

TRANSFORMATION OF EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION AND DIGITALIZATION

S. I. TUL, Associate Professor at the Department of International Economics and International Economic Relations

Poltava University of Economics and Trade, Poltava

Stage «Globalization 4.0» is a modern stage of global economic development. The vast majority of scholars (Subramanian A., Kessler M. [1]) define «Globalization 4.0» as a period of hyperglobalization characterized by dramatic changes in the scale of economic, cultural and political globalization. According to experts, «Globalization 4.0» is directly related to the revolution of global value chains (Cattaneo O., Staritz C., Gereffi G. [2]) and the spread of offshoring (Blinder A. S. [3]) – the practice of starting a business in another country, usually with a low level of income taxation and / or relatively low level of wages. While the driving force of transformational processes at the former stage was financial globalization, now their driver is the expansion of information and communication technologies (ICTs), mobile Internet and digitalization. The use of broadband Internet access is one of the key factors influencing the digitization of the global economy. According to the International Telecommunication Union as of the end of 2019, 53.6 % of the world population or 4.1 billion people used the Internet [4]. This is a new stage of globalization, within which the principles of business organization are changing; a common economic space is gradually being formed without the participation of superstate formal institutions and, in the future, a world without economic boundaries will be created.

Sectoral changes in the global economy reflect the structural changes occurring in the framework of the systemic transformation of society. The criterion for such changes is the degree of spread of intellectual production and intellectualization of social activity under the influence of digitalization. Based on the division of the economy into sectors (primary, secondary, tertiary), the level of development of post-industrial relations in different countries has been determined.

In high-income countries, there is a steady decline in employment in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy, while the rapid growth in employment in the tertiary sector. According to the forecast that was made on the basis of ILOSTAT data [5] in 2025 the employment structure of this group of countries will be as follows: 83 % – services; 15 % – industry; 2 % – agriculture. Upper-middle-income countries are rapidly attracting the vast majority of labor to the tertiary sector. According to the forecast in 2025, the employment structure of the population in this group of countries will be following: 66 % – services; 23 % – industry; 11 % – agriculture. In lower-middle-income countries, there is a gradual involvement of labor in the tertiary sector of the economy. It is projected that in 2025 54 % of the population in this group of countries will be employed in the services sector; in industry – 21 %; in agriculture – 25 %. In low-income countries, there is a

significant gap as compared with high-income countries; however, they are following the global trend of increasing the share of the population employed in the service sector. According to the forecast, in 2025 the structure of employment in this group of countries will be as follows: 26 % – services; 10 % – industry; 64 % – agriculture.

New technological advances in such areas as artificial intelligence, machine learning, the Internet of Things, 3D printing, robotics, biotechnology create opportunities for the development of those countries that are connected by mobile devices with strong computing power, high storage capacity and access to a new knowledge. Nowadays, the population of high-income countries gains the greatest benefit of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. People from this group of countries have access to digital technologies that increase efficiency and simplify daily life. The majority of business operations (negotiating with clients, managing projects, selling goods) and leisure activities (ordering taxis, booking tickets, listening to music, watching movies) are done remotely. In the future, the Fourth Industrial Revolution will contribute to the long-term economic growth of the vast majority of countries by reducing transport and communication costs through efficient logistics, and minimizing costs associated with international trade through e-commerce sites that will stimulate entry into new markets.

To summarize it should be mentioned that digitalization, which is primarily a product of human intellectual activity, contributes to the formation of unique skills in representatives of the new generation. Therefore, the demand for creative work of economically active population is increasing in the world labor market. However, the impact of digital technology on transformation of employment structure is uneven; because countries have different levels of economic development, specific structure of their economic systems, Moreover, the quality of education and the speed of adaptation of workers to changes that occur on the modern labor market are significantly vary in different countries.

