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Identifying the Dynamics of Changes in Russia's Human Potential in the Context of the Experience of Eurasian Integration



**Galina I.
OSADCHAYA**

Institute for Demographic Research – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russian Federation

e-mail: osadchaya111@gmail.com

ORCID: 0000-0002-2597-9724



**Marina L.
VARTANOVA**

Institute for Demographic Research – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences

Moscow, Russian Federation

e-mail: m.l.vartanova@mail.ru

ORCID: 0000-0002-9853-5817; ResearcherID: J-7641-2018

Abstract. The problem of identifying the dynamics of changes in the human potential of the Eurasian Economic Union is in the focus of attention of the EAEU member states; each of them takes its own measures against economic and political risks and threats on the way toward ensuring national demographic security. Russia has formulated and operates its own systems for assessing and monitoring demographic security. However, due to the complex nature of the problem of ensuring the demographic security of the EAEU countries, it must be considered and solved through the implementation of state programs not only within the country, but also within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union as a whole. Our aim is to identify negative trends in demographic development in all post-Soviet countries during the collapse of the USSR, which led to a decrease in human potential in Russia and other EAEU countries, and to substantiate the system of indicators and indices of demographic security in the context

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of Eurasian integration. We consider the resource opportunities that the EAEU countries obtain due to the functioning of a single integration association, and provide the overview of trends, problems and contradictions of integration processes. Based on the comparative analysis of the demographic situation in the EAEU member states, we can talk about the general indicators of crisis changes: a decrease in the birth rate, an increase in mortality, increased mobility of the population, although each country in these years was characterized by its own special dominants reflecting the demographic situation. Our systematic measurements of the dynamics of changes in Russia's human potential in the context of integration processes, based on the idea of an empirical model of integration, planning and forecasting within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union, allowed us to identify quantitative and qualitative signs of the functioning of the demographic development of the EAEU countries and develop a number of significant recommendations. The results of the study can be used in the development of the state policy of Russia and the EAEU countries in the field of ensuring the stability of demographic security in the conditions of integration.

Key words: globalization, demographic security, Eurasian integration, human development index, international cooperation, migration, population, fertility and mortality, human potential, human capital.

Introduction

Population of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the EAEU) is its real strategic resource. Eurasian integration, of course, has achieved serious success and continues developing, but in this regard, it is of scientific and practical interest to identify the dynamics of changes in the EAEU human potential in the context of integration. The integration goals of the EAEU require increasing its human potential due to fertility, mortality and migration, and ensuring demographic security.

The existing experience of the EAEU functioning in the conditions of the global economic crisis has shown the importance of taking joint measures, as well as expanding integration cooperation. However, the EAEU development is constrained by both external and internal factors (Osadchaya, 2021, p. 9). Integration processes can be represented by a variety of social signs and expressed by systems of indicators: economic, political, socio-cultural and social, resource, procedural and performance. If we record the achievements of Eurasian integration, then among them we can note the creation

of a single customs space, providing citizens of the EAEU member states with opportunities for a comfortable common labor market (Vartanova, 2021).

Taking into account the accumulated experience of defining the category, we believe that in the context of integration processes and new globalization challenges, the human potential of the EAEU is "a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators of the population that fundamentally affect the achievement of the Eurasian integration goals characterizing the ability to ensure the sustainable development of the Union and well-being, ensuring demographic security, preventing threats in accordance with the national demographic interests of each member country of the Union" (Osadchaya, 2019).

In order to identify the dynamics of changes in the EAEU human potential in the context of integration, we have conducted a survey of experts representing the scientific community, Eurasian associations and organizations. The survey was attended by 50 experts from member countries

and candidates for membership in the Eurasian Economic Union. The first set of questions was devoted to the general assessment of integration processes within the EAEU. In accordance with the purpose of the research, we have set the following tasks:

- 1) to give a sociological characteristic of the success of the integration processes of the member states and candidates for membership in the EAEU;
- 2) to assess the dynamics of human potential changes in the context of Eurasian integration;
- 3) to invite the EAEU regulators to develop recommendations for conducting more in-depth studies of human potential changes of the EAEU countries in the context of integration and new globalization challenges.

