

INFLUENCE OF LABOUR MIGRATION ON THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

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Abstract

This article analyses the scientific and practical aspects of the modern condition of the migration processes in Ukraine and around the world and the influence of labor migration on the world labor market, economics and the national financial system. The essence of a synergetic effect in conditions of international integration processes was revealed.

For the purpose of the intensification of labor migration for the strengthening of national financial systems, a systematic improvement of the institutional arrangement of the migration environment in the conditions of the state-private partnership was presented and the ways of inter-state cooperation in the scope of labor migration management was also defined.

Key words: labor migration, institution environment, integration, convergence of migration policy, national financial systems.

Introduction

Migration processes in the conditions of globalization fundamentally change the conditions of the world labor market preconditioned by a demographic situation, considerable difference of the economic development of countries and level of social status of citizens, and the economic and political stability and integration processes that occur in the world economy. Labor migration gradually influences the condition of the world labor market, economy and national financial systems of the countries from which a considerable part of the employable population is migrating and those countries that have labor migrants. These and some other factors demand a profound scientific-practical grounding and methodological guarantee of creating a cross-border infrastructure of effective management of labor migration.

The topicality of the problem is defined in terms of the impossibility to currently examine the essence of national financial systems without taking into account the influence of migration processes on them. Ukrainian labor migrants became one of the main donors for the national financial system of Ukraine (if not taking into account foreign borrowings). At the

same time, an increasing influence of labor migrants on the formation of the gross domestic product of the countries of habitation can be observed. The present complicated socio-economic and political situation, warmed up by the threat of war with neighboring Russia, will have a considerable influence on the structure and condition of European and world labor markets in the near future. That is why under the conditions of globalization, unsettled questions of migration on national and over-national levels stand in a row with the main social problems that require the development and application of the integration system of management that includes the legislative regulation of migration processes on national and international levels. One of the management forms in the sphere of labor migration, to our mind, has to be the public-private partnership that has been successfully applied in the sphere of social securing and social protection of the population in many well-developed countries. Its essence lies in the creation of a multinational infrastructure that would give an opportunity to predict migration processes and their effects on national economies. The synergy of private and public interests makes it possible to fully take into account the interests of all interested parties in the process of labor migration and to eliminate the gaps of such interrelations.

Object of the research is the transformation of national financial systems in the process of European integration, taking into account the influence of migration processes.

Subject of the research is the institutional arrangement of the migration environment in the conditions of the state-private partnership and the practice of the cooperation among countries, state jurisdictions, local government administrations, private structures, public organizations, and citizens on questions of the management of labor migration processes.

Aim of the research is the development of suggestions on national and supranational levels on

the questions of improvement of the institutional arrangement of the sphere of labor migration management on the conditions of the state-private partnership and defining ways of inter-state cooperation.

Tasks of the research: to analyze the modern condition of migration processes in Ukraine and around the world and study what amount of gross domestic product is provided abroad by Ukrainian migrants; the reasons for labor migration illegal labor migration, and emigration; the positive and negative aspects of labor migration; and the meaning and importance of the cash flow of Ukrainian labor migrants for the national financial system of Ukraine and the economy of the country.

Main methods of the research: systematic and logical analysis, comparison, generalization, statistical methods.

Methodology of the research: scientific works of native and foreign researchers, experts on questions of labor migration influence on the European integration of national financial systems, the agencies of statistics and scientific establishments, and statistical data from international public unions.

Results of the research: the analysis of migration processes was performed in Ukraine and around the world and the modern condition of labor migration, the reflected positive and negative sides of this complex and diverse process, and the features of its influence on national financial systems were evaluated. The systematic improvement of the institutional arrangement of the sphere of labor migration management on conditions of the state-private partnership (on the example of the realization in the Volyn region of the project oriented towards the creation of cross-border infrastructure of labor migration management) was presented, and the ways of inter-state cooperation in the sphere of labor migration management was defined. The results of the conducted research and realization of migration project in Volyn region will let us practically apply them in the formation of an institutional inter-state managerial environment on the conditions of the state-private partnership, taking into account the specific scientific and practical development in the realization of national and supranational strategies of migration policies.

Theoretical basics of the research

Theoretical coverage of the influence of the processes of labor migration on national financial systems in the context of globalization processes found its reflection in the scientific works of foreign and national researchers. Among the foreign researchers who studied these questions are S. Buriola, P. Kruhman,

G. Soros, J. Stiglitz, L. Moro, S. Shmukler, etc. Among Ukrainian and Russian explorers this question was highlighted in the works of V. Bazylevych, V. Budkin, O. Vasylyk, P. Haidutskyi, Z. Herasymchuk, V. Heytz, N. Dmytrenko, B. Karpinskyi, M. Karlin, I. Lunin, I. Liutyi, D. Lukyanenko, Yu. Makohon, N. Mikula, V. Oparin, T. Ostapenko, Yu. Pakhomova, T. Polyvana, D. Polozenko, A. Poruchnyk, O. Rohach, I. Storonyanska, A. Filipenko, Yu. Kharazashvilli, O. Khytra, V. Shevchenko, L. Chaika, I. Chuhunova, V. Chuzhykova, S. Yuriy, etc.

