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REASONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF LABOR MIGRATION FOR THE DONOR COUNTRY

Keywords: migration, United Nations, International Organization for Migration, European Union.

Ключові слова: міграція, Організація Об'єднаних Націй, Міжнародна організація мігрантів, Європейський Союз.

Labor migration has always been present, as people are always looking for a better life for themselves and better earnings. Migration has become an integral part of our lives. In a broad sense, migration is the process by which one or more people move

from one place of residence, region or country to settle elsewhere. In demography, migration is defined as a movement that results in a permanent or permanent change of permanent residence. There are many reasons why people decide to change their place of residence, and this can present some difficulties. Like all processes, migration has consequences.

The main scientists who have studied the topic of migration are Maria Bartoa, Stephen Castells, Alisonn Lee Park and others. Also Emmanuel Sapper, who studied the impact of migration on social integration and multi-culturalism. Many studies on the effects of migration are also conducted within the international organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the European Union and others, which focus on analyzing global migration trends and their consequences for different countries and regions of the world.

The main purpose of this study is to explore the causes of migration and identify the consequences of labor migration.

Nowadays, more and more people are probably migrating, as there are even more reasons why they want to do it. International labor migration involves not only the unemployed, but also a part of the working population. In this case, the driving motive for migration is the search for better working conditions. Labor moves from countries with low living standards and wages to countries with higher and wages to countries with higher levels. National differences in wages are an objective basis for labor migration.

The general classification of reasons for migration is as follows: economic migration is migration for career development or job search. Social migration is a move in search of a better quality of life or to be close to family and relatives. Political migration is when a person wants to avoid unfavorable scenarios, such as war or political persecution. Environmental migration occurs in the face of natural disasters [1].

The main reasons for human migration:

1. Environmental factors. Climate change is also a cause of migration, which is an ongoing force on nature. Sometimes nature strikes back, leaving people homeless and helpless. Due to natural disasters such as sudden storms, floods, and tsunamis, people have to flee and take refuge in another relatively safe environment.

2. Higher standard of living. When you move to another country, you are looking for a higher standard of living. Not just money, but a cleaner, healthier, better life.

3. Conflict or war zones. This is one of the oldest and most common reasons for immigration, when people feel the need to leave their country in order to feel safe.

4. Better healthcare and closeness to nature. Depending on financial situation, people would like to ensure that they get the best healthcare possible. Some people migrate to get better healthcare. Some countries offer free healthcare to their citizens. Also, many people change their whole life to live closer to nature, feel more peaceful, enjoy beautiful views [2].

The positive effects of international labor migration for donor countries include:

- reduction of tension in the domestic labor market due to the export of relatively surplus labor;
- increase in foreign exchange earnings due to private remittances of emigrants;
- improving the well-being of migrant families;

– improving the level of qualifications and professional skills of employees as a result of gaining best practices abroad.

The negative consequences of international labor migration for donor countries include:

– reduced opportunities for national development due to the outflow of the best, most proactive, and mobile part of the labor force, especially the departure of scientists and specialists

– reduction of budget revenues due to a decrease in the number of potential taxpayers;

– deterioration of the demographic situation, aging of the labor force due to a decrease in the share of people of working and reproductive age;

– socio-psychological consequences of the destruction of migrant families, upbringing of children left without parents for a long time; adaptation of workers returning from working abroad to local working and living conditions, etc.

Therefore, migration is a widespread and challenging process that always takes place for different reasons. It can be a better standard of living, avoidance of conflicts, better healthcare or education, or perhaps it is adventure and self-discovery. Migration is also accompanied by positive and negative consequences. One of the positive ones is improving the level of qualifications and professional skills of employees as a result of gaining best practices abroad. On the negative side, it means the loss of people from the countryside and deterioration of the demographic situation, aging of the labor force due to a decrease in the share of people of working and reproductive age.

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HOW DID THE RUSSIA – UKRAINE WAR AFFECT THE WORLD ECONOMY?

Keywords: *Russia-Ukraine war, economy, impacts and consequences of the war, conflict, supply and demand.*

Ключові слова: *російсько-українська війна, економіка, вплив і наслідки війни, конфлікт, попит і пропозиція.*

Over the years of human development, states have exercised various forms of governance, endured numerous disputes, lived under pressures, and learned how to deal with difficulties through negotiation and persuasion. After the birth of diplomacy,