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**Improvement of regulation of labor migration in the conditions of
globalization**

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Dissertation

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Master of Science**

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Introduction

The importance of research. The modern period is characterized by an increase in the mobility of the population. Migration is a long-known and significant phenomenon in the history of mankind. Geographical displacements of the population has always accompanied by demographic growth, technological changes, political conflicts and wars. At the same time, the last twentieth century has become literally a century of migration: never before has this phenomenon been so significant from the point of view of society, economy, politics. While migration can be forced (persecution, famine, war and etc.), voluntary move people from one country to another is the primary interest of economists, as this phenomenon has acquired a mass character in the modern Economy and has a direct and indirect effect on it. International migration, that is, voluntary or forced movement of people across state borders, acquires the character of a universal phenomenon. Countries of Western democracy, due to their liberal and democratic traditions, high standard of living and economic development, and the guarantee of human rights and freedoms, are becoming attractive to international migrants. One of the first serious theoretical grounds for the movement of labor is the neoclassical theory of migration. The basis of this concept, which focuses on the difference in wages between a sending-country and a receiving country, was considered in the work of J. Hicks "Wage theory." He was one of the first to consider migration as the solution of a rational individual who, based on complete and reliable information, can correctly assess his opportunities. The problems of unemployment and relocation costs were not taken into account. As a cause for migration, J. Hicks considered wage differentiation between countries, caused by the uneven distribution of production factors - labor and capital.

However, over time it became clear that neoclassical theory cannot explain a number of important empirical factors, and the limited nature of its application is caused by excessive simplification of reality. A significant attempt to fill the limitations of the neoclassical approach was the concept of a new economics of

migration. It focused on the micro level of question and allowed for the economic component of the rational expectations of the migratory population to be taken into account. Within the framework of this concept, migration was viewed as a family (household) strategy aimed at minimizing the risk of sharp income fluctuations through their diversification and overcoming financial restrictions on production opportunities.

In addition, supporters of the concept emphasized the importance of such factors as the level of incomes of the family environment that takes on the importance of migration. Thus, the proponents of the concept of the new economy have changed the object of study: emigration decision is not being made at an individual level, but rather along important human groups, such as families or households. Such an approach considers the maximization of the incomes of not an individual, but a whole household, a certain community of people who will share between themselves both expenses and income from migration. The decision of migration, which was worthless for one individual, can become a beneficial for the household as a whole.

It should be noted that for Uzbekistan labor migration, including international labor migration, has become relevant. A certain part of the labor force of Uzbekistan has immigrated to foreign countries. Therefore, on the basis of the theoretical concept of international labor migration, it is expedient to investigate the causes, trends, as well as the problems of regulating of labor migration. Therefore, the theme of the master's thesis on improving the regulation of international labor migration in the Republic of Uzbekistan is becoming vital.

The object of research. Labor force of Uzbekistan and its movements, migration and immigration of labor in the context of globalization are the objects of research.

Subject of study. Economic, including social and labor relations arising from the movement, migration and immigration of manpower and labor constitute the subject of research.

Purpose of the study. The purpose of the Master's thesis is to study the trends of labor migration and to give practical recommendations on the main ways of improving the regulation of labor migration.

Objectives of the study. Based on the goals, the following tasks are defined:

- to disclosure of the essence of the concept of labor migration, international labor migration, as an economic category;
- to analyze the basic concepts that study labor migration from the position of the economy;
- to study the types of labor migration and their classification;
- to analyze the trends and dynamics of internal and international labor migration;
- to define the benefits and costs of labor migration for the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- to study mechanism and problems of regulation of labor migration;
- to study and analyze the foreign experience in regulating labor migration to use them in Uzbekistan;
- to develop the scientific proposals and practical recommendations on the main ways of regulating the labor migration.

The main research problems. The main research problems are:

- definitions of economic benefits and costs of labor migration for sending and receiving countries, as well as for the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- regulation of illegal labor migration from the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- improvement of the mechanism of external labor migration from the Republic of Uzbekistan to other countries of the world.

Hypothesis of the study. Modern migration has a wide variety of forms, but in any case the question remains: what forces people to leave - temporarily or permanently - from their native country, leaving their home, family, habitual way of life? The economic component of migratory movements lies both in the motives of the decisions taken by individuals (a group of individuals) to move, and in the

consequences of migration, affecting the social and economic development of both the sending and receiving countries.

Assuming that the decision to migrate is taken solely on the basis of dissatisfaction with the relative social position, migration can already be viewed as a certain cyclical process, which as a result will affect not only that a country that was initially characterized by high income differentiation, but also recipient countries. This suggests the conclusion that migrants use differences between countries, turning world inequality into a source of their own benefit.

Whatever conceptual approaches to defining the essence and causes of labor migration we have not considered, the dominant motive remains economic. The vast majority of people make decisions about moving for economic reasons. Here, of course, one should keep in mind only the unforced accepted decision on migration. The key parameter of any movement, in this case, migration, is the presence and nature of the goal.

If we consider that migration is an investment in human capital, then the excess of gains from its costs can be estimated in the same way as for other types of investment. From the point of view of the economic effect, it does not matter, what are the reasons for the migration of the population: the desire for greater earnings, regional conflicts and wars, natural disasters, economic problems, disintegration or unification of states, personal reasons.

Literature Review

From the numerous literature on international labor migration and the place of the CIS countries on the world labor market, one can mention the monograph of S.E. Meteleva¹. Articles and fragments from books collected in the textbook "Migration in Russia. 2000 - 2012", give a good opportunity to obtain information on this topic². The publication of the textbook was initiated by the Russian Council on Foreign Affairs, which is another confirmation of the relevance of migration

¹ Метелев С.Е. Международная трудовая миграция и нелегальная миграция в России. - М., ЮНИТИ – ДАНА, Закон и право, 2012. 175 с.

² Миграция в России. 2000-2012. Хрестоматия в 3 томах. НП РСМД: под общ. Ред. И.С. Иванова. Отв. Ред. Ж.А. Зайончковская. М., Спецкнига, 2013. Том 1. 880 с.

research. A comparative analysis of the foreign experience of migration policy is devoted to the article by A.Yu. Sungurova¹. In his opinion, "... for most modern countries of Western Europe today the following trends are emerging, which can be characterized as a transition from the policy of multiculturalism to a new, third kind of integration policy, which we previously provisionally called "a policy of social integration and cultural and language adaptation"². A.Yu. Sungurov also considers possible directions of the policy of integration of labor migrants in modern Russia on the basis of three blocks of integration policy: political, legal, socio-economic and cultural-religious.

Critical attitude is typical for publications of O.V.Troitsky about all-Union activities in Russia.

Critical attitude is typical for O.V. Troitsky about the features of the migration regime in the post-Soviet space and the harmful consequences of immigration to Russia³.

In Uzbekistan, the problems of labor migration were explored by the Doctor of Economics, Professor L. P.Maksakov, Ph.D. B.Togaev, the doctor of economic sciences. D.V. Rasulov. D.V.Rasuleva for the first time in our republic defended her doctoral dissertation on the problem of international migration in Uzbekistan.

Research methods. Such research methods as scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, historical and logical approach, statistical and comparative analysis, and others will be used in the process of the master's thesis.

The expected results of the study will be as follows:

¹ Сунгуров А.Ю. Миграционная политика: сравнительный анализ зарубежного опыта и некоторые рекомендации для России. // Публичная политика. 2010. Сборник статей. СПб: Норма, 2011. С. 59-75.

² Сунгуров А.Ю. Миграционная политика: сравнительный анализ зарубежного опыта и некоторые рекомендации для России. // Публичная политика. 2010. Сборник статей. СПб: Норма, 2011. С. 71.

³ См.: Троицкая О. Количество вместо качества: почему иммиграция несёт России больше проблем, чем возможностей // Россия в глобальной политике. 2011. Сент. – окт. № 5. [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <http://www.globalaffairs.ru/number/Kolichestvo-vmesto-kachestva-15355>; <http://www.globalaffairs.ru/print/number/Kolichestvo-vmesto-kachestva-15355> (дата обращения: 1.08.2013 г.); Троицкая О. Миграционная дилемма России. //Pro et Contra. 2012. Май 14.– июнь. С. 47-61.

- dissect the essence, causes of labor migration, and its socio-economic and political factors of their strengthening in the current globalization;
- study of the scientific and theoretical concept of labor migration and their systematization;
- analysis of the trends of international labor migration;
- analysis of the trends of illegal labor migration from Uzbekistan and its identification;
- study and systematization of methods and the main directions of labor migration regulation in developed countries;
- analysis of the state of regulation of labor migration in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- development of science-based proposals and practical recommendations on the main ways for improving the regulation of international labor migration in Uzbekistan;
- publication of one article and two theses on the theme of the master's dissertation in the conference.

Chapter 1. Theoretical basis of regulating labor migration

1.1. The essence and forms of labor migration

Migration of the population is a long-known and significant phenomenon in the history of mankind. Geographical displacements of the population always accompanied demographic growth, technological changes, political conflicts and wars. At the same time, the past twentieth century and the beginning of the 21st century has become a century of migration: never before this phenomenon has been so significant from the point of view of society, economy and politics.

The word migration came from the Latin *migratio* (from *migro*), which in translation means "go, resettle". Human migration denotes any movement by human beings from one locality to another, often over long distances or in large groups. The philosophical dictionary defines the migration of the population as the movement of people from one country to another with the intention of settling. In the most general form, the concept of migration implies the movement of people to a sufficiently large distance and a sufficiently long period¹. Migration as social movement is the movement of people across the borders of certain territorial entities with a permanent or temporary change of residence for various reasons, with different target orientation, regularity and duration in time². In the international economy, migration of the labor force is defined as the resettlement of the able-bodied population from one country to another for a period of more than a year. However, migrants can return to their homeland earlier, if conditions in the host country are unfavorable. Seasonal migrations are quite common-periodic trips made by workers between different populated areas-in industries

¹ International Encyclopedia Of The Social & Behavioral Sciences. — United States: Elsevier Science Ltd., 2001.

² Фирсов, И.В. Международная трудовая миграция и ее влияние на обеспечение экономической безопасности Российской Федерации / И.В. Фирсов // Миграционное право.—2012.— № 1.

with a seasonal cycle of production (services), for example, in agriculture, water transport, tourism, etc¹.

The economic component of migration movements lies in the basis of the motives of decisions made by individuals (a group of individuals) on moving, and in the consequences of migration, affecting the social and economic development of both sending and receiving countries. A significant place in modern migration takes voluntary labor migration - moving for the purpose of hiring. Consider the algorithm of one of the most common types of migration - migration for economic reasons:

1. The level of socio-economic development of different regions and, accordingly, the standard of living is significantly different.

2. It is peculiar of human being to strive to improve the standard of living and the conditions of his existence.

3. When the difference in living standards between regions reaches a certain level, the most migratory part of the population rushes from regions with a low standard of living to regions with a higher level of socio-economic development².

Labor migration has the global importance as it is one of the main forms of international economic relations. Labor migration is a type of migration, which is a set of territorial movements of people associated with employment and job search. Labor migration can be caused by the desire to change both the parameters of one's own workplace and the conditions that are external to the place of residence: socio-cultural, housing, environmental, natural and climatic, etc.

All international legal acts on labor of migrants can be divided into three groups: acts of the United Nations (UN) (for example, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families of 1990); conventions of the International Labor organization (ILO) (for example, Convention No. 97 of 1949 and Recommendation No. 86 of

¹ Мукомель В. Экономика нелегальной миграции в России // ДемоскопWeekly. 2005. № 207-208. 20 июня-14 августа.(<http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2005/0207/tema01.php>)

² Житин Д.В. Методологические основы управления миграционными процессами // Вестник Санкт-Петербургского университета. — 2009. — № 1. — С. 161.

Migration for Employment); Conventions of Regional International Organizations (for example, the European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers No. 185 of 1977¹. In particular, ILO Convention No. 97 on Migrant Workers understands a migrant worker as a person who emigrates from one country to another for the purpose of hiring. This applies to any person who is officially admitted to the country in this capacity². However, this definition does not include some categories of labor migrants, namely illegal labor migrants, labor migrants within the country, border workers and others. According to the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted by the UN General Assembly on April 18, 1990, a "migrant worker" refers to a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national". This definition also includes the following types of migrant workers: frontier worker, seasonal worker, seafarer, worker on an offshore installation, itinerant worker, project-tied worker, specified-employment worker and self-employed worker³.

The primary objectives of labor migration policy are facilitating mobility across borders, promoting reducing unemployment, increasing the welfare of workers, reducing the brain drain, protecting of the rights and interests of migrants in receiving countries.

The general concept of a migrant worker in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families includes various types of workers. They are: "frontier worker"- a migrant worker who retains his or her habitual residence in a neighboring State to which he or she normally returns every day or at least once a week; "seasonal worker" refers to a migrant worker whose work by its character is dependent on seasonal conditions and is performed only during part of the year; "seafarer", which includes a fisherman, refers to a migrant worker employed on board a vessel

¹ Ионцев В.А. Международная миграция / под общ. ред. О.Д. Воробьевой. М., 2001.

² C 97 Migration for Employment Convention/ International Labor Organization. Geneva, 1949

³ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families/ UN. December 1990.

registered in a State of which he or she is not a national; "self-employed worker"- a migrant worker who is engaged in a remunerated activity otherwise than under a contract of employment and who earns his or her living through this activity normally working alone or together with members of his or her family, and to any other migrant worker recognized as self-employed by applicable legislation of the State of employment or bilateral or multilateral agreements and others such as "worker on an offshore installation" refers to a migrant worker employed on an offshore installation that is under the jurisdiction of a State of which he or she is not a national; "itinerant worker" refers to a migrant worker who, having his or her habitual residence in one State, has to travel to another State or States for short periods, owing to the nature of his or her occupation; "project-tied worker" refers to a migrant worker admitted to a State of employment for a defined period to work solely on a specific project being carried out in that State by his or her employer¹. The convention considers migrant workers not as economic, but as social situation. The causes of international labor migration are: uneven global economic development; Inequality of incomes and opportunities in different countries, in particular between developed and developing countries; The imbalance of the population, in particular the abundance of labor force in developing countries and in its shortage in certain sectors in developed countries and other reasons.

One of the main features of migration is the crossing of the boundary of a political or administrative unit. Labor migration can be internal, within one state, and international labor migration, with the crossing of the state border.

Internal labor migration is regulated by national legislation and law. The coverage of the territory of migration is divided into the following:

- intra regional is permanent movement within one region of a country.
- regional is, within the economic region, the resettlement of the population from one area to another within the same economic region;

¹ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families/ UN. December 1990.

- interregional is permanent movement from one region of a country to another.