The processes of international integration and world globalization cause a disturbance from the side of the social and scientific community. With the strengthening of the influence of financial relations on economic behavior and social life, it is necessary to adapt the country's financial system to the existing conditions of globalization and to modernize the management structure by the functioning of the economic systems of different levels on the financial bases of self-development by using internal resources. In order to secure a stable development of economics and a unity of the state, it is possible to activate economic operations only by means of the creation of a united, open, dynamic system of recreation of financial resources in economy (Алимов, 2013). Financial globalization is a collective notion that embraces the rising global interrelation of countries as a result of cross-border and cross-national financial flows that guarantee countries' integration into the international financial system. Such integration is predetermined by the action of two factors: the realization by the government of a financial liberalization policy and actual usage by companies of the international financial markets (Schmukler, Vesperoni, 2006).

Most modern scientific works that reveal the questions of labor migration are lacking complex studies of its influence on "national" financial systems of countries from where labor migration is realized and countries according to the place of employment of labor migrants.

Present studies, as a rule, are concerned with several aspects of this problem and are fragmentary. Unfortunately, such theoretical and practical gaps hinder a complex approach of estimation of the influence of labor migration on the financial systems of several countries. In this paper an attempt was made to approach this problem by using a systematic approach and by previously defining the terms "financial system" and "national financial system".

According to organizational structure, financial system is defined as "a complex of its links that have features in the creation and usage of the funds of

financial resources that are at the disposal of a country, but not a financial sector of economics, specific financial institutes, and households for the financial guarantee of economic and social needs of the society as a whole, its separate sections of the population, economic structures, and specific citizens” (Василик, 2000).

According to the point of view of the representatives of the European central bank, a financial system of “a complex of institutes (markets and negotiators) with help of which households, companies and governments receive resources for their activities and invest their savings” (Hartmann, 2003).

On the modern stage of globalization there remains a question on perspectives of the development of national economies. There is some sort of contradiction. From one side, under the conditions of globalization there occurs a mutual interlacing of national economies: economic cooperation is developed, national borders are vanished, and the flows of goods, stocks and services face fewer and fewer obstacles on their way. From the other side, there remains a question on the necessity of several countries to stand up for national economic interests and ensure their own economic security (Фейгин, 2009). That is why the interconnection of labor migration and the financial condition of several countries is better studied in the light of the influence of European integration processes on “national” financial systems.

The lack of a unified model of national financial architecture is defined by significant inter-state differences and specific preconditions of the formation of a financial and whole socio-economic system of a country. However, in studying the history of the formation of national financial systems of developed countries, a comparison of their effectiveness on the different stages of the settling of national economic systems seems to be necessary for the development of an optimum model of the national financial system (Куропятник, 2009) and the principles of its functioning.

Researchers have singled out the following determinant principles of national financial system development in the conditions of globalization:

- Evolutionism (financial systems of countries around the world are constantly in the process of development and changes, increasing the level of their organization and multi-aspect differentiation);
- Integrity (inner integrity and self-sufficiency of national financial systems that is determined by specific rules of functioning and development);
- Ambivalence (duality and contradiction of globalization influence on national financial systems);

- Anthropologism (the recognition of a person, his/her interests and needs as main values that are ensured by finances);
- Integration (modern tendency to search for ways of interpenetration and connection of the financial systems of countries around the world) (Мозговий, Стукало, 2009).

The national financial system is a complex of interrelations aimed at the distribution and redistribution of a part of the gross domestic (national) product, financial institutes, institutions, mechanisms and instruments that ensure such distribution and redistribution, taking into account national interests of each of the countries.

According to the Economic encyclopedia national interests are realized as national, primarily economic needs of socially-organized people that are displayed in national ideas and aims, and the specific tasks for their realization. National interests are closely connected with the notion of a nation that strives for assertiveness and progress on the basis of an idea of social fairness. For the realization of national interests it is necessary to avoid destructive forms of nationalism, primarily economic, and to develop national patriotism that cares for the development of the future of the nation. For the formation of an integral system of national interests, it is necessary to develop the democratic institutes of a country and civil society on the basis of common social values and primarily of the EU countries. The main national interests are the development of a strong national economy and country, an improvement of the quality of life on this basis, ensuring and enriching the conditions for the development of future generations, joining the EU under the terms of adhering the principles of state, national and public sovereignty, and taking into account the demands of a globalized world. National interests should be aimed at the well-rounded and harmonious development of a person (Мочерний, Ларіна, Устенко, Юрій, 2005, с. 580).

