Preconditions and Sources of International Labour Migration in the Era of Globalisation (Security Aspects)

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Abstract. The research into the preconditions and sources of international labour migration in the era of globalisation (security aspects) is caused, first of all, by the negative trends observed in the reproduction of the population of Europe, in particular, a decrease in the demographic potential of families, a drop in the birth rate, an increase in morbidity, and a decrease in the average life expectancy, which lead to deformation of the age structure of the population. In contrast to the mentioned factors of development of human potential, positive measures that will have a long-term nature of action and will not immediately produce the desired results of regulating the labour migration of the population as a significant component of the overall increase of the population and a factor of renewal of its potential can have a much faster effect. For modern Europe, the question of the impact of labour migration on the development of the state's economy has been quite relevant for a long time, because the processes of labour migration, which have their own characteristics during the period of economic transformation, are an important component of the social policy of each state. Recently, the nature, volume, composition and direction of internal and external labour migration flows in connection with the transformation of socio-economic relations, the democratisation of public life, the simplification of the procedures for going abroad and changing the place of residence, the economic crisis and the drop in the standard of living of the population have been significant changes and acquired a new meaning. They were reflected, first of all, in the reduction of the intensity of labour migration within individual states and at the interstate level, a significant outflow of the population, and the formation of powerful and constant flows of external labour migration. This and a number of other circumstances dictate the need for a more detailed study of the research of the preconditions and sources of international labour migration in the era of globalisation (security aspects), which will make it possible to build an appropriate model of migration regulation in general, which, in turn, will contribute to the development of the economy of European states.

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Introduction

In today’s conditions, when Ukraine is fighting for its right to independence on the battlefield and defends its state sovereignty, choosing for itself the path of establishing a legal, democratic, social state and integration into the civilised European and world space, the issue of legal regulation of labour migration is becoming extremely urgent. The hostilities have caused a mass exodus of the population abroad, which also includes persons of working age. Despite the fact
that Ukrainian labour migrants have been considered active participants in the global labour area for the last several decades, the previous two years have only worsened the situation, securing the status of ‘refugees’ for Ukraine citizens.

In modern circumstances, international labour migration flows of the population are formed under the influence of various factors, the main ones of which are economic and social. Political, national, religious, military, economic and other factors have also gained significant importance. As a result of the strengthening of their influence, the number of people’s movements associated with a permanent or temporary change of residence for reasons beyond their control has significantly increased.

At the same time, it should be noted that the world labour area is a dynamic system that reflects the processes taking place in the world economy at each specific stage of its development. In general, it is a ‘litmus test’ that reveals all the weak points of the current stage of development of the world economy. At the same time, labour migration is the most important component of global development, which concurrently poses a serious challenge to both international and domestic security.

The socio-economic reforms taking place in Ukraine are causing a transformation of the legal system. Therefore, the study of the administrative and legal regulation of labour migration in modern conditions necessitates a more detailed study of the prerequisites and sources of international labour migration.

Main part

Current state of labour migration risks in the world

It is known that all events and processes occurring in nature, society and thinking are caused by other events and processes. Any process can cause another process if the first is a necessary condition, prerequisite or basis for its emergence, change or development of another. A comparison of the given definitions of voluntary and forced labour migration shows that, in this context, the reason for relocation is either a voluntary move to a new place or a move to find a job. However, the primary bases of these factors, as well as the primary bases of migration in general, as was mentioned above, are economic, political, military, ethnic, demographic, environmental and other factors. Therefore, it would be logical, considering these factors, to divide migration into economic, political, ethnic, demographic, etc. In addition, voluntary and forced migration can be attributed to the forms of migration listed.

It should be noted that the movement of people around the planet is the most important part of human history. As P. Stocker notes, a powerful impulse at the initial stage of labour migration was given during the slave trade associated with the colonial conquests of Europeans, i.e., in the middle of the 15th century. During this period, the lack of labour in some countries was compensated by the importation of slaves from the colonies. From the middle of the 16th century, regular deliveries of cheap African labour to the New World — Brazil, Caribbean countries, and North...
America — to work on plantations was ensured by British, Portuguese, and French naval ships. Over several centuries, about 15 million people were deported from Africa, many of whom did not reach their destination. Of those who reached the eastern shores of the Atlantic, half died within the first five years of work. Today, more than 40 million people in the countries of North and South America, as well as the countries of the Caribbean basin, are descendants of African slaves.¹

Technological and social changes have led to a radical change in migration processes. The development of the world economy, world markets of labour and financial resources, international economic relations and international processes of population migration were carried out unevenly during the 18th and early 20th centuries, in waves that emanated from the epicentre of the revolutionary explosion and gradually weakened as they moved away from it in space and in time. Mass migration of the population of Europe occurred in the 19th century in the conditions of the industrial revolution and deep socio-economic and demographic transformations. At the same time, the waves of modernisation changes were accompanied by the formation of waves of large-scale migratory outflows of labour resources.