International migration is a territorial relocation of people between nation-states. According to duration of stay international labor migration can be permanent and temporary migration. Permanent migration is movement to a permanent residence from one country to another. On contrast, temporary migrate is limited by time. The examples of temporary labor migration are: seasonal migration and migration of frontier workers. In addition, there are following types of labor migration:

- Permanent - the relocation of a population with a change of residence.
- Circular labor migration (repeat migration) - the movement of a population for a certain period (a week, a month, a season, etc., with a return to the previous residence meter).
- Pendulum (shuttle) - regular daily journeys of a population from one point (place of residence) to another- to work/ study and back. (see in the table 1.1.1.).

Table 1.1.1.

Classification of types and forms of international migration

Feature selection of classification	Types and forms of international migration	Characteristics
Time factor	Irrevocable migration	Relocation from one country to another, usually follows with the change of citizenship
	Permanent migration (long- term migration)	Migration for a long period, which varies considerably across countries. However, according the UN the period is one year.
	Short- term migration	Migration for fewer periods than the one to be considered as long-time migration. The UN considers the period as from 3 to 12 months.
	Seasonal migration	Migration for only part of a year because the work depends on seasonal conditions. Seasonal migration is more common for agriculture cycles.
	Pendulum migration	Temporary labor migration, regular daily

		journeys of a population from one point (place of residence) to another- to work/ study and back. Pendulum migration is not included in statistics of international migration due to the UN recommendation.
	Episodic migration	Temporary movement to another country due to business, recreational, traveling and other purposes such as holiday trip, treatment, participating in competitions as well as business trips.
Freedom of decision-making factor	Forced migration	Migration in order to escape persecution, conflict, repression, natural and human-made disasters, ecological degradation or other situations that endanger their lives, freedom or livelihood. Forced migrant might be temporary or permanent or temporary.
	Voluntary migration	Relocation according to personal desires. Voluntary migration is often motivated by economic, family and other related reasons. Voluntary migration can be both temporary and permanent. The main forms are economic, labor and legal migration.
Factor of participation in economic activity	Economic migration	Relocation on the basis of economic reasons such as higher living standards and more job opportunities in a receiving country than in a country of origin. Economic migration includes permanent, seasonal, pendulum, frontier and episodic migration. The main forms of economic migration are labor and illegal migration.
Legal factors	Labor migration	The movement of people from one country to another for the purpose of employment. Demographic, social and economic factors are increasingly the drivers of migration. Labor migration is carried out on the basis of permanent and short-term migration. The main forms of labor migration are legal and illegal migration.
	Legal migration	Movement that takes in the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. Legal migration can be both forced and voluntary. Legal migration is often can be seen in economic and labor migration.

	Irregular migration	Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. Often one of the main reasons for irregular migration is illegal employment.
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While international labor migration has certain costs, there are certain benefits for both sending and receiving countries. International labor migration is associated with certain. The economic costs include the costs related to relocating from one country to another, the cost of finding a job in a new place of residence and others. There are other types of costs: separation from relatives and friends, the need to learn new customs, culture and a foreign language. Moreover, there are various risks in a new country: no one waits for them, they might not be able to find a suitable job, they might get sick or become a victim of scammers and others. Moreover, illegal migrant worker's rights are often not protected.

Therefore, some of the migrant workers, who could not achieve any desired aims, return to their country of origin after a while. However, most of them achieve their goals and benefit. These benefits can be expressed in a higher salary than in the country of origin, in the opportunity to give children a better education, job opportunities and others. Sometimes this may not be an economic gain, but political or social. If we consider that migration is an investment in human capital, then the excess of the migration gain over its costs can be estimated in the same way as for other types of investments. From the point of view of the economic effect, it does not matter what causes the migration of the population: the desire for greater earnings, regional conflicts and wars, natural disasters, economic problems, social or personal reasons.

The economic effect of labor migration is not limited by impact on the volume of the product produced, it applies to redistribution processes, influencing on the volume of state revenues and expenditures both in the native country and abroad. Labor migration affects public finances in the following ways:

- migrants stop paying taxes at home, but are forced to pay new taxes in a receiving country;

- emigrants release the state budget of the country of withdrawal from the the costs for public goods and transfer payments such as national defense and public order protection, education, health care, unemployment benefits, etc.;

- immigrants get a new set of public goods and new rights, in particular transfer payments;

- emigrants, as a rule, transfer part of their income to relatives and friends at a country of origin, which often forms a serious source of foreign exchange earnings for a sending country.

The impact on government revenues and expenses in both sending-countries and receiving countries is often significant.

The impact on government revenues and expenditures, both in the countries of emigration and in the host country, is often palpable. The main reason of this is that the most of the migrants are people from middle classes of a society at an early working age who have education, qualifications and occupations. Poor people have minimal chances to be gotten involved in international migration since they do not have any related information and facilities.

What is the overall result of the multidirectional and contradictory effects of labor migration on government spending?

It is generally accepted that the losses from unpaid taxes exceed the savings resulting from the reduction of expenditures on public goods and transfer payments of sending countries due to emigration. It is due to the fact that while the state's expenditures on net public goods do not depend directly on the number of the population demanding these goods, the amount of tax revenues strictly depends on the number of taxpayers which determines the quantity and quality of public goods. However, for some countries it is beneficial to let their citizens go to work abroad. The reason for this is the flow of remittances coming from migrants to their homeland for relatives and friends. Such transfers in certain countries form a significant source of income in convertible currency.

In number of countries the improvement of the country's balance of payments through remittances of labor migrants to their country of origin

contributed to the improvement of its economic situation, the improvement of the living standards of the population, the growth of foreign exchange reserves, the improvement of the quality composition and some other macro and micro indicators. Undoubtedly, regarding the poor state multimillion or even multibillion sums in a stable currency significantly improves the monetary and financial position of such a state and its entire economy. It increases investment in economic development and improves the well-being of the population. The state becomes solvent, which allows it to apply to international organizations and private creditors for loans and credits. In a word, significant prerequisites are created for raising the standard of living of the population.

At the same time, facilitating the repayment of external debt does not seem to be well founded. Sending countries borrowed new loans to develop their countries from the source of remittance of emigrants. However, as a result, even milliard remittance could not help. This is due to the fact, that transfers usually were not transformed into investments, into production, in particular into the real sector of the economy.

One more important circumstance should be noted. Migrants are get used to consumer goods of receiving countries during their stay abroad. After returning home, they increase the demand for imported goods, forcing poor countries to increase foreign exchange costs for their purchases. Consequently, decrease in demand for local consumer goods influence on national production.

In addition, the reduction in unemployment and the costs of its social services are positive economic effects of labor migration for sending countries.

At the same time, one should keep in mind, first of all, general unemployment and pressure on the open labor market. In our opinion, the interrelation between migration and the level of unemployment seems quite problematic.

1.2. Theoretical bases of development and state regulation of labor migration

There is no single theory widely accepted by social scientists when it comes to migration phenomenon as research of migration is intrinsically interdisciplinary. It involves sociology, political science, law, economics, demography, geography, psychology and cultural studies (Brettel C. and Hollified J. F., 2000).

In economic science, it is traditionally believed that the foundations of theoretical processes were laid by the English scientist E. Ravenstink. Some of his approaches, for example: the majority of migrations are carried out for short distances; Migration flows generate countercurrents, they are related to technical development, etc., remain the base in the works of many countries of the world¹. One of the historically first western directions, studying the nature of international migration, is mercantilism. So, the English economist U. Safford, and then the theoretician T. Men considered migration from a pragmatic point of view. In their conclusions, the immigration flow is one of the main sources of prosperity and power of states. In accordance with this, the main priority was given to attracting foreign workers while simultaneously banning the emigration of their citizens².

One of the first serious theoretical justifications for the displacements of the workforce is the neoclassical theory of migration.

The basis of this concept can be considered the work of J. Hicks "The theory of wages", which focuses on the international difference in wage levels³. He was one of the first who considered migration as a decision of a rational individual, capable of assessing correctly their prospects on the basis of complete and reliable information. The problems of unemployment and relocation costs were not taken into account. J. Hicks considers wage inequality between countries, caused by the uneven distribution factors of production - labor and capital, as motives for

¹ Юдина Т.Н. Социология миграции: к формированию нового научного направления./ Моск. гос. социал. ун-т. М.: Дашков и К, 2004. С.117.

² Ядгоров Я.С. История экономических учений: учебник для вузов. 3-е изд. М.: ИНФРА-М, 2000.- С.17-21.

³ Hicks J. The Theory of Wages. L., 1932,p. 305

migration. As a result, migratory movement helps to equalize the world labor market in two ways:

- directly - through the reduction of labor supply in the country's market, excessively endowed with manpower resources, and an increase in supply in a country with shortage of labor force;
- indirectly - such as through international monetary transfers of migrants.

A more detailed interpretation of the phenomenon of international migration was later studied by the framework of the neoclassical approach, which originated in the theory of developing economies. One of the first scientists who studied the phenomenon of migration are R.Fleimer (1963) and T.Maldonado (1976), and later A.J. Castillo-Freeman and R.B. Freeman (1992). They studied the dependence of the volume of external migration on the factors determining its rejection such as low prices, low living standards, structural unemployment at the receiving country¹.

According to the neoclassical macro-level theory of migration is caused by geographical differences in supply and demand for labor. The volume of international migration depends significantly on the size of wage difference between a sending-country and a receiving country. The difference in wages forces workers from low-paid regions to move to high-paid regions². In addition, there are other ideas about the promotion of migration- micro level, aroused in response to a macroeconomic model. In particular, A.Johnson (1989), R. Taylor and E.Funihauzer (1992) are representatives of micro theory³. According to micro theory, rational individuals migrate after estimating the cost and the benefit of moving. They migrate to that country where expected net returns are greater than in the country of origin. Moreover, if the benefit of moving is much greater, they are ready to face related cost of moving such as cost of travelling, finding a new

¹ Ильин С.С., Маренков Н.Л. Основы экономики: учеб.-метод. пособие. М.: Нац. Ин-т бизнеса; Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2004.- С.173.

² Юдина Т.Н. Социология миграции: к формированию нового научного направления./ Моск. гос. социал. ун-т. М.: Дашков и К, 2004. С.120.

³ Ильин С.С., Маренков Н.Л. Основы экономики: учеб.-метод. пособие. М.: Нац. Ин-т бизнеса; Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2004.- С.18.

work, learning a new language, overcoming difficulties in adapting to a new labor market, psychological costs of the establishment of new communication links in a receiving country¹.

This theory of migration is based on the existing disproportion in the labor market. However, there is no explanation of why people leave countries with high economic development rates to countries with high unemployment rate. The most close to the above theory is the microeconomic theory of individual choice, which justifies migration to a rational election of a person, which compares possible losses and acquisitions from moving². According to the ideas of the well-known representatives of this direction G. Ellison and J. Tsebeles, the active part of the population moves to countries where the gain from migration will be greatest. In this case migration is understood as a form of investment in the human capital of migrants (education, qualifications, knowledge of languages), a high level of which increases the likelihood of successful adaptation and the acquisition of greater benefits from migration³. In this sense, receiving countries can compete with each other by offering certain benefits to future migrants. Potential migrants choose in favor of a particular country on the basis of collecting and analyzing related information.

It should be noted that in many ways the above approaches have become the basis for the formation of the "push-pull" theory, which had a significant impact on the conceptual terminology of migration research⁴. Its contribution to the development of migration concepts is in a more detailed analysis of the motives, factors and conditions for international migration. The main categories of this theory are "push factors" and "pull factors" and their interaction. So, low prices,

¹ Юдина Т.Н. Социология миграции: к формированию нового научного направления./ Моск. гос. социал. ун-т. М.: Дашков и К, 2004. С.19.

² Мир в зеркале международной миграции. Сер.: Международная миграция населения: Россия и современный мир./ гл. ред. В.А. Ионцев. – М.: МАКС-Пресс, 2002, Вып.109. С.19.

³ Пить В.В., Заполева Е.О., Пономарева И.В. Внутренняя трудовая миграция: подходы к рассмотрению, перспективы, угрозы и пути преодоления.// Вестник Пермского университета. Выпуск 1(21) 2015 год. –С.96.

⁴ Региональное измерение трансграничной миграции в Россию /науч. Ред.С.В.Голунов. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2008. –С.52.

low living standards, low economic opportunities, political repression, structural unemployment in the country of origin are push factors in sending countries; And pull factors are job prospects, employment, wider economic opportunities, land suitability, higher salaries, political freedoms at the place of arrival. Thus, the causes of migration behavior are explained by a combination of these factors.

On the one hand, the authors of “push and pull” theory follow the direction set by neoclassicists. On the other hand, only positive results proved experimentally or statistically are used in the theory, but the criticism is not analyzed. Apparently, this involves the one-sidedness of this concept, in which the presence of economic difference between sending and receiving countries is sufficient and necessary to create migration from poor countries to the rich ones.

Among the disadvantages of the “push and pull” theory is a lack of historical and political context, an individual's inability to freely manipulate immigration policies, a reassessment of personal activity and an underestimation of such objective data as the laws and regulations of receiving countries, the impossibility of explaining the increase in the number of migration of the highest and wealthiest group of population, and the differences in the choice of countries for emigration by different groups of the population.

Historical structuralists postulate that economic and political power is unequally distributed among developed and underdeveloped countries, that people have unequal access to resources, and that capitalist expansion has the tendency to reinforce these inequalities. Historical structuralists have criticized neo-classical migration theory, stating that individuals do not have a free choice, because they are fundamentally constrained by structural forces. Rather than a matter of free choice, people are forced to move because traditional economic structures have been undermined as a result of their incorporation into the global political economic system. The emphasis on the role of the state in the historical and structural approach makes it possible to

assume that migration can be reduced if the government's strategies for its regulation are changed¹.

An important difference between the “push and pull” theory and the theory of historical structuralism lies in the approach to analysis. If the former is based on an interpretive paradigm, focusing primarily on the voluntary movement of individuals, the second, emphasizing the role of large-scale organizations in the formation of migration flows, is the result of the opposite block of scientific thought - the structural paradigm.

However, over time it became clear that neoclassical theory can not explain a number of important empirical factors, and the limited nature of its application is caused by excessive simplification of reality. A significant attempt to fill the limitations of the neoclassical approach was the concept of a new migration economy. The new migration economy analyzes the microlevel and it takes into account the rational expectations of migrants. Within the framework of new migration economy, migration was viewed as a family strategy (households), aimed at minimizing the risk of sudden fluctuations in income through their diversification and overcoming financial restrictions on production opportunities. In addition, the supporters of the concept emphasized the importance of such a factor as the level of incomes of a family environment that takes on the importance of migration. Thus, the proponents of the concept of the new economy have changed the object of study: instead of the individual, a family makes the decision to move. Such an approach considers the income maximization of not an individual, but a whole household who will share between themselves both expenses and income from the migration of one member of society². Thus, there was a transition from the idea of individual independence when making decisions about migration to group interdependence, beneficial to whole family. In this case, the main goal of migration is not only the maximization of benefits, but the

¹ Пить В.В., Заполева Е.О., Пономарева И.В. Внутренняя трудовая миграция: подходы к рассмотрению, перспективы, угрозы и пути преодоления.// Вестник Пермского университета. Выпуск 1(21) 2015 год. – С.96.