Taking into account the national interests in the financial systems of countries in the part of labor migration makes it possible to increase the quality of life of labor migrants, ensure a well-rounded and harmonious development of people and increase the general welfare of the population. The national interest of labor migrants may be fully realized only by means of national financial systems. The reflection and realization of anthropological principle, to our mind, is a determinant in the building of a real national financial system. Only effective financial politics, the core of which are national interests, interests of a person and a citizen, including labor migrants, are able to ensure the leveling of the negative consequences of globalization and the adaptation of national financial systems of a country in a global financial environment.

Thus, there comes a question if it is possible to predict the influence of integration processes on national financial systems without studying the conditions of labor migration processes, and especially illegal labor migration, on the world labor market. It is probably not a huge part of labor migrants as the subjects of the international financial environment migrate and perform their labor activity illegally.

The same point of view is shared by the authors of the book “Globalization and national financial systems” P. Honohan, J. A. Hanson, G. Majnoni. They mention that “...the blurring of national borders by trade, tourism, migration and liberalization of cash account means that citizens of all countries have significant financial asset, and sometimes – passively – determined in foreign currency both in their own countries and abroad. And any analysis of national financial systems must be taken into account” (Дж. А. Хансон, П. Хонохан, Дж Маджнони, 2005).

According to Emilio Gabaglio (former secretary general of the European conference of labor unions) the very first aim of the integration Policy of the EU is increasing the level of the population’s employment [The European, 1996].

The intellectualization of the global economy that at the beginning of the third millennium has turned into a stable regularity of economic development not only opens up unlimited opportunities of effective usage of the whole range of resources and involvement in world achievements in science and techniques and to international standards of production and consumption, but also clearly defines its main call — the necessity of the search by a country of effective socio-economic forms of preparation and usage of the national human resource (Лукьяненко, Поручник, Колесов, 2013).

The interpretation of the term “labor migrant” in a valid legislation of Ukraine is missing for today. However, Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “About employment of population” gives us the definition of “labor migration”. **Labor migration** is the relocation of a person connected with crossing a state border or boundaries of a political unit with an aim of performing or searching for work (Law of Ukraine “About employment of population”, 2012). According to the European convention on the legal status of labor migrants from 24.11.1977 № ETS N 93 (ratified by Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine from 16.03.2007), the term “**labor migrant**” defines a citizen of a Contracting Party who has a permission from the other Contracting Party to stay on the territory to perform paid work (European convention on the legal status of labor migrants, 1977).

Modern labor migration is intensively structured according to the kinds and specific forms in

accordance with the processes of the modernization of the business system, the conditions of human life, and the formation of new forms of economic activity. Among its kinds it is necessary to take into account migration which is legal and illegal, circulatory and irreversible, educational, manufacturing, recreational, re-emigration circular and direct, and others. Each of the types of migration appears as an important factor of transfer into native society, the most adequate task of further public development of social values, and achievement of the highest standards of quality of life of the population (Бідак, 2013).

That is why the problems of management and the prediction of migration processes and their influence on national financial systems of countries become more and more critical.

Empirical analysis

Today it is impossible to handle a problem of general citizen employment without taking into account the influence of migration processes. Mostly in economically-developed countries quite a significant part of the gross domestic product (GDP) is formed by citizens who migrated from other countries. According to data from the Department for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, the general quantity of migrants in the world is 215,8 million people, which equals 3,2 % of the general quantity of the population and in Ukraine — 6,6 million people (Migration and Remittances Factbook, 2011). According to other sources of information in Ukraine there are from 1,5 to 3 million migrants.

Migration processes in Ukraine were activated from independence and as a result citizens gained the right of free movement not only within one country, but also in other countries, which is why migration in Ukraine became a constant phenomenon.

The modern condition of the migration processes in Ukraine is characterized by the absence of a legislative definition of the directions of a state migration policy of Ukraine, the principles of activity of state authorities in the sphere of migration, strategic aims, tasks, and standards for ensuring human rights realization that negatively influence the effectiveness of the counteraction of phenomena that are a danger to the national security of Ukraine — illegal migration, a worsening demographic crisis and the departure of scientists, specialists, and qualified labor force (Указ Президента України, 2011).

Taking into account these and some other factors, we will refer to reasons of labor migration, illegal labor migration, and emigration.

The modern differentiation of society caused by capital concentration on the one hand is very remarkable, and the impoverishment of a huge part of

population of Ukraine on the other hand (according to estimations of specialists from 75 to 78,8 % of population is situated on the verge of poverty). First of all it is predetermined by significant growth of life value — for the last 20 years it grew 15-20 times and salary of workers in the sphere of material industry only 10-12 times (Із виступів представників парламентських фракцій, 2010).

