

designate geographic areas that support special policies by defining measures of specific economic functions. Others include free trade zones, industrial parks, tech innovation parks, connected zones that facilitate experimentation, and innovation across industries.

The influence of SEZs on the national economy is profound and diverse. The FEZ helps to attract foreign capital and foreign technologies, expand exports and foreign exchange inflows, increase employment, accelerate the process of structural changes in production, and open borders for cooperation.

The practice of creating and developing SEZs in China allows us to draw some general conclusions and proposals, the main of which are the following:

The FEZ Accelerated Development Strategy is an integral part of China's overall open economic policy. This strategy is not based on market considerations of the current moment, but follows from the policy of deep modernization of the economy and increasing the economic, scientific and technical power of the country.

The functioning of the SEZ shows that this form of management provides the possibility of rational use of material and labor resources, as well as scientific personnel. FEZs are becoming a powerful factor in improving the development of the entire national economy of China and its active inclusion in the international division of labor.

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## THE MAIN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XXI CENTURY

*Lebedeva E.N., ass. prof., Demidova M.A., ass., TIAN Yanan, m. stud.*

*Vitebsk State Technological University,  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Abstract. *The article considers the features and main trends of international migration processes.*

Keywords: migration, external migration, internal migration.

In the modern world, migration policy is seen as a socio-economic phenomenon that has a direct and direct impact on the development of the entire world economy. At the turn of the XX-XXI centuries, there was an intensive expansion of migration flows, and now the phenomenon of migration, and its main component, economic migration, have become an integral factor in all global problems and the source of the globalization process.

The overall global impact of labor migration is twofold. On the one hand, it ensures the redistribution of labor resources in accordance with the needs of countries, provides opportunities for the development of new areas, and concentrates huge masses of the most active and energetic population in economic centers. On the other hand, population migration causes the growth of cities and rural depopulation, increases the marginality of society, exacerbates social, interethnic, cultural and other contradictions. In giving countries, due to excessive travel abroad of the able-bodied population, there is an irreversible loss of demographic potential. Conversely, in receiving countries, an excessive influx of illegal labor migrants leads to wage dumping, an increase in interethnic tension, and hinders the modernization of production.

At the turn of the millennium in the most developed countries, migration again began to

manifest itself in the overall structure of the labor shortage. The main reason for the demographic decline, primarily in Europe, was the decline in the birth rate. Since the 1960s, the EU has almost halved its population growth rate, which has resulted in the fact that even a simple reproduction of the population is not ensured at present. The average birth rate in Europe has fallen to 1.4, while at least 2.1 is required to maintain the current population level. In the next fifty years, the population of the EU is expected to decline by about 12 %, and in 2050 Europe's share of the world's population may decrease from 13 % to 9 %, and in North America from 5 % to 4 %. The increase in life expectancy in Western societies has caused the so-called gray revolution. Currently, one in six EU residents is over 65, and by 2020 one in five, by 2050 one in four (maybe even a third), and the proportion of people over 50 is likely to be more than twice as high [1]. Thus, by increasing the labor force and filling a special niche in the field of employment in a steady demographic decline and inequality in the labor market, immigration performs an important socio-economic function in the host society. Thus, Western countries, given their limited human resources, will continue to keep their doors open to certain categories of migrants.

These factors, as well as the growth of political instability in the world, have led to a significant increase in international migration. In general, the analysis of these migration flows made it possible to draw the following trends in the development of migration processes in the world at the present stage:

First, in 2022, the number of international migrants worldwide increased to 281 million compared to 173 million in 2000 and 221 million in 2010. Since the number of international migrants has grown faster than the world population, the proportion of international migrants in the total world population increased from 2.8 percent in 2000 to 3.2 percent in 2010 and to 3.6 percent in 2022 [2].

Secondly, over the past year there have been certain changes in the dynamics of migration processes. They expressed themselves as follows:

1. The COVID-19 pandemic has reduced the potential for international migrants and remittance flows. By 2023, the pandemic is projected to reduce the flow of remittances to low- and middle-income countries by 14 percent compared to pre-pandemic levels [1].

Currently, based on the report of the International Organization for Migration, it is possible to single out the top 10 countries of senders and recipients of remittances (Figure 1.1, 1.2).

