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NEW APPROACHES TO SELF-ORGANIZATION OF THE LABOUR MARKET (AGENCY LABOUR)

The development of the world economy, which is characterized by an international division of labour and deepening of the process of globalization, requires a critical review of existing processes in the economy and the labour market. The analysis of distribution of non-standard forms of employment, development of perspective directions of its legalization and prospective study of mechanisms of regulation of employment in Europe is especially relevant.

At the heart of the modern labour market problems is crisis of human values, loss of confidence, consumer nature of modern society, focus on purely economic and financial results excluding the role of man alone and humanity in general, for which, in fact, national and global economic systems must operate.

In the labour market, there appear non-standard forms of employment as a response to the impossibility to provide the whole active population with constant work.

One of these forms is agency labour. It meets the needs of both

employers and free labour force at this stage of the economy. Agency labour has its pros and cons. There are the directions that require coordination, namely the legal field.

Most EU countries: Germany, Austria, Belgium, France regulate agency labour based on an elaborated legal framework.

The phenomenon of unbalanced state of the labour market, which is conditioned by the current state of the economy in general, requires exploration of new manifestations of employment creation, patterns, and use of mathematical models to predict with regard to larger number of factors of influence. Particular attention should be paid to the study of human needs and solution of problems of coordination. Self-regulation of the labour market can recognize the emergence of a segment of irregular form of employment – agency labour as mutually beneficial relations between employers and labour force. Their settlement should be the legal registration of labour relations.