

Transnational Aspect of Migration in Modern Globalization Process

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The multiple effects of migrants' transnationalism such as social networks, migrant associations, collective remittances, international business activity including investments in production and investment of venture capital in countries of origin, international trade networks, remittances, brain circulation, outsourcing, formation of global skilled labor market and circular migration are analyzed in the article. The influence of these effects on the development of origin and destination countries is researched. The measures for taking advantage of transnationalism for the countries' economic and human development are suggested.

Keywords: transnationalism, migration, globalization, human development

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Problem statement. International migration is a factor of globalization that considerably cancels out its negative consequences. Globalization often leads to increase of inequality between countries, enhances the problems of poverty and socioeconomic disparities especially in developing countries. International migration possesses significant potential of development for origin and destination countries that shows up through economic growth acceleration, social structure transformations, unemployment reduction, quality of life improvement for greater part of world population: access to better health, nutrition and education, possibilities of sufficient earnings, personal liberty enhancement [1; 2]. These positive effects of migration owe to a large extent to the phenomenon of transnationalism – formation of undivided by state borders social space due to multidirectional and varied international mobility intensification where people from different national states are bound with strong and stable social ties [3]. The main factors of transnationalism are constant growth of migrants' number (according to World bank in 2010 general stock of world migrants was 215,8 million people) [4], space-time compression technologies (communication via the Internet and mobile phones) and transport development. All these give the possibility of transnational exchange and make migrants an important link of origin countries inclusion in global processes.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issues of migrants' transnationalism are displayed in the works of foreign researchers A. Portes, S. Vertovec, M. Orozco, L. E. Guarnizo and others. They concentrate on different sides of transnationalism and its importance for origin countries. Russian scholars G. Glushchenko, E. Kirichenko, I. Tsapenko pay much attention to transnational activities of highly-skilled specialists. In the works of Ukrainian scientists O. Malynovs'ka, A. Haiduts'kyi social effects of remittances and other activities of migrants' networks are studied [1–20]. But unresolved issue remains the definition of complex elements of migrants' transnationalism, examination of its effects and implementation of measures targeting these effects on the sustainable development.

Purpose of the article. The purpose of the article is to study the complex nature of migrants' transnationalism and identify measures to use its effects to overcome poverty, polarization and inequality of the countries of the world.

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Research material. The multiple effects of migrants' transnationalism include social networks, migrant associations, collective remittances, international business activity including investments in production and investment of venture capital in countries of origin, international trade networks, remittances, brain circulation, outsourcing, formation of global skilled labor market and circular migration. These effects create additional benefits for all the countries. Therefore the priority task for every country becomes the use and management of migrants' transnationalism for sustainable economic and human development.

Migrant transnational activity influences economic, political and social development of modern globalized world. The main forms of migrant transnationalism are defined as "Five T's": transfers (remittances), tourism, transportation, telecommunications and trade [5]. Migrant's activity stimulates development of global tourism and transport infrastructure. Technological innovations in transport develop to a large extent due to touristic and other activities of migrants in their origin countries. Most of migrants regularly visit their countries of origin. As example, 40% of tourists in Dominican Republic are Dominicans living abroad mainly in the USA. Tourists from diasporas form the majority of visitors of different cultural events in most Latin America countries [5].

Other forms and features of migrant transnationalism are participation in origin countries policy, international entrepreneurship, transfer of knowledge, intracorporate international transfer of numerous TNC staff. Today the problem of "brain drain" for countries of origin is transformed to the possibility of "brain gain" through the use of intellectual, professional and financial resources of highly-skilled specialists living abroad. Transnational networks of migrants became one of the most important development resources. Nowadays migration can be observed as a social process that binds countries of origin and destination. Modern migrants are defined as transmigrants as they develop and maintain family, social, economic, political and religious relations through the borders of the states [6]. Migrants are united into well-organized self-replicating sustainable networks where information, knowledge, financial and human capital circulate. Their economic interest is concentrated in the countries of origin as well as in the destination countries. Migrant communities possess enormous financial resources and are able to influence economic and social changes in their countries.

