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THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANTS ON LABOR COSTS

The policy of non-interference of the state in the market economy is noted in the studies of the classics. In particular, Keynes notes that the market economy naturally returns to a state of full employment of resources after temporary shocks. But Keynes' opinion was predicted when the unemployment rate in the world was about 25%. The main causes of the economic crisis were considered to be the unfair distribution of income. The availability of labor migration channels helps to solve some problems, including labor shortages, strengthening general control over the migration process and managing illegal flows [4, p. 2-3].

The record level of immigration in some countries of the world is affecting their migration system. Despite the successes achieved, closer and more comprehensive international cooperation with the countries of the world is needed to prevent illegal migration. The proposed additional routes for such migration are another tool that has not yet been developed in some countries. In our opinion, this migration route can be beneficial in improving the exchange in international experience [4, p. 4].

IOM statistics (2024) show that between 2018 and 2023, the number of migrants arriving in OECD countries reached its highest level. Based on a comparative analysis, it can be noted that the number of migrants for permanent residence in the countries used in 2018-2019 amounted to 5.1-5.2 million people. And in 2020-2021. its level decreased by 3.8-4.8 million people. But compared to 2021, the number of migrants increased by 25% in 2022, and in 2023 it amounted to 35.4%. In 2022 and 2023, this figure was a record (6.0 and 6.5 million people). The reason for the increase in migrants in these countries, among other factors, may be justified by the military conflicts between Russia and Ukraine, Israel and Palestine, etc. The number of migrants in the host countries can be roughly divided into groups by departure categories: family, labor, free-traveling and humanitarian. Let's analyze the years 2017-2023 by the number in these groups, the host OECD countries by departure category. Data analysis showed that compared to 2017, there was an increase in two indicators in 2023 (for family -31.6%, and for work goals - 1.44 times). And according to two indicators, the number of migrants decreased by purpose (for free movement -20%, and for humanitarian -14.3%) [6, pp.11-12]. The number of migrants from different countries seeking asylum in OECD countries in 2009-2023 was not stable, i.e. In some years, their number has been increasing and decreasing]. Since the number of applicants for permanent residence in the host countries increased 5.0 times in 2023 compared to 2009, 6.1

times in European countries and 4.2 times in OECD countries [6, p.13]. A comparative analysis of the OECD countries' labor market (in 2013-2023) has shown that the number of migrant participants is growing. Compared to 2013, this indicator increased by 7% in 2023 and amounted to 72% [6, pp.50-65]. So, an analysis of the statistics of the OECD countries on international migration proves that their position in the labor market has improved over the period 2013-2023.

An analysis of data from some countries of the world on unemployment shows that the share of this indicator in the United States for 2020-2023 decreased by 2.7% in 2021 and by 4.6% in 2022 compared to 2020 (8.1%), amounting to 5.4% and 3.5%. The decrease in the unemployment rate in the country may be due to the expansion of infectious diseases in those years in world countries. And the 0.6% increase in the unemployment rate in 2023 compared to 2022 can be explained by the fact that the unemployment rate was achieved as a result of the work carried out by the state. Note that in 2023, despite the relative increase in unemployment, it will take some time to reach its level by the pre-pandemic year. The US industrial Employment database shows that shifts are expected in this area. According to forecasts by labor market experts, total employment will grow by 4.3 percent and add 6.7 million jobs between 2023 and 2033, increasing from 167.8 million to 174.6 million people. It is expected that about half of the projected job growth will be in the field of healthcare and social assistance, as well as professional, scientific and technical services, which will increase demand for related medical services, computer and mathematical specialties. Retail is to lose jobs. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) predicts that the total number of employees will grow from 150.4 million in 2013 to 167.4 million in 2023, that is, by 11.3%. The wage level is projected to rise by 4.2 percent [5].