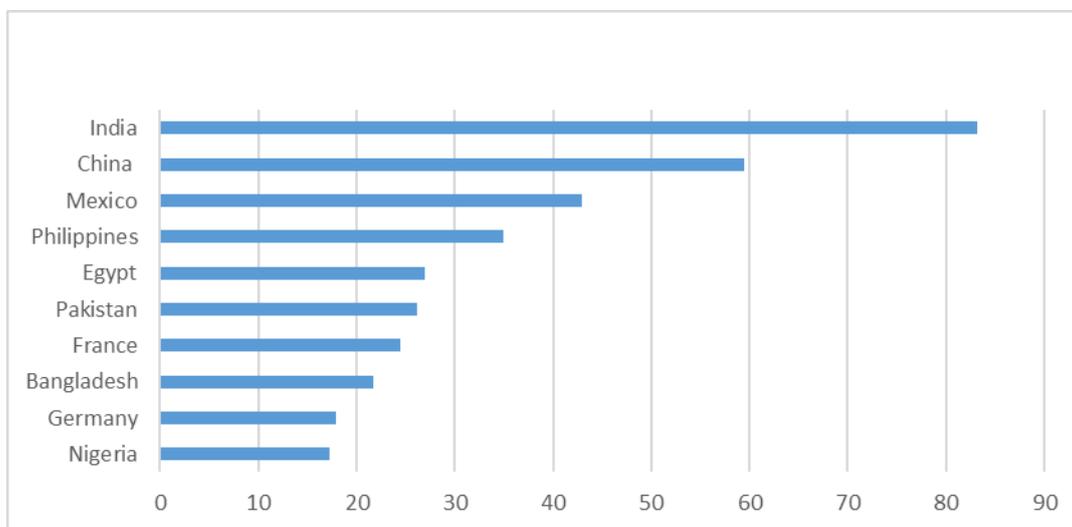


Figure 1.1 – Top 10 recipient countries of remittances

Source: based on [2].

2. Forced migration across international borders continues to grow. Between 2000 and 2022, the number of people who were forced to move across international borders to escape conflict, persecution, violence or human rights violations doubled from 17 million to 34 million, about 16 percent. of the total increase in the number of international migrants worldwide during this period [1, 2].

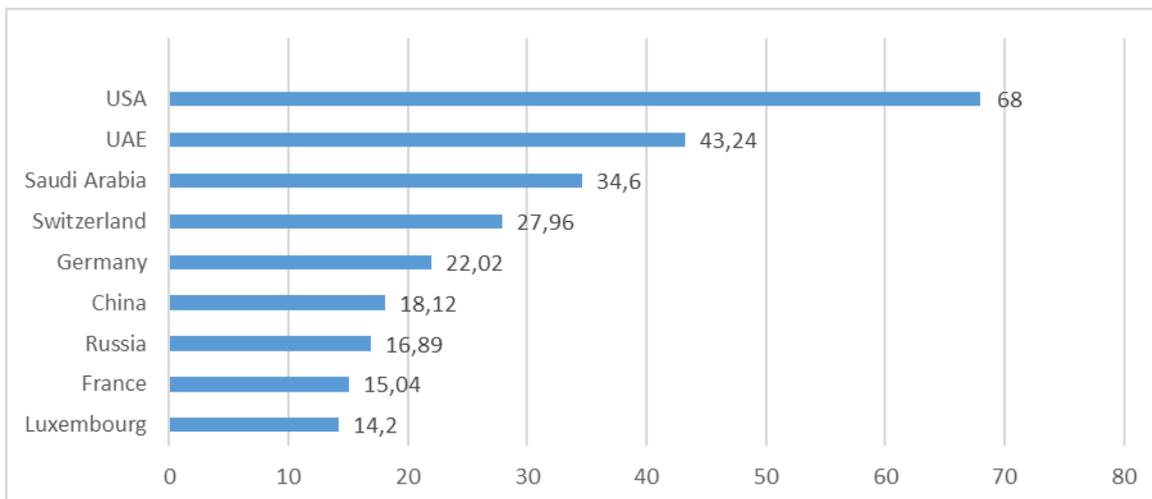


Figure 1.2 – Top 10 remittance sender countries

Source: based on [2].

3. Most of the world's refugees are in low- and middle-income countries. Refugees and asylum seekers make up only about 3% of all international migrants in high-income countries, compared to 25% in middle-income countries and 50% in low-income countries [1, 2].

4. Most of the world's international migrants live in a small number of countries. In 2022, two-thirds of all international migrants lived in just 20 countries (Figure 1.3).