As D. Massey notes, the wave of industrialisation in Europe started from England and reached France in the 1830s, Germany in the 1840s, then Poland in the 1850s and Austria-Hungary and Italy in the south at the same time, Spain, Switzerland and Sweden in the 1860s, and then the other Southern European countries later.²

It was followed by a wave of mass migration, which reached its peak about 20–30 years after the start of industrialisation. In 1846–1920, more than 44 million people left Europe. This flow was halted by World War I, and later by the US’s first laws restricting immigration, the Depression of the 1930s, and World War II. Structural and cyclical changes formed based on the industrial model of the development of countries became the determining factors in the formation of migration flows. At the same time, there was an increase in migrant flows in the boom years, and a decrease or re-emigration in the crisis years. Of course, the migration policy of states, which quite actively began to introduce migration restrictions, began to have a significant impact on the scale and direction of migration flows.³

For example, the complex process of integration of migrants, especially the Muslim population, poses a potential threat to the unity of French society, its identity and security. The mass influx of foreigners (mainly from Afro-Asian countries) with a different culture, way of life, religion, way of thinking, and education exacerbated, first of all, social problems, endangered the national and cultural identity of Europeans, and recently, in connection with the growth of Islamic extremism and terrorism, the security of states. In practically all European countries, the ideas of cultural synthesis and diversity have today been replaced by the desire for ‘hard integration’ of migrants into European society under the conditions of a compromise: with

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¹ O.M. Kushnirchuk-Stavnicha Tendentsii, tendentsii i tendentsii v regione alnom vimiri, ‘Regional’naya ekonomika,’ 2012, No. 1.
³ V. Budkin, Problemy i perspektyvy spivrobitnytstva mizh YES ta Ukrayinoyu, ‘Ekonomika Ukrayiny,’ 2000, No. 9.
the observance of their civil rights to the extent that they do not conflict with the national interests and cultural traditions of the receiving states.\textsuperscript{4}

International labour migration is a complex socio-economic process. Its role in the development of countries is growing at an increasing pace, while exerting a rather contradictory influence on them. The transformation of human resources into a key source of socio-economic development of states increases the importance of studying migration problems. However, in the course of scientists’ search for ways to change the paradigm of the construction of life activities of individual countries and the world community, which corresponds to the threats and challenges of the post-industrial era, a certain underestimation of the role of demographic changes, which directly affect the formation of new factors of economic growth, can still be found.\textsuperscript{5}

In modern conditions, international labour migration flows of the population are formed under the influence of various factors, the main ones of which are economic and social. Political, national, religious, military, economic and other factors have also gained significant importance. As a result of the strengthening of their influence, the number of people’s movements, associated with a permanent or temporary change of residence for reasons beyond their control, has significantly increased.

It is important to consider that labour migration flows are formed in the conditions of a sharp change in the population of our planet. Thus, during the period 1900–2009, the population increased from 1.6 billion people to 6.5 billion people, and as of December 2022 — 8 billion people. According to the calculations of UN experts, by 2058 it will reach 10 billion people.\textsuperscript{6} This process can be characterised as a demographic revolution, which is connected in a highly contradictory way to the satisfaction of pressing problems. At the same time, against the background of significant population growth, seen primarily in the countries of the third world, in some countries a special situation arises, caused by an incomplete adaptation of the reproduction of its population and the process of its ageing in connection with the action of various historical, economic and socio-political factors.

Global inequality, poverty, a decrease in the rate of economic development, and demographic problems have become a serious challenge for the modern world. In addition, the end of the 20th through the beginning of the 21st century was marked by a radical change in political systems in many countries of the world, which was accompanied by a large-scale restructuring of the economic complexes of these countries. Such restructuring created an additional need for investment and financial assistance.