Everyday changes of social worlds of migrants and members of their families staying home direct creation and activities of real transnational communities [7]. New technologies provide easy and intensive links between transnational communities crossing state borders despite of huge distances thus removing obstacles for common activities.

Social networks of migrants stimulate further migratory movements with the help of developed social capital. People go to countries and cities where they can rely on their relatives or friends for assistance in moving – money lending, necessary information supply, making official invitation for visa issuing – as well as in settlement in destination country – getting first accommodation, job, execution of documents [3]. Migrant networks promote making contracts of employment giving preference to fellow countrymen in destination countries. For example 10 from 25 the largest companies actively employing highly-skilled foreigners in the USA are IT companies managed by Indians. They possess personal information about IT specialists in India and employ their nationals [8]. Further migration is very important for the developed countries as it is the only way to cope with the problem of low economic growth due to population ageing. Increase of the older age groups in population structure leads to a general reduction of the workforce and internal pressure on the state social services. Under such conditions immigration stimulates economic development by maintenance of fertility rate and the number of working-age population in the ageing nations.

Another way of migrants' social capital use is its transfer to the countries of origin in form of interpersonal communication, models of behavior, ideas about social self-organization, healthy living, democracy and human rights, etc. The most important is accumulated scientific and technical knowledge transferred to a country of origin. Dissemination of knowledge, innovations, know-how and information circulation stimulates development of origin country in medium and long term periods. In confirmation of this fact the experience of China and India can be observed where highly-skilled migrants living in the USA encouraged economic development of their native countries through technology transfer, transmission of advanced skills and experience in sphere of labor and management. Professionals living abroad take part in education and training of young people in their origin countries. Thus migrant's skills and knowledge are used for economic development of these countries [9].

Existence of migrants' social networks in fact places them in social field which unites several national territories enriching their experience and raising it to global level. For instance experience got by South Asian diaspora in the USA can't be limited only by American context as it could have started in India, continued in Great Britain, West European countries, South Africa, Middle East, Japan, Australia and Canada and all other countries where South Asian migrants have been living [10].

Nowadays migrant diasporas are characterized by high level of institutionalization – groups of migrants are organized into *migrant associations*. Migrant associations are often involved into social, political, cultural, economic and business activity in origin and destination countries. They often create a base for cooperation with origin countries in joint realization of co-development programs. One of the most numerous migrant associations are Home Town Associations – HTA. They are characterized by the following peculiarities:

- scope of their activity varies from charitable contributions to investments;
- they don't possess stable structure;
- their actions depend on availability of resources, level of organization and relations with native town;
- they have moderate economic opportunities [10].

HTA make *collective remittances* for social projects realization in developing countries: schools and churches repair, construction of fire stations, sports grounds, first aid stations, roads, bridges, water supply systems, electricity networks, etc. (for example USA immigrants who came from Mexico, Dominican Republic, Salvador, Philippines) [9].

The scale and degree of institutionalization of collective remittances along with usage of advanced technologies in communication and finances boost their influence on character and rate of local development. The access of migrants, their relatives and government to a single virtual space enables them to incorporate for solving the most urgent local problems including financing of economic and social programs. Thus with the lapse of time collective remittances can become one of the most important development resource.

When collective remittances are united with government funds it results in considerable improvement of local public health, education and sanitation that is equally beneficial for migrant families and other residents [13]. Collective remittances improve local level of life and economic potential that stimulates investments and trade in countries of origin.

Financial activity of HTA includes also direction of the greatest amounts of social investments into the poorest regions of origin country, realization of projects with the participation of local authorities, influence on local policy formation towards regional socioeconomic development [11].

