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PROBLEMS OF MIGRATION SECURITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

ПРОБЛЕМЫ МИГРАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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ABSTRACT

*EXTERNAL MIGRATION, LABOR FORCE,
MIGRATION SECURITY, IMMIGRANTS,
MIGRATION POTENTIAL*

In the recent years the international labor migration has become an integral part of the modern world economy. The chapter concerns the trends of the international migration in Belarus as well as the peculiarities of the quantitative and qualitative structure of labor migrants.

АННОТАЦИЯ

*ВНЕШНЯЯ МИГРАЦИЯ, РАБОЧАЯ СИЛА, МИ-
ГРАЦИОННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ, ИММИГРАНТЫ,
МИГРАЦИОННЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ*

На современном этапе международная трудовая миграция стала неотъемлемой частью современной мировой экономики, выступая одним из главных факторов социальных преобразований как в странах-донорах, так и в принимающих странах. В статье

The analysis is based on the statistical data of the National Statistical Committee, the National Bank of Belarus, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division of the United Nations.

рассматриваются тенденции международной миграции в Республике Беларусь, особенности количественной и качественной структуры трудовых мигрантов.

Основой для проведения анализа послужили статистические данные Национального статистического комитета и Национального банка Республики Беларусь, Министерства внутренних дел, а также Отдела народонаселения ООН.

For more than 15 years the Republic of Belarus is living in depopulation: in the period between censuses (2000-2009) Belarusians decreased by 500 thousand people and since 2010 the population decline continues [1]. The main role in population reduction is played by natural decrease: from 1993 the number of deaths became more than number of births.

Experts consider that the depopulation problem in Belarus can be solved only by attracting migrants to the country. «In order to stabilize the population of Belarus, it is necessary to attract about 2 million immigrants together with children (that is more than 20 % of the population) till 2050 provided that from our country people won't emigrate» [2].

The international labor migration became one of the main factors of social transformations both in donor countries and in host countries.

One of the positive aspects of migration for the host country is the reduction in production costs as immigrant workers receive a considerably a smaller salary than local workers, and also lowering of costs for its preparation in a case of qualified labor. Positive aspects of international migration for donor countries is the fact that people working abroad acquire new professional skills, experience, knowledge in the labor process. On returning to their homeland they use them to increase the productivity of labor [3].

In addition, for donor countries labor migration is also an important source of currency inflow into the country.

Thus, external migration plays a key role in leveling the natural decline in the population of the republic; is a factor in the growth of the country's population, its reproduction and changes in the age structure as well as a source of labor force.

But there is a problem of optimizing internal and external migration flows in order to preserve the country's migration security.

There are 2 main components of the migration security:

- migration potential (the volumes of those who move and want to complete it);
- migratory behavior (causes and motivations that motivate people to make movements, their expectations of movement),

The analysis of the migration processes in the Republic of Belarus has shown that over a long period the Republic of Belarus appeared to be both a supplier of labor and the recipient throughout the analyzable period. Moreover, the numbers of coming labor migrants to Belarus was an insignificant till 2010. The reason for it was rather tough national labor legislation. Only since 2010 the flows of immigrants began to grow quickly that is closely connected with a new Law of the Republic of Belarus on «External Labor Migration» (came in to force in July 12, 2011). It defined the order of employment of the foreigners permanently living in the Republic of Belarus [3].

At the same time divergence of flows on entrance (import) and departure (export) of labor migrants is characteristic for Belarus. While the number of those who left the country for work stably exceeded the number of those who arrived till 2009, the situation changed radically since 2010. The analysis of the labor migrants flow under contracts showed that in 2010 the number of those who arrived exceeded the number of those who departed by 1750 people, in 2012 it exceeded by 2247 people, and in 2014 it already exceeded by 32 thousand people. This trend continues even now: according to the Department of Citizenship and Migration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Republic of Belarus in 2016 the number of the arrived labor migrants was more than those gone abroad by 13.4 thousand people [4].

As a result, international labor migration is one of the key factors in the development of both the world economy and the economy of the Republic of Belarus. In this regard there is a question of accounting of external labor population shift of the country. The main objective factors that make this account difficult are the following:

1. The Union State of Belarus and Russia. For the external labor migration from Belarus, the existence of the Union State means that the border between the two countries is open, the rights of Belarusian citizens traveling to Russia are identical to those of Russian citizens, and for citizens of Belarus there is no need to obtain patents for work in a neighboring country and to fill the migration card.

2. The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEC). The international treaty establishing the EAEC provides for the freedom of goods, services, capital and labor movement.

