Ensuring the sustainable of countries development at the intersection of K-waves through the regulation of the labor migration

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Abstract The article analyses labor migration and its impact on key indicators that provide sustainable development of countries such as security of life component, quality of life component, index of sustainable development, harmonization degree, index of economic freedom, growth competitiveness index, unemployment rate, human development index. The evaluation of these indicators allowed identifying the causes that arise in the providing sustainable development of the states at the intersection of K-waves through the regulation of the labor migration. Recommendations on effective labor migration regulation at the international level to ensure sustainability of the top 10 countries, Bulgaria, and Ukraine at the intersection of K-waves grounded and proposed. The overall result of research and elaboration is further developed scientific and practical of the regulation of labor migration of these countries through a combination of institutional, organizational, economic, social, legal and other mechanisms for the effective regulation of labor migration to ensure the sustainable development of countries.

Index Terms: labor migration, migration process, sustainable development, K-waves, labor migration regulation.

JEL: Q01, F22, E32

I. INTRODUCTION

Justification of the theoretical and methodological, organizational, informational resource bases of labor migration and its social consequences, development of practical recommendations to improve the efficiency of migration policy is the key to implementation the effective strategy of socio-economic development of any country at the intersection of K-waves. It is also characteristic for each region of the country. The problem is quite topical, because a significant influence on the ensuring the sustainable development at the intersection of K-waves causes deformation the quality parameters of the labor market, the lack of raising migration capital in the economy of any state, reducing economic security. The above is due to domestic and external migratory movements. Labor potential, increasing in the quality and safety of life, human development, improving economic competitiveness is a priority for ensuring the sustainable development at the intersection of K-waves.

II. PROBLEM

The objective of the article is to study the migration of top 10 countries, Bulgaria and Ukraine in order to identify problematic elements. This will allow suggesting ways of labor migration regulation to ensure sustainability of states development at the intersection of K-waves.

III. THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Labor migration has economic nature and should be researched at the level of countries sharing human resources and at the individual level (migrant and his human capital). The migration affects such basic indicators of the state as security of life component, quality of life component, index of sustainable development, harmonization degree, index of economic freedom, growth competitiveness index, unemployment rate, human development index and so on. In the study, we analyze the above indicators of the top 10 countries and compare them with indicators in Bulgaria and Ukraine. This will show problems in the ensuring of sustainable development of the states at the intersection of K-waves.

The results of analyze net migration in terms of security of life component and quality of life component are presented in Fig. 1. At the beginning of the study, we determined the average value for these indicators in selected countries. Average security of life component of the top 10

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The estimated average value of the growth competitiveness index in top 10 countries is 5.2, while the average index of economic freedom reaches 76.42. Growth competitiveness index is 1.1 in Ukraine (4.1) and 0.9 in Bulgaria (4.3) less than the average of the top 10 countries. The highest growth competitiveness index is in Switzerland – 5.7, Sweden – 5.5 Finland – 5.5. The smallest value of this index is in Iceland – 4.7 (which is 0.6 more than in Ukraine and 0.4 more than in Bulgaria). As for the index of economic freedom, it should be noted that in Ukraine this figure is only 46.3, in Bulgaria – 65.0. It is 30.12 (for Ukraine) and 11.42 (Bulgaria) less than the average of top 10 countries. Highest level of this indicator reached by the following countries: Australia – 82.6, New Zealand – 81.4,
Switzerland – 81. Below average index of economic freedom is in Sweden (72.9) and Iceland (72.1).

The results of analyze net migration in terms of security of unemployment rate are presented in Fig. 4. It should be noted that in Canada migration is 1,099,999 people, which is the biggest value in relation to other countries in the top 10 and Bulgaria (-50,000) and Ukraine (-40,006 people), where this indicator has negative value. The average value of net migration in surveyed countries reached 275,102.7 migrants. The next countries after Canada with a significant amount of net migration are Australia (749,997 migrants), Switzerland (320,000 migrants), Norway (149 997 migrants) and Sweden (200,000 migrants). In the top 10 countries the lowest value of this indicator is in Iceland (5429 migrants), which has 10,945,570 migrants less than Canada.

Considering the legal forms of employment of migrant workers (the existence of an employment contract) labor migration should consist of optimizing transaction costs in exchanging property rights for labor.

Optimizing the transaction costs is related to costs for obtaining information about the labor market in the country; measuring the quality of labor force and employment services; negotiation and conclusion of labor contracts; coordination of positions and actions of market agents of the country; observance of labor legislation. It should be noted that for the illegal migrant worker employment forms the focus should be on minimizing or distribution of transaction costs to create a possibility to hire a worker, which means to strengthen the state's role in implementing the worker's right to protect property for labor.

Implementation of the effective regulation of labor migration in ensuring the sustainability of development at the intersection of K-waves should be based on the elaboration of an effective mechanism of migration processes regulation and carrying out immigration controls to meet the requirements of national security and national demand for foreign labor.

Effective regulation of labor migration at the international level should include the interests of states, international organizations and international institutions, because their interaction creates a global system of regulation of international migration.

In surveyed top 10 countries, Ukraine and Bulgaria can be created a special interstate programs to stimulate the re-emigration of labor force; interstate training programs for re-emigrants; interstate programs of economic assistance (for example for a country with mass emigration) from other developed countries; programs for informational and financial support to re-emigrants; interstate first job programs for people educated on special programs in other countries; the procedure for recognition of non-formal education and skills of migrant workers; programs to support the further education of children of immigrants.
IV. CONCLUSION

For effective regulation of labor migration the migration policy of any state, including surveyed countries should include a system of legal, administrative, organizational and financial measures and information support for government and public associations. It will organize migration sphere, regulate migration of the population from the national priorities position, quantitative and qualitative composition of migration flows, their social, demographic and economic structure.

Scientific novelty of the results of research and presented elaboration are further developed scientific and practical bases of the regulation of labor migration through a combination of institutional, organizational, economic, social, legal and other mechanisms for the effective regulation of labor migration to ensure sustainability of states development at the intersection of K-waves.

Identifying priorities for reforms in migration policies of the top 10 countries, Bulgaria and Ukraine in terms of international cooperation for sustainable development of the national economy can be further researched.

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