

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь
Учреждение образования
«Полоцкий государственный университет»

**УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ:
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ**

Электронный сборник статей

II Международной научно-практической конференции,
посвященной 50-летию Полоцкого государственного университета

(Новополоцк, 7–8 июня 2018 г.)

Новополоцк
Полоцкий государственный университет
2018

Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты
[Электронный ресурс] : электронный сборник статей II международной научно-практической конференции, посвященной 50-летию Полоцкого государственного университета, Новополоцк, 7–8 июня 2018 г. / Полоцкий государственный университет. – Новополоцк, 2018. – 1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM).

Впервые материалы конференции «Устойчивое развитие экономики: международные и национальные аспекты» были изданы в 2012 году (печатное издание).

Рассмотрены демографические и миграционные процессы в контексте устойчивого развития экономики; обозначены теоретические основы, практические аспекты управления человеческими ресурсами; выявлены и систематизированы драйверы инклюзивного экономического роста в Беларуси и за рубежом; раскрыты актуальные финансовые и экономические аспекты развития отраслей; приведены актуальные проблемы и тенденции развития логистики на современном этапе; отражены современные тенденции совершенствования финансово-кредитного механизма; освещены актуальные проблемы учета, анализа, аудита в контексте устойчивого развития национальных и зарубежных экономических систем; представлены новейшие научные исследования различных аспектов функционирования современных коммуникативных технологий.

Для научных работников, докторантов, аспирантов, действующих практиков и студентов учреждений высшего образования, изучающих экономические дисциплины.

Сборник включен в Государственный регистр информационного ресурса. Регистрационное свидетельство № 3061815625 от 23.05.2018.

Компьютерный дизайн М. С. Мухоморовой
Технический редактор А. Э. Цибульская.
Компьютерная верстка Т. А. Дарьяновой.

211440, ул. Блохина, 29, г. Новополоцк, Беларусь
тел. 8 (0214) 53 05 72, e-mail: a.lavrinenko@psu.by

LABOUR MIGRATION AND MIGRANT REMITTANCES IN UKRAINE AND THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

*Oksana Koshulko, Ph.D. in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor,
Polotsk State University, Novopolotsk, Belarus*

*Corina Gribincea, Ph.D. in Economic Sciences, Senior Scientific Researcher,
National Institute for Economic Research,
Ministry of Education, Culture and Research of the Republic of Moldova*

The personal remittances of Ukrainian and Moldavian labour migrants from a broad. This research on the personal remittances sent from abroad by Ukrainian and Moldavian labour migrants is very important and topical because it shows the full amount of the remittances and real benefits for the socio-economic development of Ukraine and Republic of Moldova overall and for families of Ukrainian and Moldavian labour migrants in particular.

According to explanations of the World Bank [1], “personal remittances are the sum of personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers, a new item in the Balance of Payments (Manual 6th Edition), represent a broader definition of worker remittances. Personal transfers include all current transfers in cash or in kind between resident and nonresident individuals, independent of the source of income of the sender (and regardless of whether the sender receives income from labour, entrepreneurial or property income, social benefits, and any other types of transfers; or disposes assets) and the relationship between the households (regardless of whether they are related or unrelated individuals)” [1].

Using data from the World Bank [2-3], it is possible to analyse the amount of personal remittances to Ukraine and Republic of Moldova during 2000-2016 as a percentage of annual GDP of the countries.

The amount of personal remittances to the Republic of Moldova was 13.783% of GDP in 2000, in 2002 - 19.412%, in 2004 - 26.994%, in 2006 - 34.499%, in 2008 - 31.182%, in 2010 - 30.161%, in 2012 - 27.269%, in 2014 - 26.003%, and in 2016 - 21.694%. This shows that personal remittances to the Republic of Moldova amount to a significant part of the country's GDP, rising from 13.783% of GDP in 2000 to 21.694% in 2016.

The amount of personal remittances to Ukraine was 1.34% of GDP in 2000, in 2002 - 2.812%, in 2004 - 2.887%, in 2006 - 2.879%, in 2008 - 3.768%, in 2010 - 4.805%, in 2012 - 4.807%, in 2014 - 5.508%, and in 2016 - 6.589%. This also shows that personal remittances to Ukraine amount to a significant part of the country's GDP, rising from 1.34% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2016.