² Старк О. Трудовая миграция .-М.,1991. 396с.

minimization of costs from failures. The fundamental difference from the neoclassical approach is that income is equaled important to any person despite of local conditions and financial state. For the first time among motives for moving abroad, improvement of social statues is in concern as well as the improvement of the material state. This theory can be considered as a decision-making model at the micro level¹.

An attempt to reveal the complex relationship between receiving country and sending country was made in the theory of dual labor market segmentation by P.Deringer and M.Piory. These groups seem to operate in different labor markets, with different working conditions, different promotional opportunities, different wages, and different market institutions. Unlike their previous theories, they state that migration is dictated by the demand on labor. According to this theory, migration is not caused by "pushing" factors in sending countries, but by pulling factors in the receiving countries due to the need for foreign labor. This theory is based on the fact that the labor markets of developed industrial countries are connected with capital, related to the segmented structure of the labor market. Low wages, often changing working conditions, insignificant prospects in the sphere of services do not provide an opportunity to attract local workers who are usually employed in finance sphere². Thus, in this theory, capital interests are viewed as dominant, insufficient attention is paid to the motivations and actions of individuals and groups involved in migration processes, people are regarded as passive participants in the migration process.

The merit of the theory of world systems (S.Sassen, A.Portes) in the field of migration consists in describing international migration as a consequence of the

¹ См.: Ядгоров Я.С. История экономических учений: учебник для вузов. 3-е изд. М.: ИНФРА-М, 2000.

² См.: Радаев В.В. экономическая социология. –М.:Изд. Дом ВШЭ, 2005. –С.300-330; Пить В.В., Заполева Е.О., Пономарева И.В. Внутренняя трудовая миграция: подходы к рассмотрению, перспективы, угрозы и пути преодоления.// Вестник Пермского университета. Выпуск 1(21) 2015 год. – С. 97.

political and economic integration of the expanding world market. Nevertheless, it does not refer to the individual motives of emigration¹.

The theory of social networks understands the individual or family decision-making process under international migration, but at the same time proves that once started, international migration tends to expand for some time until network connections spread widely in the donor area and all people wishing to migrate, can do this without difficulty, and then the migration will begin to slow down².

In the development of the theory of social networks, an important role was played by the approach of Goss and Lindquist, which is part of the structuring theory of E. Giddens. J. Goss and B. Lindqvist defined the institutions of mutual assistance of migrants as "a multilateral association of individuals, associations and organizations through which the social action of all these agents and their interaction with each other spreads in time and space.

Within the framework of this or that public institution, individuals act strategically in order to advance their interests. Thus, J. Goss and B. Lindqvist attempted to derive the migration theory from the confrontation of subjective and objective approaches, using for this the theory of structuring.

Migration as a social phenomenon is analyzed by the supporters of the theory of cumulative causation described by Valerstine. The main distinctive position of the theory is the transformation of the social context within which migration occurs. It can influence factors such as income distribution, land, culture, agriculture, the regional distribution of human capital and the social significance of work, which in turn increases the possibility of subsequent migration³.

The newest theory of migration is a synthesis of previous theories and directions implemented by the sociologist D.Messi, including neoclassical economic theories, a new economic theory, double market theories, world systems

¹ Пить В.В., Заполева Е.О., Пономарева И.В. Внутренняя трудовая миграция: подходы к рассмотрению, перспективы, угрозы и пути преодоления.// Вестник Пермского университета. Выпуск 1(21) 2015 год. – С. 97.

² Юдина Т.Н. Социология миграции: к формированию нового научного направления./ Моск. гос. социал. ун-т. М.: Дашков и К, 2004. С.128.

³ Юдина Т.Н. Социология миграции: к формированию нового научного направления./ Моск. гос. социал. ун-т. М.: Дашков и К, 2004. С.130.

and social capital. According to the synthetic theory, international migrations arise in the course of social, economic and political transformation. International migration is not the result of a lack of market development, but rather it is the result of a rapid development of the markets themselves. One of the means of people, who are looking for ways to ensure their economic well-being, is to sell their labor in expanding national and international labor markets¹. Based on the analysis of different approaches and the concepts of the international labor migration it should be concluded that the main driving force of migration behavior is the economic factors what occur in almost every approach.

¹ См.: Мир в зеркале международной миграции. Сер.: Международная миграция населения: Россия и современный мир./ гл. ред. В.А. Ионцев. – М.: МАКС-Пресс, 2002, Вып.109. С.161-167; Пить В.В., Заполева Е.О., Пономарева И.В. Внутренняя трудовая миграция: подходы к рассмотрению, перспективы, угрозы и пути преодоления.// Вестник Пермского университета. Выпуск 1(21) 2015 год. – С.97-98..

Chapter 2. The issues and trends of development of the international labor migration

2.1. Analysis of the trends in the international labor migration flows

Since the 50th Western Europe countries have become receiving countries by taking significant migrant flows from Eastern Europe such as Asia and Africa. The main reasons of this trend were connected with the rapid industrial growth in France in the post-war period and the collapse of the colonial system and the emergence of new independent states in Asia and Africa by the end of the 1950th. A large-scale import of low-skilled labor was initiated. Approximately 20 million people arrived in the region in two decades, from 1950 to 1973. Most of foreign workers came from third countries were concentrated in Germany, Great Britain and France. The number of labor migration in above mentioned countries calculated about 10-12% of the workforce by 1973¹. According to statistics, in 2013 9,845,244 foreigners arrived to Germany for various reasons, 7,824,131 to the UK and 7,439,086 to France².

Nowadays, migration is a global phenomenon - changes in individual indicators in one country entail the need to develop measures to regulate the situation in other countries. Over the last quarter century there have been significant changes among the leading countries in terms of the number of emigrants. In 1990 about one third (33%) of international migrants were born in Europe.

Many of these "migrants" moved during the Soviet period and were not considered as migrants. About another third (34%) of international migrants in 1990 were born in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, including many in the Indian sub-continent and high-emigration countries such as China and the Philippines. The remaining third of migrants in 1990 were born in Latin America

¹ Stalker P. The Work of Strangers: A Survey of International Labour Migration. Geneva: ILO, 1994. — p20

² Данные ООН по миграции за 2013 г. URL: <http://esa.un.org/unmigration/TIMSO2013/migrantstocks2013.htm?msdo>(дата обращения: 3.10.2014)

such as the Caribbean (11%), sub-Saharan (10%) and the Middle East and North Africa (7%). Most of the movement of migrants in these regions occurred through nearby borders (for example, the migration of Mexicans to the United States).

However, the global change in the origins of migrants began in the 1990th. A greater number of migrants born in the Asia-Pacific region moved to work in the countries of the Middle East, Europe and North America. This movement slightly increased the share of international migrants born in the Asia-Pacific region. By 2013 9.3 million people born in China and 5.5 million in the Philippines lived abroad. However, in the ranking of countries by the number of emigrants in 2013 India came out on top with 14.2 million people¹.

In general, it should be emphasized that the rating of countries by the number of migrants is largely determined not only by economic pre-conditions, but also by the specific features of the political and social processes taking place in the world. Each historical epoch has its own leaders, who can change their positions in time. The United Nation published its most recent international publication in 2013. According to the data the ranking of countries by the number of emigrants is presented in Table 2.1.1.

Table 2.1.1.

Top countries in terms of the number of emigrants born in the country of origin, million².

Countries	1990	Countries	2013
Russian	12,7	India	14,2
Afghanistan	7,3	Mexico	13,2
India	6,8	Russia	10,8
Bangladesh	5,6	China	9,3
Ukraine	5,6	Bangladesh	7,8

¹ Мишук С.Н. Особенности международной трудовой миграции из Китая в Россию (на примере Дальневосточного федерального округа). // ЭКОНОМИКА РЕГИОНА № 2 (2014).-С.194-195.

² Suggested citation: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 revision // United Nations database, POP /DB /MIG /Stock /Rev.2013.[Electronic resource].URL: http://esa.un.org/unmigration/TIMSO2013/documents/MigrantStocks_Documentation.pdf.

Mexico	5,0	Pakistan	5,7
China	4,1	Ukraine	5,6
Great Britain	4,1	Philippine	5,5
Pakistan	3,6	Afghanistan	5,1
Italy	3,5	Great Britain	5,0

The expansion of integration processes in Europe contributed to the migration flows that existed historically and created new ones as well. Free economic space refers to the absence of barriers to the movement of resources, including labor and capital. The signing of the Schengen Agreement further facilitated the movement of labor migrants within the European space. In addition, the European Union is constantly expanding geographically, which removes barriers to migration from the new member states. In particular, migration from Poland to Germany has been calculated large numbers. The main sending countries of migrants were the developing countries of Asia and Africa in 2013, which is primarily due to the long cultural, political and linguistic links between these countries, former colonies and their colonial powers as Great Britain and France (Table 2.1.2.). Uneven economic and demographic developments of these countries and also a number of other reasons have caused large migratory flows between them.

It should be noted that "the key condition for population migration is the gap between groups of countries in the level of economic development and accordingly, in the level and quality of life of the population"¹. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), the average wage level of sending countries with high-income migratory flows is less than 20% of the average wage in receiving countries². The gap in the amount of wages of similar qualifications in sending and receiving countries in some countries can be 10 times and even 30

¹ Цапенко И.П. Управление миграцией: опыт развитых стран /Ин-т мировой экономики и международных отношений РАН. — Academia, 2009. — 384 с

² Global Economic Prospects 2006: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration. Wash.: World Bank, 2006, p. 59

times. So, according to Table 2, in 2013, the per capita GDP of Turkey was 8.5 thousand dollars, which is approximately 22.2% of the corresponding figure in Germany, Algeria 3.2 thousand dollars or 9.4% of the GDP of France, in Pakistan - 773 dollars or 2% of the GDP of Great Britain.

Table 2.1.2

Comparative indicators of the level of economic and social development of sending and receiving countries in 2013¹.

Countries	Per capita GDP (thousand dollars)	Life expectancy at birth, (years)	Physicians (per 10,000 people) *	Average years of education in schools *	The proportion of literate population (%)
Receiving countries					
Germany	38219,83	80,7	36,9	12,9	99
France	34250,17	81,8	33,8	11,1	99
Great Britain	37569,79	80,5	27,7	12,3	99
Sending countries					
Turkey	8483,33	75,3	17,1	7,6	94,1
Poland	10584,80	76,4	20,7	11,8	99,7
Pakistan	772,90	66,6	8,1	4,7	54,9
India	1123,20	66,4	6,5	4,4	62,8
Alger	3215,21	71,0	12,1	7,6	72,6
Morocco	2462,17	70,9	6,2	4,4	67,1

* Data for the year 2012

Despite the low level of socio-economic development, developing countries show higher rates of population growth in contrast to developed countries. First of all, the demographic imbalance between sending and receiving countries of migrants is

¹ Составлено и рассчитано по данным: Human Development Report 2014. N.Y.: UNDP, 2014. — 160, 188 pp; URL: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/country-list/gdp-per-capita>(дата обращения: 24.03.2015); Nation Master. URL: <http://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/stats/People>(дата обращения: 1.04.2015)

due to differences in the level of fertility and mortality, the degree of urbanization, the involvement of the female population in social production and relations to the family and other factors (see: Table 2.1.3).

Table 2.1.3.

Birth, Death and Natural Growth Rate of Population (per 1000 population)¹

Countries	Born			Dead			Natural growth of population		
	1990	2000	2013	1990	2000	2013	1990	2000	2013
Receiving countries									
Germany	11,4	9,3	8,4	11,6	10,2	11,2	-0,2	-0,9	-2,8
Great Britain	13,9	11,4	12,3	11,1	10,2	9,3	2,8	1,2	2,9
France	13,4	13,3	12,6	9,3	8,9	9,0	4,1	4,4	3,6
Sending countries									
Turkey	26,1	21,5	17,2	8,2	6,4	6,1	17,8	15,1	11,1
Alger	32,2	19,6	24,3	6,2	5,3	4,3	26,1	14,3	19,9
Pakistan	40,3	31,2	23,8	10,1	8,0	6,7	30,3	23,2	17,1
India	30,7	25,6	20,2	10,6	8,9	7,4	20,1	16,7	12,9
Poland	14,3	9,8	9,9	10,2	9,5	1,3	4,1	0,3	8,6
Morocco	30,0	22,0	18,7	7,1	6,1	4,8	22,9	16,0	14,0

According to some estimates, in the next few decades the EU population will decrease by 12%². According to forecasts, international mobility in the future will be one of the most important factors of the viability of the economic activities of countries. In most countries of the world there will be a decline in the workforce with a stable aging of the population in the period of 15 years. In China, one of the main suppliers of migrants, the labor force is projected to decline by 126-180

¹ Nation Master. URL: <http://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/stats/People>(дата обращения: 1.04.2015)

² Revue d'économie politique. 2001. №4. P. 575

million people in less than 20 years¹. The situation with a shortage of labor resources is further exacerbated in certain periods and in some areas of employment where migrant labor is most often used. For instance, in agriculture in the period of harvest, tourism for certain types of work, in industry and other fields. Some types of work listed for local residents are associated with certain difficulties such as low wages under difficult conditions that prevent them from agreeing to the proposed working conditions².

An illustration of the impact of international migrants on the economy is the fact that this year they will transfer 601 billion dollars to their families and the volume of remittances that go to developing countries will be 441 billion dollars. This information is given in the report "Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016" prepared by the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD), initiated by the World Bank Group.

The largest source of remittances was the United States with 56 billion dollars amount of remittances sent from this country; followed by Saudi Arabia (\$ 37 billion) and Russia (\$ 33 billion). The largest recipient remittance was India, the volume of funds received in this country in 2015 is estimated at 72 billion dollars; followed by China (\$ 64 billion) and the Philippines (\$ 30 billion)³.

"International remittances of migrants are more than triple the amount of development assistance and they serve as aid "for millions of households in developing countries. In addition, the annual savings of migrants is more than 500 billion dollars. Together, remittances and savings of migrants can serve as a significant source of financing for development projects that can improve the standard of living and income in developing countries.

¹ Taran P. Decent Work for Migrant Workers: Rights & Justice in a Globalized World Order Crisis, Migration & Precarious Work global migration Policy associates. [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.mrci.ie/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/DecentWork-for-Migrant-Workers.-Rights-and-Justice-in-a-Globalized-World-Order.-MRCI-2012.pdf>

² Кислова О.Е. Трудовая миграция в зарубежных странах: анализ причин и последствий.// Социально-экономическое развитие государств Евразии и зарубежных стран. №11.-С.297.

