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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.

Objective of the paper. In the context of globalization, international labour migration is taking on new dimensions. Immigrant labour fills many low-status niches in the labour market with difficult working conditions that are not always accepted by the local population. Moreover, the study of international labour migration is also *relevant* from an economic perspective.

Results of the research. Migration, especially labour migration, has become a major factor in the development of the world economy in recent years. Today, almost all countries are involved in migration exchanges. International migration of labour was a central issue in the country's economic planning [4: 142].

Labour migration is defined as the movement of persons from their home State to another State for the purpose of employment. International labour migration is a process of labour movement from one country to another in order to find employment on more favourable terms than in the country of origin [3: 5]. In addition to economic motives, international migration is also motivated by political, ethnic, cultural, family and other considerations.

There is labour migration from industrialized to developing countries. It is largely a relatively small flow of skilled personnel from Europe and North America to developing countries [1: 82]. However, one of the main reasons for the use of foreign labour from near-foreign countries in border regions is its economic benefits. Similarly, many industrialized countries need foreign workers on a temporary and longer-term basis, because local labour cannot meet local needs to remain competitive in the global market economy.

Recently, there has been a growing interest in labour migration issues, the analysis of its social and economic consequences, international and illegal migration, as well as migration policy [2: 6]. Modern migration is a complex social process. It is closely linked to the level of productive forces development and their location in different regions. The high level of mobility of the population ensures the fuller utilization of the labour force, redistributing it between industrial centers and developing territories, contributing to economic progress.

Conclusion. Population migration is a process that has existed since ancient times and has played an important role in the development of the mankind. There are many factors that influence population migration. However, one of the main factors is the economic one. Thus, economic factors, such as job availability, employment conditions, income levels, housing prospects and, subsequently, social benefits are primarily identified.

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THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE LIGHT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC POLITICIZATION

Introduction. The United Nations Security Council (further – the UNSC) has become one of the most important intergovernmental international institutions, which is involved in resolving the COVID-19 pandemic as a transboundary biological threat to humanity. At the same time, the institution's activities in 2020 were significantly influenced by the global COVID-19 pandemic politicization process, which manifested in the intentional manipulation of the current pandemic by its Member States to realize foreign policy interests and use the institution's sessions to promote its vision of dealing with the problem. As a result, due to the lack of attention to consensus-building on a common approach to preventing the spread of the virus in the early stages of the pandemic, the UNSC has become the focus of the politicization