Globalisation is an objective and, in principle, progressive process, which is associated with numerous potential benefits, as it increases the efficiency of production and contributes to the acceleration of the spread of the latest scientific and

\textsuperscript{4} V.B. Supyan, Immihratsiya ta ekonomika, ‘SSHA — yekonomika, polityka, kul’tura’. 2006, No. 5.


technical achievements around the world. Being an objective process, it will take place regardless of the will of certain persons. However, the global world needs consideration of global interests — development of a global strategy.

One of the main contradictions of globalisation is the hypermobility of transnational capital and the scarcity of labour resources, which still remain within national borders. At a time when international trade and the movement of capital have fully experienced globalisation and liberalisation, the international movement of labour potential — the most important factor in de facto production — remains the ‘big minus’ of the globalisation process. Institutional transformations of the movement of the basic factor of production — labour resources — take place much more slowly, although it is precisely from the migration of the population, from its resettlement in all regions of the world, that the process of world globalisation is born.

Insufficient awareness of the role of migration and the separation of international organisations from the regulatory process (the centre of gravity, as before, is in national states) puts obstacles in the way of processes that are objectively taking place. Today, it is becoming obvious that stricter border control should be combined with measures of conscious comprehensive regulation of international labour migration. After all, no prohibitions can fully resist powerful human flows (which has happened more than once with several waves of migration). They can slow down, deflect something, but cannot stop them. The objective nature of the process is expressed in the steady progressive movement of migration flows, regardless of the desire and will of individual states and even entire communities. Encountering significant resistance in the form of restrictions and prohibitions of national legal systems and international norms, migrants successfully participate in the transnational labour market, overcoming these barriers ‘from below’ with the help of formed social networks of migrants, which unite countries of origin and countries of reception of labour migrants.

The difference between the process of globalisation proceeding ‘from above’ and international labour migration — a factor of globalisation ‘from below’ — which significantly balances the costs of the first, looks extremely contrasting. Official globalisation (‘globalisation from above’) quite often produces an unfavourable economic situation, leads to an increase in the number of unemployed, and exacerbates the problems of poverty and economic inequality. On the other hand, international labour migration largely neutralises such consequences of globalisation, acting, on the one hand, as a kind of ‘safety valve’ that releases excess pressure and mitigates the problems faced by developing countries that have fallen into the orbit of global processes, while also containing a powerful potential for development, both for the sending countries and receiving countries of labour migrants.

At the same time, it should be emphasised that international labour migration is a salvation for the sending country, because the aggravation of the

7 J. Anderson, Labour migration..., op. cit.
9 Ibid.
unemployment problem often leads to acute social conflicts (Ukraine has already experienced such conflicts several times due to the critical situation in the economic sphere). The aggravation of the problem of poverty and economic inequality, the disproportionate distribution of benefits received by the population from global economic transformations, is significantly mitigated by remittances that come from migrant workers to a significant number of households in developing countries. It also prevents the social explosions that threaten many poor countries, while giving them the time they need to make much-needed macroeconomic and other transformations.

However, today, the strengthening of the role of globalisation factors in the movement of international migration flows is carried out based on the appearance of a huge number of migrants. According to UN experts, the number of people included in migration flows in one way or another (including illegal migrants) has exceeded 1 billion people. International labour migration flows have become a global phenomenon and affect all aspects of life in the global community. Therefore, the structure of international labour migration flows of the population is qualitatively changing as a result of the increase in the share in the total number of migrating specialists with a higher level of education (including potentially promising specialists).

In the conditions of globalisation, the dynamisation of the processes of international population migration is intensifying, which makes its influence on the socio-economic development of modern states rather contradictory. On the one hand, it leads to an increase in labour supply and competition in labour markets, an increase in the volume of the gross domestic product and a decrease in prices, an increase in the efficiency of the use of the labour force and requirements for employees, stimulating the growth of professional and educational training, and contributes to increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. Connected to this, there is a need to change the system of education and professional training and to adapt it to the changing conditions. On the other hand, labour migration can have a significant impact on forming an imbalance in the labour market, causing an increase in unemployment, a decrease in the level of wages and a deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the native inhabitants of a certain region. These and other problems related to labour migration should be appropriately reflected in the system of state migration policy measures. However, the development of such a system of measures is in many ways complicated by the formation of large-scale illegal labour migration.