³ "Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016" report, World Bank Group, [//www.knomad.org](http://www.knomad.org) и www.worldbank.org/migration

South-South migration is larger than South-North migration. In 2013, more than 38 percent of international migrants moved from one developing country to another developing country, while 34 percent of migrants moved from the developing world to the developed economies¹.

The top ten destination countries for migration include the United States, Saudi Arabia, Germany, Russia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Spain and Australia. The top ten sending countries of migration included India, Mexico, Russia, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Ukraine and the United Kingdom (“Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016”).

The largest migration channel in the world was the Mexico-USA migration corridor which carried 13 million migrants in 2013. The second in importance was the direction of Russia-Ukraine, followed by the directions of Bangladesh-India and Ukraine-Russia. According to the United Nations classification, the last three directions are the corridors of South-South migration. "Extensive research has been carried out to prove that migration of both highly skilled and low-skilled workers brings a variety of benefits to both receiving and sending countries. Emigrants and return migration of sending countries can serve as sources of capital, trade, investment, knowledge and technology transfer" said Sonia Plaza co-author of “Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016”.

In 2014 there were 14.4 million refugees in the world (excluding 5.1 million Palestinian refugees), representing 6 per cent of all international migrants. Developing countries such as Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Chad and Uganda received approximately 86 per cent of the refugees. By contrast, 1.6 million refugees were received by developed countries².

¹“Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016” report, World Bank Group, //www.knomad.org и www.worldbank.org/migration

²“Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016” report, World Bank Group, //www.knomad.org и www.worldbank.org/migration

The total number of international migrants from **East Asia and the Pacific region** was 31.4 million in 2013. Almost half of them lived in high-income countries, in particular, members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The largest countries of origin of emigrants were China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar and Vietnam. The region also had 9 million migrants, 69 percent of whom were citizens of other countries in the region, mainly Thailand, Malaysia, China, Indonesia and the Philippines. The volume of remittances received in this region in 2015 amounted to 129 billion dollars and 24 billion dollars were sent from this region in 2014¹.

The total number of migrants from **Europe and Central Asia** in 2013 was 31.9 million; 46 percent of them lived in OECD countries. The largest countries of origin of emigrants were Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Romania, Turkey and Uzbekistan. The region also had 17.2 million migrants mostly from countries in the same region such as Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Belarus. The volume of remittances received in this region in 2015 amounted to 36 billion dollars, and 11 billion dollars sent from this region in 2014. Recently, Turkey has become one of the countries receiving the largest number of Syrian refugees.

The total number of migrants from Latin **America and the Caribbean** was 32.5 million; Almost 85 percent of them live in OECD countries. The largest countries of origin of emigrants were Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica and Ecuador. In the region, there were 4.2 million migrants, mainly from the countries of the same region. Major receiving countries are Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Costa Rica and Ecuador. The volume of remittances received in this region in 2015 amounted to 67 billion dollars, and 6 billion dollars sent from this region in 2014².

¹“Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016” report, World Bank Group, //www.knomad.org и www.worldbank.org/migration

²“Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016” report, World Bank Group, //www.knomad.org и www.worldbank.org/migration

The total number of migrants from **the Middle East and North Africa** was 23.9 million; Almost 38 per cent of them lived in OECD countries, and almost 31 per cent in the same region. The largest countries of origin of emigrants were the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Syria, Egypt, Morocco and Iraq. In the region there were 11.7 million immigrants, mainly from Jordan, Iran, Lebanon, Syria and Libya. The amount of money transfers received in this region in 2015 amounted to 52 billion dollars. In the high-income countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCCP) such as Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in recent years there has been a significant increase in the influx of migrants, mainly from South and South East Asia. The volume of remittances sent from these countries was 98 billion dollars in 2014.

The total number of migrants from **South Asia** was 37.1 million; 20.6 percent of them lived in OECD countries and about 43 percent lived in non-OECD high-income countries such as the GCC countries. The largest sending countries of migrants were India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nepal. In the region there were 12.4 million migrants most came from countries in the same region. The volume of remittances sent to South Asian countries in 2015 amounted to 123 billion dollars and 16 billion dollars were sent from these countries in 2014¹.

The total number of migrants from **sub-Saharan Africa** was 23.2 million; 26 percent of them lived in OECD countries and 65.6 percent lived in the same region. The largest countries of origin of emigrants were Somalia, Burkina Faso, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire. In the region there were 18 million migrants. Most migrants from Africa, especially from poorer countries, travel to other African countries, mainly to South Africa such as Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Kenya and Ethiopia. The amount of money transfers received in this region in 2015 amounted to 35 billion dollars and 4 billion dollars were sent from this region in 2014².

¹“Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016” report, World Bank Group, //www.knomad.org и www.worldbank.org/migration

²The same source

2.2. Tension of labor resources increase and their status in employment in the Republic of Uzbekistan

The population of Uzbekistan was 31576,4 thousand people at the end of 2015 and increased relatively to 582,1 thousand people or to 1,8% in 2014. Peak infant natality contributed to this – the number of children birth accounted for 734,1 thousand, which is 17,8 thousand or 2,5% more than in 2014. It ought to be remarked, that the record number of children born in 1991 was 723,4 thousand. The total fertility rate increased to 23,5 per mill (23,3 per mill in 2014) (see in the table 2.2.1.).

Table 2.2.1.

Basic demographic indicators of Uzbekistan¹

Year	The number of population, million people	Average annual population growth, thousand people	Average population growth rates	Fertility rate, %	Death rate, %	Coefficient of natural increase, %
1897	3,95	-	-	-	-	-
1960	8,52	72,6	1,25	39,9	6,0	33,9
1980	15,76	362,0	3,15	33,8	7,4	26,4
1999	24,14	445,6	2,30	22,3	5,3	17,0
2000	24,49	332,2	1,4	21,3	5,5	15,8
2014	31,0	568,2	1,7	23,3	4,9	18,4
2015	31,5	582,1	1,7	23,5	4,9	18,6

The population growth was facilitated by decrease in outflows of population outside the republic – negative net balance of external migration was minus 29,0

¹ Узбекистан в цифрах 2016год.-Т., 2016г.-С47, 55; данные Государственного комитета по статистике РУз.

thousand people, which is 9,6 thousand people or 24,8% less than in 2014. The total death rate decreased till 4,9 per mill, despite absolute increase in deaths – 152,0 thousand against 149,8 thousand in 2014 (an increase of 1,8%). The main producing labour of the development of the economy is not whole population, but only the part, which has complex physical and spiritual skills that can offer to work. This part of the population in able-bodied age is called labor resources. According to efficacious legal system of Uzbekistan labor resources consist of gainfully occupied population and inactive population. Gainfully occupied population consist of employed and unemployed. Individuals, who are not employed and unemployed, constitute inactive population. Amount of labor resources of the country during 1991 – 2015 increased to 178,9%, quantity of gainfully occupied population increased to 166,8%, and employed population increased to 158,2% (see in the table 2.2.2.).

Table 2.2.2.

Labor resources of Uzbekistan (at the end of the year, thousand people) ¹

Data	1991	2000	2010	2015	2015 to 1991 in %
Mid-year numerical strength of legal population	20857,0	24650,4	28562,4	31298,9	150,1
Including in able-bodied age	10237,0	11219,0	17379,2	19106,3	186,6
Numerical strength of labor resources	10213,2	12469,0	16509,7	18276,1	178,9

¹ Is constituted by the author from: Almanac of Uzbekistan during 2013. – Tashkent, 2013. – P. 75; Almanac of Uzbekistan during 2016. – Tashkent, 2016 – P. 30.

% to legal population	49,0	50,6	56,8	58,4	
Numerical strength of gainfully occupied population	8255,0	9018,4	12286,6	13767,7	166,8
% to labor resources	80,8	72,3	74,4	75,3	
Numerical strength of employed in economy	8255,0	8983,0	11628,4	13058,3	158,2
% to labor resources	80,8	72,0	70,4	71,5	
Level of unemployed (in % to gainfully occupied population)			5,0	5,2	

These data of the table 2.2.2. show that in the analyzed period, the share of the labor resources in the total number of the legal population increased from 49% to 58,4% the share of gainfully occupied population in the total number of labor resources decreased from 80,8% to 75,3%, in the meanwhile the share of inactive population increased from 19,2% to 24,7%. Specific weight of the population in the total number of labor resources also decreased from 80,8% to 71,5%. A certain part of the unemployed labor resources in the national economy of the country became labor migration.

It should be noted, that regulation of the demographic situation, distribution, redistribution and employed, as well as mobility of labor relations are implemented by the State social policy directed to rise the level and quality of the population life, to support social safety and development of the spheres of social sector. The main method of implementation of this policy – is to improvement of providing the

labor resources occupation. Year by year providing employed population is becoming a substantial problem. Particularly in Uzbekistan this problem is connected with providing occupation of graduates of college and higher education institutions. And each year approximately 5 – 10% employed people change their job (mobility).

In the world, as well as, in Uzbekistan legislation of status in employment is being changed. In particular, only 50% of employed is working for hire, and the rest is forced to provide themselves with work. This will lead to serious problems, such as how they can be put in legal relations and the sphere of social safety of population (pension, social benefits in case of diseases and etc.).

Populations, labor resources and employed are not distributed equally over regions and provinces, in some provinces the share of employed is lower than the share of other indicators. This kind of disequilibrium requires elaboration of economic and social demand on the basis of deep investigation of potential economic sections and population in these fields.

It will be remarked that during 1991 – 2015 sectoral structure of employment changed a lot in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Thus, in 1991 specific weight of employed was in agriculture 42%, in industry it was 14%. In 2015 the share of employed in agriculture reduced notably and composed 27,7%, in the industry it accounted for 12,8% (see in the table 2.2.3.).

Table 2.2.3.

Sectoral structure of employment in Uzbekistan (% to the total)¹

Years	1991	2000	2015
Total employment in the economy	100,0	100,0	100,0
In industry	14,3	12,7	12,8
Agriculture and Forestry	41,9	34,4	27,7
Construction	8,2	7,5	9,6
Transportation and Communication	4,8	4,3	5,4

¹ Constituted by author: Almanac of Uzbekistan during 2016. – Tashkent, 2016. – P.33.

Trade and public catering material-technical provision, marketing and semimanufactures	5,6	8,4	11,3
Housing and communal services, non-productive types of consumer services for the population	2,3	2,8	3,7
Medical care, physical culture and social security	5,9	6,5	7,1
Education, culture, art, science and scientific service	13,6	12,8	12,6
Finance, credit, insurance	0,3	0,6	0,5
Others	3,1	10,0	9,3

On the whole, it should be noted that during the independency the proportions of employed entered the path of international development. For instance, in 1991 employed in the production of material goods accounted for 54%. In future it is advisable to bring the sectoral structure of employment to an optimal state. For this it is necessary to optimize and effectively balance the structure of the economy, as well as the structure of jobs.

According to official data, in 2014 32,2% of employed in the economy of the republic was occupied in informal sector of the economy and specific weight of employed in the informal sector is increasing. According to the data of Social Research Institute, in 2015 in the total number of employed in the informal sector of the economy share of employed in the service sector accounted for 38,7%, in house and part-owner unit 8,8%, in the production of food products 2,7%, family members assisting heads of households in entrepreneurship 3,1% (see in the table 2.2.4.).

Changes in the composition of the employed in the informal sector of the economy (in % to the total)¹

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015
In service sector	32,2	34,4	34,3	38,7
In house and part-owner unit	28,5	34,4	34,3	31,5
In day-laboring	9,8	35,9	34,3	6,7
In trade	9,6	6,2	8,6	8,8
In handicraft	4,3	8,8	9,0	3,3
In food production	3,3	3,1	2,5	2,7
Others	12,3	8,9	8,1	9,3

Although, employment in the informal sector of the economy in some measure reduces tension in the formal labor market, yet it is very difficult to regulate it. Gradually informal employment can become problematic. Because in this sphere of occupation there is no social protection for those employed in obtaining occupational injuries and illnesses of the employee with occupational diseases. A certain part of these informal employed and people in able-bodied age, who are considered to be the inactive part of the labor force, in fact can emigrate, go abroad and become labor migrators in foreign countries.

2.3. Problems of external labor migrations of labor resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Migrational balance of Uzbekistan in January – June 2016 stayed negatively, 84,4 thousand people left the country, in the meantime 72 thousand people entered the country, according to the data of the State Statistics Committee. “Balance of

¹ The data from Social Research Institute under the Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

migration accounted for – 12,4 thousand people against minus 13,4 thousand a year ago, suchwise negative balance accounted for 7,5%, - is talked in the reports of the State Statistics Committee. According to official data, In 2015 168,6 thousand people left the country, 139,6 thousand people arrived, negative balance of migration increased to 25% last year.¹ Decrease in the negative balance indicates that return of labor migrators to Uzbekistan slowed down compared to last year. Many people, who wanted to return because of the economic situation and of the migration regime in Russia, did so in 2015.

In the opinion of the Uzbek scientist, doctor of Economics, Professor L. P. Maksakova, among the titular population the preferred countries of indwelling are the USA, Germany, Belgium, England, United Arab Emirates. In a number of countries attractive for emigration, Russia also occupies a big place, mainly cities such as Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad, the cities of the Volga region. This is mainly the titular population of the so-called middle strata, which, as a rule, has a high level of education and does not see the opportunities to realize its potential in its own country sufficiently². However, migration potential of the titular population with an orientation toward Russia is relatively small. According to sociological survey, titular population prefers to travel to Russia not for permanent residence, but for a certain period of time – for earnings. In the republic, there are more families, in which the younger generation of men periodically leave for work in Russia. Part of mixed Russian-speaking families are determined to move to Russia for permanent residence³.

In much larger amounts, it is possible to expect labor migration from Uzbekistan to Russia. This is traditional foreground direction of external employment of the population of Uzbekistan. What is more, it is mainly formed by the population of middle and older age groups, which can speak fluently in Russian. New generation of youth, who grew after the dissolution of the Union,

¹ State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

² Максакова Л.П. Потенциальная трудовая миграция из Узбекистана в Россию.

³ Ibidem.

already do not speak Russian in such a measure, and the language barrier has a strong impact on the formation of labor migration flows from the republic.

To estimate the real scope of potential labor migration to Russia is very difficult, inasmuch as, illegal labor flows predominate. In these assessments, it is advisable to push away current condition and take into consideration new tendencies. At present, there is practically no region in Russia, including northern and remote regions, wherever there are labor migrants from Uzbekistan.

According to various estimates, at present about 3-4 million people (almost a third of the able-bodied population) are on earnings outside Uzbekistan, mainly in the Russian Federation. According to the FMS of Russia, today about 2 million Uzbek citizens are in the Russian Federation.

The number of those leaving Uzbekistan also does not increase; the supply-demand ratio has reached a certain balance. This balance will be associated with the chances of realizing the scenario of strengthening the ruble and preserving the attractiveness of the Russian labor market for Uzbeks. While labor migrants from Uzbekistan did not begin to reorient from Russia to the other CIS countries, in particular, to Kazakhstan, in 2015, where today 60 – 100 thousand citizens of Uzbekistan work, according to various estimates.

