

economic, climatic, socio-cultural, infrastructural, scientific, innovative, labor, technological, investment and historical conditions of economic entities; legal, political and economic environment of international business [3].

To improve the state of Ukraine's export-import activity in the context of globalization, it is necessary to implement a policy aimed at increasing the volume of merchandise exports by introducing innovative developments to improve the quality of domestic products, which must meet international norms and standards. world markets. And the goal should be to reduce the volume of imported products on the Ukrainian market, at least that which has domestic counterparts.

The strategic task of both domestic and foreign policy of Ukraine is not only its development as an independent sovereign state, but also the achievement of a high level of competitiveness of the state and society. Prospects for trade and economic cooperation between Ukraine and the EU will increase significantly with the final implementation of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area between Ukraine and the EU (FTA) under the Association Agreement [4].

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THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION ON THE WORLD ECONOMY

International labor migration is a form of population migration, which consists in the movement of the working population within the world economy in search of work, better living conditions in accordance with economic laws. It affects not only national labor markets but also the global market. The processes of labor migration concern the most important spheres of both social and economic life.

International labor migration is regulated at the international level through three main instruments: the International Labor Organization Convention on Migrant Workers

(revised in 1949); The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted in 1990; International Labor Organization Convention concerning the Abuse of Migration and Ensuring Equal Opportunities and Attitudes for Migrant Workers, June 4, 1975 № 143 (additional provisions) [1].

Regulatory and legal support of international labor migration is based on unilateral and bilateral regulation. Recently, interstate agreements have played a very important role. Multilateral regulation of international migration also takes place through conventions both at the global level and within individual integration groups.

In order to assess the extent of labor migration at the international level, it is necessary to consider the main centers that are donors or recipients of labor. The first place in the number of migrants entering the country is occupied by the United States, followed by Russia, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Canada. Qatar (87%), Monaco (72%), UAE (70%), Kuwait (69%), Andorra (64%) are the leaders in terms of the ratio of the number of immigrants to the population [2].

In 2019, almost 40% of official migrants who arrived in European countries in search of work were registered. The rest, who applied for asylum, came to reunite their families, and later found themselves in the labor market. Not to mention at least 5 million illegal migrants. Labor migration is much more common among women – they amount to 253.7 thousand people, and men – 20.9 thousand people. The largest number of migrants in 2015 was concentrated in Russia (48.5%), the Czech Republic (12.8%), Italy (13.4%), Poland (7.4%), and Portugal (3.0 %) and Hungary (2.4%) [2].

The functioning of international labor migration is carried out at different levels, namely: national, international integration. International labor migration is managed at the same levels. The national level is represented by a set of measures of an individual state to implement migration policy in its country. The international level covers a system of measures to regulate international labor migration within the world economy. The integration level includes measures to regulate international labor migration within the integration association [3].

Most migrants (approximately 75%) live in five European countries: Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy and France. The motives for foreigners to live in these countries lie in the fact that they are the largest countries in Europe. Migration processes in recent years are characterized not only by increasing scale, but also the formation of new phenomena, which did not exist in the recent past. The positive consequence of international labor migration is the redistribution of labor resources according to the needs of the most dynamically developing countries, leads to the concentration of the working population in major economic centers, allows the development of new areas and their natural resources, promotes material prosperity and professional tens. people.

In the future in the short term, the main factors in the spread of international labor migration will include the search for shelter by people from socio-political destabilization

processes, including and military conflicts, the desire to expand the boundaries of personal freedom and democracy, efforts to provide better living conditions, education, health care, etc. However, such beliefs are often subjective and not supported by formal analysis. Therefore, the study examined the impact of a set of socio-economic characteristics of host countries on the influx of migrants by comparing international rankings and measuring the closeness of the correlation.

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**PROSPECTS FOR THE EXPANSION OF GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES
IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

Globalization, as an economic phenomenon and phenomenon, is an objective law of human development, which constantly attracts the attention of many scientists and economists. Characteristic features of the processes of globalization of international economic relations are [1]:

- developed sphere of international exchange of goods on the basis of international trade;
- developed sphere of international movement of factors of production (capital, labor, technology);
- international forms of production at enterprises located in several countries;
- independent international financial sphere, not related to servicing the international movement of goods and factors of production;
- system of interethnic and supranational, interstate and non-state mechanisms of international regulation in order to ensure balance and stability of economic development;
- economic policy of states, based on the principles of open economy.