Structurally, the expert interview guide included three main blocks of questions. For instance, when assessing the dynamics of human potential changes (Osadchaya, Vartanova, 2021), we have noted that each of the states has its own special structure for regulating the processes of demographic development reflecting the features of the country's political structure.

When analyzing the success of integration processes (Osadchaya, 2021), most experts pointed to the low pace of the integration process. According to experts, the EAEU has turned into a successful integration association demonstrating an attractive model of cooperation based on the principle of voluntariness. However, imbalances persist in it; integration compromises are not easily achieved. Demographic policy as an integral part of the state policy of the CIS states was based on the principles and norms of international law and international treaties (Osadchaya, 2019).

Literature review

Many aspects of the problem under consideration are reflected in the works of scientists of the Institute for Demographic Research FCTAS RAS (IDR FCTAS RAS). Theoretical and empirical prerequisites for the development of studying

the dynamics of human potential changes in the EAEU member states were discussed in the works of S.V. Ryazantsev, L.L. Rybakovsky, V.V. Kirpichev, A.G. Luchkin, G.I. Osadchaya, M.L. Vartanova, E.P. Sigareva, V.T. Sakaev, A.V. Topilin, A.G. Zlotnikov, A.K. Smalyugi, A.I. Kuzmin, etc. The main part of the analyzed sources is based on the data of the Eurasian Economic Commission for the previous five years.

A significant contribution to the research development was made by the works of the authors' team of the Department for the Study of Socio-Demographic Processes of IDR FCTAS RAS (Osadchaya, Vartanova, 2021; Osadchaya et al., 2020; Osadchaya et al., 2022).

These works sufficiently cover the issues of studying human potential of the EAEU member states. However, the problem associated with the formation of a political state mechanism for ensuring demographic security in the context of international Eurasian cooperation has not yet been sufficiently studied; its relevance and vastness have predetermined the choice of the research topic, its goals and objectives.

The information base of the work is the Internet resources of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), and state statistics bodies of the EAEU member states. The article takes into account the statistics of the EEC of the EAEU and the Central Banks of the EAEU member states, conducted a review of studies of regulatory documents and modern foreign sources. In the course of their scientific generalization, we have given an assessment of the effectiveness of the demographic policy of the CIS countries with sufficient justification, and identified the most priority directions of the demographic policy of the Russian Federation.

Methodology and method

The relevance of the work provides a basis for developing a scientifically based approach to identifying the dynamics of human potential

changes of the EAEU in the context of integration of the participating countries.

As part of the research preparation, we have used mainly general scientific methods of cognition within the framework of historical, logical analysis of international human rights documents in ensuring gender equality in family relations and demographic situation of the EAEU member states and migration processes of the CIS countries in the context of globalization (Zenchenko, Vartanova, 2013), synthesis, modeling of historical situations, analogies with modernity.

In the process of data processing, studying the accumulated material, we have used the following methods: monographic (research of the works of foreign scientists on the problem of food security); economic and statistical (analysis of the demographic situation in the EAEU member states, the level of spending of the state budget on healthcare); abstract-logical (substantiation of the relationship of indicators on the number of births and life expectancy) with general economic indicators of natural population movement in the EAEU member states); expert assessment (identification of priority measures to ensure demographic security).

For the purpose of qualitative analysis, we have used the following methods of data collection and processing:

- data collation;
- collecting data from open official sources (EEC data);
- comparison data analysis;
- integration of the data obtained, facts discovered and trends identified in the EEC countries.

The use of methodological tools in the study has made it possible to enrich the scientific apparatus for solving problems of ensuring demographic security, the development of various aspects of human potential in the context of integration.

Features of demographic policy of the CIS countries in the period of socio-economic transformation

Following the results of the first decade of the formation of independent states, it is difficult to talk about the effectiveness of the state demographic policy, since at that time only a legal framework was being created in all sectors of the economy, politics and finance.

Assessing the effectiveness of Russia's demographic policy in the 1990s, we can say that, despite the measures taken, in general, it was impossible to overcome the natural decline, primarily due to unresolved socio-economic problems. The Russian Federation was one of the first post-Soviet countries to return demographic development issues to the Government's agenda (Rybakovsky, 2003). The focus was on two problems: depopulation and intensification of migration flows from post-Soviet countries to Russia.