A factor that has a huge influence on migration processes development is the extremely slow reform of the economic sector of the country: outmoded technologies, very slow technical modernization of manufacture, etc. According to official data, the productivity of labor in Ukraine is 4 times lower than in Europe, but there occurs a question: why are our salaries 20 times lower (Княжанський, 2010)? We have to admit that the main reason of this gap lies in the fact that the cost of home products according to salary is only 7-8 % and in Europe its level equals 40-50 %.

By the way, according to the valuations of experts of Credit Suisse, from 2000 to 2010 the personal welfare of all citizens of the planet grew in general by more than 40 % (Княжанський, 2010). At the same time, because of non-balanced fiscal policy, a large part of the country's economy is in the shadow, and the presence of a great part of the unemployed employable population gives all reasons to the minimization of salary and its paying workers without taxation and compulsory charges on all payments.

Under such conditions it is impossible to duly estimate the general level of a country's economy and value of its gross domestic product, but also to work out the basics of monetary and fiscal policy of a country without defining the volumes and dynamics of the shadow economy and accordingly of shadow employment. The growth of the shadow economy is facilitated by a contraction of the production in the main kinds of economic activities; low share of salaries and wages funded in gross domestic product; the saving of high level of poverty of employed population; a high level of taxation of legal business (taking into account state social funds); a low level of law-abidingness; and a resultant loss of population's faith in the system of law enforcement and judicial system of a country (Харазішвілі, Дмитренко, 2010).

Under such conditions there occurs a logical question — what amount of gross domestic product abroad do migrants from Ukraine provide? According to our preceding calculations, 200 000 citizens who legally left Ukraine in 2011 for EU countries raised over \$7 milliard US dollars, in national currency this equals 56 milliard hryvnias. For quite rough calculations as a result of re-distribution, from this amount of the gross domestic product national budget

yearly receives an income of about 2,5 milliard US dollars or 20 milliard hryvnias that equals almost 5% of the consolidated budget of Ukraine for the year 2012 (445,4 milliard hryvnias).

According to the data of M. V. Ptukha Demography Institute and Social Studies, migrants are spending 55% of money in the country of employment for their social and everyday welfare, which is why budgets of these countries receive 1,3 milliards US dollars of added-value tax (at a rate of 6,5 milliard US dollars of salaries that is spent by a migrant in a country of employment). At the same time, taking into account the amount of illegal migrants, this sum will be ten times as larger and will exceed the amount of the total budget.

No less important is the study of the migration process influence on the socio-economic state of Ukraine's households of labor migrants who work abroad. According to the information of international public association of Ukrainians, cash flow from these can be larger than those coming from the key export branches—the metallurgy and agrarian sector.

The statistics of the year 2012 fixed quite a sad achievement: the volumes of remittance (money transfers of migrants to Ukraine from abroad) for the first time have exceeded the volumes of foreign investments. If to trust the numbers that were made public by representatives of international public organizations “The Fourth Wave” and others — the general volume of remittance, together with its off-bank share can reach 16–19 milliard US dollars, which is over 30 % of Ukraine's consolidated budget of the year 2013. Only a legal domestic remittance of 6,5 milliard US dollars according to the data of the World Bank equals 4 % of last year's gross domestic product of Ukraine. Thus, money transfers of Ukrainians are the source of revenue of bank systems and the revenue of Ukraine's budget system (Канівець, 2013).

At the same time Ukrainian labor migrants are an important source of income from abroad to Ukraine. Their money transfers are almost equal to the amount of direct foreign investments to Ukraine, and 8 times as much as the external aid of development for Ukraine (Міграція в Україні: факти і цифри, Представництво МОМ в Україні, 2013).

As long as national financial systems dynamically change and close in under the influence of integration processes, then to our mind it is necessary to study and discover the problems of the convergent influence of migration processes on national financial systems, especially of Ukraine, taking into account the synergetic effect in this process that may be reached. We should remember that all objects (elements and integration structures) have a quality to enter into

such interrelations within which their ability to survive (stability) increases under the influence of the environment (Амбросов, 1997). The processes of labor migration in Ukraine have their negative and positive factors. Labor migration is a reason for the high level of unemployment, social insecurity of citizens, the violation of family connections, and the deepening of negative demographic processes; thus labor migrants from Ukraine may improve the social state of their families, reduce the level of unemployment of the employable population, etc. No less important is the fact that the remittance from labor migrants also promotes increasing the amount of income to state and local budgets through increasing the level of the purchase capacity of a huge part of the population.

In studying the convergent influence of migration processes on conditions of economics and financial systems, it is necessary to take into account the factor of synergetic effect. If synergetics is a fundamental scientific discipline, then the philosophic category that means a common activity or joint interaction in different aspects of human life is called synergism (or synergy) (syn – from Greek means together, ergos – action). That is the interaction of two or more factors that are characterized by the fact that the result of a common action considerably prevails the result of the action of each separate component. The result of synergism is a synergetic effect –increasing effectiveness through the usage of interconnections and joint amplification of different types of common activity (Ансофф, 1989). As already mentioned, aim of our scientific study is to clear up which positive results may be reached in the case of a coordinated, common cooperation of the country's financial systems in the process of labor migration performed on the conditions of a state-private partnership and which mistakes may be avoided.

