

Labor Mobility of Migrants from EAEC on the Russian Labor Market

S. Yu. Zyazyn, I. V. Leskova, G. I. Osadchaya, T. N. Yudina

*Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia;
Institute for Social and Political Research of the Russian Academy
of Sciences, Moscow, Russia*

Keywords: labor movement; Eurasian Economic Union; integration processes; migration situation; migration flows; labor market; labor mobility; labor migrants.

Abstract: Using the results of the research, the trends in the mobility of citizens of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) member states are shown, and the problem links of the new integration space are identified. The purpose of the study is a comprehensive analysis of the labor market formation process in the framework of the (EAEU) as a dynamic socio-economic system in which various relationships, relationships and interactions of its subjects are involved. Co-creation of the EAEU labor market implies social and legal guarantees from each EAEU member state, including ensuring equal rights to employment, pay and social protection. Key attention is focused on labor mobility of migrants, ensuring free movement of labor and differentiation of labor migrants from the EAEU on the Russian labor market. The employment profiles of representatives of various socio-demographic and ethnic groups, informal and illegal employment are analyzed. The following factors have been identified as constraints to the movement of labor in the EAEU: the lack of a single database of the executive authorities of the EAEU member countries (tax, law enforcement, migration, social, employment); incompleteness of regulatory development; lack of experience in joint management of migration processes in the format of a single labor market and a single migration infrastructure; the lack of a unified database of industries, specialties, regions and employers that are needed by recipient countries of the workforce. The issues of the general education system, professional training, and knowledge of the language of the host country remain unsolved. Informal employment of foreigners, over-exploitation and forced labor of migrants persist. In the EAEU there is a shortage of highly skilled workers and labor force with the necessary technical skills, with some vacancies remaining unfilled.