

**INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP «PARADIGMS IN THE MANAGEMENT
OF GOVERNANCE IN THE PRESENT CONDITIONS OF THE EPIDEMIC
CRISIS: GLOBAL ECONOMY UNDER PANDEMICS»,
November 29, 2021, 10:00 Bucharest**



Income stagnation in Ukraine as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic

Tetiana Perehudova

PHD in economics, docent,

***Institute for economics and forecasting of
National Academy of Science of Ukraine***

Ensuring decent work is a very important issue in world practice and in the system of social policy of Ukraine. One of the important components is a decent pay, which should promote the reproduction of the workforce, provide opportunities to meet the needs of the population, realize labor potential, encourage highly productive work and self-improvement, should correspond to the direct relationship between skills and remuneration.

The negative consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic have manifested themselves in stagnant incomes in Ukraine and increasing poverty.

A characteristic feature of the national labor market is the demand for workers in the simplest professions, which indicates the focus of employers on cheap labor, rather than skilled with decent wages. The problem is even deeper when comparing the average wage in Ukraine with in European countries.

As a result of cheap labor, there is an increase in labor emigration, the threatening trends of which are emphasized by Ukrainian scientists. It is threatening that the share of young people aged 15-24 and the share of migrants with education in the structure of labor migrants has increased, which has a negative impact on the return on public investment in education. Despite the scale of remittances (which decreased during the Covid-19 pandemic, which negatively affected the incomes of Ukrainian families, whose income was generated by such remittances), scientists warn of the losses that accompany the Ukrainian economy.

Analysis of the state of wages in Ukraine indicates certain distortions, including: a small share in the structure of wage income and, conversely, a large share of social assistance and other current transfers received; low level of modal wages compared to the average; a significant number of people who receive wages within the actual subsistence level and such categories of people as the working poor.

The consequence of this is an increase in socio-economic risks in the workplace. These include: the inability of households to ensure a decent standard of living, reduced work motivation of workers, the lack of conditions for self-realization in most of them, social instability, poverty. This highlights further research aimed at ensuring decent work.

Thank you for attention!