Synergetics studies an organizational moment and the effect of the interaction of different systems. The emergence of organizational behavior can be predetermined by external influence (enforced organization) or may be a result of the development of the (internal) instability of a system within a system (self-organization) (Моисеев, 1989), which is an important factor of the migration processes condition under the conditions of continental and world integration.

According to research reports, if synergetics were be carried out in the dimension of Ukrainian labor migration and its influence on the national financial system of a state, then the low level of job payment, social securities for citizens, complicated conditions of work, poverty among employable population, corruptibility of authoritative structures,

difficulties of running business, absence of legislative regulation of migration processes, lack of information among labor migrants on their rights abroad, state's disinterestedness in its own citizens who work abroad, and bureaucracy – would lead to enforced, spontaneous and uncontrollable organization of labor migration processes (all these processes happen under conditions of increasing demand in labor migrants from Eastern Europe, demographic displays). The result of such converge can become a full migration with a further change of citizenship that is the loss of the employable population for the country, “brain drain”, the creation of corruptible structures on management of labor migration processes, and as a result – the full exposure of citizens abroad. As a result of the above mentioned, national financial systems will only be losing financial and labor resources.

For the purpose of the minimization of the negative influence on the economic condition of Ukraine in the Volyn region, the project of organization of cross-border infrastructure of labor migration management was initiated that foresees the coordinated actions of state institutions and commercial structures concerning the stage-by-stage legalization of shadow migration. The project is realized on conditions of a state-private partnership. A coordination of efforts of state and private project participants from Ukraine and Poland was proposed concerning the organization of the employment of labor migrants from Ukraine on the basis of the contract terms of employers and applicants for workplace abroad and the ones created in Ukraine and Poland common organizational structures on migration processes management. The interaction of different structural elements and their joint activity leads to an increase of the synergetic effect. The task lies in finding a set of elements and to connect them in a way that synergism would ensure a qualitative potential as separate elements and system as a whole (Чайка, Остапенко, 2011).

At the same time, the experience of Pool Meccanica SPA with San Michele al Tagliamento (Veneto) is a vivid example of reaching synergetic effects in attracting labor resources from all over the world. This experience points out that through the thoughtful exchange of information and a well thought-out manning table it is possible to organize in an effective war workers of more than 13 nationalities who speak eight different languages, producing products of the highest level of quality exported all over the world (Progetto “Safe bridges for migrant workers”, 2007). Considering that which was mentioned by the project, it is foreseeable that an international (Ukraine - Poland) information portal will be created that will let us systematically and in advance form labor migration flows, taking into account the demand for labor force

in Poland and the motivation of citizens of Ukraine for employment in Poland.

For the purpose of achieving a higher effectiveness of the synergetic effect of labor migration, the project simultaneously foresees the organization in Ukraine according to Polish labor market needs and the retraining and certification of future workers of main labor professions taking into account European standards that will let them partially increase the level of work payment abroad and the social guarantees of labor migrants. Additionally, citizens of Ukraine, simultaneously with restudying will be given an opportunity to partially study a suitable foreign language and one of the most important in this question will be the legalization of employment and migrants' incomes which are no less an important factor of leveling the competitiveness of products and services.

No less important for the migration processes in Ukraine is the influence on labor migration of the Russian labor market condition where, according to different ratings, most number of Ukrainian migrants is staying, and conditions there are no better than the ones in EU countries. It will be appropriate to use here the theory of Canadian researcher Alex Battler who defined the model of bipolarity of the world economic scope. According to the theory of poles, the geo-economic structure of the world in the 19th century is defined by the economic importance of countries that reflect their economic potential that on an aggregate level is estimated by the means of the gross national product (GNP)/ gross domestic product (GDP).

According to estimations of Alex Battler in Eastern Europe there are two poles — Russia with its 1,9 trillion US dollars of gross domestic product and Poland with its 514 billion US dollars. Bipolarity that appears under these conditions is not so easy for Ukraine with its amount of gross domestic product of 165 million US dollars, as under the conditions of the convergence of Russia and the EU and Ukraine and Poland win thanks to their high transitive potential, but under the conditions of convergence Ukraine loses, as a high level of integration of Poland into the EU and the expansionary strategy of Russian transnational corporations will stretch regions of Ukraine to a different side of the border. What may occur then? The gravitation of its western and southwestern regions to Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania, while eastern regions will tend towards Russia which will form an unstable balance that may damage the integration unity of the country. To the number of possible positive factors we may refer the creation of a new harmonized model of economic development of Ukraine that would be a diffuse system of socio-economic factors of mega-regional transformation of

civilizations. Under these conditions and under the condition of the realization of the project on labor migration management, the gain for both Ukraine and Poland would have been obvious.

