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The International Labour Migration In Ukraine
(Назва матеріалу)

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The purpose of the research is to analyze dynamics of international labour migration in Ukraine.

Labour migration – a combination of conventional economic mechanism needs and labor supply in the functioning of the international labor market. With globalized markets, and the demand for goods and capital, international labour migration has become a major concern for most of the world's economies. Economists have selected a few main factors that have intensified labour migration. They are

- Widening economic and demographic differences between countries
- Improving communications and transportation
- Settled migrants in countries of destination that can facilitate the inflow of new migrants.

There is an increase in irregular migrants, which makes it difficult for countries of origin and destination to work together to protect their rights and to share the benefits of labour migration equitably.

Ukraine's participation in the international migration process depends on a combination of external factors of labor migration from countries, employers and internal factors of socio-economic development of Ukraine. The gap in wages between Ukraine and neighboring European countries of the EU zone is 5-10 times. According to Eurostat minimum wage is in European countries: Ireland – € 1462, France – € 1321, UK – € 1148, Poland – € 334. Thus, wages are the motivation for Ukrainian seek employment outside Ukraine (even in the near abroad).

From 2008 to 2010 there was a slight fall from around 25000 to almost 22000 people who left Ukraine. This was caused by a difficult economic situation in economics and labour markets in countries which accept migrants. Unfortunately, only a small portion of migrant workers annually finds job abroad with the assistance of businesses that provide mediation services for employment abroad, according to the signed labor contracts.

Ukraine is party to 12 bilateral treaties in the field of employment – with Azerbaijan, Belarus, Armenia, Republic of China, Latvia, Lithuania, Libya, Moldova, Poland, the Republic of Portugal, the Russian Federation, and Switzerland.

Also Ukraine signed seven agreements in social security: with Bulgaria, the Republic of Estonia, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, the Republic of Portugal.

In order to deal with the problem of labour migration in Ukraine, The Government has made an operational plan of action to manage migration processes in Ukraine in 2011 – 2012 years. Some of the main points are:

1. Develop a draft Law of Ukraine “On amending the Law of Ukraine” On legal status of foreign Ukrainians.
2. Develop a draft Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Law of the Law of Ukraine” On education “.

6. Develop a system and mechanisms for the integration of the subjects of migration processes in Ukraine.

8. Develop a network to inform Ukraine's population on how legal and illegal employment and the risks associated with irregular employment outside the state, particularly the migration legislation of the recipient.

In conclusion, a lot of people in Ukraine try to find their happiness abroad. But in order to get all of them to come back and be with their families our Government should do a lot of actions and it will take a long time. But in a few years, I hope, we will be able to employ Ukrainian qualified staff and raise our economy.