main threats to economic security, and in particular the social security of the population, have been identified, which include: sharp delamination of the society, increase in the share of the poor, increasing unemployment, low wages and more. The directions of the Ukrainian labor migration, employment sectors of the Ukrainian labor migrants are analyzed. The main socio-economic causes of labor migration, as well as their consequences for the economic security of Ukraine, are revealed.

Keywords: labour migration, labor resources, wages, causes of migration, economic security.

Formulation of the problem. The dynamic development of modern society leads to constant changes, and to be able to exist in it, one must acquire new knowledge and gain experience. And the right approach to the business involves not only the presence of this powerful tool, but also its competent use. Thus, it is possible to get the maximum benefit from all this and satisfy the human needs in society. It is no secret that for the same job at different enterprises in different countries, the amount of wages may differ. It should be borne in mind that people have the opportunity to migrate abroad and find a decent job with appropriate pay [3].

Analysis of recent research and publications. Problems of labor migration have been reflected in the research of many domestic scientists. In particular, the

theoretical foundations of the phenomenon of external migration are laid in the works of such scholars as E. Libanova, O. Malinovskaya, O. Piskun, and M. Shulga. In the writings of A. Gaydutsky, I. Kukurudza, K. Kravchuk considerable attention was paid to the influence of migration capital on the economy of the country ..

The purpose of the article is to study the state of external migration processes in Ukraine, to analyze the factors, to determine the causes of external labor migration of the population and their consequences for the economic security of Ukraine.

Presenting main material. The determination of national economic interests is of paramount importance in the creation of an economic security system, which is an integral part of Ukraine's integrated national security system, since it depends on the development of effective means of their implementation and protection.

National economic interests (NEIs) are inseparable from the history and traditions of the Ukrainian people, economic system, mentality, cultural and spiritual values.

The state should act as the speaker and guarantor of the protection of the National Economic Interests. In analytical and forecasting activities, the relevant public authorities should determine economic security, investigate its interaction, prioritize, etc. [8].

Economic security is defined as a set of effective actions of official state bodies that provide resistance to external and internal threats, characterize the ability of the national economy to expand self-reproduction and meet the needs of citizens, society and the state at a certain defined level and time interval.

Formulating a long-term economic security strategy also involves formulating major threats to economic security. At the same time, the threat to economic security means the economic and other conditions created in society, which can directly or indirectly affect the economic security of an entity (industry, economic territory, national economy in general) in the present or near future. Threats to the economic security of Ukraine should be considered explicit or potential actions that complicate

or prevent the realization of national economic interests and create a danger to the socio-economic and political systems, national values, life support of the nation and the individual [1].

In our opinion, such threats can be grouped into the following blocks:

- 1. Increase in property, financial and material differentiation of the population, increase of its poverty level, leading to destabilization of the social order. Among the factors that influenced the formation of such a situation in Ukrainian society, first of all, I would like to highlight:

- a sharp stratification of society into the narrow circle of the rich and the vast majority of the poor, unsure of their future;

- an increase in the proportion of the poorer sections of the population in urban areas compared to rural areas, which contributes to the emergence of social and criminal tensions and creates a favorable ground for the spread of negative phenomena for Ukraine (drug addiction, organized crime, prostitution, etc.);

- rising unemployment leading to social conflicts;

- irregular payment of wages, shutdown of enterprises [2].

- 2. Deformation of the structure of the Ukrainian economy, which occurred for the following reasons:

- Increase in fuel orientation of the national economy;

- lagging behind the exploration of mineral resources from their extraction;

- poor product competitiveness of most domestic producers;

- curtailment of production in strategic and vital manufacturing industries, especially in mechanical engineering;

decrease of efficiency, destruction of technological unity of scientific research and development, collapse of the formed scientific collectives and on this basis undermining of scientific and technical and military-technical potential;

capture by foreign companies of the domestic market of the main types of consumer goods;

buying at unreasonable prices by foreign companies of Ukrainian enterprises with the aim of displacing domestic products and manufacturers in the presence of cheap labor both from the external and the internal market;

increase in external debt and the associated increase in budget expenditures to repay it [7].