Literature:

1. Subramanian A. The Hyperglobalization of Trade and Its Future / A. Subramanian, M. Kessler // Peterson Institute for International Economics, 2013. – WP 13-6. – P. 1–66. URL: <https://www.piie.com/sites/default/files/publications/wp/wp13-6.pdf>
2. Cattaneo O. Global value chains in a postcrisis world: resilience, consolidation, and shifting end markets / O. Cattaneo, C. Staritz, G. Gereffi. – World Bank, 2010. – P. 3–20. – URL: <https://globalvaluechains.org/publication/global-value-chains-postcrisis-world-resilience-consolidation-and-shifting-end-markets>
3. Blinder A. S. Offshoring: The Next Industrial Revolution? / A. S. Blinder. – Foreign Affairs. URL: <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/2006-03-01/offshoring-next-industrial-revolution>
4. Measuring Digital Development: Facts and figures 2019. Geneva: International Telecommunication Union, 2019. URL: <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/FactsFigures2019.pdf>
5. Employment distribution by economic activity (by sex) – ILO modelled estimates, November 2018. International Labour Organization (ILO). URL: https://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/oracle/webcenter/portalapp/pagehierarchy/Page27.jspx?subject=EMP&indicator=EMP_2EMP_SEX_ECO_DT&datasetCode=A&collectionCode=ILOEST&_afLoo p=4043318690572752&_afWindowMode=0&_afWindowId=8v8qcn2jt_1#!%40%40%3Findicato

ЕКСПОРТНИЙ ПОТЕНЦІАЛ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКОГО СЕКТОРУ УКРАЇНИ В СУЧАСНИХ УМОВАХ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ

С. В. ПЩЕНКО, ст. викл. кафедри економіки

Н. Ю. ПИСАРЕНКО, студ.

*Кременчуцький національний університет імені Михайла Остроградського,
м. Кременчук*

В умовах глобалізації та зростання впливу концепції інклюзивної економіки на господарський сектор країни, одним із найважливіших елементів продовольчої безпеки держави стає активна експортна політика та нарощування експортного потенціалу. Досвід провідних країн показує, що конкурентоспроможний експорт – це результат цілеспрямованої політики держави, орієнтованої на підтримку провідних галузей національної економіки, створення сприятливих умов для їх виходу на світові ринки.

Сільськогосподарське виробництво зможе реально сприяти розвитку вітчизняної економіки, забезпечити реалізацію національних інтересів країни, якщо буде конкурувати на світових ринках. Тому пошук шляхів підвищення експортної конкурентоспроможності українських виробників, забезпечення експортної безпеки України на зовнішніх ринках сільськогосподарської продукції – є важливою й актуальною проблемою [1].

Динаміку обсягів експорту живих тварин та продуктів тваринного походження наведено на рисунку 1.

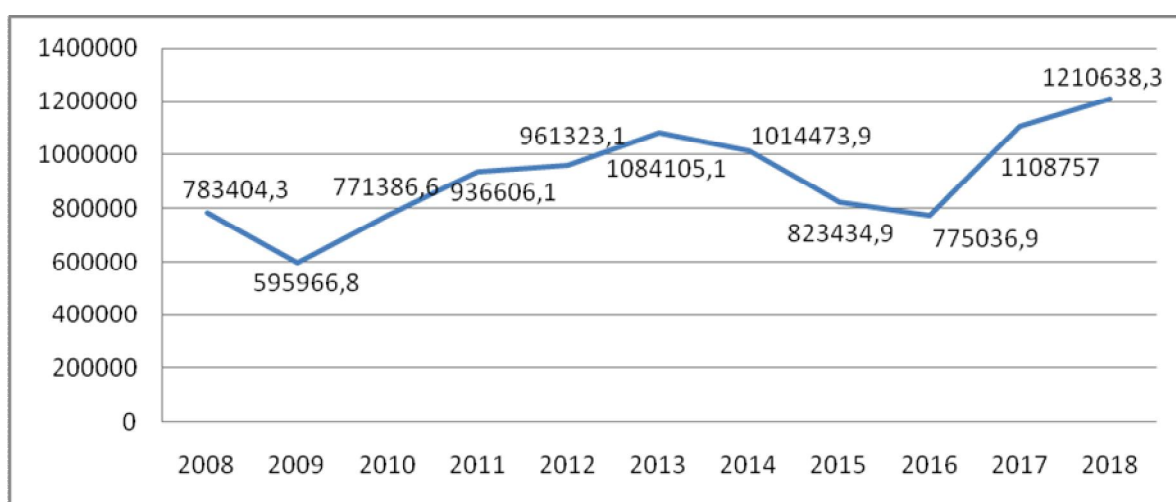


Рис. 1 – Динаміка експорту живих тварин та продуктів тваринного походження Україною (тис. дол. США) [2]