At the end of 2014 most experts and representatives of the Uzbek diaspora reported that labor migrators of Uzbekistan left Russia massively due to the fall of the ruble, in favor of this trend also tightening of the Russian Federation's laws were indicated. A number of international organizations previously reported that about 300 thousand labor migrators returned to the republic from Russia in 2015.

At the end of 2015, Senate (higher chamber) of the Parliament of Uzbekistan confirmed the program of jobs formation and procuring employment of population by 2016, which is providing to establish 993 thousand jobs. 148 thousand of them are dedicated to labor migrants who could return to native land, including, from the Russian Federation. Herewith, in the program there is indicated that unemployed will be preserved in the order of 720 thousand people, which amounts to 5%, slightly more than able-bodied population of the country. According to official

statistics, the amount of legal population of Uzbekistan increased to 0,7% - till 31, 807 million people in the first half of 2016. The amount of unemployed in Uzbekistan in January-June there was 723,6 thousand people, which amounted to 5,2% of gainfully occupied population. In previous years in the country there were formed 462,5 thousand new jobs, but how many of them are being offered to returnee migrates – is not known yet.

According to the Social Research Institute under the Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in march 2016 migrants from Uzbekistan to Russia were 1,8 million people, as well as, 5,7% form population or 10% labor resources of the republic (see in the table 2.3.1.).

Table 2.3.1.

Allocation of migrators to Russia by main donor countries (2016 3rd March)¹

Donor countries	Number of migrators
Ukraine	2522682
Uzbekistan	1784151
Tajikistan	861045
Belorussia	649253
Kazakhstan	621794
Kirgizstan	563080
Azerbaijan	519942
Moldova	491688
Armenia	468686
China	208744
Germany	110893

It is a reminder that the total number of migrators in the Russian Federation is 9,9 million people. Real number of migrators from Uzbekistan is much more than official data. It should be noted, that in 2015 there was carried out external labor

¹ Here and further data from Social Research Institute under the Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

migrators to Russia from Uzbekistan by science personnel of the Institute of Social Researches under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The research indicated that nearly 99% of migrators from Uzbekistan had professional education. However, the structure gained from professional educations of migrators in native land and professional structure of jobs, in which they will have to execute their activities distinguish. The respondents leave for foreign countries in order to fulfil the demand of their labor market.

It should be noted, that 4% migrators from Uzbekistan have General secondary education (8-9 classes), 91% of them have secondary and specialized secondary education (also they finished 10-11 th classes, lyceum, colleges), and 5% of them have higher education (see in the figure 2.3.1.).

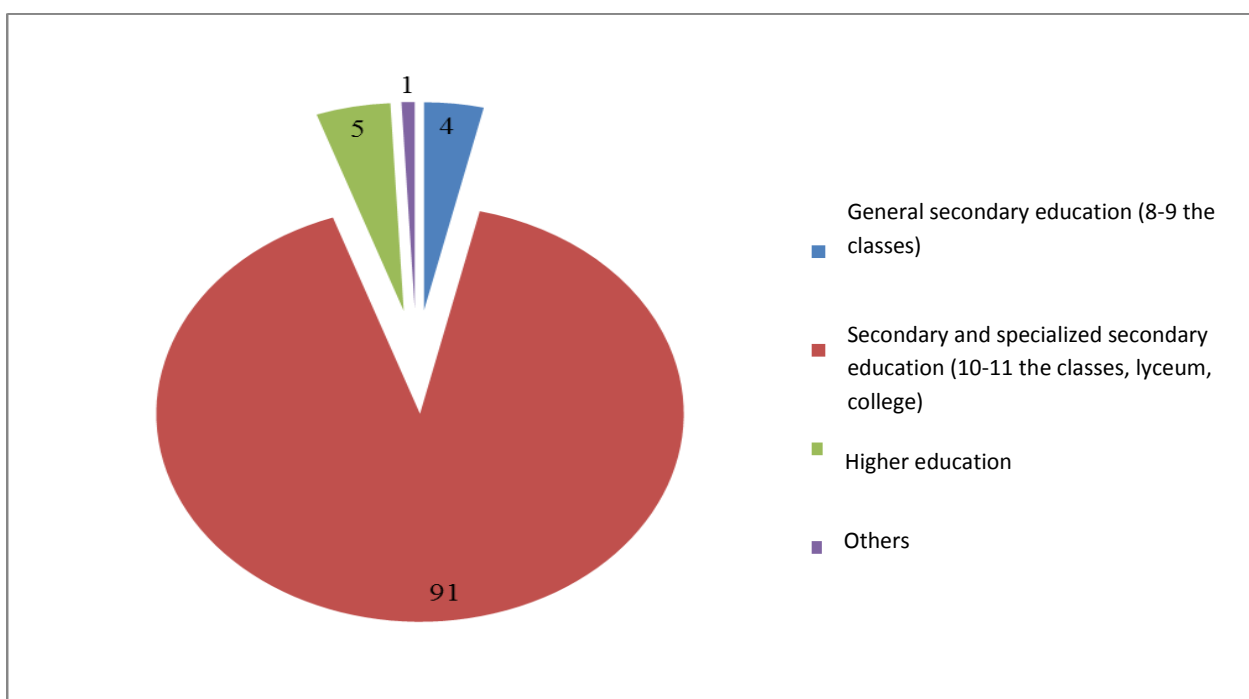


Figure 2.3.1. Educational composition of migrators from Uzbekistan working in the Russian Federation

The analysis show that 51% of the total amount of migrators from Uzbekistan, who work in Russia, are busy in the construction and repair job of the

premises, 36% of them are in the services sector, 8% of them are in industry, 5% of them are in agriculture (see in the figure 2.3.2.).

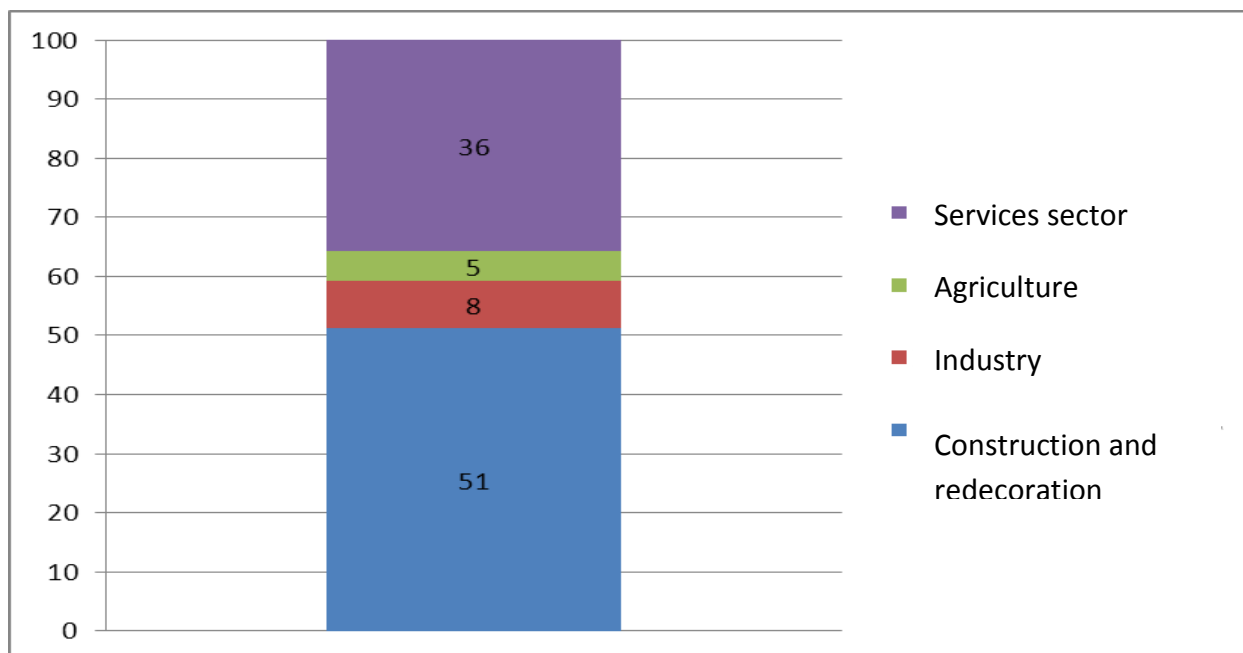


Figure 2.3.2. Distribution of migrants from Uzbekistan by branches of the Russian economy¹

According to investigation of personnel of the Institute of Social Researches reports that most of migrators have families, as well as, they are married. Moreover, among migrants the number of women is increasing year by year. The proportion of women in the total number of labor migrants is 20%. Urban women are 30%, rural women are 10%. Specific gravity of family migrators, married men or married women, is 72%, unmarried are 21%, 3% divorced migrators, 1% of them are married but live separately, 3% migrators are widows or widowers (see in the figure 2.3.3.).

¹ The data from Institute of Social Researches under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

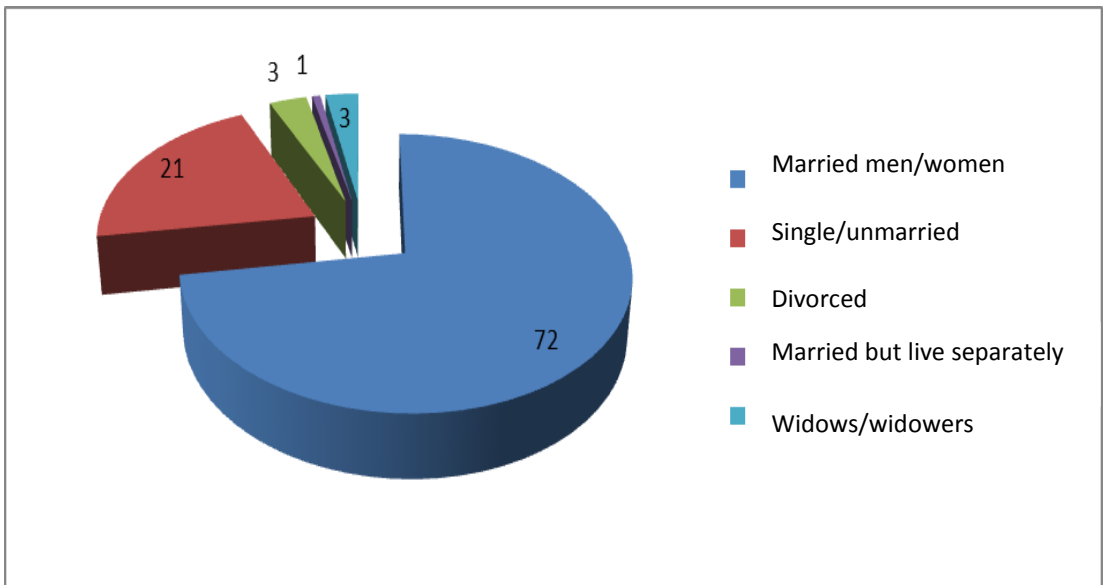


Figure 2.3.3. Demographic composition of migrants from Uzbekistan

In the composition of migrants the proportion of a long-term migration is increasing. So, in the republic the specific gravity of migrants working in Russia for a long-term are 34,4%, among migrants from Surkhandarya region 45,2%, from Samarkand region 42% migrants, from Tashkent region 29,9% migrants, from Kharezsm region 19,6% migrants, constitute a long-term migration (see in the figure 2.3.4.).

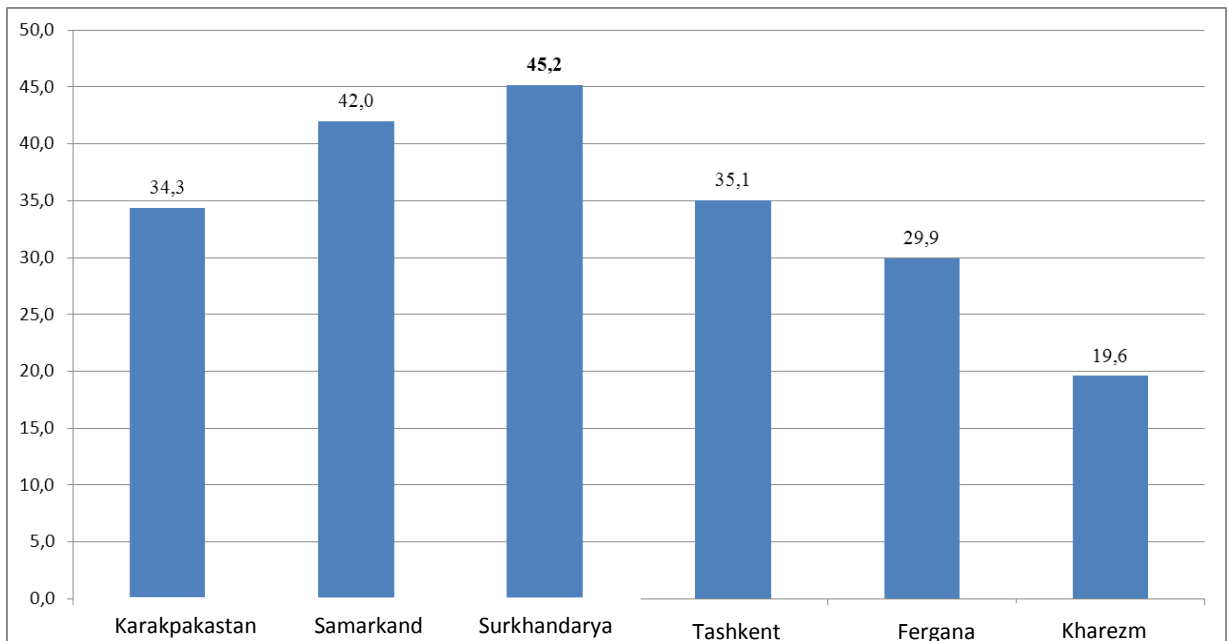


Figure 2.3.4. Specific gravity of a long-term migration in the total number in the Russian Federation

Most of migrators do not know well the labor migration of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries where they work. Therefore, questions on the implementation of labor activity on a contract basis, the social protection of migrators, the payment of taxes from their wages to the sending and receiving parties, as well as to employers are still unsolved problems. In solving these problems, the role of the relevant state bodies is still insignificant.

Another problem is the establishment new jobs for returning migrators. This question in our republic is not thoroughly studied yet. So, 1n 2015 it was planned to employ 409,5 thousand people, returning to mother land. However, there are still not data about fulfillment of this program.

The plans of migrators, after having returned to mother land, distinguish. Organization of their own business is not primary importance for them. Only 18,8% respondents in perspective can open their own business, 31,7% of them employ by specialty, and 31% of them intend to work in their private part-owner unit, 9,2% of them want to study new specialty (see in the figure 2.3.5.).