In the study, we looked at, if possible, the level of employment of migrants in the labor market in various countries. Based on the above analysis, we proposed ways to solve the existing problem, which allows us to identify the current situation in this area. To do this, we will analyze and evaluate the current situation on the migrant labor market in some developed OECD countries in 2023. An analysis of the data in the selected countries of the world has shown us that Spain, Sweden, Greece, Finland and France occupy the leading places (1-5 places) In terms of unemployment, Iceland, Korea and the United Kingdom took the top three places. Iceland (84.2%), New Zealand (82.3%), the Czech Republic (79.5%), Slovakia (78.5%) and Hungary (78.1%) ranked 1-5 in terms of employment. And according to this indicator, developed countries such as France (62.4%), Belgium (61.4%), Mexico (51.8%) were in the last three places. According to the difference in figures over the past two years, Greece (-4.1%), Costa Rica (-4.0%), Spain (-1.8%), Slovenia (-1.5%) and Poland (-1.4%) were at the lowest level of unemployment. And in terms of the difference in indicators over the past two years, Slovenia (2.8%), Sweden (2.4%), Latvia (2.1%), Switzerland (1.7%) and

Greece (1.6%) are in the top ranks. The analysis showed that the unemployment rate in OECD countries is on average 2.2% lower than in 27 EU countries.

In all these countries the percentage of migrant workers is higher than in the local population. This proves that it is impossible to draw a general conclusion about how the integration of migrants affects the standard of living of the host country's population. One of the important aspects of immigration is considered to be the change in the ethnic balance of the population. It can be noted that the role of immigration in the labor market is becoming more controversial. Experts in this field note that the dynamics of leadership development in any country is decided by highly qualified specialists. And these specialists are able to express new ideas and can create innovative productions [3, pp.113-1128].

Labor migration, this most important aspect of the global economy, is very attractive to analysts because it offers beautiful and convincing examples. A number of States demonstrate a balanced approach here, which is more effective the further away from the political situation. On the contrary, impulsive migration decisions, history says, deprive society and the economy of stability and poison international relations. Today, 14.5% (about 700 million) of the world's adult population would like to move to another country, mainly to a more developed one. In countries with low living standards (for example, African countries) this figure is about 31%. The economic consequences of such a move are impressive.

International labor migration confirms the fact that countries depend on each other. Because the negative economic and political changes taking place in the country only negatively affect the flow of international migration. International migration depends on the degree of development of multinational corporations, which together create the prerequisites for the free movement of labor from one country to another [1, pp.157-161]. The frequency of labor movement depends on the following factors: the increasing role of global economic development in general and, as a result, the dependence of countries on each other; the development of start-ups, the emergence of a new type of production and professions serving it; strengthening the role of multinational companies. corporations, which leads to the pooling of labor and capital in order to make a profit; the cyclical nature of international production, therefore, at the stage of production growth, the number of foreign labor attracted may increase, and, conversely, with a reduction in production, the demand for labor decreases; integration processes between countries increase international migration flows, as this contributes to the expansion of choice; free access to Internet technologies increases public awareness of new technologies, jobs in regions [2, pp.46-52].

Summarizing the opinions of researchers in this area, we can note: International labor migration provides an opportunity for countries to depend on each other; this type of migration depends on a number of factors, including scientific and technological progress, free movement of labor between countries,

etc.; this process is influenced by the degree of development of multinational corporations aimed at creating prerequisites; International labor migration is the main source of modern processes in the global economy; calculations show that if everyone who wants to work far from their country, for example, a migrant, realized their desire, then the world as a whole would become much richer; Migrant workers discriminate against migrant workers in low-skilled and low-paid jobs on the basis of higher qualifications; a decrease in the number of immigrants and a decrease in the growth rate of local populations cannot meet the demand on the labor market in their host country. Immigrants make a significant contribution to the country's economy. They are the main resource among the workforce of the country where they choose to live forever (or for a long time). They form the main segment of the labor market with higher unemployment, low wages, unstable employment and jobs that do not match their skills. These factors prevent immigrants from making the most effective use of their potential. These factors include insufficient knowledge of the English language, discrimination, and the discrepancy between the level of qualifications and education of migrants and the needs of the labor market. Among the negative effects of migration, we can mention the heavy burden on infrastructure, the health and social security system, and environmental pollution. It should also be noted that highly qualified specialists and entrepreneurs from among migrants make a great contribution to the innovative development of the country. Attracting immigrants with a high level of education and specialization will help the country save money on their education. One of the important aspects of immigration is the changing balance of the (ethnic) population. The main mechanisms of assimilation of immigrants are the labor market, education, investment, protection of human rights, etc.

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