Transnational *migrants'* communities widely use the potential of *international business activity*. Migrant associations are a network mechanism for business opportunities evaluation. When migrants are interested in starting up business located in two or more countries they establish migrant business networks. A lot of migrants living in the USA make *investments in production in their countries of origin*. Thus in Mexico almost 20% of investments in urban areas consists of migrants' funds. In the regions of migrants' departure modern infrastructure develops, equipment is bought and financial resources are offered for the creation of new enterprises and companies [12]. More often capital is invested in food industry – production of fruits, vegetables, cheese, etc. But in general the spheres of migrants' transnational business are quite diverse. For example in Salvador the most widespread are retail trade (24%), financial services (23%), small production (14%) and personal services (13%). In the USA Salvadorian companies are concentrated in retail trade (40%) and in personal services (35%) [13].

There is a connection between migrants' country of origin, level of skills and sphere of business they are engaged in. Highly-skilled immigrants invest *venture capital in technical, scientific and innovative projects in countries of origin* as well as in destination countries carrying out technical and other expertise. In Taiwan about 50% of created companies in the largest science park Hsinchu are established by return migrants from the USA [13]. In China about 18% of migrants invested their capital into creation of new companies or venture capital funds. 40% of migrants from China helped to establish business contacts with country of origin [14].

Migrant networks stimulate trade and FDI in their home countries. Social networks are often used for promoting of export of goods produced in origin country. In turn migrants' demand attracts import from origin to destination countries. Some researches prove that 10% of Hispanic immigrants in the USA conduct trade with countries of origin [13]. 10% growth of immigrants number increases export in origin countries by 4,7% and import by 8,3% [3]. Thereby migrants create *international trade networks* stimulating development of international trade that is a powerful incentive to economic growth.

Despite countries of origin benefit from migrants' networks collective remittances their amount must make up only 1% of total amount of remittances [15].

Today *remittances* are the main factor of international labor migration that substantially influences economic development of developing countries. Analysis of remittances macroeconomic impact proves that one dollar of remittances stimulates increase of the country's GNP by more than 2 dollars [16]. Countries receiving the largest amounts of remittances are India, China, Mexico and Philippines. The most important role remittances play in the economies of the poorest countries where they make up more than 20% of GDP (Fig. 1) [4].

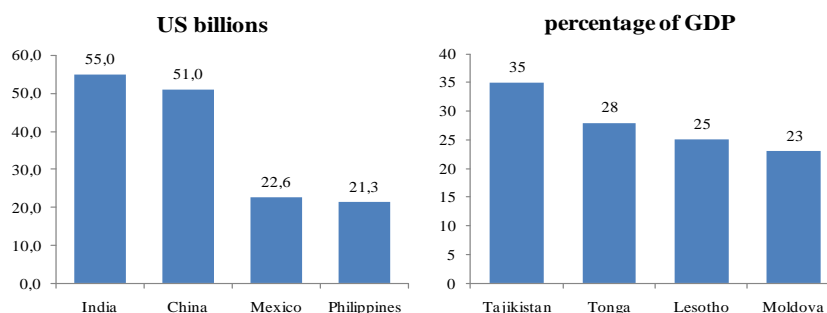


Figure 1. Top remittance-receiving countries in 2009 [4]

Remittances are private transfer of funds and parties don't assume any liabilities. First of all they are spent on satisfaction of basic needs of households' members – nutrition, education and health care. Remittances positively influence on the current account of country's balance of payments and have counter-cyclical effect on economy. Flows of remittances exceed the volumes of official financial aid for the majority of receiving countries and are effective instrument in struggle against poverty. If remittances are invested they stimulate growth of production, if they are consumed they generate positive multiplier effect. Remittances contribute to developing countries' financial structure formation, access of their financial institutions to foreign markets. Governments of origin countries put great efforts to stimulate national banks to take active part in remittances business by means of foreign branches opening in different countries and establishing special conditions of service for countrymen living abroad. When remittances are attracted to official financial system the possibilities of financing the real economy increase [10].

