

observance of the European Commission's economic and socio-cultural diversity in all regions of Europe. [1, p. 72].

Theory and practice of regional development indicates that the power can bridge the gap between high-tech and low-technology clusters not using exogenous "enhanced" methods, but with the "unique" methods. In this case we are not talking about the uniqueness in the literal sense of the word, but in the understanding that only the uniqueness of territories, local traditions always bring success in the conduct of regional cluster policy

## References:

1. Porter M.E. Location, Clusters and Company Strategy. The Oxford Handbook of Economic Geography.-Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000, p.46
2. Європейський Союз. Консолідовані договори. – К.: Port-royal, 1999. – с. 72-76.
3. Essentials of International Economics: Questions & Answers.-Edited by Yuriy Kozak, Tadeusz Sporek - Kiev-Katowice: CUL , 2014 , p. 21
4. Й. Шумпетер. Теорія економічного розвитку. - М.: Прогресс, 1982, стр. 421-422
5. Gert-Jan Hospers. «Best Practices» and the dilemma of regional cluster policy in Europe. Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie – 2005, Vol. 96, No. 4, pp. 452-457.

**Halyna Ponomarova,**

PhD., Ass. prof.,

Odessa National Economic University

**Olga Sukach**

PhD.

Odessa National Economic University

## **Analysis of features of migration policy in the context of globalization of the world economy**

**Annotation.** With the development and acceleration of globalization processes and their spread almost all over the countries and regions of the world, international migration processes are enhanced and take a new scale. Issues that appeared in the second part of the last century nowadays have taken a new content and cover almost all the mankind and create a threat to its existence. Such global issues make influence on the international migration' scale and proportion pace. They form new centers of attraction for migrants, create new manpower and highly qualified specialists markets that enhances contest on global labor markets. Its highlighted that migration processes significantly influence on the directions and paces of the world and domestic economic development, demographic processes in the most countries of the world, rise and fall of social standards and other sides of our life. Due to the results of the research, definite conclusions were done, which will give an opportunity to take into account peculiarities of migration flows' formation in conditions of globalization.

**Keywords:** migration, policy, globalization, world economic, migrant, displacement, integration, socio-economic development.

**Introduction.** Under the conditions of acceleration and deepening of globalization processes in international economic relations, the migration of the population has acquired a new scale character and qualitatively new characteristics.

Globalization, as a phenomenon and process affecting all aspects of the economic, social, political, and social life of the global community, has also caused the emergence of global problems of mankind. One of the main issues, for example, is a demographic problem, which consists in the rapid increase in the population and its uneven demographic development. Eventually, it increases the scale and accelerates the speed of the world integration processes, which today are characterized by movement of migrants among all continents and parts of the globe.

**Research purposes.** This research aims to analyze the contemporary particulars of the international migration in the terms of world economy globalization, and to highlight the most perspective direction of the international migration streams direction.

**The research methodology** includes an methods of the systemic, structural analysis, logical analysis, factual analysis and situational approach, induction and deduction

