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МИНИСТРЛІГІ МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН**



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Секция 2: ӨНІРЛІК ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРДІң ЭКОНОМИКА ДАМУЫНА ӘСЕРІ

Секция 2: ВЛИЯНИЕ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ НА РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Section 2: THE INFLUENCE OF REGIONAL PECULIARITIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY

ASSESSMENT OF LABOR MIGRATION AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EAEU INTEGRATION

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The Eurasian Economic Union was created with the purpose of forming and developing a common Eurasian economic space — that is, for the effective implementation of the tangible benefits created by the freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labor in the territory that is much larger than each individual country, which became a member of the Union. Further deepening of economic integration in the Union is the main activity of the Eurasian Economic Commission. The Integration Development Department carries out this work in several areas. First of all, it is:

- improvement of the rules of the Treaty on the EAEU of May 29, 2014 and development of the Union law;
- implementation of Main Directions for International Activities of the EAEU and elaboration of the proposals for the Union external relations development;
- analysis of prospects and abilities for inter-regional cooperation expansion, including under the initiative of conjugation of integration development between the EAEU and the Silk Road Economic Belt project, cooperation between the EAEU and the SCO, establishment of contacts between the EEC with the European Commission;
- international positioning of the EAEU and promotion of objective perception of the Union in the international community;
- analysis of possibilities of deepening integration cooperation of the member states. Work in order to improve the provisions of the Treaty on the EAEU is carried out within the respective Consolidated Working Group with participation of plenipotentiary representatives of the Member States and the EEC. On the outer track, the activities are carried out in several formats.

These include creation of free trade areas; development, execution and implementation of international treaties and memorandums; cooperation with third countries, international organizations and integration associations; image building activities.

In the fundamental chapter, the dissertation studied the abstract foundations of the exploitation of the global labor market, including: - theoretical approaches to the study of the international labor market, which is a transaction of economical mechanisms, including self-regulation, tools and standards that ensure a balance between the needs of labor resources and the possibilities of their use through the interaction of supply and demand for labor at the interstate level, are studied; - the elements and principles of development of the international labor market are determined and the impact of technological transformation on its development is determined.

The second chapter identifies tendency in the development of the international labor market, ensuring employment in the context of technological transformation, including: - identified megatrends of MRI development, which are systematized and classified into five blocks: technological shifts, demographic shifts, urbanization, new trends in the development of the international economy, resource scarcity and climate change; - analysis of the European labor market, the structure of employment and unemployment, the development of labor migration;

- an assessment of the consequence of the introduction of new technologies, mechanization and robotization on the development of the international labor market, the emergence of modern business models, the creation of decent jobs, the organization of labor relations, rising the competitiveness and quality of the workforce through training specialists in encouraging professions of the digital age;

- the influence of spatial mobility of migrant workers in the development of international labor market, defined the role of labor migration and labor mobility in addressing imbalances of supply and demand in the European labor market, reducing the impact of the demographic challenges, explored promising Programs for attracting highly skilled foreign labor migrants and mechanisms for their implementation, the policies in the field of international labor migration, focused on tremendously qualified professionals with competencies for the digital economy and talented young people.

The third chapter defines the prospects for the evolution of the Kazakh labor market, including:

- the analysis of the structure of employment, unemployment, self-employed, revealed problems of development of the Kazakhstan labor market, marked by the consequences of the pandemic on employment;

- priorities of development of the labor market of Kazakhstan in the conditions of technological transformation and integration processes are defined. The theoretical significance of the thesis is justified by the detail that the results of the study are significant for the development of theoretical and methodological foundations for the development of the international labor market. New knowledge was obtained about the features of the global labor market in the context of contemporary technological transformation.

The results of the dissertation work can be useful in setting new analysis tasks. The practical significance of the thesis is justified by the fact that the results of the research can be used in educational programs on the world economy, in teaching academic disciplines for undergraduates: "Integration processes in the regions of the

world", "International labor market". The materials of the thesis research were used in 2 highly-developed special courses: "Socio-economic conditions and prospects for international integration of the Kazakh market" and "Technological transformation as a innovation for improvement in the economic system", which are registered in the state register of rights to objects protected by copyright.

Different levels of economic development of countries, the consequences of the international economic crisis of 2008, the pandemic of 2020, migration processes, technological transformation, the formation of the digital economy complicate the solution of problems in the international labor market, which are acute all over the world. The restructuring of the international labor market and employment from the perspective of the professions in terms of the technological transformation associated with the restructuring of the economy, the emergence of new industries and restructuring of the old in the direction of automation, digitization, information technology. Development of mechanisms of adaptation of international job market towards sustainable development involves forecasting the impact of digital transformation of the global economy on the structure of the labor market, the disappearance of old and appearance of new occupations, demand and supply of labor, the development of non-standard shape of work, implementation of cultural policy.