Problem 1. The negative changes, accumulated in 1989–1991 in the demographic development of the country, were fully manifested in 1992–1995. The demographic crisis has taken a critical form. In 1999, a decrease in the population was observed in 82 out of 89 entities of the Russian Federation. In 1993, the “Concept of State Family Policy” was adopted. Presidential Decree 1696, dated August 18, 1994 approved the Federal program “Children of Russia”¹, which operated from 1994 to 2010. Its main goal was to provide social guarantees for children, their access to education and healthcare.

Living standards decline of all social groups contributed to the creation in 1999 of a new Federal Program “On State Social Assistance” (Federal Law 178, dated July 17, 1999) which extended special assistance programs to large and poor families.

¹ Federal Program “Children of Russia”: RF Presidential Decree 1696, dated August 18, 1994. Available at: <http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/bank/6826> (accessed: February 20, 2022).

CIS countries also took measures. For example, in order to further improve the demographic situation, the Development Concept “Azerbaijan 2020: Look into the future” was formed by the Presidential Decree of Azerbaijan 186, dated November 29, 2009. The problems of demographic development of Armenia (Eganyan, 2000) in these years were regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, adopted in 1995, but it was quite difficult to overcome the negative trends of the 1990s in the demographic development of the country². In 2000, the Government of Kazakhstan approved the Concept of the State Demographic Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan³. Experts assess the results of Kazakhstan’s demographic policy as positive contributing to preventing the process of depopulation and demographic crisis in the future (Mansurov, 2014). The demographic situation in Kyrgyzstan in the 1990s remained difficult, high infant and maternal mortality remained, the demographic processes in the country were influenced by a sharp increase in the poverty level. As a result, the Concept of the State Demographic and Migration Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic was adopted⁴.

The Republic of Moldova was no exception in this regard in the post-Soviet space in the 1990s. Experts name two of the most pronounced problems for this country: low birth rate and mass departure of citizens abroad. Strategic priorities in the field of demography were formulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova of 1994.

² National Security Strategy of the Republic of Armenia – 2020. Available at: <http://parliament-wa.info/ru/archives/14344> (accessed: September 08, 2020).

³ The State Demographic Policy Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan: Government Resolution of the Republic of Kazakhstan 127, dated August 17, 2000. Available at: <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P000001272> (accessed: February 21, 2022).

⁴ The concept of the State demographic and migration policy of the Kyrgyz Republic: Presidential Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic 102, dated April 28, 2000. Available at: http://continent-online.com/document/?doc_id=30251138 (accessed: February 21, 2022).

The Concept of State Support of the Family was a key tool for the implementation of the Concept of Demographic Development of Ukraine. In Tajikistan, the main documents regulating demographic policy until 2003 were the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, adopted in 1994, and the Family Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, dated November 13, 1998 which regulates issues of family, marriage, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood. In the 1990s, Uzbekistan remained a state with a growing population, characterized by a high migration outflow of Russians, Ukrainians, Crimean Tatars, and Germans to their historical homeland and high labor migration. In order to regulate the demographic situation, the country’s leadership focused on supporting the family.

Turkmenistan belongs to the countries with rapid population growth. For instance, the growth rate in the 1990s was 1.6% annually, but a sharp deterioration in the social situation, unemployment, as a consequence – a drop in the level and quality of life, led to mass migration (Vorob’eva, Topilin, 2019). Demographic issues in the state in the 2000s were regulated by the Law of Turkmenistan “On Migration”, etc.

Problem 2. The beginning of the 1990s was characterized by the implementation of the Federal Program “Migration” which operated from 1993 to 2001 helping the arriving forced migrants and their families to find home. Similar programs have been adopted in other CIS countries: for example, in Georgia it was for the socio-economic support of forced migrants, displaced persons, Meskhetin Turks and refugees from South Ossetia and Abkhazia; in Azerbaijan – for the settlement of refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh (Glushkova, Khoreva, 2014); in Armenia – victims of the Spitak earthquake and refugees from Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh, in Ukraine – for internally displaced persons; in Moldova – for residents of the Transnistrian region; the program “On compensation for lost housing” for forced migrants during the fighting in Chechnya in 1994–2001.