Taking into account the fact that Poland is an EU member and Ukraine is actively preparing for an expanded associated membership, then Ukraine should take into account not only Poland's economic potential, but the EU's as a whole. The gross domestic product of Poland equals a little bit more than 514 billion US dollars, while the gross domestic product of the EU is 16,3 trillion US dollars. Except for this, it is necessary to take into account that the level of social protection in the EU is much higher than in Russia, which is why the gravitation of Ukrainians to countries of Western Europe is natural and the volumes of labor migration will decrease with the flow of time.

According to Horst Siebert (Horst Siebert, 2006) from Nile University of the World Economy, the deepening of local competition is inevitable under the conditions of the formation of a new paradigm of the international division of labor. Ukraine is according to its geographical division is situated between the EU and Russian Federation, and will later feel civilization, economic, social and demographic influence of the two mega-regional "magnets" — Europe and Eurasia (Lukyanenko, Chuzhykov, Wozniak, 2010).

The complicated inter-state interrelations of Ukraine and Russia, the armed intervention of the Russian Federation into Ukraine that started in 2014, and the threat of war threat will predetermine the over-orientation of Ukrainian labor migrants who earlier were filling a gap of the Russian labor market; they will change their geography of their migration for such countries as Belarus, Poland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Italy, Spain, etc. That is why we may ascertain the fact that an action of one of mega-regional "magnet" will have a European vector.

Taking into account world tendencies of the condition of the world labor market and convergent processes that happen in the world economy and financial systems of some countries, there occurs an important question of the creation of their institutional arrangement. As Yu. M. Pakhomov notices, a country's success depends mainly on the fullness and consistency of formed institutions. The need of institutionalization is higher in a democratic society, as in the conditions of democracy become apparent more vividly the factors of variability, asymmetry and uncertainty that are regulated through institutions. Institutional infrastructure secures and optimizes the interaction of the market and a country. From one side it enriches and diversifies its (state) functions, while from the other side it transforms rough

regulating means into instruments of soft correlation and “delicate settling”. Components of institutional market infrastructure are characterized by features of self-regulatory mechanisms and this connects them with the market. What is especially important is that the complete institutional arrangement of economy ensures the formation of valuable financial markets and accelerates the processes of the capitalization of the economic environment (Ананьев, 2011).

Thus, the institutional environment should be built through the mechanisms of a private-public partnership and cross-border infrastructure of management of the process of labor circulation of the population.

The state-private partnership has appeared as a legal form of cooperation that can eliminate the “gaps” of a market and a country and to combine the best qualities of both countries in order to receive a synergetic positive effect (Rosenau, 2000).

Furthermore, the institutional migration environment should be built taking into account

the mechanisms of the state-public partnership and cross-border infrastructure of the management of the processes of labor circulation of the population that have exceptional state, international institutions, business and public organizations (Figure 1).

Under the conditions of unpredictability and the increasing uncertainty, stability may only be developed that has all the features of competitive society, economics and state as a whole. Thus, the main social components of the mechanism of stable social development are social liability, social integration, overcoming mass apathy and the acquisitive mood in the society, the effective support of the indigent, a high quality of population, and the effective owner and effective worker (Лібанова, 2010). It is impossible to reach competition without using all possible advantages of international labor migration, mutual experience exchange, gained skills, and exchange of financial resources, which means using all the advantages of globalization. For all these processes not to turn for the country as losses

