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For scientists, scientists, students, graduate students, representatives of business and public organizations and higher education institutions and a wide range of readers.

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<i>Artem Litvinenko</i>	GREENING OF PRIVATE AND CORPORATE INVESTMENTS	141
<i>Sophia Poliakova, Inessa Yarova</i>	FEATURES OF FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES IN UKRAINE	146
<i>Anastasiia Samoilikova</i>	INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT AS A DRIVER OF COUNTRY'S COMPETITIVENESS: THE IMPACT ASSESSMENT	152
<i>Yaryna Samusevych, Yulia Sergienko</i>	FISCAL EFFICIENCY OF LOCAL TAXES IN UKRAINE	156
<i>Anna Shevchenko, Inessa Yarova</i>	THE PLACE AND ROLE OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS	160
<i>Viktoriia Shkola</i>	INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AS AN DRIVER OF ADVANCED INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT	167
<i>Oleksandr Kubatko, Iryna Sotnyk, Mariana Maslii</i>	DETERMINING THE DRIVERS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY ADVANCEMENT IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	170
<i>Liubov Syhyda, Nadiia Shumer</i>	WORLD SUPPLY CHAINS: CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS	176
<i>Anna Vorontsova, Iryna Didenko</i>	EDUCATION AND MIGRATION: IDENTIFYING INTERCONNECTIONS	180
<i>Valentyna Yakubiv, Iryna Hryhoruk</i>	STATE OF THE ART AND PROSPECTS OF BIOENERGY RESEARCH	184
<i>Lyudmila Khomutenko, Yevgenia Zhorova</i>	THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE	188
<i>Tetyana Immn, Pimonenko, Olexiy Lyulyov, Yana Us</i>	DIGITAL MARKETING TOOLS IN BRAND PROMOTION	191
<i>Olena Zhuravka, Eugenia Bondarenko,</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTARY HEALTH INSURANCE AS AN EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDING SOURCE FOR HEALTHCARE IN UKRAINE	195

EDUCATION AND MIGRATION: IDENTIFYING INTERCONNECTIONS

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In today's globalized world, migration is becoming a common and inevitable phenomenon. The International Labor Organization estimates that approximately 164 million people are migrants (ILO, 2018). The movement of people can have different causes: economic, social, political, environmental, and so on. Due to the effects of the spread of COVID-19 in the form of numerous restrictions on movement, migration flows have been significantly reduced and migrants have become more vulnerable. At the same time, migration has a significant impact on economic and social spheres both the host and the country of origin, and the education system is no exception. This paper is devoted to the study of identifying the relationship between education and migration.

Ensuring “orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people” (UN, 2015) is one of the tasks within the tenth goal of sustainable development (SDG 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries). According to the Migration data portal, it is complicated in a pandemic, because migrants, especially in low-paid jobs, fall into the high-risk group. This can be due to poor living conditions or a high percentage of contact, low access to medicine, an unstable situation in the workplace and a high likelihood of redundancies, etc. (Migration, 2021). Scientists estimate that migrants provide activities for critical sectors of the economy – in the European Union, their share is about 13% (Fasani and Mazza, 2020).

In such conditions, the education system can become the key element that will be able to ensure the declared safe migration, by providing “inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” (SDG №4). The connection between the phenomena of “education” and “migration” is quite complex and needs a broader view.

According to the UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report, there are numerous links between migration and education, depending on the type of country (host or origin) and the type of persons (migrants or locals) (details about migration influence on table 1). In addition, this relationship differs depending on the type of migration: internal or international.

Considering the impact of migration on education, it should be noted that at the state level there is a need for legislative recognition of migrants' rights to quality education, and in turn, its transformation to take into account the needs of migrants, ensuring inclusion and justice. An example is the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (UN, 2018).

Educational migration provides more opportunities for immigrants, especially from rural areas or underdeveloped countries, to get a better education and, consequently, a prestigious and well-paid job in the future.

Table 1.

The impact of migration on education

Type of country	Type of persons	Characteristics of impact
Country / community of origin	Migrants	The quality of migrants' education is deteriorating due to the need to interrupt it The need to adapt the education system to the needs of the migrant population
	Locals	Money transfers from migrants are an additional source of funding for education (especially for their children or relatives) The absence of parents negatively affects the educational success of children Emigration prospects undermine incentives to invest in education
Host country / community	Immigrants	The level of education of immigrants is usually lower than that of locals, they need time to adapt Often it is necessary to defend the right on education, especially for free Provides more educational opportunities
	Locals	Mixed classes need more qualified teachers and specialized training programs due to the admission of migrants

Source: (Fasani & Mazza, 2020).

In turn, education also has an impact on migration processes, which are summarized in Table 2.

According to experts, when deciding on migration, the following factors are usually taken into account in the first place: the cost of education, educational experience and its results (UNESCO, 2019).

Education is considered one of the driving factors in deciding on migration. According to the UNESCO report, the probability of migration for people with higher education is 4 times higher, and with secondary education 3 times higher than for people without education at all (UNESCO, 2019). Also, education develops a person's worldview, tolerance and openness to "others" in society, including migrants. One of the main negative consequences of migration is the "brain drain", which is the loss of qualified professionals who form the human capital of the

country. This negatively affects the state of the country's economy and its competitiveness in the international arena.

Table 2.

The impact of education on migration

Type of country	Type of persons	Characteristics of impact
Country / community of origin	Migrants	There is a higher probability of migration among more educated people
	Locals	Negative consequences for the economy and society in the form of outflow of qualified personnel and outflow of competencies
Host country / community	Immigrants	Quite often the qualifications of migrants exceed those required in the workplace, due to which their level of knowledge falls
	Locals	Formal and non-formal education can increase the level of inclusion of migrants in society

Source: (Fasani & Mazza, 2020).

Summing up the study, it should be noted that migration and education have many bilateral links. Migration processes require educational systems to adapt to the needs of migrants and locals left behind. On other hand, education can be a decisive factor motivating migration (especially at a young age) to find more educational opportunities, better living and working conditions.

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