Describing Russia's demographic policy in the 1990s, it is necessary to mention three important normative documents of programmatic importance: the Concept of National Security of the Russian Federation, approved by Presidential Decree 1300, dated December 17, 1997, the Concept of National Security of the Russian Federation, approved by the President Decree 24, dated January 10, 2000, as well as the Concept of Demographic adopted in 2001 in which population policy is considered as a key element of political activity in the field of national security.

By the mid-2000s, internal conditions had been created in the CIS countries to assess the path of independence passed over the years of reforms and reflection on the features of the demographic situation (Molodikova, Nozdrina, 1998). Each of the states has its own structure for regulating the demographic development processes (Rybakovsky, 2019) reflecting the characteristics of the political system.

As the study of the features of Russia's demographic policy during the period of socio-economic transformation showed, almost every country was characterized by its own types of problems. Depopulation has emerged in Russia, Belarus and Ukraine (Zlotnikov, Smalyuga, 2017). For Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, with the relative stability of the population, the migration outflow has become a problem. In Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, due to the increase in the number of working-age population, a labor surplus has formed; problems have arisen related to migration, changes in the gender and age structure.

In such a situation, the governments of the CIS countries and the Russian Federation have intensified work on the formation of demographic policy focusing it on maintaining the current demographic growth (Topilin, 2018), the main demographic needs and regulation of migration processes.

In 2019, the Russian Federation approved the national project "Demography", which includes five federal projects: "Financial support for families at the birth of children"; "Employment promotion"; "Elder generation"; "Strengthening public health"; "Sport is the norm of life", as well as the Decree "On national goals for the development of Russia until 2030"⁵.

The features of demographic processes and problems in each of the post-Soviet countries are manifested in all areas of demographic policy: a set of measures of state or public programs, the development of laws, special regulatory documents, measures to form a positive attitude in society, programs are being implemented to promote family values and create favorable conditions for large families (Ryazantsev et al., 2017), moreover, special attention is paid to their implementation at the regional level, the system of measures to fulfill the tasks of demographic policy is being clarified.

Comparative analysis of Russia's demographic situation in the context of Eurasian integration

Currently, there is a real contradiction between the need to increase Russia's human potential as part of the Eurasian Economic Union, strengthening the positive impact of Eurasian integration on it, and the real state of the demographic situation in the CIS countries and the EAEU member states (*Tab. 1*).

Regional conventions specify general provisions taking into account the traditions of continents and countries. We should note that the experts of the EAEU states regularly analyze the implementation of this concept. Time intervals of changes in the ranking of countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) for 1990–2000, 2000–2010, 2010–2018 and 1990–2018. They allow revealing the dynamics of social support by the population of

⁵ Available at: <http://publication.pravo.gov.ru/Document/View/0001202007210012> (accessed: May, 25, 2021).

Table 1. Indicators of natural population movement in the EAEU member states, people

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Armenia						
Number of births	43,031	41,763	43,031	41,763	43,031	41,763
Number of deaths	27,714	27,878	28,226	27,157	25,751	26,200
Natural population growth (+), decline (-)	15,317	13,885	12,366	10,543	10,823	9,900
Belarus						
Number of births	118,534	119,028	117,779	102,556	94,042	87,800
Number of deaths	121,542	120,026	119,379	119,311	120,053	120,900
Natural population growth (+), decline (-)	-3,008	-998	-1,600	-16,755	-26,011	-33,100
Kazakhstan						
Number of births	399,309	398,458	400,694	390,262	397,799	403,100
Number of deaths	132,287	130,811	131,231	129,009	130,448	133,500
Natural population growth (+), decline (-)	267,022	267,647	269,463	261,253	267,351	269.6
Kyrgyzstan						
Number of births	161,813	163,452	158,160	153,620	171,149	173,500
Number of deaths	35,564	34,808	33,475	33,166	32,989	33,300
Natural population growth (+), decline (-)	126,249	128,644	124,685	120,454	138,160	140,200
Russia						
Number of births	1,942683	1,940579	1,888729	1,690307	1,604344	1,484500
Number of deaths	1,912347	1,908541	1,891015	1,826125	1,828910	1,800700
Natural population growth (+), decline (-)	30,336	32,038	-2,286	-135,818	-224,566	-316,200
Eurasian Economic Union						
Number of births	2,665370	2,663280	2,605954	2,374445	2,303908	2,185000
Number of deaths	2,229454	2,222064	2,203326	2,134768	2,138151	2,114600
Natural population growth (+), decline (-)	435,916	441,216	402,628	239,677	165,757	70,400
Source: ECE. Statistics. Available at: http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/integr_i_makroec/dep_stat/econstat/Pages/express_demography.aspx (accessed: September 04, 2020).						

