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DIRECTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

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The study of modern migration is in the sphere of attention of researchers in many countries of the world, since migration is one of the important factors affecting the macroeconomic balance of the national economy.

Modern migration processes have characteristic features that distinguish them from earlier migrations. First of all, this is an increase in the number of skilled workers and specialists moving, a "brain drain". In addition, if earlier mass migrations were caused by various political or natural disasters and were of a spontaneous nature, today it is a constant process that tends to increase. It covers almost all regions of the world, both rich and poor. Also, a distinctive feature of modern migration processes is the appearance of a huge number of illegal migrants. This is not only a cheap labor resource, but also a factor that increases the level of crime, provokes mass riots, and social tension.

There are three main factors that determine the international movement of human resources in the modern world: economic, political, and demographic. The economic factor is based on the differences in the level of development of individual countries and territories. At the same time, the main direction of modern international migration is moving to the most developed countries of the world. During the first decade of the XXI century, the positive balance of migration of countries with a high level of development amounted to almost 40 million people. According to official United Nations data for 2019, the total number of migrants in the world was 232 million people. The percentage of migrants to the entire world population is 3.2 % [1]. At the same time, the world's largest migration corridors were identified, along which the population is moving. These include: Mexico – USA; Ukraine-Russia; Kazakhstan – Russia. The top ten net importers of human resources during this period included the United States, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, Italy, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Germany, Russia and Saudi Arabia. Of these, only Russia does not belong to the countries with high incomes, but it actively attracted migrants from the post-Soviet space. The maximum migration inflow was in the United States, which received almost 16 million immigrants from other countries [1].

Thus, migration is becoming an increasingly complex and multifactorial phenomenon in terms of the motives and reasons for resettlement and requires more and more attention both from the study of the theoretical foundations of this phenomenon and from the practical regulation of it by the state.

REFERENCES

1. WORLD MIGRATION REPORT 2020. [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2020.pdf. – Date of access: 13.05.2021