• 3. Increasing the uneven socio-economic development of the regions caused by such factors as:

objective differences in the level of socio-economic development of regions, the presence of depressed, crisis and backward areas in the context of structural shifts in industrial production, accompanied by a sharp decrease in the share of manufacturing industries;

• 4. Criminalization of society and economic activity. The main factors behind this threat are:

- of the system of state control, which resulted in the expansion of criminal structures in the internal financial market, in the rising unemployment, as a large proportion of crimes are committed by persons who do not have a permanent source of income;
- close connection of the part of officials of state authorities with organized crime, the possibility of access of criminal structures to the management of a certain part of public production and their penetration into different authorities;
- reduction sphere of privatization, export-import operations, etc.

It is also clear that the starting point of strategy development is always to determine the ultimate goal, the socio-economic model that must emerge from reforms. The main parameters of the ultimate goal of economic reform, which are, of course, to be specified and refined by individual stages and terms, should be selected:

• focusing the economy on solving social problems, achieving a high quality of life, creating institutions and mechanisms that can combine economic efficiency and social justice;

- creating a highly efficient economy, flexible and responsive to scientific and technological innovations, to ever-changing social and personal needs [1].

In the international migration of labor, caused by economic factors, allocate material content and socio-economic form. In terms of material content, it is the process of moving the consumption value of the workforce (the totality of the physical and spiritual properties of a person that it uses in the process of production of consumer values: 1) from one country to another. There are two types of migration in developed countries: the low-skilled and the unskilled, the under-educated labor force from Asian and African countries to Western Europe, from Latin American countries to the USA, etc .; 2) highly skilled, educated workforce from Western European countries in the USA, partly from underdeveloped countries, incl. from Ukraine, the USA and Western Europe (partly Eastern Europe. The first type of migration is the most widespread. In terms of socio-economic form, international labor migration means the process of forming its international value, internationalization of the reserve army of labor, the creation of units of transnational labor force, as well as some set of economic property relations between different entities regarding the appropriation of the necessary and additional product created by it. [5]

The process of formation of international value includes: 1) the formation of new costs associated with the maintenance of the employee and his members. These costs include the retention of the hired employee (increased physical, nervous, mental, mental costs, caused by the intensity and productivity of labor: consumption of a certain amount of material and spiritual goods at other prices, payment for housing, etc.; 2) new costs caused by necessity. , getting a new profession, learning a language, etc .; 3) development of new needs of the hired employee in a qualitatively new environment, modification of the socio-historical element of labor value, which is a reflection of the development of material, social and spiritual needs. Experience in the formation of international labor costs in EU countries shows that it is formed

on the basis of regional average education and qualifications of workers, average complexity of work, average conditions of reproduction of normal quality workforce. The manifestation of this process is the leveling of wages at the EU average (not lower and higher) level, which is influenced not only by the international value of the product, but by its price, which may deviate up and down the value depending on supply and demand for the product. , economic conditions in general. In other countries and regions, international value may be lower than average, since imported labor is typically used in prestigious, low-paid jobs, and there is discrimination in its use, in limiting economic, social, political and civil rights [4].

International labor migration takes place in all countries, regions and continents. International labor migration is caused, first of all, by economic reasons: globalization of the world economy and formation of the world labor market; uneven economic development of the regions of the world; income disparity across countries, national wage differentials and unemployment. The active development of international migration begins in the second half of the XX century, with labor migration within international associations (eg the EU, NAFTA) becoming especially important. Worldwide labor centers of interest have been formed, including: developed countries in North America (Canada, USA); Australia and New Zealand; European Union countries (above all, Great Britain, Germany, France); oil exporting countries of the Middle East (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia), most developed countries of the Asia-Pacific region (Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, Xianggang, Taiwan, Korea, Japan). In the last decade, Russia has also become an important center of labor attraction [5].