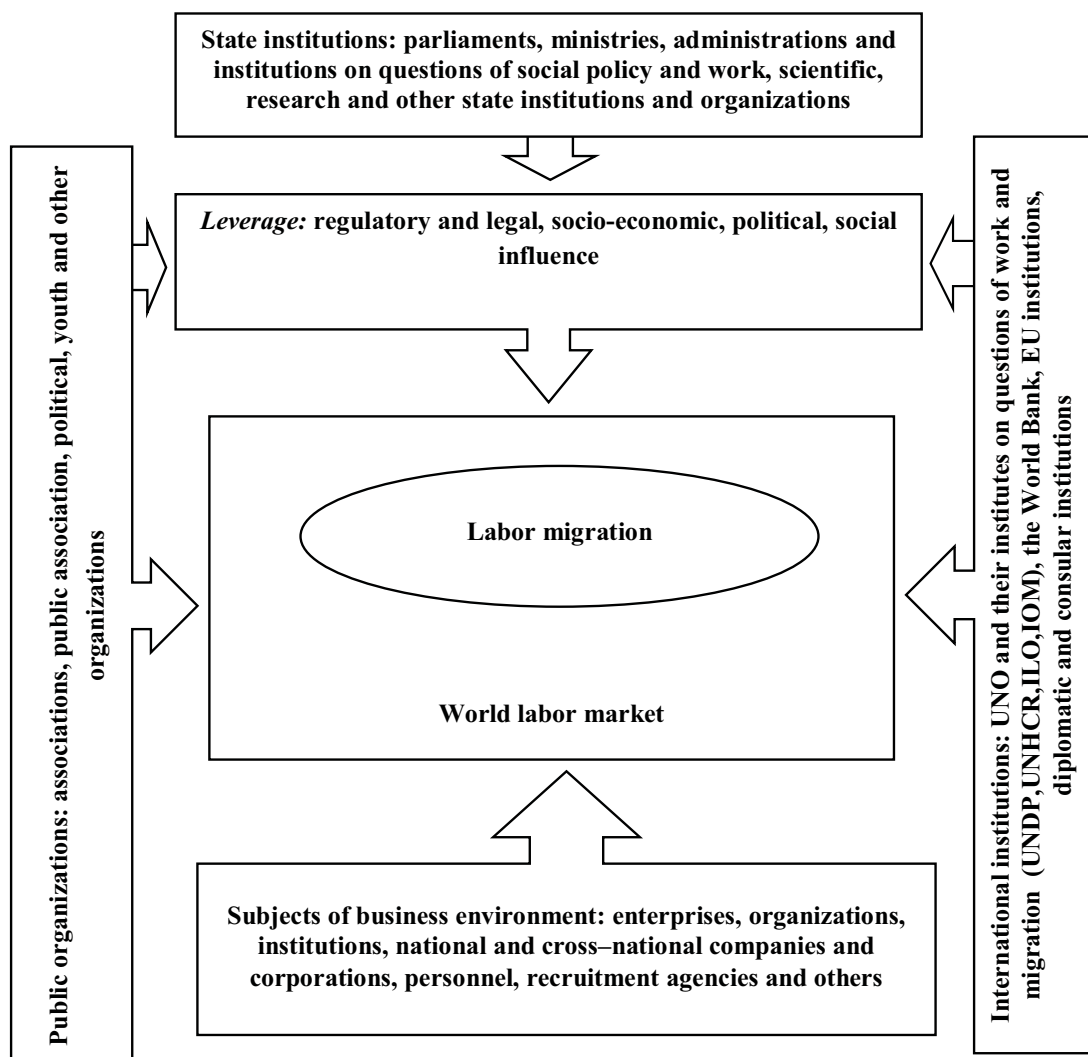


Fig. 1. Institutional environment of world labor market (author’s development) [Кулай, 2013, с. 372].

of labor and financial processes the state has to take the leading role. Depending on the chosen vector (strategy) of state policy there depends the possibility of receiving all advantages of the synergetic effect of labor migration processes, and accordingly securing the stable development of national financial systems.

Conclusions and perspectives of further studies. Questions of social standards of citizens and their employment are of huge interest to any society. Integration processes that happen in the world enforce the influence of conditions of the world labor market on national economies and their financial systems. In this processes an important factor of influence is labor migration. The modern condition of migration processes is characterized by a high specific gravity of illegal migration and a mostly unsatisfactory level of social and legal protection of labor migrants in countries of their employment. Illegal labor migration facilitates the functioning of the grey labor market with its grey salary, and accordingly great volumes of tax lows and compulsory payments are lost.

The main reasons of such situation are the essential miscounts in performing the migration policy of countries and the absence of international cooperation in the questions of interstate management of labor migration processes. Cross-border cross-national cooperation on questions of organization of migration processes flow develops poorly. The pointed-out disadvantages and miscounts in carrying out migration policies on the inter-state level has a negative influence on the development of national financial systems. For the purpose of the improvement of the system of labor migration management most important, to our mind, should be the following measures:

1. Introducing in Ukraine the modern experience of carrying out power and economic reforms in Poland and highly developed EU member countries concerning the creation of a favorable environment of business environment development and reforming the fiscal system and local self-government system and other courses;
2. Balancing the interests of countries concerning the questions of the execution of a migration policy under conditions of convergence of their political and economic systems for the purpose of the elimination of existing misbalances on the labor market with a simultaneous rapprochement of financial systems that would have to regulate the processes of formation and the distribution of financial resources directly in each country and on the international scale. A model of institutional environment of management of labor migration was suggested that will give us an opportunity with the participation of private partners and state authorities fully

to take into account migration processes while predicting the socio-economic development of countries and reaching a synergetic effect;

3. The formation of a new institutional environment of labor market management on conditions of state-private partnership and its close interaction with institutional environment of foreign countries and corresponding international organizations that would fundamentally legalize labor migration. To create inter-state state-private structures oriented at social-legal monitoring of labor migrant residence during the whole period of their being in migration. The legalization of labor migration will contribute to the rapprochement (convergence) of national financial systems by means of taking into account real flows of financial resources of labor migrants in case of financial forecasting;
4. Approaching the incomes of the population and labor migrants to the European level by means of re-training citizens who intend to migrate abroad, up to the level of European standards, increasing the quality of life, increasing the purchasing capacity both in the country of living and in the country of employment, increasing the incomes to the budget in the form of the payment of direct and indirect taxes and remittance as a source of income of not only bank systems but also of households, and accordingly to the financial system of a country as a whole;
5. Widening of cross-border cooperation on questions of regulation and management of labor migration, increasing the role and responsibility for the conditions of the territorial labor market of local state executive authorities and local self-government, and the facilitation of taking into account strategic courses of development of national financial systems and local and regional self-government.