The Labor Market and Migration in the EAEU The participants of the workshop analyzed the main tendencies of migration flows in, to and from the new characteristic Eurasian labor market created within the Eurasian Economic Union. Labor migration within the EAEU Demographic forecasts for EAEU countries (plus for Ukraine) emphasize the urgent challenge of declining labor forces. Under certain assumptions, which are possibly too idealistic regarding Russian productivity and GDP growth developments, the challenge of the declining labor force can be manageable. Nevertheless, Russia would need a sizeable inward migration: about 5 million people between 2015 and 2025. Russia's labor force is projected to decline by nearly 10 million persons until 2035. Most of the anticipated migrants will come from the former Soviet republics and probably will not close the gap in high-skilled workers' shortages. (Alexandr Shirov) In the long term in Russia there will remain a migration gain, Kazakhstan and Belarus will keep a neutral migration gain, can expect Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia will keep a negative migratory balance. In the demographic approach the labor force deficit in Russia (in case of an 3,5% average growth of GDP between 2015 and 2035) is estimated at 7,5 mln people. In the macroeconomic approach the need for labor migration for the Russian economy is estimated at 5 mln people by 2025. Under the base scenario employment in the hi-tech industries in Russia is estimated to increase to 1 mln people by 2030. Russia's education system should be able to train 1,8 million new workers for the hi-tech industries by 2030. (Alexandr Shirov) In the post-Soviet space Russia is the main destination for labor migrants (followed by Kazakhstan), while the Central Asian countries (especially Uzbekistan and Tajikistan) are the main source of migrants. (Irina Ivakhnyuk) At present the countries of the region are reciprocally dependent on cross-border labor movements within the region: a number of sectors in the major receiving countries, namely Russia and Kazakhstan, are powerfully dependent on hiring abroad workers, while poorer

economies, such as Armenia, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, which are not able to absorb their labor surplus, benefit from the outflow of a part of their labor resources and the inflows of remittances. (Irina Ivakhnyuk) Migrant workers from the EAEU member states do not make up the main part of the the flow of remittances from Russia to the CIS states. Workers from the EAEU member state make up only 21% of all work permits issued in Russia in 2015. (Olga Chudinkovskiykh) Four CIS countries (of them two EAEU member states) are in the list of the top-10 remittance-receiving countries in the world: Armenia - 18% of its GDP coming from remittances, Moldova - 26%, Kyrgyzstan - 30%, and Tadjikistan - 42% (2014). (Olga Chudinkovskiykh) The participants of the workshop discussed the economic crisis in Russia and its effects on labor migration, the labor markets and remittances in the CIS area

In practice, the Eurasian Economic Union is a political project that has a primary aim of meeting symbolic geopolitical goals rather than affecting concrete policy change. In order to meet domestic goals, while still pursuing integration, member states keep from fully implementing EEU obligations at the domestic level. As long as the economies are relatively strong, migrants continue to come to Kazakhstan and Russia. Yet, when policies are underdeveloped or bureaucratically challenging, EEU migrants are unable to take advantage of treaty provisions, remain in the informal sector and are not captured in official data.

Kazakhstan's reluctance to implement EEU obligations could indicate several things. One potential explanation is that the status quo (which includes a high proportion of informal migrants) is beneficial to employers and others who profit from migrants and their informal status, while it keeps the number of official migrants low. Because the immigrant flows to Kazakhstan are smaller than in Russia, they have not provoked a sense of crisis among the public or state officials, and therefore immigration is not high on the agenda of priority reforms.

In the Russian case, the neglect of EEU migrants can be explained by several factors. One is the relatively smaller number of migrants coming from EEU countries, and therefore less urgent attention given to developing procedures and disseminating information for these migrants. This is exacerbated by the timing of reforms, since Russia concurrently adopted dramatically different procedures for non-EEU migrants that took much of the attention away from EEU migrants. Second, the EEU labour market reforms were controversial in Russia, causing the public to fear a flood of new migrants with no control mechanisms to protect the domestic labour market. Neglecting EEU migrants serves to keep official numbers low, which is more politically palatable to the public.

In the area of migration, policy development is further impeded by the fact that there are no high-level agreements on the politics of migration. Prior to the agreement's entry into force, Kazakhstani President Nursultan Nazarbayev expressed his desire for the union to remain non-political and by his estimation this meant that certain issues such as migration and border control should not be under the purview of the EEU (Popescu 2014). In the hyper-politicised aftermath of the Ukraine crisis, migration issues (including the protection of citizens and ethnic compatriots abroad) could very

well be seen as vital issues of sovereignty that states are unwilling to have decided by a supranational organisation. Because the countries of the EEU frequently draw parallels between Europe and their own experience, any lessons learned from Britain's referendum to leave the European Union, largely motivated by migration issues, could contribute to a greater reluctance on the part of EEU countries to further deregulate migration arrangements.

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О РЕГИОНАЛЬНО-СУБРЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЯХ РЫНОЧНОЙ ОЦЕНКИ ТРУДА

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Переход стран СНГ на рыночные условия хозяйствования обусловил необходимость разработки новых теоретико-методологических подходов к исследованию условий, факторов и региональных особенностей развития национальных экономик. Одной из актуальных социально-экономических проблем на постсоветском пространстве является рыночная оценка труда и её регионально-субрегиональные особенности.

Авторское концептуальное видение рыночного зарплатоформирующего процесса базируется на теоретической модели, включающей совокупность факторов, влияющих на оплату труда работника в современных социально-экономических условиях.

Среди группы данных факторов в сфере обращения рабочей силы можно выделить:

- стоимость (цена) рабочей силы;
- взаимодействие спроса и предложения на рынке труда;
- соотношение сил труда и капитала;
- государственное регулирование зарплатоформирующих процессов;