Past research in an area concerning labour migration

This paper is the continuation of a series of publications concerning labour migration. Among these publications are the papers “The role of Ukrainians in the economic growth of Poland” [4]; “Exploring of the Human Capital Depreciation of Ukrainian Labor Migrants Abroad: Results of a Survey” [5], “The “Value of Life and Labor” of Ukrainian Migrants Abroad” [6], “The role and function of personal remittances of labour migrants for public and private finance of their countries of origin” [7], “Research into the dilemmas concerning the employment of immigrants in their professions abroad and the depreciation or restoration of their human capital” [8], “Challenges and strategies of behavior of Ukrainian female immigrants abroad” [9], and others.

Explanations of types of transfers of the personal remittances to Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova

Explanations of the types of transfers of the personal remittances to Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova are:

- The official channel of sending personal remittances through the Ukrainian and Moldavian banking systems and those of other countries within the banking system of the World Bank;
- The unofficial channel of sending personal remittances through the hands of the Ukrainian and Moldavian migrants, via members of their families or friends, or via intermediaries.

It seems that the second, unofficial, way is more common and acceptable for the Ukrainian and Moldavian labour migrants because this avoids the payment of additional fees for transfer of the remittances.

The importance of the remittances for both the families of the Ukrainian and Moldavian labour migrants and the socio-economic development of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova

The importance of the remittances for the families of the labour migrants is a very high because sometimes only the remittances are a source of surviving for the families of the labour migrants. In this case, the remittances for the families of the labour migrants allow them to survive in conditions of unemployment or low salaries in comparison to high living expenses, or to have better conditions of life in Ukraine and Republic of Moldova. Therefore, the importance of the remittances for the families of the labour migrants is a very high.

The importance of the remittances for the socio-economic development of Ukraine and Republic of Moldova is a very high too because it can be used as investments for opening a small and a middle-size business in these countries, and thanks to the remittances from abroad, some of families of labour immigrants and ex-labor immigrants can also invest money in some innovative projects within these countries, such as solar panels, for example, with the aim of the socio-economic development.

The paper presents the results of research based on the data of the World Bank concerning analysis of personal remittances to Ukraine and Moldova during the period 2000-2016.

The personal remittances to Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova make a significance additional part to GDP of the countries from 1.34% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2016 to Ukraine, and from 13.8% of GDP in 2000 to 21.7% in 2016 to Moldova. It can be stated that Moldova's personal remittances register higher values than those in Ukraine; this fact explains that Moldova's economic dependence of personal remittances are very high on regional level, the economy is still weak and the the trend is ascending.

The importance of the remittances for the families of the Ukrainian and Moldavian labour migrants is very high because sometimes only the remittances represents a source of surviving for the families of the labour migrants.

In this case, the remittances for the families of the labour migrants allow them to survive in conditions of unemployment or low salaries in comparison to high living expenses, or to have better conditions of life in Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova.

The importance of the remittances for the socio-economic development of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova is a very high too because it can be used as investments for opening a small and a middle-size business in Ukraine and Moldova, and thanks to the remittances from abroad, some of families of Ukrainian and Moldavian labour immigrants and ex-labor immigrants can open a legal business in Ukraine and Moldova or invest money in some innovative projects for Ukraine and Moldova.

The official channel of sending personal remittances through the Ukrainian and Moldavian banking systems and those of other countries within the banking system of the World Bank, and the unofficial channel of sending personal remittances through the hands of the Ukrainian and

Moldavian migrants, via members of their families or friends, or via intermediaries. It seems that the second, unofficial, way is more common and acceptable for the Ukrainian and Moldavian labour migrants because this avoids the payment of additional fees for transfer of the remittances.

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ТРУДОВАЯ МИГРАЦИЯ И ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ ПЕРЕВОДЫ МИГРАНТОВ В УКРАИНЕ И РЕСПУБЛИКЕ МОЛДОВА: АНАЛИЗ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ВЛИЯНИЯ

Оксана Кошулько, Корина Грибинча

Представлены результаты исследований, касающихся денежных переводов украинских и молдавских трудовых мигрантов из-за рубежа на протяжении 2000-2016 гг. в их страны происхождения согласно данным Всемирного банка. В статье также осуществлен анализ денежных переводов в Украину и Молдову в 2000-2016 гг. в процентном соотношении к годовому ВВП этих стран за 2000-2016 гг. Кроме этого, в статье обосновано значение денежных переводов украинских и молдавских трудовых мигрантов как для государственных финансовых структур Молдовы и Украины, так и для семей украинских и молдавских трудовых мигрантов.