The Eurasian Economic Union: Migration Risks

Tatiana Nikolaevna Yudina, Galina Ivanovna Osadchaya, Irina Valerievna Leskova, Irina Vladimirovna Dolgorukova, Egor Yurievich Kireev

Abstract

The phenomenon of contemporary migration is seen as a socio-economic and political phenomenon, with multinational and global in nature, contributing to the process of international division of labour complex structural changes and global transformation. Risks of migration processes in the framework of the Eurasian economic Union (EEU) are studied from the point of view of three of the participants: migrants, countries of disposal and countries of arrival. Exploring the process of a single labour market in the conditions of the Eurasian space within the EEU guaranteed by the EEU Treaty and representing the form and manner of integration of the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Armenia. The question is raised about adequate migration policy, is necessary not only to minimize due to migration risks, but also to use the positive potential of migration for development of the Russian state. Analyzed the risk factors associated with the movement of the labour market. The question about the necessity of in-depth scientific analysis of the socio-cultural risks the formation of a single market labor EAEC, the development of rapid and long-term measures to prevent and neutralize internal and external threats. It is proposed to consider a single labour market as one of the main sources of innovation development and competitive advantages of the EEU, the expansion of ethnic and cultural diversity of the countries-participants of the EEU

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The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is an economic union of states located in central and northern Asia and Eastern Europe. The Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union was signed on 29 May 2014 by the leaders of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, and came into force on 1 January 2015. Treaties aiming for Armenia’s and Kyrgyzstan’s accession to the Eurasian Economic Union were signed on 9 October and 23 December 2014, respectively. Armenia’s accession treaty came into force on 2 January 2015. Kyrgyzstan’s