

Conclusion. In today's conditions, bilateral strategic cooperation with Canada is very important for Ukraine, which will improve the performance of both countries.

Trade between Canada and Ukraine is likely to increase. However, foreign trade balance is negative and there is a significant asymmetry in trade in favor of Canadian exports. Exports far exceed imports of Ukrainian goods and services to Canada. Such a phenomenon violates the foundations of a standard model of international trade and raises the question of the need for a balanced trade in goods between the two countries.

So, for Ukraine, the priority task is to balance exports and imports between countries, in order to eliminate the disproportion between the countries in favor of Canada; increase the volume of trade and improve its structure with a significant share of value added.

For this purpose it is necessary to create favorable conditions for innovations that will diversify exports, as well as to develop SME support services that will increase their competitiveness and strengthen their competencies and skills necessary for international trade activities.

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THE PROBLEMS AND IMPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR DONOR COUNTRIES

Introduction. In recent decades one of the most significant trends in the development of international economic relations has become the rapid growth of the role of the population international migration. It is not only about the quantitative indicators of this phenomenon, but also the emergence of new qualitative features which are expressed, above all, in the global nature of international migration covering, to some degree, all countries of the world. Another major feature of international migration is the overwhelming and growing importance of various forms of migration for economic reasons due to several factors:

- the growing economic gap between developing and developed countries;
- the demographic imbalance between the countries of the North and the South which is a powerful incentive for emigration;
- improving communications and transport systems allowing information, goods and people to move freely and quickly, even between very distant territories;
- the activities of international institutions as well as TNCs which play a major role in the development of international migration;
- development of social ties, international marriages, reunification of families and the formation of a world system of mutual assistance.

Objectives of the paper. The purpose of the study is to investigate the processes of international migration, its specificity and development, analysis of dynamics, prospects and ways of solving.

Results of research. Analysis of the foreign countries experience and theoretical approaches to the problems of international migration of labor resources and its impact on the socio-economic situation of host countries and donor countries has allowed revealing the following laws.

The most significant economic consequences of labor migration for the donor country are migratory transfers related to positive factors and brain drain which is treated uniquely as a negative phenomenon for the migrant country. In the countries most actively exported labor resources, revenues from transfers of migrants sometimes reach a significant share of gross national product providing a significant source of currency inflows. On the other hand, the most energetic, young and enterprising citizens, many of whom are the most educated and talented, go abroad to work trying to stay forever in the destination country. The greatest concern in this regard is the irretrievable intellectual emigration from developing countries that contributes to an even greater gap increase in the level of development between the countries of the North and the South. Theoretically, the loss of one specialist is difficult to estimate since the damage to the state is not only in the costs that were spent on education and training of the migrant, but also on the possible contribution of the person to the country's economic development in the future. Naturally, one should take into account the availability of the government's ability to create conditions for the realization of an individual's potential. However, one can assume that in general, the consequences of emigration will be positive if migrants' transfers are compensated for the loss of the country from the irreversible loss of "brains" [1].

In the framework of the analysis of various theoretical approaches to the study of this phenomenon and its impact on the level of economic growth, it can be argued that "brain drain" is clearly a negative phenomenon for a donor country. Among the

most negative manifestations of outflow of specialists one can distinguish the following:

- weakening of scientific and technical potential and slowdown of economic growth;
- unjustified expenses of the state for education, training and professional development of emigrants;
- the profit equal to the expected contribution to the economy, science and social development of the country is missed;
- socio-demographic losses, violations of the succession of generations [2].

Migration negatively affects the development of the social sphere. Working abroad migrants do not make any contributions to the social funds of their country, do not pay taxes. However, returning back migrants and members of their families get medical and educational services on the state expense. A migrant who has lost his ability to work abroad is entitled to a retirement pension or a disability pension. Thus, the burden of social payments for labor migrants and members of their families is borne by the donor country.

In donor countries, as a result of the departure of people of reproductive age, there is a breach of family relationships due to the long absence of one of the spouses, delayed birth or abandonment of children and deterioration of health what result in inevitable demographic losses. The threat to demographic development is the transformation of a significant segment of temporary migration into a stationary one where, after the employee, they leave for the reunification of their family.

Negative include the socio-psychological consequences of labor migration: the devaluation of family relations, the difficulties in building interpersonal relations between parents and children, social orphanhood, emotional disturbances among emigrants and their families, drunkenness, the spread of consumer confidence among young people who through parental money tranches loses motivation to study and work abroad [3].

Finally, mass emigration worsens the international reputation of the country by acquiring the image of a state that is unable to provide normal working conditions and standards of living for its citizens. Political and economic claims from host countries to emigration countries are often raised, especially in the event of a significant inflow of illegal migrants. In particular, Spain, Britain, and Italy insist on the use of harsh sanctions against states that do not prevent the illegal departure of their citizens to Europe. Providing economic assistance to developing countries is often dependent on the effectiveness of their measures to curb illegal migration [4].

Consequently, the positive effects of international labor migration on donor countries include reducing labor market tensions due to exports of excess labor, increase in foreign exchange earnings through private transfers of emigrants, increase of the migrant families' welfare, raising the level of employees' skills and professional skills as a result of acquiring excellence abroad. The negative consequences of international labor migration for donor countries include reducing the opportunities for national development owing to the outflow of a better, more initiative, more mobile part of the workforce, especially the departure of scientists and specialists, reduction of budget revenues as a result of decrease of the potential

taxpayers number, deterioration of the demographic situation, aging of labor resources due to a decrease in the proportion of people of working age and reproductive age, socio-psychological consequences of the migrants' families of destruction, the children upbringing who stay without parents for a long time, adaptation of workers who return after work abroad to the local conditions of work and life, etc.

Conclusion. Loss of intellectual potential increases the disproportions of scientific and technical development of separate countries. The problem is often not only in quantity but departure of specialist itself. The departure of a leading researcher can paralyze the work of the whole team. These losses will not be compensated even if migrants return home for a number of reasons. Firstly, when working abroad not at the specialty position, migrants lose their qualifications. Secondly, returning back is often associated with the completion of a career or with chronic diseases. So, a part of the returning migrants is excluded from the labor force. Thirdly, knowledge and skills acquired abroad can often not be used at home because of the difficulty of foreign diplomas recognizing as well as the lack of mechanism for recognition the qualifications gained during practical work but not training.

Ambiguity is the impact of emigration on the labor market. On the one hand, there is a significant reduction in unemployment, on the other – in regions of migrants mass outflow there is a significant shortage of representatives of certain professions – doctors, builders, drivers, etc. The problem is also that emigrants are usually the most active and enterprising individuals. Coming back and starting their own business and hiring workers also contribute into reducing the number of unemployed.

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