An analysis of scientific sources allows us to state that globalisation processes do not manifest themselves to the same extent in all countries and regions. Some of them, due to one or another objective and for subjective reasons, still remain on the periphery of global processes. In addition, the differences between countries involved in world globalisation and those that remain outside the orbit of this process have recently become more and more noticeable. Such a disharmony of development gives rise to new trends and problems. In particular, there is mass labour migration of the population into more economically developed regions and stratification of the population in developed countries in which large groups

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10 Chysel’nist’ naselennya Zemli dosyahla 8 mil’yardiv…, op. cit.
of new immigrants congregate,\textsuperscript{11} who in no way integrated into the new social environment.

At the same time, labour migration is an extremely complex, ambiguous phenomenon that requires meticulous research in the context of trends in the development of the world economy, in close connection with other processes and phenomena of the economic life of the society. We should remember that the development of labour migration processes is accompanied not only by unconditional advantages but also by problems that can accumulate and even worsen if objective trends are ignored.

**Labour migration of Ukrainians as a challenge to the national security of Ukraine in the 21st century**

Emigrant, immigrant, displaced person, refugee, wage earner, internally displaced person — concepts that have not entered Ukraine suddenly since the time of the full-scale military aggression of the Russian Federation. They are a result of the evolutionary process of the development of any state, from the time of the first seeds of its formation to modern times. These phenomena are a side effect of the negative processes of the political and economic activity of the state authorities or a crisis caused by human or natural factors (wars, armed aggression, natural disasters, cataclysms, etc.). Accordingly, no country has ever been completely protected from such risks, including Ukraine in recent times.

Accordingly, the attainment of Ukraine's independence at the end of the 20th century caused changes, the consequences of which were felt by all branch systems of society's vital activities. One of the significant consequences of the democratisation of public life was the removal of restrictions on crossing the state border, and hence the introduction of a new array of legal norms to ensure the free movement of citizens. In particular, Article 33 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees freedom of movement, free choice of place of residence, and the right to freely leave the territory of Ukraine to everyone who is legally present in the territory of Ukraine, with the exception of restrictions established by law.\textsuperscript{12}

Even as it ensured the constitutional right of citizens to free movement, the opening of borders led to a demographic crisis. Statistical data indicate that the population of Ukraine on the day of its independence was 52 million people. However, researchers indicate that the population of our country began to decrease in 1992–1993. In 2001, during the single population census undertaken (which should be conducted once every 10 years), the total number of residents of Ukraine was already 48.457 million people. Even before Russia's armed invasion of Ukraine at the beginning of last year, only 34.5 million citizens lived in the controlled territories of the country (excluding the annexed Crimea and ORDLO (Russian-occupied territories)), according to the explanatory note to the State Budget project for 2023. And at the end of August, their number did not even reach the level of 28 million people.\textsuperscript{13}

\textsuperscript{11} A. Kotlyar, Mihratsiya — ne problema, a fakt, Dzerkalo tyzhnya, 2017.
Experts claim that even without a full-scale war, Ukraine would now be covered by the phenomenon of a demographic wave, because since 2000, fewer children have been born than before. In addition, the researchers continue, a frantic migration outflow due to the full-scale Russian aggression may have irreversible consequences for Ukraine, which refers to the fact that even an insignificant employment of a person in better or worse paid work abroad will turn a Ukrainian refugee into a labour migrant with no prospect of returning to their homeland.\(^{14}\)

Taking into account the above, as well as the predicted increase in the flow of foreigners who will return to the territory of Ukraine after the end of hostilities, scientific research is required in the field of control over migration processes. In particular, this concerns the peculiarities of the administrative and legal regulation of labour migration issues. After all, the spontaneity of the process of the influx of a new mass of the population, as well as the outflow of the indigenous population, can lead to a lack of an appropriate legislative framework and proper legal experience of the management bodies in this area. The above constitutes a risk of a threat to national security, which post-war Ukraine may face.

For a general understanding of the state in which Ukraine may find itself, it is worth specifying the chronology of some events. So, after the declaration of state sovereignty, starting from the mid-1990s, a characteristic trend was the increase in the number of Ukrainian citizens going abroad. It is obvious that the reason was economic instability at home, which encouraged the population to look for better employment conditions elsewhere. The problem of labour migration for Ukraine began to acquire threatening dimensions as a result of the sharp deterioration of the socio-economic situation in the country during 1994–1999. The negative state of affairs was significantly complicated by the fact that the majority of Ukrainian citizens, while abroad, received the status of illegal labour migrants. It was this group of persons leaving the borders of the country that became the most discriminated and unprotected category of foreigners.

