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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION AS A FACTOR OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

International labour migration at the present stage covers the whole world – both its developed part and backward periphery, and also plays an increasing role in the development of modern society and has become a global process that has covered almost all continents and states.

Migration entails significant changes in both donor countries and recipient countries and is a source of a range of social, political, cultural, economic and religious issues, putting forward new challenges for societies and states. Taking into account the causes of modern migration movements, migration issues are of particular relevance and, accordingly, confirms the need for scientific research of the laws of migration processes.

International labour migration is the movement of workers from one state to another for economic, political or social reasons. The United Nations Statistics Division (UN SD) provides a statistical definition of a foreign migrant worker: “Foreigners admitted by the receiving State for the specific purpose of exercising an economic activity remunerated from within the receiving country. Their length of stay is usually restricted as is the type of employment they can hold. Their dependents, if admitted, are also included in this category” (UN SD, 2017).

The main reason for the increased migration of the population were the processes of globalization, characterized by a sharp increase in inter-state flows. The differences between the countries that are involved in global globalization and those that are still at the initial stage of this process have recently become more pronounced. Such a disharmony of development creates new trends and challenges. In particular, there is a mass migration of labour resources to more economically and technically advanced states.

The reasons given above are mainly due to the migration of the population from underdeveloped countries to countries with a relatively high standard of living. For example, the main reasons for the departure of citizens of Ukraine are: unemployment (22.82 %), rising prices (22.52 %), non-payment of wages (20.72 %), crime growth (18.02 %), the problem of hunger (15.92 %).

Labour migration has a significant impact on the world economy. For labour-importing countries, this impact is mainly related to the receipt of tax payments and the costs of social protection of migrants, and for exporting countries this impact is quite diverse. Migrant remittances are the main source of foreign

exchange earnings for labour-exporting countries. The largest flows of remittances are to countries such as China, France, India, Mexico and the Philippines.

In some countries, migrant remittances account for a fairly high share of GDP. In 2017, the share of migrant remittances in relation to GDP was 38.7 % in Tajikistan, 40.7 % in the Republic of Moldova, 31.5 % in Nepal, 34.6 % in Togo. In turn, most remittances come from the United States (more than \$ 100 billion).

For Ukraine, migrant remittances are an important source of income for most households whose members work abroad. In 2017, the volume of remittances of migrants to Ukraine amounted to more than \$ 9 billion. USA. Due to this, according to the World Bank's calculations, Ukraine has entered the list of the largest recipients of remittances from migrants. According to official estimates, annual remittances, including those sent through official and unofficial channels, are increasing at the same time as the number of labour migrants leaving Ukraine is increasing. According to the National Bank of Ukraine, approximately 13-14 % of remittances are sent to Ukraine through informal channels. The National Bank of Ukraine has improved the method of calculation of the volume of private money transfers to Ukraine and specified their assessment for 2015-2017. On the basis of the updated methodology, the National Bank recalculated quarterly and annual volumes of private transfers over the last three years and, as a consequence, their estimates have been increased.

Labour migration is an economic phenomenon that has both positive and negative features.

Positive features:

- export of labour in the future will lead to the transfer of experience from advanced states and the acquisition of high professional skills abroad ;
- export of labour is a source of cash income through transfers to the national economy;
- the export of labour reduces the socio-economic tension in the country;

Negative features:

- economic losses of the state due to the training and education of the labour force;
- outflow of highly skilled labour;
- outflow of "brains" and creative youth.

From all the foregoing, it can be concluded that currently labour migration is an increasingly significant phenomenon that has a serious impact on the socio-economic and political development of society. This is due to the fact that in modern conditions, labour migration is a source of replenishment of labor potential both in the whole country and in some of its regions.