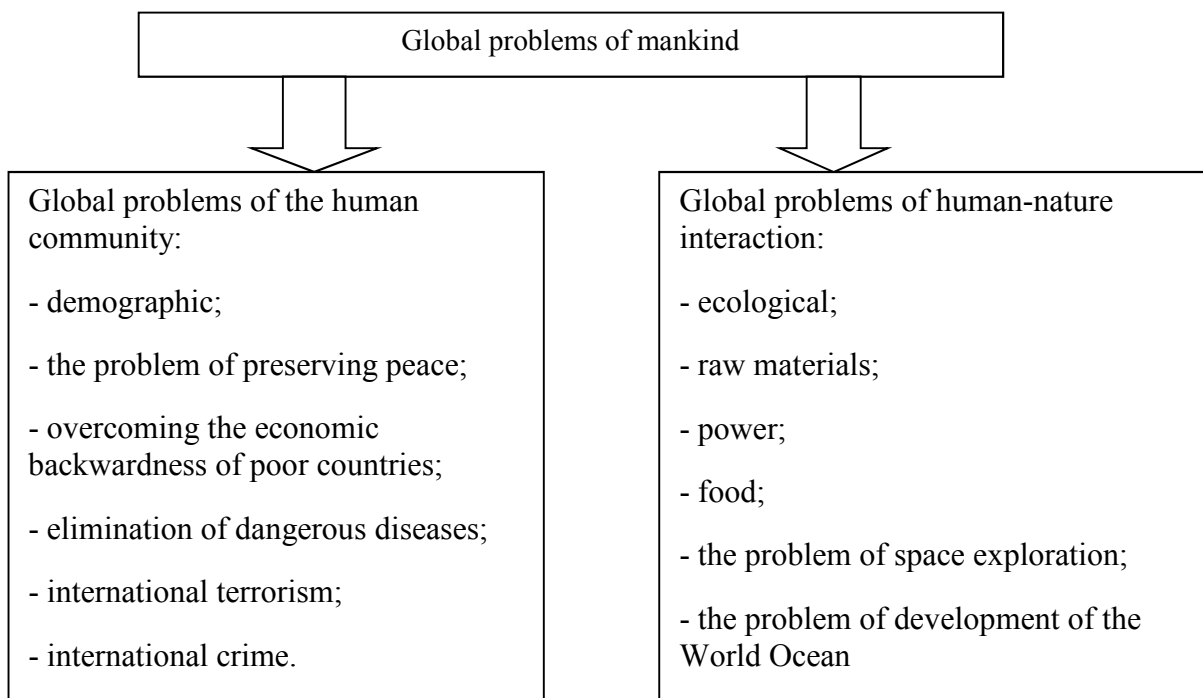
**Results and analysis.** The global problems of mankind can be divided into two parts: problems arising within the human community and problems which appear in the process of interaction between the human community and the natural environment (Fig.1). The emergence of such problems is an obvious manifestation of globalization, which is very uneven, contradictory, but affects all countries and regions of the world [1, p.43].

The study of the global problems of mankind makes it possible to see that they are very closely interrelated: the raw materials and the energy problems are closely intertwined with the ecological issue; the ecological problem is connected with the demographic one; in its turn, the demographic issue is related to the problem of food. Subsequently, all these issues determine the economic level of development of the world's poorest countries.

All the above-mentioned global problems have a direct impact on the pace and scale of migration processes, which have also acquired a global character. Furthermore, migration flows generate the problems of world terrorism and crime not only in historical forms but also new manifestations, which consequently bring about tougher restrictive measures of migration policies of host countries.

Similarly, the global problems generated by globalization can be divided into the following groups:

- Intersocial problems;
- Problems of human-nature interaction;
- Problems of human-society interaction [2].



**Fig. 1. Global problems of humanity [2].**

The first group of global problems is determined by the relations between groups of countries which represent similar interests in the modern world: political, economic, and social ones. Various confrontations, such as ‘West-East’, capitalist and socialist systems, poor and rich countries, today are represented by the opposition ‘rich North-poor South’.

At the present time, after the collapse of the socialist camp and the emergence of independent states on the site of the former USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, the severity of global problems has not decreased, but their character has changed. Consequently, the scale and direction of migration flows in the modern world have changed. Instead of the threat of a world war as a result of the confrontation of the two capitalist and socialist systems, many local military conflicts arose and began to lead to local and global migration processes not for economic reasons.

Recently, the problem of maintaining a fair world economic order has worsened due to the significant gap between the countries of the world in terms of the level of socio-economic development and the standard of living of the population. This circumstance, in turn, along with the development of communication tools, makes information about the standard of living in the so-called rich Countries and causes the intensification of migration processes available [3].

The economy of the poorest countries is based on the exploitation of the primary sector of the economy-extraction and export of raw materials, which significantly complicates environmental problems in these countries and generates new reasons for migration. The population of poor countries and countries with an average level of development constitute the prevailing majority of the world's population, about five billion people [4].

In accordance with the above-mentioned information, the solution of the global demographic problem, as the basis of migration processes, is possible provided that the efforts of all countries of the world are combined, applying the century-old experience of leading developed countries that have experience in the formation and conduct of an effective migration policy.

Exactly this kind of migration policy is aimed at using the intellectual and physical potential of qualified specialists and labor to enable countries such as the US, Canada, Germany, France, Australia, and New Zealand to substantially enhance the potential of national economies.

In fact, such nations as the American and Canadian, New Zealand and Australian ones were formed owing to global migration flows.

At an early stage of globalization, it is possible to identify certain models of migration processes:

- involuntary or forced (follows wars, creation, and the collapse of empires, such as the Roman and Byzantine ones);
- Industrial model;
- Mixed model [5].