Among the current trends in the development of the world economy, the share of highly educated immigrants in general, and in the OECD countries in particular, should be noted. For example, the number of immigrants with tertiary education in the OECD countries has increased by almost 70% in recent decades, mainly at the expense of Asian and North American workers. [6]

Labor migration has an impact on public finances. And while for labor importing countries, the impact is mainly on receiving tax payments and social protection costs for migrants, then for exporting countries this impact is diverse. The main sources of foreign exchange earnings for labor-exporting countries are: migrant remittances; revenues of intermediary firms; personal investment of migrants. According to the UN, in 2000, the largest countries in terms of remittances received were migrants (India, \$ 9.0 billion), Mexico (\$ 6.6 billion), and Turkey (\$ 4.6 billion). .), and in terms of GDP, Jordan (22.5%), Yemen (15%), Albania (14.1%) [3].

A characteristic feature of international labor migration at the present stage is the significant increase in the share of migrants with high levels of education and professional qualifications among migrants. If in 1950-1960 pp. migration flows of such specialists were observed mainly between economically developed countries, later emigration from developing countries began to prevail, and, starting in the 1990s. also from transition economies. It is the emigration of scientific and technical and other highly qualified specialists (graduate students, students, trainees), which means the loss of intellectual potential of the countries of origin and has a negative impact on the prospects of their scientific, technical and economic development. Modern Western scholars view the processes of modern interstate intellectual migration as a consequence of a certain stage of globalization of the world economy and expansion of activities of transnational corporations. Globalization transforms migratory flows in accordance with the movement of capital and leads to the intensification of migration of highly qualified personnel who move from one country to another as employees of multinational companies [5].

Globalization of economic development testifies to the deep interdependence of components of the world economy, its unity and integrity, which is enhanced in the conditions of widespread deployment of internationalization of production and circulation, intensification of integration processes, there is a contradictory process of

global synthesis of the world scale, which is practically its own scale. The tendency towards global economic integration and, consequently, globalization of economic development of individual countries and the world economy as a whole remains dominant. The globalization of economic growth means nothing more than establishing a direct link between the national economy and the world economy, their deep mutual influence. Here they make themselves known, first, the scale of modern production, and secondly, the increasing role of international division of labor and cooperation of labor in the development of national economies.

The global nature of modern economic processes is that economic systems reach interstate scales, which increases the share of migration processes, dragging them into the orbit of globalization processes. Nowadays, there is a tendency to increase the role of external, international factors in the process of economic development. All this is due primarily to the scale of modern production, features of the technological revolution, aggravation of the problem of markets, external financing for development, sharp differences between countries in the provision of natural and other resources. In the end, achieving the economic optimum involves the widespread use of maximum economic space - regional, continental, planetary [5].

Today, the sphere of international production as an element of the global economy is developing in the context of the three most important processes - international specialization and cooperation of production, general investment activity and general entrepreneurship, which requires the involvement of an increasing number of foreign labor - labor migrants. J. Dunning identifies five main types of international production, depending on the determinants that require the further development of international labor migration: a) production based on resource base and common use of capital, technology, additional assets, natural resources, infrastructure, markets ; b) production of market bases, which also share capital, technology, information; c) production based on rational specialization of products and technological processes; d) production related to trade and distribution of the

product; e) mixed production consisting of different combinations of the four types of production and taking advantage of the market [8].

Conclusions. Thus, according to the analysis, the evolution of the world economy is characterized by three main trends - internationalization, transnationalization and globalization of production and exchange, which greatly enhances the role and importance of the migration factor in these processes.

In the context of these globalization processes, donor states of workforce need to address the following priorities in order to ensure their own economic security: creation of a highly efficient economy, orientation of the economy to solving social problems, achievement of high quality of life, creation of institutions and mechanisms that allow to combine economic efficiency and social justice.

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