

# CURRENT STATUS AND PROSPECTS OF MIGRATION MOVEMENTS RESULTING FROM GLOBAL BRANDS AND THREATS

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The global economic crisis has caused the increase of international migration dynamics in the foreseeable future, international migration will be a steady upward trend. In this regard, understanding the true nature of this phenomenon is necessary for the effective use and management as very important not only to establish the size, origin and destination of international migration flows but their legal status, economic and social consequences.

In addition, quantitative estimates of the future impact of migratory flows and adapting to changes in the relevant scales significantly affect important decision-making in certain socio-economic development trajectories under uncertainty.

Numerous studies trends and specific international population movements and their impact on economic, social and environmental growth strategy in the works covered by such scholars as J. Bullard, M. Busch, M. Canon, N. Jaimovich, G. Moscarini and others.

The article determines the current state and prospects of migration caused by global trends and challenges, identify the main patterns of migration dynamics 2030, comparing the global economic and social threats and their potential impact on the future prospects of migration.

For the study was used statistical data of the World Bank, United Nations, World Economic Forum, the Bureau of Labor Statis-

tics of the US on key macroeconomic (GDP growth, population demographics, economic growth, etc.) parameters.

The number of international migrants in the world is increasing and shows a steady increase in two stages: from 1960 to 1985 an average of 2.3% of the total world population, from 1990 to 2010, about 3.0% with a significant increase from 1985 to 1990, and reduction during the years 2010-2015, falling about 1.9% per year.

According to estimates from the International Organization for Migration in the 1965-2015, volume of migration movements increased from 75 to 244 million.

According to UN statistics in 2015, almost two-thirds of all international migrants lived in high-income countries: Europe (30.8%) and Asia (30.7%), 22.1% in North America, 8.6% in Africa, 3.7% in Latin America and the Caribbean and 3.3% in Oceania.

Among the global trends in 2030 are two major Megatrend, which are demographic trends, especially aging population and an increase in international migration and increasing resource requirements that may lead to food, water and energy crises that over the next 15-20 years will receive much more pulse.

US National Intelligence Council examined the relationship of food, water, energy and environmental crises identifies global trends of strengthening large-scale forced migration.

In the short term date threats associated with large-scale interstate conflicts and terrorist attacks, but the next ten years outweigh the risks associated with environmental trends, namely, water crisis, failure to adapt to climate change, food crisis and the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem destruction, as well as social instability. Also, note that the greatest threat defined water crisis, with global environmental threats in the years 2012-2014 have become global social threats in 2015.

Rapidly growing the population, urbanization (migration) and emerging middle class, stimulate the growth of consumption and demand for water in the world. Recent studies show that 33 countries now face extremely high water stress, and countries such as Chile, Estonia, Namibia and Botswana could face a particularly significant increase in water stress by 2040.

None of the countries is free from manifestations of the aging process and the result of this process is the growing elderly population and the ratio of working age population, the so-called dependency ratio of old.

Demographers' projections indicate that in the next 50 years, the age structure of the population in Europe will change dramatically in favour of middle-aged and older.

It should be noted, however, that these forecasts are the inertial character. This means that they go with the assumption of non-interference in the targeted demo-

graphic processes from the direction of the state and society.

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

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

Countries that accumulate significant proportion of the aging population face a slowdown in total GDP, decreased performance and will have to conduct cost-effective reforms (retirement programs of health care, control of discretionary government spending, tax increases, etc.).

In theory, higher rates of migration contributing to higher revenues. According to the World Bank's 3% increase of migration by 2025 will increase by 0.6% of world income while income will be 368 billion dollars.

In this regard, the elite of developed countries increasingly consider opportunities of migration policy in the economic growth strategy.

The pace and nature of migration caused primarily growth needs of the developed countries in the workforce and accompanying globalization deepening social polarization and aggravation of problems.

In our view, it opens a strategic line in the management of international migration, as evidenced by the execution and compensating function of stabilizing world population, international migration performed during the sharp increase in natural population in the same period of the crisis.