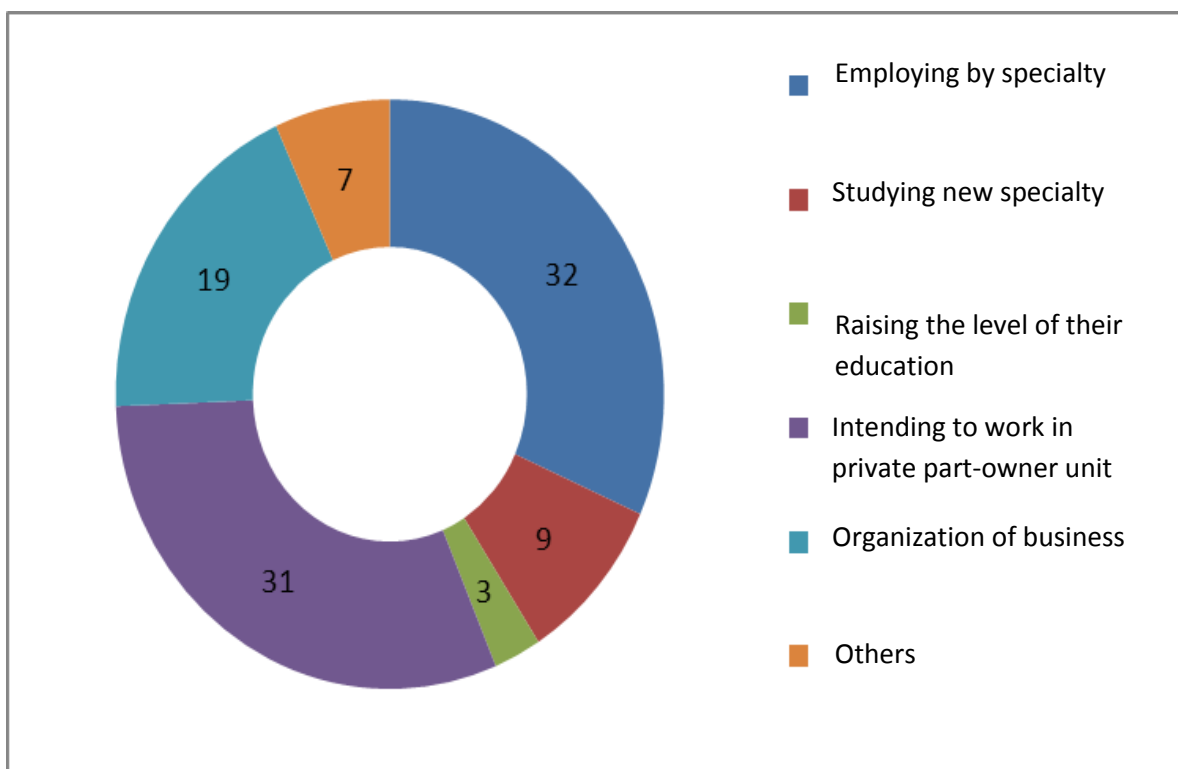


Figure 2.3.5. Plans of migrators after having returned to mother land

Investigation of personnel of the Social Research Institute show that after having returned to mother land, migrators want to spend earned money for housing conditions, family celebrations, to buy a car, to improve domestic conditions, to feed and clothe, to buy animals, to open their own business and etc.

Among the main reasons for returning to native land have such conditions as family and private (22,6%), end of season (6,5%), health problems (6,1%), deportation (4,9%), no access to license application to work (4,8%), problems with labor abroad (4,6%) and improving the material situation (3,2%) (see in the figure 2.3.6.).

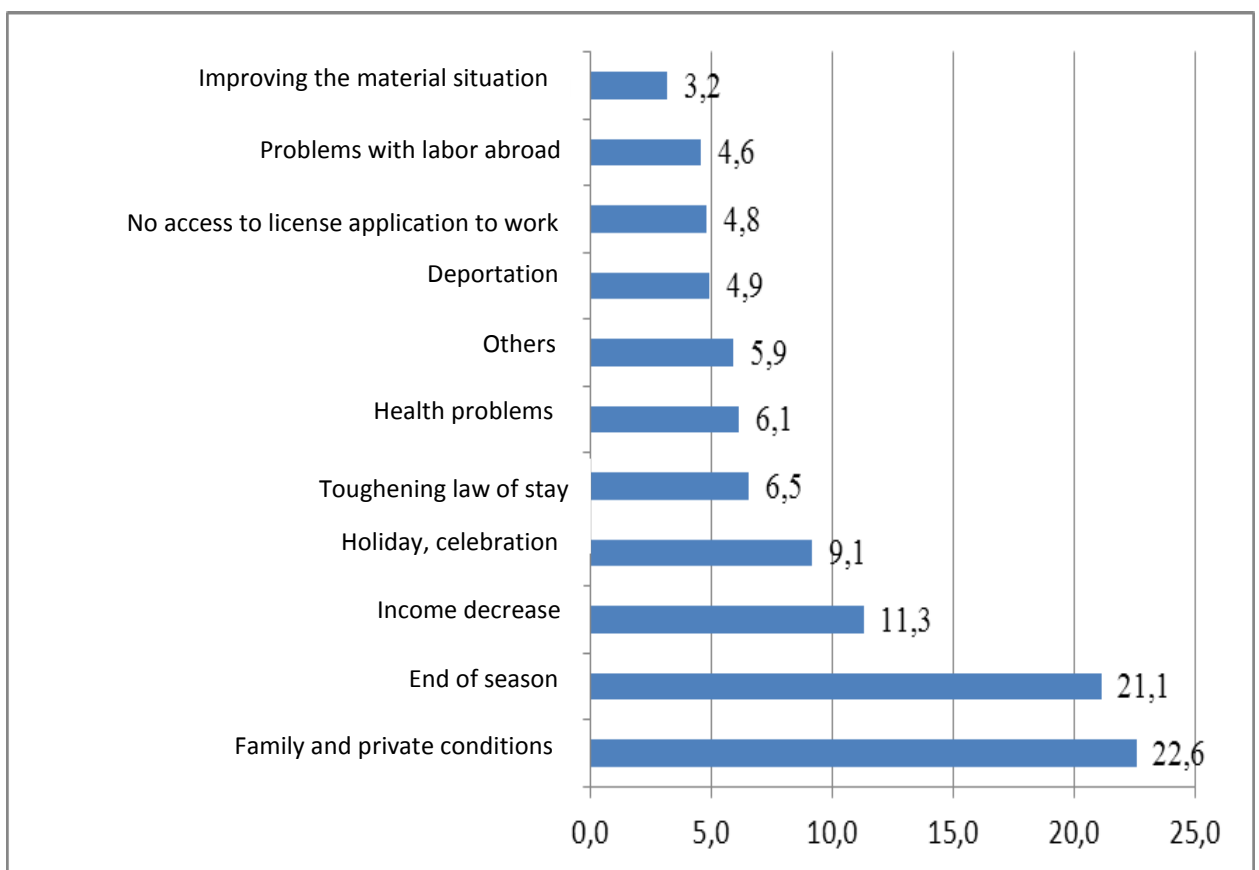


Figure 2.3.6. Reasons for the return of migrators to their homeland

Analysis show that more than half of migrators, after having returned to their mother land, want to emigrate back to abroad for a job search. Consequently, improvement of the mechanism of state regulation of external labor migration becomes topical.

Chapter 3. The main ways of the improvement of the mechanism of state regulation of external labor migration in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3.1. International experience of state regulation of external labor migration and their application in Uzbekistan

There are several international organizations what deal with the problem of migration. One of them is the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Within the framework of this organization long-term programs are being developed to streamline migratory flows, provide assistance in organizing migration, technical cooperation, prevent brain drain, re-emigration, provide expert and advisory services¹.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) research in the field of international migration. Each of these organizations in close cooperation acts within its competence. ILO acts in the field of social development, employment promotion, protection of employed migrants, and UNHCR acts on the protection of refugees, the implementation of long-term solutions especially repatriation. In addition, a number of other international organizations have established special units or services dealing with migration issues. In particular, in the EU the Committee for Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs of the European Parliament, in the Council of Europe the Department for Population, Employment and Migration and others.

A characteristic feature of the regulation of migration flows is that the priorities in this area are given to national states. However, the latter must adhere to certain legal norms and standards enshrined in the documents of international organizations when developing a set of measures that regulate the processes of external labor migration. For example, in the United States many federal agencies deal with labor migration issues. The State Department has a special Bureau for Consular Affairs, which establishes the procedure for granting entry visas, controls

¹<http://www.un.org>.

their issuance and keeps records. The Ministry of Justice has an Immigration and Naturalization Service which is responsible for monitoring compliance with the legal regime for the entry and stay of foreigners in the US territory as well as their detention and deportation if they violate current US legislation. The Ministry of Labor determines whether the immigrant will be a burden to the American economy, whether he will leave any American workplace. After analyzing all circumstances, the Immigration and Naturalization Service can grant an immigrant a residence permit in the United States. Approximately similar regulatory bodies for labor migration exist in Germany and Norway, Turkey and Greece, Ireland and Zimbabwe, Poland and Slovakia.

One of the important methods for regulating the immigration of workers is the conclusion of International Agreements which can be bilateral or multilateral. Their main goal is to introduce quantitative restrictions in the process of labor migration. Bilateral agreements take the form of intergovernmental or interdepartmental agreements. In both cases, the labor authorities act as authorized representatives. For example, in Finland there is the Ministry of Labor, and in Switzerland - the Federal Office of Industry, Handicrafts and Labor. The signed agreements are implemented as follows: a request for migrant candidates is sent to the Authorized body of their state which studies its compliance with the terms of the agreement and transfers it to the authorized body of the receiving country.

The main methods of regulating external labor migration are administrative-legal, economic and operational methods. The list of desirable immigrants is not the same for different countries, but they usually fall into one of the following categories:

- workers who are ready to work in heavy, harmful, dirty and unskilled work for a minimum fee such as construction, auxiliary, seasonal, shift, municipal workers;
- specialists for new and promising industries such as programmers, highly specialized engineers, bank employees;
- representatives of rare trades such as diamond cutters, restorers of paintings, doctors who practice non-traditional methods of treatment;

- experts with a worldwide reputation - musicians, artists, scientists, athletes, doctors, writers;
- large businessmen, transferring their activities to the receiving country, investing capital and creating new jobs.

The legal framework for immigration is represented by a huge number of laws and by-laws. It has the following features.

1. Qualitative requirements for foreign labor:

A) a certificate of education;

B) work experience in the specialty from 2 to 5 years (Cyprus - 2 years, Australia - 3 years, USA - 5 years). In Australia, specialists with professional experience of at least three years are accepted. And in Oman, the UAE and Qatar, even for cooks a migrant need an experience of at least 5 years.

2. Limitations of a personal nature. They concern the state of health of immigrants (drug addicts, mentally ill people infected with the AIDS virus are not allowed). An important "filter" for the entry of foreign workers is their state of health. In the United States in accordance with the immigration act of 1990 drug addicts and persons suffering from various kinds of mental illness are not allowed to enter the country. And Swedish and Norwegian employers require preliminary medical and psychological testing of foreign candidates for entry.

Age qualification is usually restricted within 20-40 years. Age qualification is a priority requirement of receiving countries. They want to receive workers of the most able-bodied age from whom one can expect the greatest return. For example, Sweden and Norway need drilling oilmen at the age of 20 to 40 years. The United Arab Emirates requires doctors and nurses aged 20 to 45 years. In most cases the law prohibits the immigration of persons previously convicted of criminal offenses to members of terrorist and pro-fascist organizations.

3. Quantitative quoting.

4. Financial constraints. So, in some countries firms have the right to hire foreign labor only after reaching a certain volume of turnover and sales or after making certain payments to the state budget. Individuals have the right to

immigrate if they are willing to invest in the economy of the receiving country a statutory amount, to prove the legality of the origin of this money and create a certain number of jobs. Thus, in the United States an annual grant of up to 10,000 immigrant visas to investors who invest more than \$ 500,000 in the US economy is envisaged. In Slovakia simple migrant workers must pay a fee for employment. In Ireland for work permits for four months a migrant must pay duties of \$ 100 Irish pounds.

5. Time constraints.

6. Geographical priorities. They are established quotas for the entry of immigrants from certain countries by means of quantitative. This practice is typical for the United States.

7. Prohibitions. They are divided into explicit and hidden. The first directly identify industries or specialties in which foreigners can not work. Hidden, on the contrary, establish a list of industries or specialties in which only citizens of a given country can work. Of course, illegal immigration is prohibited. In many receiving countries, there are hidden legal norms for protecting the national labor market which are "included" in the occurrence of rare situations. In Germany, for example, a work permit issued to an alien may be withdrawn prematurely if special conditions arise in the labor market.

8. The system of sanctions. Legislation establishes sanctions for violation of the immigration procedure such as deportation, money fines and / or imprisonment. Sanctions are also practiced against illegal intermediaries engaged in illegal import of labor. In the United States the powers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for smugglers of "living goods" are now expanding. It is planned to increase their punishment from five to ten years in prison for every unlawful transfer to the country of an immigrant.

Sanctions have also been introduced against entrepreneurs who illegally use immigrants. The benefit that the entrepreneur receives from hiring cheap labor forces them to violate existing laws. In this regard, large fines are applied against entrepreneurs. In Slovakia, for example, the fine is 100 thousand kroons, for a

repeated violation - 500 thousand kroon. In many countries, the costs of the deportation of illegal immigrants are borne by the entrepreneur who worked as an immigrant.

The governments of many Western countries have begun to develop programs to stimulate the departure of immigrants back to their countries of origin since the early 1970th due to the pressure by trade unions. Three types of programs usually are used.

1. Programs of financial compensation. They provide financial assistance to immigrants for the premature termination of their activities in receiving country. Stimulating re-emigration programs were used by Germany and France in the 70-80th in XX century. In Germany this program was been introduced in 1975. However, only immigrants of the most numerous nationalities such as Greeks, Turks, Yugoslavs were able to take financial compensation. In addition, to guarantee the actual departure of immigrants from the country immigrants were paid only six months after their return to their country of origin¹.

2. Training programs. The main aim of this program was facilitating the immigrants' departure to their country of origin and their employment at home in high-paying and prestigious places. Since it was believed that the main reason of labor immigration was that low skilled workers do not have qualification to work in high paid jobs in their country of origin. The government of Germany, France and Switzerland had training programs to teach immigrants demanded skills to motivate them to return to their home country. This programs have been carried out since the mid-1970th.

3. Programs of economic assistance to countries of mass emigration. This form has developed most in bilateral relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Turkey. However, it did not lead either to the creation of a significant number of new jobs or to the mass repatriation of Turkish citizens from Germany.

¹ <http://europa.eu.int>.