integration processes in the EAEU countries (Kuur, 2020) in 2014–2018, to characterize the factors of reducing the social base of the EAEU, as well as to substantiate the main directions, practices and tools for expanding social support for integration. For example, the Convention on Maternity Protection (no. 3) of 1919, the Convention on Maternity Protection (no. 103, revised) of 1952, Recommendation no. 95 on Maternity Protection

of 1952 are taken into account. The countries also signed the Convention on the Status of Refugees (1951) and its Protocol (1967).

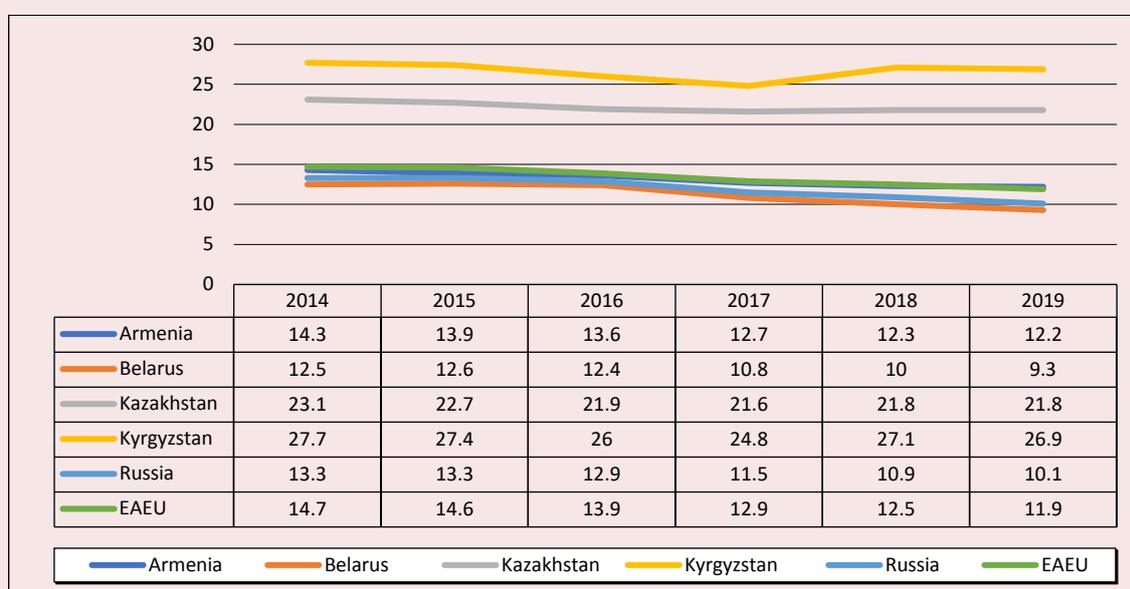
One of the most important characteristics of human potential is public health which is concentrated in the indicator “life expectancy”, since it is determined by a variety of factors: climatic conditions, living conditions and living standards, environmental factors, effectiveness of the system.

As part of strengthening the economic integration and the emergence of new globalization challenges, Eurasian migration processes face numerous critical challenges. The presented data allow estimating the number of births in the EAEU countries per 1000 people in January – December from 2014 to 2019 (*Fig. 1*).

Although life expectancy in Russia has increased annually since 2005 compared to the EAEU member states by 0.7% and amounted to more than 71 years in 2018 (*Tab. 2*), and in 2019, according

to the Russian Ministry of Health, and up to 73.7 years, in 2020 it again decreased to 71.5. At the same time, life expectancy indicators in the EAEU countries are much lower than in the developed countries of the world (Popov, Kalachikova, 2015). According to the EEC, the EAEU member states in the ranking of life expectancy among 190 countries of the world since 2018 are in the corridor from 82 to 127 places, while the first places are occupied by Hong Kong (84.1 years), Japan (83.9), Switzerland (83.5), Spain (83.3), and Italy (83.2).

