

Regional and global regulation of international labour migration

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The paper is devoted to the role of global and regional migration policy in the regulation process of international labour migration. The article analyzes the comparative value of various international organizations and international arrangements in carrying out of migration policy at the national level. Conclusions are made concerning the prospects for global liberalization of international migration under the process of regional economic integration.

Migration is becoming more important part of globalization, potentially playing a key role in getting higher and more sustainable economic growth, especially under the asynchronous demographic transitions.

Work towards establishing multilateral framework for better regulation of the international migration is necessary in order to maximize economic benefits of migration. Global regulation of migration is not clear and is managed by the various international organizations. As a compensation of non-existent global regulation of the international migration, countries are negotiat-

ing on migration issues at the bilateral and regional levels.

Expanding the contribution of migration to the economic development will require deepening of the existing agreements with the aim to achieve new agreements that will concentrate on a regulated temporary labour access to labour market for workers from developing countries.

Regional consultative processes actively developed in recent years. These processes have contributed to the improvement of working conditions for migrant workers, and allowed to bring together origin and destinations countries. Participation of governmental institutions, private sector and recruitment agencies involvement can give limited but positive impetus on the liberalization of regional labour markets.

Although the control over labour migration in the framework of preferential trade agreements remains fairly limited, its existence can affect the migration management and facilitate a direct access for foreign labour to labour markets of the host countries.