The above can be confirmed by statistical data. In general, researchers identify four waves of migration in the history of Ukrainian emigration. The period containing the outlined scientific interest covers the fourth wave — the so-called ‘labour wave’, which began in the 1990s. In addition to the economic difficulties of the transition period in Ukraine, as the main reason, some researchers emphasise the deliberate creation of unemployment and the need to find a paid job. As a result, about 7–8 million people left for temporary work abroad.\(^{15}\) According to the assessment of the director of the Institute of Diaspora Studies, Ihor Vinnichenko, as of 2001, this indicator had already reached the mark of 10–13 million Ukrainians.\(^{16}\) In terms of quantity, the geographical settlement of Ukrainians during this period is focussed on such states as the USA, Canada, Poland, Brazil, Romania, Argentina,

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\(^{14}\) P. Shevchuk, Vplyv zrushen’ u strukturi prychyn smerti na tryvalist’ zhyttya u velykykh mistakh Ukrayiny,’ Demohrafiya ta sotsial’na ekonomika,’ 2022, No. 1(47).

\(^{15}\) Ukrayins’ka emihratsiya, https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A3%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%97%D0%BD%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BA%D0%B0_%D0%B5%D0%BC%D1%96%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%86%D1%96%D1%8F, [accessed: 20/11/2023].

Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Estonia and some states located to the east of Ukraine.

The intensive outflow of Ukrainian citizens abroad was considered a key problem of the migration policy, which had a permanent nature until 2014 (the onset of Russian armed aggression against Ukraine). The excess of the number of people who left in search of work over immigrants was primarily caused, as mentioned above, by the unsatisfactory state of the domestic economy and, accordingly, the social sphere. After 2014, as a result of the war and the even greater economic downturn associated with it, there was a sharp increase in emigration from Ukraine, mainly to the countries of the European Union. At the same time, it is worth pointing out the rapid growth of internal labour migration. In particular, after the start of hostilities in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, according to the latest data obtained from the results of a study by the International Organization for Migration, in 2014–2015 the number of internal labour migrants in Ukraine exceeded 1.6 million people, which is 9% of the economically active population.\(^\text{17}\)

A similar state of internal and external displacement of our citizens continued until 2022, until the large-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine caused a migration crisis (fifth wave of emigration). Statistics indicate that within a little more than two weeks from the start of hostilities (24 February 2022), more than 2.5 million people had left the country, and according to estimates by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in the following two months, this figure more than doubled.\(^\text{18}\)

It is also worth pointing out such events in our country as the signing of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union (2014), as well as the signing of the visa-free regime agreement between Ukraine and the EU (2017) because of the need to highlight those factors by which the state of labour migration is influenced not only by negative factors inherent in a particular state but also by positive ones.

One example is the two documents mentioned above, the signing of which:
— on the one hand, contributed to:
  1) implementation of national economic, financial and trade activities;
  2) citizens of Ukraine being able to freely cross the interstate borders of the countries of the European Union without prior application to the embassy for permission;
— and on the other hand, caused another increase in labour migration abroad.

Ukraine is not the only country that has experienced diametrically different consequences of international cooperation. A similar result was seen in the Republic of Poland, when the removal of hard borders caused a mass exodus of the population to more attractive countries from the point of view of employment, in particular Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Accordingly, the migration of Ukrainian citizens abroad, for the purpose of employment, requires the development of a balanced, constructive migration


policy. Standardised measures should become the basis of state regulation of the export of one’s own labour force abroad.19 This is required not only by the situation in the domestic labour market but also by the interest of the recipient countries with a strict approach to state control of labour migration by the Ukrainian state authorities. However, the imperfection of domestic migration legislation has a negative impact, first of all, on Ukraine’s ranking in the world, causing dissatisfaction of foreign countries, which are forced to fight alone against Ukrainian illegal workers. This issue is especially important in today’s conditions, when the negative consequences of the Russian military aggression have a detrimental effect on the economy not only of Ukraine but also of neighbouring states.