Figure 1. Number of births in the EAEU countries per 1,000 people in January – December from 2014 to 2019



According to: *The Eurasian Economic Union (2020): Brief Statistical Collection*. ECE. Moscow.

Table 2. Life expectancy of the EAEU member states, years

Country	2015		2018	
	Life expectancy	Rating	Life expectancy	Rating
Armenia	74.7	74	74.8	82
Belarus	71.3	108	73.1	104
Kazakhstan	69.4	123	70.0	127
Kyrgyzstan	70.6	113	71.1	118
Russia	70.1	116	71.2	116

According to: *The Eurasian Economic Union (2020): Brief Statistical Collection*. ECE. Moscow.

Table 3. Government spending on healthcare in the EAEU countries (2014–2016), % of GDP

Country	2014	2016
Armenia	4.5	9.9
Belarus	5.7	6.3
Kazakhstan	4.36	3.5
Kyrgyzstan	6.7	6.6
Russia	7.07	5.3

According to: *The Eurasian Economic Union (2020): Brief Statistical Collection*. ECE. Moscow.

The reserve for improving the indicator is to increase healthcare spending (*Tab. 3*). In countries with a very high human development level, healthcare spending averages 12.2% of GDP (total healthcare spending as % of GDP in 2016: USA – 17.1%, Switzerland – 12.2%, France – 11.5%; and Germany – 11.1%).

Thus, we believe that the formation and development of healthcare system will contribute to strengthening public health, ensuring safety and quality of socially important goods for people's life and health, and environmental protection.

The human capital dynamics in the EAEU member states has shown positive growth in recent years. According to the results of Bloomberg study, conducted in 2016, Kazakhstan ranked 45th out of 55 countries, Belarus – 48th, and Russia was on the last – 55th. The development of human resources is connected with the use of opportunities provided by the Eurasian Union. For instance, the human development index for 2010–2017 increased in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and retained its value in Belarus. It is worth noting that all states, except Kyrgyzstan, are included, according to the UN methodology, in the group of countries with a high HDI level, Kyrgyzstan – with an average level.

However, today the idea of Eurasian integration has not penetrated deeply into the consciousness of people. For example, only 2% of Russian citizens identify themselves with the EAEU, 8.2% – Armenia, 5.5% – Kyrgyzstan, 1.8% – Kazakhstan. However, among visitors from Belarus, 17.3% identify themselves with the Eurasian Union which

can be explained by some inertia associated with the non-differentiation of the union state of Russia and Belarus (Sechko, Taranova, 2011), created in 1999, and the EAEU.

Describing human potential dynamics which the EAEU countries need to build for the consolidation of integration processes, we can identify the following areas.

1. Building the dynamics of human potential changes on the basis of socio-cultural and educational exchanges.

2. One of the key tools in the implementation of the human development index is the formation of communicative space in the information environment, work in this direction in a form understandable to young people. But the most important thing, probably, is not to forget that the modern information environment requires filling with these common historical narratives, common meanings, let them be actualized in modern forms and adapted specifically for the perception of citizens of the EAEU member states.

3. It is necessary to build demographic policy (Sakaev, 2017) with the setting of goals and objectives of a joint long- and medium-term strategy for the human potential development of the EAEU member states.

In the final ranking, all states are ranked on the HDI basis and fall into one of four categories:

- countries with very high HDI level;
- countries with high HDI level;
- countries with average HDI level;
- countries with low HDI level.

As mechanisms for using new methods that would contribute to maintaining the human development index of the EAEU member states (Castle, Cora, 2016, p. 278) and broadcast positive images of integration in the face of new globalization challenges, experts indicate the following:

- 1) creation of centers for generating positive network information
- 2) development of quantitative and qualitative indicators of the dynamics of human potential changes in the context of new globalization challenges;
- 3) systematic monitoring of human potential dynamics with identification and analysis of migration processes in the post-Soviet space.

The main areas that experts consider to be priorities for studying changes in human potential dynamics in the context of Eurasian integration are the following:

- 1) informing population of the EAEU states about the benefits of Eurasian integration both at the country level as a whole and at the global level;
- 2) formation of common information field within the information space of "new media" (Osadchaya, 2019) in order to position the positive aspects of integration;
- 3) development of methodology on quantitative and qualitative characteristics of all aspects of the human development index;
- 4) creating an index for assessing the human potential of memory policy in the EAEU countries;
- 5) formation of common Eurasian idea in the context of new globalization challenges.