3. Visa-free movement with 43 countries of the world according to all-civil passports of the Republic of Belarus.

All this reasons leads to the fact that the scale of external labor migration in Belarus is becoming difficult to determine. For example, according to the Federal Service for State Statistics of the Russian Federation, the number of labor migrants from Belarus involved in household work was 308,600 in 2014 and employed for performance of work by

businessmen – 33,0 thousand. But the Department for Citizenship and Migration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus gives other numbers – about 100 thousand people [5].

Thus, in the Republic of Belarus the registration of labor migrants who work on the basis of contracts is the only source of information about the number of migrant workers. It is conducted by statistical cards provided to the Citizenship and Migration Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus by organizations that have licenses for work with migrants (as of November 1, 2017 there were 159 organizations in Belarus) [6]. However, the labor contract can be concluded both for a year, and for half a year, that is, one person can potentially change his place of work in the same country for the year. Therefore, the existing accounting reflects the number not of people, but number of border crossings by one person.

The structure of the migrant workers departing from Belarus is change for the last 5 years [5]. In 2011 about half of all number of immigrants consists of qualified employees and specialists (26 %), employees of the service and trade sector (25 %). The workers were only about 15 %.

In 2016 the situation is changed. The workers were more than 73 % of all number of immigrants, and qualified employees and specialists were less than 30 %.

The structure of emigrants arriving in the Republic of Belarus is not change significantly. About 5 % of all number of immigrants are managers, about 30 % are the qualified employees and specialists. And the workers consist of the more than 50 %.

The country distribution shows that for the period 2000-2016 the most attractive for the citizens of Belarus were Russia and the United States. The total share of these countries in the flow of labor migrants from Belarus was about 80 %. Total for the period 2000-2016 about 60 % of the Belarusian workers went to Russia, 21.6 % , 4,8 % – to UK , 3.3 % – to Poland, 2.2 % – to Germany.

The structure of the migrant workers arriving in Belarus (by countries) shows that for the period 2000-2016 the main countries from which the labor migrants entered were Ukraine (41.4% of the total), China (13.7 %), Russia (9.1 %), Lithuania (5,1 %), Turkey (5.1 %), Uzbekistan (4.9 %) [5].

The data of sociological surveys indicate a significant level of external migration potential in Belarus. On the one hand, the share of people who have no plans to go abroad decreased from 75 % to 64 %. On the other hand, if in 2010 about 6 % of the population wanted to leave for permanent residence, then in 2016 this figure was almost 11 %.

The survey data show that 60.0 % of male respondents and 70 % of women do not plan to go abroad for permanent residence. But among men, and among women observed an increase in the number of those wishing to leave Belarus for permanent residence [5].

Among respondents under the age of 30 about 20 % wishing to leave country for

permanent residence and 16 % – only for temporary work. At the same time among citizens at the age of 30-49 years the share of people who wishing to leave Belarus for permanent residence is 12 %.

The main reasons for living country for permanent residence are:

- I cannot secure a decent life here (43.8 %);
- I want to improve my financial situation (39.8 %).

The last one is the main reason for living country for temporary work too.

Generalizing the above, it can be concluded that the main factor in the formation of migration potential is economic. On the second place there is the factor of self-realization.

The main motives for realizing the migration potential of those wishing to go abroad are improving their financial situation, ensuring a decent future for their children, and professional self-fulfillment.

The greatest level of migration potential is possessed by respondents aged up to 29 years inclusive.

The male population has a greater level of migration potential than the female population.

In the Republic of Belarus both migration behavior and real external migration depend on changes in the socio-economic situation in the country: with a further worsening in the socio-economic situation in the country, the probability of losing a compensatory role of external migration.

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FEATURES OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TECHNICAL STUDENTS

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ВУЗОВ

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ABSTRACT

PROFESSIONAL
PROFESSIONAL
PROFESSIONALLY ORIENTED
EDUCATION, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
COMPETENCE,
COMMUNICATION,
LANGUAGE

АННОТАЦИЯ

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ,
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБЩЕНИЕ, ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОЕ ЯЗЫКОВОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ, МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО

The article deals with main kinds of professional competence. The role of foreign languages is the object of analysis: they are an integral part of professional activity of a specialist today; knowledge of foreign languages allows conducting research and building education process on a new higher level of international cooperation.

В статье рассматриваются основные виды профессиональной компетенции. Роль иностранных языков является объектом анализа: сегодня они являются неотъемлемой частью профессиональной деятельности специалиста; знание иностранных языков позволяет проводить исследования и строить процесс образования на новом более высоком уровне международного сотрудничества.