Conclusions

The study of international labour migration in the context of its impact on development should not be limited to considering international labour migration only as a ‘safety valve’ and compensator. International labour migration is a complex and controversial phenomenon of the modern world, which has a complex impact on the global economy.

The given facts clearly indicate that international labour migration in many ways smooths out the negative consequences of globalisation. The most important advantage inherent in migration is the interest in development at all levels, starting with the nano- and ending with the level of the global economy. Modern information and communication technologies and the changes generated by their universal use create objective prerequisites for the involvement of governments and local administrations, integrated into communities of migrants living abroad, in the development of national economies.

The above general characteristics of the influence of international labour migration on the development of the world and national economy show that at the current stage, migration has changed from a temporary phenomenon into a structural element of the economy of many countries and has become not only an integral component of the modern system of the world economy but also a powerful source of its development. In view of this, the main task is to fully utilise the potential economic benefits of labour migration, while simultaneously solving the social and political issues associated with it.

Most of the countries of the world are still at the stage of forming their migration legislation and the corresponding legal policy. After the restoration of peaceful life in Europe, an important component of the migration policy will be the implementation of comprehensive measures to return citizens of each country to their native lands. Special attention will be directed to able-bodied persons, which is an extremely important element of domestic economies. It will be possible to implement the above-mentioned only if international cooperation is intensified and global trends in the regulation of migration processes are taken into account.

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Streszczenie. Badania nad uwarunkowaniami i źródłami międzynarodowej migracji zarobkowej w dobie globalizacji z punktu widzenia bezpieczeństwa są spowodowane przede wszystkim negatywnymi trendami obserwowanymi w procesie reprodukcji ludności Europy, w szczególności spadkiem potencjału demograficznego rodzin, spadkiem liczby urodzeń, wzrostem zachorowalności i spadkiem przeciętnego trwania życia, co prowadzi do deformacji struktury wiekowej ludności. W przeciwieństwie do wspomnianych czynników rozwoju potencjału ludzkiego, pozytywne środki, które mają długotermiwny charakter działania i nie przyniosą natychmiastowych pożądanych rezultatów w postaci regulacji migracji zarobkowej ludności jako istotnego składnika ogólnego wzrostu liczby ludności i czynnika odnowy jej potencjału, mogą wywołać znacznie szybszy efekt. Dla współczesnej Europy kwestia wpływu migracji zarobkowej na rozwój gospodarki państwa jest dość istotna od dawna, ponieważ procesy migracji zarobkowej, które mają swoje własne cechy w okresie transformacji gospodarczej, są ważnym elementem polityki społecznej każdego państwa. W ostatnim czasie charakter, wielkość, struktura i kierunek wewnętrznych i zewnętrznych przepływów migracji zarobkowej w związku z transformacją stosunków społeczno-gospodarczych, demokratyzacją życia publicznego, ujednoliceniem procedur wyjazdu za granicę i zmiany miejsca zamieszkania, kryzysem gospodarczym i spadkiem poziomu życia ludności uległy znaczycząm zmianom i nabrały nowego znaczenia. Znalazły one odzwierciedlenie przede wszystkim w zmniejszeniu intensywności migracji zarobkowej wewnątrz poszczególnych państw i na poziomie międzynarodowym, znacznym odpływie ludności oraz powstawaniu silnych i stałych strumieni zewnętrznej migracji zarobkowej. Te i wiele innych okoliczności wskazują na potrzebę bardziej szczegółowego zbadania uwarunkowań i źródeł międzynarodowej migracji zarobkowej w dobie globalizacji z uwzględnieniem aspektów bezpieczeństwa, co pozwoli na zbudowanie odpowiedniego modelu regulacji migracji w ogóle, co przyczyni się tym samym do rozwoju gospodarki państw europejskich.

