SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Russia in the international labour market.

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Relevance of the research issue: Russia is not aside of the global migration process and currently is one of the world's largest centres for labour migrants (including illegal ones) from the countries of near and far abroad. However, Russia is not ready for the increase of labour migrants. The legislative acts are contradictory, and the practice of migration control is inefficient. There is a lack of experience in the regulation of migration processes that dictates the necessity to explore the realities of global migration, trends in international migration, research and implementation of the best practices of migration policies of other countries.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the impact of migration on the economy of the Russian Federation.

Research objectives:

- explore the concept and the preconditions of international migration;

- consider forms, types, causes and directions of international migration;

- assess the importance of international labour migration to Russia in the context of its demographic and economic development

- describe the structure and orientation of labour migrant flows from Russia;

- find solutions to the problems of migration in the Russian Federation.

The scientific novelty of the research is:

 identification the structural characteristics and interrelationship of international population movements;

Outlining the main trends of Russian export of workforce according to the import trends.

The structure of the work consists of an introduction, two chapters, including six paragraphs, conclusion, a 77-reference bibliography (6 of them are in foreign languages) and 2 applications. The total volume is 73 pages.

Summary:

Nowadays, a labour migration is a characteristic feature of the globalization and internationalization of the economy. The migration has a great impact on the economy of donor countries and recipient countries of the workforce. That is why, there is a necessity to fix the migratory flows.

The most attractive countries for migrants are United States and Western European countries. Another region with strong migration flows is a post-Soviet space. Because of the collapse of the USSR, new states were formed and integration processes between them cause the migratory flows.

After reviewing the main migration flows in the post-Soviet space, we came to the conclusion that the donor countries of the workforce are Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. The recipient countries of the workforce are Russia and Kazakhstan.

Illegal migration is a harmful to the economy of recipient countries of the workforce. Having considered the prospects of further development of migration flows in the region, it can be concluded that the number of migrants will only increase.