An involuntary or forced migration model was illustrative of the colonization period. The nature of migration flows was in the interests of the dominion countries of Western Europe. During the period of great geographical discoveries, when the system of the international economy was developing, new market outlets were created, and new directions of movement were opened. Therefore, trade routes of the mass of migrants were forced to move to the countries of Africa and North America for colonization and management of new colonies.

New directions of migration were formed: between Western Europe, North America, and the western coast of Africa. There were flows of movement of goods and weapons from Europe to Africa and indigenous African peoples, as slaves, to North America. Accordingly, deliveries of raw cotton and sugar cane were started from America to Europe. Thus, the transatlantic triangle Western Europe-Africa-America-Western Europe emerged.

The industrial model of migration is characterized, mainly, by economic motives of population movement with the purpose of changing the permanent place of residence, improving the social situation, and raising the standard of living. This model of migration movements has already determined the gap in the social and cultural situation of migrants and citizens of host countries, the beginning of the marginalization of migrants who could not obtain citizenship and formed ethnic minorities in the labor market.

The last model of migration is a mixed one. It is typical for the end of the latter half of the twentieth century. The migration processes of this period were based on structural transformations of the international economy as a result of a new international division of labour, accelerated development of scientific and technological progress, and geopolitical changes on the world map; these trends were accompanied by global processes and resulted from globalization.

In the last decade of the twentieth century, migration processes broadened its scope considerably and were predominantly determined by global trends in the development of the service sector and by abstraction from the sphere of material production. Transnational corporations, utilizing resources of developing countries, transferred material productions to the countries of South-East Asia; as a consequence, it determined the rates and proportions of their economic development and the emergence of new directions of migration flows in the world.

The formation of a new system of the international division of labor coincided in time with the crisis of the socialist system and the financial crisis in Latin America, which caused new waves and directions of migration from these countries and regions.

Currently, according to the UN statistics, the number of migrants who live outside the country of origin or citizenship is two hundred thirty-two million people, which is almost 3.2% of the global population. By comparison, in 2010, the number of migrants increased from one hundred fifty-four million in 1990 to one hundred seventy-five million people in 2000 [6].

From the middle of the twentieth century, the peculiarity of the economic development of the countries, which, according to the UN classification, are developed, was a significant shortage of highly qualified personnel, which compose the intellectual potential of the national economy.

Today, under the influence of globalization, the main regions and specific countries are identified as concentration of the largest number of migrants. As it is stated in the UN statistics, the largest number of immigrants live in Oceania, with about 18%; North America, with about 9%; and Western Europe, with more than 6%.

Almost 90% of international migrants are now located in fifty-five countries, and more than 55% of the total number of international migrants reside in the following ten countries: India, Pakistan, US, France, Germany, Canada, Australia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Kingdom [7].

This number of international migrants exerts a strong influence on the economic, political, social, and cultural development of host countries, where immigrants compose more than 4.5% of the indigenous population; meanwhile, this influence is not always positive. By comparison, in the developing countries the percentage of immigrants does not exceed 1.6%.

With the development of the globalization processes, the mobility of the population has also increased: migration flows have been not limited to one continent for a long time, and immigrants cross the oceans. However, it should be underlined that international migrants in such regions as Africa, Latin America, and Asia are residents of the same regions.

Migration is becoming increasingly diverse because of the deepening of global processes. Labor migration is possible within one country, serving as the country of origin, arrival, and transit for labor migrants. Countries, such as Nigeria, Malaysia, and Thailand, which traditionally have been donors to international migration since 1990, have also become host countries.

Under the influence of globalization, not only quantitative but also qualitative characteristics of international migration are changing. There is a gradual but stable transformation in the directions of international labor migration; for example, the region of the Middle East is no less attractive to international migrants than North America. The skilled labor force is now in demand in the Middle Eastern states, which, adopting experience of the European countries, use the physical and intellectual potential of labor migrants for the development of national economies, providing rather attractive working and living conditions.

The demographic composition of international migration has changed significantly, too. Since the 1990s, the outflow of labor migrants from China has increased more than by threefold, and in the Philippines and Mexico the number has doubled [8].

As a result of research, we can conclude:

1. The result of the development and deepening of globalization processes has been a significant increase of the number of international migrants and, accordingly, the emergence of many problems related to the disproportionate and incomplete use of the potential and skills of migrants.