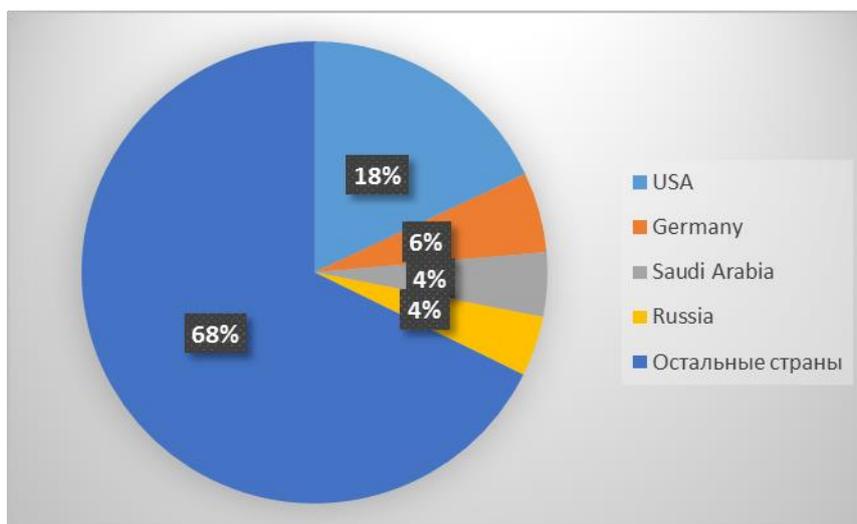


Figure 1.3 – Distribution of migrants by countries of the world

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of [1, 2].

5. Europe accounts for the largest share of intra-regional migration: 70 percent of all migrants born in Europe lived in another European country. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for the second largest share of intra-regional migration (63 per cent).

8. Women and girls make up 48 percent of all international migrants, partly due to women's higher life expectancy and increased demand for migrant women for care work [1].

9. International migrants are generally of working age. In 2022, 73 % of all international migrants were between the ages of 20 and 64, and the share of the world population in this age group was 57 %.

10. Most countries have policies in place to promote orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration Globally, 54 percent of 111 governments responding to a recent survey reported having policies in place to promote orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration [1] .

Having considered the theoretical aspects of studying international labor migration, it can be noted that, firstly, the role of migration in the formation of the population and the development of

the economy is increasingly increasing. Given this, the 21st century can be called the "century of global migration"; secondly, in modern conditions, almost all countries of the world are involved in international labor migration, it has assumed an ever-increasing scale, which has led to the emergence of many new problems, both for states and for the world community as a whole; third, the overall global impact of labor migration is twofold. On the one hand, it ensures the redistribution of labor resources in accordance with the needs of countries, provides opportunities for the development of new areas, on the other hand, population migration causes the growth of cities and rural depopulation, increases the marginality of society, exacerbates social, interethnic, cultural and other contradictions.

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## MODELS OF TECHNOLOGY PARKS IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

**Lebedeva E.N., ass. prof., Demidova M.A., ass., GUO Jiandong, m. stud.**

*Vitebsk State Technological University,  
Vitebsk, Belarus*

**Abstract.** *The article identifies five models of technology parks in the global economy and discusses their features.*

**Keywords:** techno park, techno polis, science city, incubator, research park.

One of the most important functional and organizational structures that determines the active involvement of national economies in the world economy, including in global scientific and technical relations, at the end of the 20th century is such a specific form of integration of science, industry and capital as technology parks. These structures are the basis of an innovative mechanism that combines the generation of scientific ideas, applied developments and the implementation of scientific results into production into a single stream.

Currently, there are several models of technology parks existing in the world economy, which have been formed depending on the characteristics of the country's market model and the specifics of the national mentality (Figure 1).

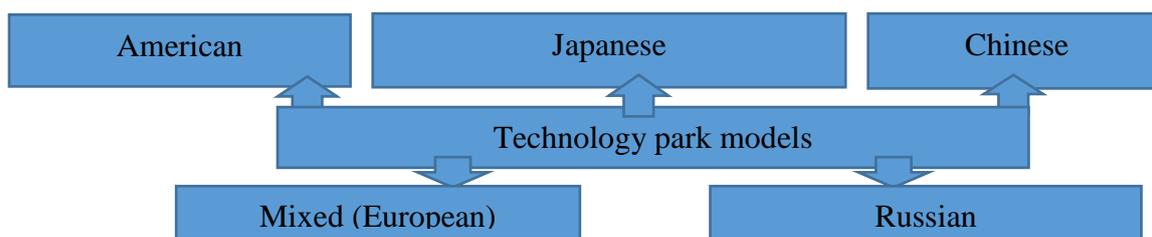


Figure 1 – Models of technology parks in the global economy

Source: developed by the author based on [1, 2, 3].

The American model has become widespread in the USA, Canada, Great Britain, South America. Its features: 1. the core of the techno park: universities and research centers; 2. purpose of creation: commercialization of scientific developments, acceleration of start-ups in high-tech sectors of the economy. It is created mainly through the lease of university territories and premises by operating companies; 3. degree of state involvement: low (provision of support measures); 4. priority industries: IT, computer technology, radio electronics. (Techno park of Stanford University (USA).

In the US and UK, there are currently three types of "science parks": "science parks" in the