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Кулай А.

Влияние трудовой миграции на евроинтеграцию национальных финансовых систем

Summary

В статье рассмотрены научно-практические аспекты современного состояния миграционных процессов в Украине и мире, влияние трудовой миграции на мировой рынок труда, экономику и национальные финансовые системы. Раскрыта сущность синергетического эффекта в условиях международных интеграционных процессов.

Актуальность проблемы определяется тем, что сегодня невозможно рассматривать сущность национальных финансовых систем без учета влияния на них миграционных процессов. Украинские трудовые мигранты стали едва ли не главным донором для национальной финансовой системы Украины (если не учитывать внешние заимствования). Одновременно

наблюдается растущее влияние трудовых мигрантов на формирование валового внутреннего продукта стран-пребывания.

Объектом исследования является трансформация национальных финансовых систем в процессе евроинтеграции с учетом влияния миграционных процессов.

Предметом исследования является институциональное обустройство миграционной среды в условиях государственно-частного партнерства, практика сотрудничества между государствами, органами государственной власти, органами местного самоуправления, частными структурами, общественными организациями и гражданами по вопросам управления процессами трудовой миграции.

Целью исследования является разработка предложений на национальном и наднациональном уровнях по вопросам совершенствования институционального обустройства в сфере управления трудовой миграцией на условиях государственно-частного партнерства, определение путей межгосударственного сотрудничества.

Задачи исследования: проанализировать современное состояние миграционных процессов в Украине и мире, исследовать какой объем ВВП за рубежом обеспечивают мигранты из Украины; причины трудовой миграции, нелегальной трудовой миграции и эмиграции; положительные и отрицательные стороны трудовой миграции; значение и важность денежных поступлений украинских трудовых мигрантов для национальной финансовой системы Украины и экономики других стран.

Основные методы исследования: системно-логический анализ, сравнения, обобщения, статистические методы.

Методология исследования: научные труды отечественных и зарубежных ученых, практиков по вопросам влияния трудовой миграции на евроинтеграцию национальных финансовых систем, органов статистики и научных учреждений, статистические данные международных общественных объединений.

Результаты исследования: Проведен анализ миграционных процессов в Украине и мире, дана оценка современному состоянию трудовой миграции, отражены положительные и отрицательные стороны этого сложного и многоаспектного процесса, отражены особенности его влияния на национальные финансовые системы.

Результаты проведенного исследования и реализация миграционного проекта в Волынской области дадут возможность практического их применения в формировании институциональной межгосударственной управленческой среды на условиях государственно-частного партнерства, учета отдельных научно-практических разработок в реализации национальных и наднациональных стратегий миграционных политик.

С целью усовершенствования системы управления трудовой миграцией первоочередными, на наш взгляд, должны быть следующие мероприятия:

1. Введение в Украине современного опыта проведения властных и экономических реформ Польши и высокоразвитых стран-членов ЕС по созданию благоприятной среды развития бизнеса, реформирование бюджетно-фискальной системы, системы местного самоуправления и др. направления.
2. Сбалансированность интересов государств по вопросам осуществления миграционной политики в условиях конвергенции их политических и экономических систем с целью устранения существующих дисбалансов на рынке труда с одновременным сближением финансовых систем, которые должны отрегулировать процессы формирования и распределения финансовых ресурсов непосредственно в каждой стране и международном масштабе.
3. Формирование новой институциональной среды управления трудовой миграцией на условиях государственно-частного партнерства и ее тесное взаимодействие с институциональной средой зарубежных стран и соответствующими международными организациями, которое позволило бы существенно легализовать трудовую миграцию. Легализация трудовой миграции будет способствовать сближению (конвергенции) национальных финансовых систем путем учета реальных потоков финансовых ресурсов трудовых мигрантов при финансовом прогнозировании.
4. Реализация проекта и предложенные мероприятия ускорят процессы конвергенции социально-экономического развития и финансовых систем стран с трансформационной экономикой до уровня развитых государств ЕС.
5. Расширение трансграничного сотрудничества по вопросам урегулирования и управления трудовой миграцией, повышение роли и ответственности за состояние территориального рынка труда местных органов государственной исполнительной власти и местного самоуправления, должно способствовать учету стратегических направлений развития национальных финансовых систем, местного и регионального самоуправления.

Ключевые слова: трудовая миграция, институциональная среда, интеграция, конвергенция миграционной политики, национальные финансовые системы.

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