

PROSPECTS OF MIGRATION MOVEMENT: GLOBAL TRENDS AND THREATS

The global economic crisis has led to an increase in the dynamics of international migration, which will have a steady upward trend. Therefore, understanding the true nature of this phenomenon is necessary for its effective use and management, so it is important not only to establish the number, origin and destination of international migration flows, but also their legal status, economic and social consequences.

In addition, quantitative assessments of the future impact of migration flows and adaptation to changes in the appropriate scale will significantly affect the adoption of important government decisions under certain socio-economic trajectories of development in conditions of uncertainty.

Among the global trends of 2030 are two main megatrends, which are demographic trends, especially increasing population and international migration and growing resource needs which can lead to food, water and energy crises, which over the next 15-20 years will be much greater pulse.

On the one hand, in the future, four demographic trends will determine economic and political relations between countries:

- population aging, typical of both Western and most developing countries;
- significant reduction of youth (25 years and less);
- migration, which will become a cross-border issue;
- growing urbanization.

On the other hand, stimulating economic growth and increasing the share of the middle class will lead to an increase in demand for food (35%), water (40%) and energy (50%). At the same time, climate change will worsen the prospects for the availability of these critical resources in West Asia and North Africa, western Central Asia, southern Europe, South Africa and the southwestern United States. The problem is to prevent the disconnection or priority of one resource without affecting supply and demand for others.

The situation of an aging population in the European Union requires the involvement of at least 35 million migrant workers in the Western European economy by 2035, because without this it will be impossible to support the modern EU pension system and its advanced economic positions.

Demographers predict that in the next 50 years, the age structure of the population in European countries will change dramatically in favor of middle-aged and older people.

The group of countries with an average age of 35-45 will also increase. However, there are exceptions, such as China, which has lost the benefits and opportunities of the demographic bonus, but has invested heavily in human capital, which will avoid long-term risks in the future.

In the United States, the proportion of older people will increase slowly due to high immigration rates and birth rates.

It should be noted, however, that these forecasts are inertial. This means that they proceed from the assumption of non-interference in the demographic processes of the active purposeful will of the state and society, from the fact that the demographic process is conditioned.

Thus, the aging of the population and the maintenance of their standard of living will increase the demand for labor and will stimulate global migration.

Some analysts believe that the aging of society is the cause of financial, military and macroeconomic risks.

Countries that accumulate a significant share of an aging population will face a slowdown in aggregate GDP, lower productivity and will be forced to carry out cost-effective reforms (retirement, health care programs, restraining discretionary public spending, increasing the tax burden, etc).

In theory, higher migration rates contribute to higher incomes. The World Bank estimates that a 3% increase in migration by 2025 will lead to a 0.6% increase in world income, with a profit of \$ 368 billion.

In this regard, the elites of developed countries are increasingly considering migration policy as part of an economic growth strategy.

No reproductive process in a real modern economically developed and integrated society arises without the influence of those changes that are associated with migration processes. The pace of development and the nature of migration processes are due primarily to the growing needs of developed countries in labor resources and the accompanying globalization deepening social polarization and exacerbation of problems.

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