Results

The main theoretical and practical idea of the human potential development in the context of the experience of Eurasian integration is the possibility of the EAEU member states forming their own state policy, making decisions in each territory taking into account the indicators of fertility, mortality and migration, ensuring national demographic security (Maksimova et al., 2020), local traditions,

features, and interests of the population. At the same time, the effectiveness of resolving issues today is largely determined by the interaction degree at the interstate level.

In the long- and medium-term strategy of building the human potential of the EAEU member states, it seems important to provide:

- 1) mortality reduction, especially the high mortality of working-age men from external causes;
- 2) preserving and strengthening public health, increasing the role of disease prevention healthy lifestyle formation;
- 3) regulation of applied scientific and epidemiological studies to substantiate the improvement of Russia's legislation and the methodological base;
- 4) development of the family support system in the case of children's birth and upbringing;
- 5) phased elimination of workplaces with harmful or dangerous working conditions for the reproductive public health;
- 6) management of migration processes in order to reduce the shortage of labor resources in accordance with the economic needs;
- 7) optimization of migration processes in connection with the formation of common labor market within the framework of integration processes in the Eurasian space;
- 8) ensuring protection against natural and man-made emergencies.

We have identified the dynamics of human potential changes of the EAEU countries in the context of integration contributes to the development of a number of recommendations:

- to develop social integration, aimed at interstate cooperation, gradually transforming it toward unification based on the civil society principles;
- to promote the development of not only youth non-governmental non-profit organizations, but also those whose main founders, managers, employees, participants and volunteers are mainly

elderly people, since the world's population is gradually "aging" and public opinion will largely be formed by representatives of older generations;

- to initiate cooperation of national non-governmental non-profit organizations registered and operating in individual countries and which have defined their mission as the development of science, in order to monitor public sentiment and formulate scientifically sound conclusions within the framework of the social integration of the EAEU countries;

- to provide organizational support to international and national non-governmental non-profit organizations whose activities include the implementation of joint online and offline activities in the fields of history, culture, social work, public health, education in order to combine efforts to implement social integration based on historical memory;

- to initiate the creation of network educational programs of journalism training areas in the field of Eurasian integration issues, with the involvement of information, material, technical, intellectual resources of educational institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, research centers including the Institute for Demographic Research of RAS;

- to make a proposal to the Presidential Grants Fund for NGOs (Russian Federation) together with grant-givers and charitable foundations operating in the EAEU member states to organize a one-time international targeted competition (in 2022), aimed at developing new ideas in the field of social integration.

Conclusion

The Eurasian Economic Union has the status of an international non-governmental organization. An analysis of the work of a number of EAEU experts (Goldstone, 2002) and the scientists' works in the field of global trends (Nichiporuk, 2000) shows that international interactions are increasingly initiated and implemented with the organizational and coordinating role of international non-governmental structures. The integration function in the sphere of politics, economics, culture, social work is moving from state structures to public ones (Yakovets, Soluttsev, 2016). And, judging by the analytical data, this trend will only intensify.

As a result, we recommend conducting more in-depth studies of the EAEU human potential in the context of integration and new globalization challenges. It is also possible that if more disaggregated data had been used, the result would have been different. These are topics for future research. Since the issue of human potential changes in the EAEU conditions has not been sufficiently studied, we believe that work in this direction will be an invaluable find for researchers, analysts, practitioners in the field of international relations and the world economy, as well as for a wide range of readers interested in political problems of international relations and global development. We expect that the developed proposals will update the state policy in the field of national demographic security and activate the issues of demographic policy of the member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union in the context of integration.

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Information about the Authors

Galina I. Osadchaya – Doctor of Sciences (Sociology), Professor, head of department, Institute for Demographic Research – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences (6, building 1, Fotieva Street, Moscow, 119333, Russian Federation; e-mail: osadchaya111@gmail.com)

Marina L. Vartanova – Candidate of Sciences (Economics), Associate Professor, Leading Researcher, Institute for Demographic Research – Branch of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences (6, building 1, Fotieva Street, Moscow, 119333, Russian Federation; e-mail: m.l.vartanova@mail.ru)

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