Today millions of highly-skilled professionals who have experience in sectors connected with development – in science, technologies, finance, business and public health – live outside of their countries of origin. But they produce the positive effects for their native countries: migrants can acquire new knowledge abroad, professional relationships which can be used for origin country's development in the case of return; they still remain a valuable resource for their home countries as investors, bearers of new experience, organizers of business, scientific, educational and other kinds of cooperation between states. It's the way "brain drain" transforms gradually into *brain circulation* that stimulates development of origin as well of destination countries [3]. Circulation and return of highly-skilled scientists and businessmen to Taiwan, South Korea, China, India and other South Asian countries became possible due to growing migratory attractiveness of these countries caused by carried out macroeconomic reforms. Creation of high-tech industrial innovation centers and research-and-development centers plays an important role in this process. Transfer of technologies and knowledge from diasporas based in one of the greatest world innovation areas – Silicone Valley in the USA – was the determining factor of Indian IT industry formation in Bangalore metropolitan city, technological centers in Taiwan (Taipei), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur) and China (Zhongguancun) [17]. The centers present powerful based on market demand innovation structure that attracts flows of human knowledge and creates ties through networks and human flows. Mobility of highly-skilled specialists, their transfer of knowledge, technologies, know-how and information circulation increase human capacity in origin country and raises its attractiveness for investors.

Operation of migrants' virtual networks is the main background of brain circulation. It provides connection between members of networks and potential partners in researches and projects in origin countries. Thus the network of Chinese specialists and their counterparts in the USA exchanging information, technological skills and human resources made it possible to establish Scientific Industrial Park Hsinchu in Taiwan [10]. Professional networks in Internet play an important role in creation of new contacts and exchange of ideas. Distance learning, taking part in the realization of development projects, acquisition of skills and knowledge by people remaining in origin country is more often provided by virtual transfer.

It seems possible that brain circulation as a part of migrants' transnationalism can replace traditional emigration and return. 80-90% Indian and Chinese migrants-professionals are connected with business in their native countries and travel there more than five times per year [10].

Progress in information and communication technologies creates possibilities for performance of job functions without moving to other country – *outsourcing*. Researches

show that the use of qualitative and inexpensive services offered by qualified specialists in other countries can decrease companies' costs by 60% [10]. It made outsourcing turn into rapidly growing component of international economy. Growing scopes of capital flows to cheap labor markets made it possible to create functional units of companies in other countries which provide services like development and application of software, management of finance and accounting, etc. For example, customer service centers of a number of western companies moved to India and other countries of Southeast Asia. Rapid innovations in IT permit free transfer of information and services that is performance of work without physical movement [18]. Virtual transfer of knowledge and experience became one of the forms of intellectual migration. Virtual intellectual migration includes also development of e-science, creation of scientific communication networks and possibilities of common work for geographically distant researchers [19; 20].

But despite of its expansion virtual migration can't completely substitute real migration. Researches in business sector in EU countries prove that despite employers are flexible in using outsourcing their demand for mobile workers doesn't diminish. Moreover most of European businessmen believe that ICT development increases mobility of labor [21]. International value chains lead to increased dispersal of production of hardware, software and connected services. Their price further reduction and deeper integration of IT in new economic sectors and business result in increase of demand for IT-specialists that supposes corresponding growth of demand for mobile highly-skilled specialists. Thereby as countries move to high-cost outsourcing and outsourcing of business processes their demand for highly-skilled migrants will rather increase [21].

Modern global trends such as increase in life expectancy, reduction in fertility, constant labor shortages in the sector of skilled services – especially in public health and education, technological changes that create demand for highly-skilled workers, saving of time and cost needed for training by import of specialists caused *formation of global skilled labor market*. General tendency of migration flows from developing countries is that migrants are better educated than the rest of the population. Well-educated groups of population are inclined to the highest international mobility [10]. Unified diplomas give possibility to their holders to take active part in global skilled labor market and realize their knowledge and skills in the most effective way. Global skilled labor market can be posed as the process of export and import of labor in the forms of movement of skilled migrant workers, training of students abroad and their further employment in destination country, use of knowledge and skills of qualified workers without their physical displacement. Global skilled labor market is characterized by extreme asymmetry considering that liberal market formation can take place between countries with comparable level of economic and social development. High interchangeability is also typical for this market. As example, health care workers from Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia go to the USA. In these countries their working places are taken by doctors and nurses from Poland, Philippines and India. They are replaced by doctors and nurses from Philippines, India, Australia and New Zealand [22]. In Germany highly-skilled workers migrate to Switzerland, the USA and Austria and freed working places are taken by specialists from Eastern Europe [23].