2. The main obstacle to the most efficient use of potential is the obstacles to recognition of the education and qualifications obtained in the donor country. In order to eliminate them, many countries are implementing multilateral and bilateral agreements, and regional arrangements. The most illustrative example is the countries of the European Union, which mutually recognize professional qualifications and academic degrees. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is also moving in this direction.

3. The immigration of skilled and highly educated workforce has negative consequences precisely for the countries of origin of such migrants. Especially countries with a relatively small population and the poorest countries in the world suffer from the 'brain drain'.

4. As early as 2010, the sixty-third session of the World Health Assembly adopted a global code of conduct, which inhibits the recruitment of medical personnel from developing countries, which lacks these personnel. The same path was chosen by the United Kingdom, which voluntarily regulates the employment of healthcare workers from certain countries. Similarly, Norway has developed a framework for global solidarity in this direction.

5. Globalization has shifted the emphasis in the formation of new centers of attraction for international migrants. In the beginning of the twenty-first century, such centers were the newly industrialized countries and developing countries which demonstrated significant economic growth rates, and the oil-exporting countries. There are new regions which are attractive for migration: East and South-East Asia, South America, and West Africa. As a result of the latest global financial crisis in 2008, the pace of international migration to these regions has slightly decreased. Certain countries, which have the largest share of international migrants in the total population, can be highlighted. These are the countries of the Middle East, such as Kuwait (77%), Qatar (74%), Jordan (48%), the United Arab

Emirates (44%), Israel (40%), Singapore (39%), Oman (30%), Saudi Arabia (27%), Bahrain (25%), Switzerland (23%), New Zealand (20%), Canada and Australia (21%) [8, 9].

## References:

1. Jagdish N. Bhagwati. In Defense of Globalization / Publisher–Oxford University, 2004. 330 p.
2. Michael D. Intriligator. Globalization of the World Economy: Potential Benefits and Costs, and a Net Assessment [<http://www.milkeninstitute.org/publications/view/188>] [visit 28.07.2017]
3. Von Rema Nagarajan. Fragwürdige Statistiken Wenn arme Länder reich gerechnet werden. [<http://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/armut-in-indien-und-anderen-laendern-mittleren-einkommens-a-1100684.html>] [visit 28.07.2017]
4. Kolchanova Iuliia. Countries' Rating on Living Standards, the Richest and the Poorest Countries of the World: Where is it good to live for a Migrant? (in Russian) [<http://evroportal.ru/immigratsiya/rejting-stran-po-urovnyu-zhizni>] [visit 28.07.2017]
5. Martin. J. P. Migration and the global Economy. [<http://www.oecd.org/migration/mig/40196342.pdf>] [visit 28.07.2017]
6. United Nations 2013 [<http://un.by/news/world/2013/8d440faf55088.html>] [visit 28.07.2017]
7. Skeldon 2010 Skeldon R. The current global economic crisis a. migration: Policies a. practice in origin a. destination // Working paper / University of Sussex. – 2010. – T-32. – Mode of access: [http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working\\_papers/WP-T32.pdf](http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working_papers/WP-T32.pdf) [visit 28.07.2017]
8. Shcherbakova E.M. Worldwide Trends of International Migration and Migration Policy / Demoskop Weekly. 2013. № 555-556. (in Russian) [URL:<http://demoscope.ru/weekly/2013/0555/barometer555.pdf>] [visit 28.07.2017]
9. United Nations (2013). New trends in migration: demographic aspects / Report of the Secretary-General. E/CN.9/2013/3.P.5-6. [[http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/19/2012\\_EGM\\_Report\\_Final.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/19/2012_EGM_Report_Final.pdf)] [visit 28.07.2017]

**Inna Ukhanova,**  
PhD, Senior Lecturer,  
Odessa National Economic University, Ukraine

## **State support the creation and operation of technology park: analysis of experience and modern trends**

**Annotation.** This article states and grounds theoretical basis, and gives some practical recommendations concerning governmental support of the technopark bodies. The article analyses peculiarities of the governmental support of technopark creation and functioning in the developed countries by the example of: the USA, the West Europe countries, the Asian region countries and the governmental support of Ukrainian technoparks and proves the necessity of the reinforcement of the governmental technopark support due to their importance for the national economics and problems of their development which became more acute in the course of the market transformation.