Resumen. La investigación de los factores determinantes y las fuentes de las migraciones laborales internacionales en la era de la globalización (aspectos de seguridad) está motivada principalmente por las tendencias negativas observadas en la reproducción de la población europea, en particular el descenso del potencial demográfico de las familias, la caída de la natalidad, el aumento de la morbilidad y la disminución de la esperanza de vida, que conllevan una deformación de la estructura por edades de la población. A diferencia de los factores de desarrollo del potencial humano antes mencionados, las medidas favorables que se adopten a largo plazo y que no produzcan inmediatamente los resultados deseados de regulación de la migración laboral de la población como componente esencial del crecimiento global de la población y factor de renovación de su potencial, pueden tener un efecto mucho más rápido. Para la Europa contemporánea, la cuestión del impacto de la migración laboral en el desarrollo de la economía de un país es un tema de gran actualidad desde hace mucho tiempo, ya que los procesos de migración laboral, que presentan sus propias peculiaridades en tiempos de transición económica, son un factor de suma importancia en la política social de cada país. Recientemente, la naturaleza, el tamaño, la composición y la dirección de los flujos migratorios laborales internos y externos vinculados a los cambios en las relaciones socioeconómicas, la democratización de la vida pública, la simplificación de los procedimientos para salir al extranjero y cambiar de residencia, la crisis económica y el descenso del nivel de vida de la población han experimentado cambios significativos y han adquirido un nuevo significado. Éstos se manifestaron sobre todo en una reducción de la intensidad de la migración laboral dentro de cada Estado y, a nivel estatal, en una considerable salida de población y en la creación de potentes y permanentes flujos externos de migración laboral. Estas y otras circunstancias determinan la necesidad de examinar con mayor detenimiento los fundamentos y las fuentes de la migración laboral internacional en la era de la globalización (aspectos de seguridad), con el fin de elaborar un modelo adecuado de regulación de la migración que, a su vez, contribuya al desarrollo de las economías de los países europeos.

Zusammenfassung. Die Erforschung der Determinanten und Quellen der internationalen Arbeitsmigration im Zeitalter der Globalisierung unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Sicherheit ist vor allem auf die negativen Tendenzen zurückzuführen, die im Reproduktionsprozess der europäischen Bevölkerung zu beobachten sind, insbesondere auf den Rückgang des demografischen Potenzials der Familien, den Rückgang der Geburtenrate, die Zunahme der Morbidität und die Abnahme der Lebenserwartung, was zu einer Deformation der Altersstruktur der Bevölkerung führt. Im Gegensatz zu den vorstehenden Faktoren der Entwicklung des Humanpotenzials können einige positive Maßnahmen eine viel schnellere Wirkung haben. Sie sind jedoch langfristig und haben keinen unmittelbaren Effekt. Dazu zählt u.a. die Arbeitsmigration der Bevölkerung, als ein wichtiges Komponent des gesamten Bevölkerungswachstums und ein Faktor für die Erneuerung des Bevölkerungspotenzials. Für das gegenwärtige Europa ist die Frage nach den Auswirkungen der Arbeitsmigration auf die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung eines Landes seit langem von großer Bedeutung, da Arbeitsmigrationsprozesse, die während des wirtschaftlichen Übergangs ihre eigenen Merkmale aufweisen, ein

Резюме. Исследование детерминант и источников международной трудовой миграции в эпоху глобализации в плане безопасности обусловлено прежде всего негативными тенденциями, наблюдаемыми в процессе воспроизводства населения Европы, в частности снижением демографического потенциала семей, уменьшением рождаемости, ростом заболеваемости и сокращением продолжительности жизни, что приводит к деформации возрастной структуры населения. В отличие от вышеперечисленных факторов развития человеческого потенциала, гораздо более быстрый эффект могут дать позитивные меры, которые носят долгосрочный характер и не приводят к сиюминутному желаемому эффекту регулирования трудовой миграции населения как важной составляющей общего прироста населения в период экономических преобразований. Для современной Европы вопрос о влиянии трудовой миграции на развитие экономики страны является достаточно актуальным, так как процессы трудовой миграции, имеющие свои особенности в период экономических преобразований, являются важным элементом социальной политики каждой страны. В последнее время характер, размеры, структура и направленность внутренних и внешних потоков трудовой миграции в связи с трансформацией социально-экономических отношений, демократизацией общественной жизни, упрощением процедур выезда за рубеж и переезда, экономическим кризисом и снижением уровня жизни населения подверглись существенным изменениям и приобрели новое значение. Это выражается, прежде всего, в снижении интенсивности внутригосударственной и межгосударственной трудовой миграции, значительном оттоке населения и появлении мощных и устойчивых потоков внешней трудовой миграции. Эти и многие другие обстоятельства указывают на необходимость более тщательного изучения детерминант и источников международной трудовой миграции в эпоху глобализации с учетом аспектов безопасности для построения адекватной модели регулирования миграции в целом, способствующей развитию экономики европейских стран.