There are customs facilities for returning migrants. They are introduced by almost all sending countries. At the same time customs privileges are differentiated for productive and consumer goods. Privileges for productive goods stimulate the investment of currency savings in the development of private business as well as form part of the overall investment policy. Privileges for consumer goods are designed to supply the consumer market with scarce goods. For example, in Bangladesh the government allows migrants to import into the country at preferential customs tariffs over 40 items from raw materials to luxury goods.

Certain emigrant programs, additionally adopted in a number of countries with the aim of returning migrants from abroad and their employment in the country of origin should be used in Uzbekistan. In particular, the experience of concluding bilateral and multilateral agreements on the employment of Uzbek people in the enterprises of the receiving countries should be widely applied, and it is also expedient to develop special employment programs for migrants returning home, it is also advisable to apply measures on customs privileges for returning home migrants.

3.2. Perspective tendencies of external labor migration from Uzbekistan and ways of their regulation

A number of factors will influence the development of future trends, in particular:

- The state of local labor markets. According to surveys of labor migrants, most of them would prefer to work at home when there will be significant positive changes in matters of jobs and wages;

- The level of wages and salaries in the republic. At present, this factor is one of the determining factors in making a decision on labor migration;

- Level of competition in international labor markets, in particular, positions of Russia and Kazakhstan in issues of labor migration from Uzbekistan. At present, Kazakhstan takes a large part of people oriented to external employment;

- Positive or negative shifts in the level of administrative and legal pressure on migrants both in entry and exit places;

- Comparative economic effects from migration in Russia and neighboring republics. In this respect, Russia looks more priority than the republics of Central Asia.

The level of demand on qualified migrants in certain areas is also important. Generally, professional and qualification potential of migrants is extremely inadequate. A survey of migrants who moved from Uzbekistan to for permanent residence in Saratov showed that among them only specialists of the highest category such as skilled engineers with extensive experience, university professors with academic degree were in high demand. However, in total 31.2% of migrants with higher education worked not in their specialty. Regarding to labor migrants these figures are much lower. They work mainly on construction sites, in the agriculture, in trade, in various non-prestigious types of work regardless of the education and qualifications available. This is typical for labor migration in general, and neither Russia nor Kazakhstan in these matters are an exception. However, studies show that the professional opportunities of labor migrants could be claimed more than currently, even at the same construction sites or at agricultural enterprises.

In recent years in Uzbekistan the business sector has been liberalized, which creates the necessary prerequisites for the involvement of labor and financial resources in this sphere, and at the same time, the factor of initial capital is growing in migration processes. Consequently, labor migration to Russia will increase in the coming years, where there are already opportunities for earning higher wages. In result, with a reduction in the number of labor migrants to Russia, one can expect a higher qualitative composition, which is also important for the Russian economy. Thus, Russia will remain the main migration partner of Uzbekistan in the coming years.

The right of citizens of Uzbekistan to work abroad is proclaimed and enshrined in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About employment of the

population" (1992). Over the years, the country has created the necessary infrastructure for managing and streamlining migration processes. At present, there is the Agency for External Labor Migration which functions in the system of the Ministry of Labor of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Agency organizes the export of labor and regulates the employment of foreign labor in the territory of the Republic. However, its regulatory functions do not cover the main amount of labor migrants who individually leave for work in Russia, Kazakhstan and other countries.

In subsequent years the change in generations will slow down almost 3 times as result of a change in the demographic situation. Further growth of external labor migration, while maintaining a large scale of illegal labor activity, may pose a serious threat to the national labor market and social stability in the republic. Predictable and really expected shifts in the age structure of the population do not allow us to waste money on our own labor potential. Therefore, the Concept of Management of Uzbekistan's External Labor Migration should provide for measures to curb its growth aimed at preserving and maintaining the republic's labor potential.

Illegal labor activity of migrants is quite widespread in Russia and its regions. To a certain extent, employers are interest in cheaper labor especially in young and relatively young people who are ready to work even for one and a half shifts for earnings. The main spheres of their work are sectors of the economy that do not require skilled labor. It should be noted that illegal labor activity of migrants carries considerable risks for the labor market of the host countries. It weakens attention to modernizing production. Illegal migration, reducing the level of wages in low-skilled sectors of the economy, does not ensure the high-quality reproduction of labor and the improvement of working conditions in a number of industries. In addition, illegal labor activity is often controlled by criminal structures, which creates threats and risks not only for migrants and employers themselves, but also for social security of the regions. Consequently, motivating legal employment in receiving countries is vital to increase confidence in legal

forms of labor activity, to really protect migrant workers in local labor markets and to take effective measures to transfer illegal labor migration to a civilized framework.

In the CIS countries labor migration is regulated on the basis of the Cooperation Agreement of 6 March 1998 as well as bilateral and multilateral agreements between countries. Achievement of a number of agreements between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Russian Federation (dated July 4, 2007) is of great importance to regulate labor migration in Uzbekistan. There are following bilateral agreements between the Republic of Uzbekistan and The Russian Federation:

- Labor and protection of the rights of migrant workers, who are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Russia, and labor migrants who are citizens of Russia in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Cooperation in combating illegal migration;
- Agreements on readmission.

A number of measures are being taken to regulate the processes of labor migration in Uzbekistan. The policy of the republic in this sphere is aimed at curbing the growth of labor migration, strengthening the social protection of citizens working outside their permanent residence as well as ensuring proper state control over migration processes and countering illegal migration.

However, the effectiveness of regulation of labor migration in the post-Soviet space remains insufficient, which is reflected in the unchanged scales of illegal labor activity and the weak social security of people working outside their states. Ideas for the creation of a single labor market, the organization of interstate labor exchanges do not find a real embodiment in government agencies. It is becoming more and more obvious that it is necessary to develop new approaches and methods to achieve more effective interaction of states in labor migration, ensuring the prevention of corruption in these processes and the social protection of citizens working outside their countries.

In our opinion, one of the real strategies in labor migration is the development of modern approaches to the organized sending of labor for its purposeful use in regions with a shortage of labor resources. At first glance, the organized recruitment of labor in a market economy looks paradoxical. Nevertheless, not only the sending but also the receiving countries should be interested in this.

For sending countries, it might be a reliable factor for protection of its citizens in foreign labor markets. In particular, the organized employment of labor from Uzbekistan can be used in a number of regions of Russia for migrants who work in industry, construction and agriculture. A greater effect of organized employment can be achieved with simultaneous agreements for vocational training, training in the Russian language, medical examination, the provision of jobs on a contract basis as well as social protection of migrant workers.

It should be noted that there is already a certain experience of modern organized sending of labor from Uzbekistan, in particular, from the Republic of Karakalpakstan to the regions of Russia, in the processes of interregional and interdepartmental cooperation. At the same time, the scale of the organized labor migration of the population of Uzbekistan will largely depend on the expected effectiveness of interstate cooperation with Russia, which is interested in the inflow of labor migrants from Central Asia.

Strengthening interstate cooperation can become a reliable basis for reducing the negative consequences of labor migration in places of admission and exit as well as for social protection of people involved in migration processes. Such cooperation can bring considerable results in the issues of vocational training of labor migrants, and, consequently, in providing more productive labor for foreign workers. Uzbekistan, which actively participates in international labor markets, has some experience in this matter, in particular, with cooperation in the field of labor migration with the Republic of Korea, which shows a sufficiently great interest in receiving a skilled workforce.

Joint training of people who want to work in Korea is organized in order to receive skilled employees. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic

of Uzbekistan was adopted (No. 170, August 13, 2007) "On measures to establish a vocational training center in the city of Tashkent with the participation of the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)". On the basis of the Center, people are trained to work in Korea. In addition, in the system of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan a training center with a hostel for 100 seats has been established. The program is mainly financed by the Republic of Korea. Potential migrant workers, who are mainly unemployed youth, attend the center not only for professional training but also learning the Korean language in elementary level.

In the issues of professional training of labor migrants from Uzbekistan there is some experience in Russia as well. In a number of Siberian regions, local authorities send labor migrants to their vocational schools and then to enterprises that have paid for their studies, followed by payment of tuition fees. Employers received trained workers are more interested in protecting their migrant workers from any administrative issues. Consequently, trained migrants are working with greater impact. The migrants adapt to work at enterprises much easier and they work at them for many years.

In our opinion, it is advisable to expand the powers and activities of the Agency for External Labor Migration. As a result of the activities of the Agency only 5,000 people left for Russia to work in the preliminary conclusion of the contract. For comparison, over 15 years of the agency's work, 30 thousand people left for work in South Korea, 200 people left for Poland and Japan.

The Uzbek Agency for External Labor Migration will soon open its representative offices in Russia, which will help Uzbek citizens prepare for employment in the Russian Federation. The agency plans to develop relations with Russia, its representative offices will be opened in the regions of Russia in the near future. However, so far the mechanism of hiring people in advance is being worked out so that a person comes to the country with a contract on hands and a guarantee of work.

The essence of the agency's work is in the preparation of the entire cycle of employment and assistance to migrants. The agency monitors legal aspects, assists with the visa center and monitors the observance of workers' rights of Uzbek citizens who have left to work in other countries. In addition, those who will get a job in Russia through the agency will receive a bonus in the form of the work record in the homeland.

In 2016 the Ministry of Labor of Uzbekistan signed and actively implemented agreements for the organized recruitment of citizens of our country to Japan and Poland. The signing of intergovernmental agreements in the field of labor migration with the Russian Federation is expected. Negotiations are under way with Turkey, Malaysia, the Sultanate of Oman and other countries. At the same time, the Agency for External Labor Migration of the Ministry of Labor of Uzbekistan is working to establish contacts with specific territories and employers in other countries. So, in December of last year a meeting was held with the deputy director of ZAO Vologda Bearing Plant V.Popov in Tashkent. During the meeting, an agreement was reached on the additional employment of workers from Uzbekistan in connection with the planned increase in production at the said enterprise.

According to the agreement, the Russian employer determine in advance a list of professions, qualifications and the number of vacancies for the subsequent employment of citizens of Uzbekistan, inform the Agency about vacancies and requirements for employees. After the selection, the Russian employer provides in the authorized state bodies of the Russian Federation the documents necessary for the implementation of a migrant worker work legally (patent, a temporary residence permit), provides coverage of other costs related to employment in the territory of Russian federation. Additionally, the Agency shall monitor the compliance of labor contracts between the enterprises and migrant workers in order to attract organized recruitment.

The Ministry of Labor stimulates citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan to carry out labor activity outside the country only on a legal basis. This ensures the

protection of their socio-economic and labor rights. It warns and protects against the negative effects of trafficking and forced labor.

It is also advisable to develop territorial migration programs at the level of Russian regions, for example, in the Urals region, which receives a significant part of labor migrants from the post-Soviet countries. In regional programs, it is needed to take into account the specifics of the economy, according to which it is possible to determine demand on the professional skills of the foreign labor force and the vocational training of migrants. These programs should have legal and methodological support and reflect a clear delineation of powers and responsibilities between federal agencies and entities in the implementation of migration policy. The policy of territorial bodies regarding migration should be built in conjunction with the overall strategy of regional development.

Studies show that a great deal of number of labor migration from Uzbekistan to the regions of Russia will continue. It is important to save labor potential quantitatively and qualitatively in these conditions. It is necessary that people who are ready to work in the Russian markets, really feel their need and security from degrading administrative and bureaucratic arbitrariness and discrimination. And it is quite obvious that legal employment of migrants and their effective social protection will become effective only when both sides are interested in this.

3.3. Improvement of the mechanism for regulating labor migration flows for the purpose of stabilizing labor market

In order to neutralize negative consequences and strengthen the positive effect, obtained in the result of labor migration, a broad system of national and interstate regulation of this process has been created. This system includes: legislation on the legal, political and professional status of migrators; interstate agreements; international conventions and other normative documents. The System for the Permanent Observation of Migration (SOPEMI) coordinates the activities of the national immigration administration, established within the framework of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). At the

international level, several organizations have been established that deal with this problem. One of them is the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Within the framework of this organization, long-term programs are being developed to regulate migration flows, provide assistance in organizing migration, technical cooperation, prevent "brain drain", re-emigration, provide expert and advisory services.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are also involved in regulating international migration. Each of these organizations operates within its competence: the ILO - in the field of social development, employment promotion, protection of employed migrants, and UNHCR - on the protection of refugees, implementation of long-term solutions, especially repatriation. In addition, a number of other international organizations have been established special units or services dealing with migration issues: in the EU - the Committee of Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs of the European Parliament, in the Council of Europe - the Department for Population, Employment and Migration, etc.

A characteristic feature of the regulation of migration flows is that the priorities in this area are given to national states. The latter, however, when developing a set of measures that regulate the processes of external labor migration, must adhere to certain legal norms and standards fixed in the documents of international organizations.

Another feature is that the regulation of this process is carried out by two (or more) actors, influencing the different stages of the movement of labor resources and pursuing often distinct interests. The labor-importing country is more responsible for the arrival and use of migrants, regulating their number, professional, qualifying, sex-age structure and length of stay in the country. The functions of the exporting country of the labor force include, largely, regulating outflows and protecting the interests of migrants abroad.

At the same time, in many aspects, the interests of exporting countries and labor-importing countries are closely intertwined. The legal expression of this

interlocking is the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements on migration issues.

The main methods of regulating external labor migration include Administrative legal, economic and operational. The first includes measures of national legislation determining the legal, political and professional status of immigrants in a given country, the operation of national migration services and measures of intergovernmental Agreements on regulating external labor migration. The measures of economic regulation are designed to create motivational incentives for optimizing labor migration. Operational measures perform corrective and coordinating functions, as well as monitor labor migration processes.

When regulating immigration, most host countries use a selective approach. Its essence lies in the fact that the state does not prevent the entry of those categories of workers that are needed in a given country, limiting entry to all the rest.

The basis of the emigration policy is the regulation of all three phases of the re-emigration cycle: the departure of the worker from the country, stay abroad and return to his homeland. The objectives of this policy are reduced to reducing unemployment, the flow of foreign exchange funds to balance export-import transactions, providing migrants abroad with a corresponding standard of living, a combination of the requirements for the return of emigrants to their home countries and the acquisition of professions and education in foreign countries. To achieve these goals, both indirect and direct methods of regulation are used.

Indirect methods include: means of encouraging foreign exchange transfers from abroad and their effective use; Customs facilities for returning migrants; Special emigrant programs, additionally accepted in a number of countries with the aim of returning migrants from abroad and their employment in the country. Direct methods include: special requirements for subjects of labor migration (obtaining licenses, knowledge of the language, etc.); An expansionist policy designed to facilitate the "conquest" of foreign labor markets (dumping of labor, the creation of conditions for a long-term work abroad, the expansion of the geographical

dispersion and professional composition of their emigrants, etc.); The policy of preventing diversion of workers of scarce specialties abroad, etc.

