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## **PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE USA AND MEXICO WITHIN "NAFTA"**

**Introduction.** During the existence of the North American Free Trade Agreement, there were problems and prospects for the development of relations within the organization NAFTA.

For the United States, NAFTA is a way to ensure growth in the geopolitical and economic power of the state. It is a key component of strategic policy aimed at free movement of American services and goods, free access to American investment, protection of intellectual property rights and other benefits through a combination of US investment and technology with Mexican labor and natural resources, owned by both states. For Mexico an organization needs to successfully modernize its economy. By becoming a net exporter of industrial goods, the state has ensured stable economic growth.

**Review of recent publications.** The topic of US-Mexico relations within NAFTA is not a very popular area of research. However, the following literary sources have been used in this piece of research, which helped to reveal the topic of this article: Amadeo "NAFTA's Purpose and Its History" [3], that reflects on the history of the North American Free Trade Agreement, the main goals of the parties and reformatting the organization to the realities of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Also, to study and characterize the update of the North American Free Trade Agreement, to find out the reasons for changing the format and name of the agreement, as well as the problems and prospects that exist within the organization: Komkova's articles "USMKA instead of NAFTA" [1] and Moiseyev's: "How US President reformatted "NAFTA" [2] and others have been used in the paper.

**Objective of the paper** is to identify the problems and prospects in relations between the United States and Mexico in the framework of cooperation within NAFTA.

**Results of the research.** There are certain difficulties that the states are currently facing in terms of the relations in the North American trade and economic dialogue. These include a slowdown in economic growth compared to the 1990s, which has reduced demand for foreign goods, intensified competition in the US market – China, India, Brazil and other developing countries are displacing Mexico, delayed withdrawal from global financial economic crisis, the strengthening of American protectionism and oth. All these factors in one way or another contribute to the deterioration of relations between the United States and Mexico in the areas of foreign trade, cross-border mobility of the population, the participation of North American business in regional chains. The emergence of a crisis in NAFTA can be

considered a departure from the implementation of the agreement due to the principle from tripartite to double bilateralism, when the United States is trying to build its relations with Canada and Mexico on a bilateral basis, and not equally for all the three states. Another well-known trend is the signing of free trade agreements by states, not as part of NAFTA, but separately with each party in particular.

The influx of cheap labor from Mexico into the North American labor market has a negative effect on wage growth in the United States. Under the terms of the North American Free Trade Agreement, additional workplaces for both Americans and migrants were mandatory to have been created. Decades later, the flow of migrants from Mexico to the United States began to increase rapidly – states, trying to regulate issues, came to open threats towards each other.

Despite the criticism, there are positive assessments of the prospects for the development of relations between states within NAFTA. It is seen as the basis for broader integration, which has already begun in the personification of YUSMKA. The continent needs a genuine border and trade and infrastructure bank to help finance critical trade infrastructure that does not receive the necessary funding.

To improve educational relations, it is necessary to mutually recognise the professional qualifications and diplomas obtained in the two countries and the conclusion of the North American Agreement on Partial Labor Mobility. Within the improvement of customs issues, it is possible to reconsider customs inspections of foreign trade goods on the principle of "checked once, accepted three times" – that is, the refusal to re-check goods from third countries when crossing their internal oil borders. It also proposes to closely coordinate the countries' positions in international trade negotiations, ideally to participate in them as a single bloc, and to coordinate a program of official development assistance to the Caribbean, which, along with Central America, is joining forces to expand NAFTA.

The original organization avoided the creation of significant institutions for the management of the free trade area. The concept of North American cooperation has largely existed through supply chains and informal coordination mechanisms.

**Conclusion.** After all, there are certain problems and prospects for the development of relations between the United States and Mexico under NAFTA. The main difficulties hindering development are: the slowdown in economic growth of the two countries, which led to a reduction in demand for foreign goods of the United States and Mexico, the withdrawal of Mexico from the US market, which is beginning to capture China, India, Brazil and other countries, protectionism and the most important issues – the departure from assessing the agreement based on the principles of tripartite to military fiction. All opportunities and prospects were considered as a basis for improving NAFTA and relations between its members in the personified USMCA.

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## **CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND TRENDS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION**

**Introduction.** International labour migration plays a major role in the overall flow of international economy. Contemporary international labour migration is propelled by globalization and neo-liberal economic policies that promote deregulation of labour markets, including the flow of cheap, low-skilled labour. Today, migration is a global process that affects all countries and continents. The current treatment of migration issues is relevant because the social changes of the last decade have fundamentally modified the political and social situation, and millions of people have become forced migrants.

**Review of recent publications.** The issue of international labour migration has been the subject of research for such scholars as O. P. Kuchinska, O. A. Malinovska, A. Smith, T. Malthus, K. Marx, D. Keynes and others.