At present, new approaches to migration policy are observed. The need for a balanced, comprehensive, multilevel and multilateral management of migration processes is increasingly recognized, the core of which is to counteract the factors that generate migration. In the migration policy, such funds as foreign aid, FDI, foreign trade policy measures, which help to establish a favorable business climate, are designed to contain migration from the main donor countries. Accordingly, the addressees of the migration policy are not only the foreigners arriving in developed countries and residing there, but also potential migrants.

In formulating the goals of the state migration policy, the Republic of Uzbekistan must proceed from the need for civilized entry into the world labor market. In the field of export of labor, these are:

- organization of optimal outflow of labor;
- reduction of irrevocable migration, its transformation into a return migration, bringing significant economic benefits;
- creating an image of our professional workforce abroad;
- protection of the rights and interests of migrant workers abroad.

In the field of labor force imports, the objectives of the migration policy are:

- consolidation of the priority principle of Uzbek citizens to occupy vacancies;
- meeting the needs of the republic's economy in the labor force in the required volume and quality;
- control of illegal immigration.

Uncontrolled flows of labor migration lead to an imbalance in the supply and demand of the workforce across sectors and regions in providing them with the

necessary labor resources.¹ Consequently, analysis of the impact of migration on the labor market of the region, including the problems of the impact of migratory flows on unemployment, demand and suggestion for labor, competition for jobs between the local population and migrants is necessary for the economic development of the country. All this requires an additional and intensive study of labor migration flows in order to stabilize the regional labor market, the development of a regulatory methodology².

Table 3.3.1.

Recommendations for regulating labor migration flows for the purpose of stabilization of the labor market

Operation	Target
Development of clear migration channels / directions / programs (resettlement, repatriation, family reunification, labor, business, education, etc.) and differentiated approach to different migration flows	Increase of migration attractiveness due to transparency and structured migration policy. Strengthening the legal migration inflow. Accelerate the modernization of the economy by ensuring the influx of investors and entrepreneurs, as well as attracting highly qualified personnel from the world labor market. Reducing illegal migration
Development of multivariate programs for temporary labor migrants, differentiated by employment and sectors	Ensuring the influx of legal foreign labor in the work -deficit sectors, districts. Reduce the demographic burden on the working population due to the current labor migrants. Opportunity restructuring the employment of the region's population in favor of innovative industries by attracting migrants to less prestigious sectors. Maintaining the

¹ Татаркин А.И. Перспективы сохранения и развития трудового потенциала регионов России в условиях новой демографической ситуации // Горизонты демографического развития России: смена парадигм научного предвидения: сб. трудов IV Уральского демографического форума. Екатеринбург: Институт экономики УрО РАН, 2013. С. 9–12.

² Методология и методы изучения миграционных процессов / под ред. Ж. Зайончковской, И. Молодиковой, В. Мукомеля. Центр миграционных исследований. М., 2007. 370 с

	competitiveness of regional enterprises. Recycling sustainable economic development of the region
Legislative provision of economic and social rights of foreign citizens, including the right to pay duly and labor conditions. Strengthening control over compliance with the law in the labor market	The development of an understanding that international migration is not the attraction of cheap foreign labor, but the replacement of the labor market deficit. Overcoming the problem of wage dumping in the sectors of migrants' concentration
Development of public-private partnership in the migration sphere	The attraction of business to the creation of a migratory infrastructure in the sphere of resettlement of migrants (hostels, temporary housing, mobile construction sites), the employment of migrants (migration exchanges, private employment agencies, staff leasing), legalization of migrant remittances (development of cross-border financial services for migrants), ensuring migrants' rights (consulting, information, Legal centers). Strengthening the role of ethnic business in strengthening foreign economic relations of the host country with the countries of origin of migrants
Information support of migration policy	Creating a more positive atmosphere in the society to discuss issues of migration policy. Overcoming the current trend of criminalization of migrants. Making positive of migration and migrants through mass media
Counteracting irregular migration by suppressing the undocumented employment of migrants	Reducing the shadow sector of employment, increasing the taxable base of income of grants, improving the perception of the real scope and structure of the regional labor market and the need to attract foreign labor.

	Increase of healthy competition in the regional labor market
Stimulating student migration	Removing barriers to student mobility. The main management tasks here: the organization of a supportive social infrastructure (primarily the hostel system) and the creation of the necessary information field
Change in the structure of educational Programs in the field of NGOs and STRs in accordance with the needs of key employers	The relevance of graduates of specific educational areas, as well as the "suitability" of graduates to work on the received specialty. Thus, it is possible to direct labor resources from donor centers to developing points experiencing a shortage of personnel
Strengthening of multilateral regional cooperation in the migration sphere within the CIS and with the countries of the far abroad, which is of particular importance for the border region	Creation of a single labor market. Strengthening the integration processes and strengthening the geopolitical role of the region. Increasing the sustainability of the development of the region.

Uzbekistan in several areas is expanding cooperation in the sphere of improving the system of labor migration, in particular, negotiations with Japanese partners are being actively conducted. In the near future, Uzbekistan intends to considerably improve the system of labor migration of its citizens. Currently, work is being done on several fronts. In particular, within the framework of expanding cooperation with Japan, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Uzbekistan and the Japan International Organization for Cooperation in Education (JITCO).

The Uzbek Center for Pre-Travel Adaptation and Education of Citizens and the Japanese Uno Corporation are planning to establish a special department where workers from Uzbekistan will improve their qualifications before going to work. Also, the Uzbek-Japanese information center will be established in the central office of the Japanese corporation.

Within the framework of the implementation of the intergovernmental agreement with the Russian Federation aimed at protecting the rights of migrant workers, several meetings of the joint working group were held, during which mechanisms for organized attraction of workers in the CIS member states were discussed. At the review stage there is a draft agreement on the organized attraction and hiring of citizens of the republic for the implementation of labor activity in the territory of the Russian Federation.

To strengthen contacts with foreign countries, the agency, according to the official, establishes cooperation in the field of labor migration with authorized bodies of Poland, the Sultanate of Oman and other states. The main aspect in all negotiations is the provision to our citizens of all social, legal and other guarantees.

Nowadays, Uzbeks have the right to travel abroad for their work only with the assistance of the Agency for External Labor Migration and regional self-financing labor offices for citizens abroad located in Tashkent, Bukhara, Fergana, Karshi and Nukus.

In order to go abroad under a private labor contract, a citizen of Uzbekistan must apply to the agency with a statement, provide a notarized and translated into the state language copy of the contract with a foreign employer with all the social guarantees and insurances prescribed in it, as well as the obligation to provide labor A visa, brief information about the employer, an objective and a medical certificate, pay a state duty. The agency will submit the documents for consideration to the interdepartmental commission. In case of a positive decision, a citizen is issued a permit to work abroad.

Conclusion

In the process of studying and researching the problems of state regulation of external migration of labor, the following conclusions are made in the framework of the master's thesis:

1. Migration of the population is a long-known and significant phenomenon in the history of mankind. Geographical displacements of the population always accompanied demographic growth, technological changes, political conflicts and wars. At the same time, the past twentieth century and the beginning of the 21st century has become literally a century of migration: never before has this phenomenon been so significant from the point of view of society, economy, politics.

2. Labor migration, being one of the important forms of international economic relations, in modern conditions has become a global importance. Labor migration is a type of migration, which is a set of territorial movements of people associated with employment and job search. Labor migration can be caused by the desire to change both the parameters of their own workplace and the conditions that are external to the place of residence: socio-cultural, housing, environmental, natural and climatic, etc.

3. A key condition for population migration is the gap between groups of countries in the level of economic development and, accordingly, in the level and quality of life of the population.

4. The top ten destination countries for migration included the United States, Saudi Arabia, Germany, Russia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Spain and Australia. The top ten countries-sources of migration included India,

Mexico, Russia, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. The largest migration channel in the world was the Mexico-US migration corridor, which in 2013 carried 13 million migrants. The

second in importance was the direction of Russia-Ukraine, followed by the directions of Bangladesh-India and Ukraine-Russia.

5. Labor migration of the population from Uzbekistan to Russia can be expected in much larger amounts. 4% of migrants from Uzbekistan have a general secondary education (8-9 classes), and 91% of them have secondary, specialized secondary education (as well as graduated from 10-11 classes, lyceums, colleges), 5% have higher education. 51% of the total number of migrants from Uzbekistan, working in Russia are engaged in construction and repair work, 36% in services, 8% in industry, 5% in agriculture.

6. Plans for migrants after their return to their homeland are different. The organization of their own business is of utmost importance to them. Only 18.8% of respondents in the future can organize their business, 31.7% - to find a job in their specialty, another 31% intend to work in their own part-time farms, 9.2% - want to learn a new specialty.

7. The policy of the republic in this sphere is aimed at curbing the growth of labor migration, strengthening the social protection of citizens working outside their permanent residence, as well as ensuring proper state control over migration processes and countering illegal migration.

In order to improve the state regulation of external labor migration, we have justified the following suggestions and recommendations:

1. In Uzbekistan, the experience of concluding two and many-sided intergovernmental and interdepartmental treaties and agreements on the employment of our compatriots in enterprises of the host countries should be widely applied, and it is also expedient to develop special employment programs for migrants returning home, it is also expedient to apply measures on customs privileges for returnees Home migrants.

2. Forming the goals of the state migration policy, the Republic of Uzbekistan must proceed from the need for civilized entry into the world labor market. In the field of export of labor, these are:

- organization of optimal outflow of labor;

- reduction of irrevocable migration, its transformation into a return migration, bringing significant economic benefits;

- creating an image of our professional workforce abroad;

- Protection of the rights and interests of migrant workers abroad.

3. In the field of labor force imports, the objectives of the migration policy are:

- consolidation of the priority principle of Uzbek citizens to occupy vacancies;

- meeting the needs of the republic's economy in the labor force in the required volume and quality;

- control of illegal immigration.

4. Development of multivariate programs for returning temporary labor migrants, differentiated by the spheres of employment and sectors of the national economy.

5. The basis of the emigration policy should be regulated of all three phases of the re-emigration cycle: the departure of the worker from the country, stay abroad and return to his homeland. The objectives of this policy are reducing unemployment, the flow of foreign exchange funds to balance export-import transactions, providing migrants abroad with a corresponding standard of living, a combination of the requirements for the return of emigrants to their home countries and the acquisition of professions and education in foreign countries. To achieve these goals, both indirect and direct methods of regulation are used.

6. Indirect methods should include: means of encouraging foreign exchange transfers from abroad and their effective use; customs facilities for returning migrants; special emigrant programs, additionally accepted in a number of countries with the aim of returning migrants from abroad and their employment in the country.

7. Direct methods should include: special requirements for subjects of labor migration (obtaining licenses, knowledge of the language, etc.); expansionist policies designed to facilitate the "conquest" of foreign labor markets (dumping

labor, creating conditions for a long-term work abroad, expanding the geographical dispersion and professional composition of their emigrants, etc.); the policy of preventing diversion of workers of scarce specialties abroad, etc.

8. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, in order to improve the mechanism of state regulation of labor migration, it is expedient to develop and adopt a special law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On labor migration".

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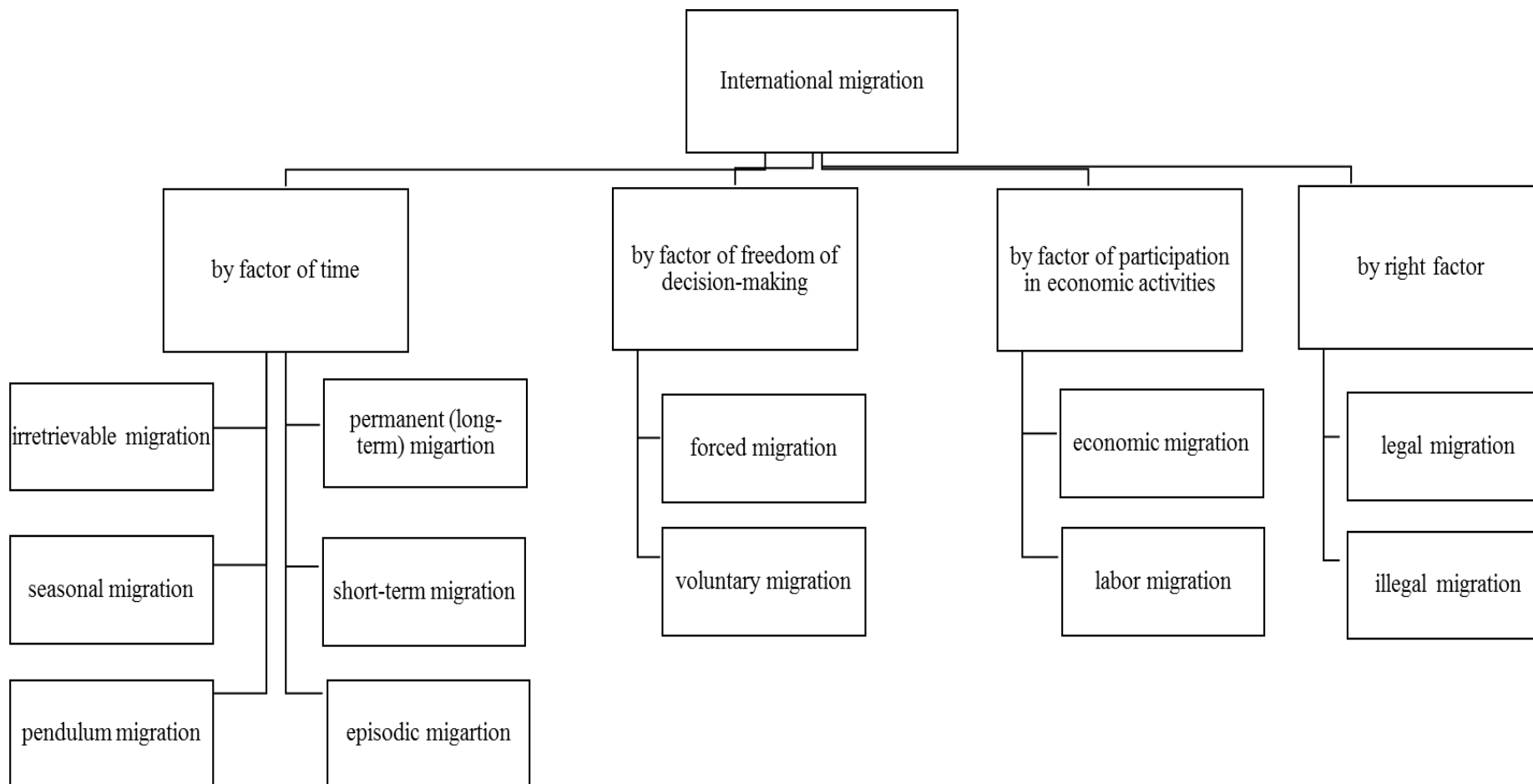
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Picture 1.1.1. Classification of types of international migration forms