Most of migrants carry out transnational activities from time to time. In some stages of their life activities they are more concentrated on origin countries, in other stages center of their economic interest is in destination countries. Instead of absolute assimilation or complete transnational cohesion their combination is formed. Technological progress in providing freedom of movement and formation of global labor market leads to greater prevalence of

circular migration that is multiple movements between two or more countries instead of settlement in one country [3]. Circular migration supposes passing the stages of exit, adjustment, consolidation, networking and repatriation that can be repeated over time [24]. Every country can be in different stages of migration circle in different periods of time and it determines the most appropriate instruments of migration policy. For example in the stages of adjustment and consolidation the raise of labor potential of destination country takes place. So the priority measure of migration policy becomes migrants' adaptation and integration. The position of a country in migration circle is determined by socioeconomic and macroeconomic reforms that stimulate increase of migratory attractiveness. Circular migration gives opportunity for migrants to maximize their earnings in the countries where they are higher, increase their level of life, reduces the need for family reunification that in its turn decreases further migration flows. Thereby formation of transnational social space leads to decrease of resettlement migration and prevalence of circular migration.

Under such conditions global world needs to work out global strategy based on mutually beneficial policy for all the countries. Migrants' transnationalism can become the effective means of overcoming poverty, polarization and inequality of the countries of the world that demands implementation of the following tasks:

- stimulating transformation of “brain drain” process that leads to human capacity deprivation into mutually beneficial process of “brain circulation”, strengthening ties, creating favorable conditions for highly-skilled workers' knowledge and skills involvement for the development of origin countries;
- involvement of transnational migrant associations in the development of origin country economy. Stimulating of temporary migration of scientists, participation in joint projects, training abroad, virtual transfer of knowledge should become one of the priority directions of countries' human capacity development;
- enhancing the role of remittances in human development financing that can be realized by means of providing migrants with information about possibilities of assets profitable investment, improvement of general investment climate, creating favorable conditions for investment in social infrastructure and special benefits for establishing and functioning of small and medium enterprises;
- directing remittances into development spheres that supposes reducing the cost and increase in the rate of their transfer by stimulating competition between companies in this service provision, implementation of the newest transfer technologies.

Conclusions. The multiple effects of migrants' transnationalism include social networks, migrant associations, collective remittances, international business activity including investments in production and investment of venture capital in countries of origin, international trade networks, remittances, brain circulation, outsourcing, formation of global skilled labor market and circular migration. These effects create additional benefits and possibilities for all the countries. Therefore the priority task for every country becomes the use and management of migrants' transnationalism for sustainable economic and human development.

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Транснаціональний аспект міграції в сучасних глобалізаційних процесах

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В статті виділяються різні прояви транснаціоналізму мігрантів, такі як соціальні мережі, асоціації мігрантів, колективні грошові перекази, міжнародна підприємницька діяльність, включаючи інвестиції в виробництво і інвестування венчурного капіталу в країнах походження, мережі міжнародної торгівлі, грошові перекази, «круговорот умов», аутсорсинг, формування глобального ринку кваліфікованого праці і кругова міграція. Досліджено вплив цих проявів на розвиток країн походження і призначення. Представлено заходи використання переваг транснаціоналізму для економічного і людського розвитку країн.

Ключові слова: транснаціоналізм, міграція, глобалізація, людське розвиток.

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Транснаціональний аспект міграції в сучасних глобалізаційних процесах

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Стаття акцентує увагу на значному потенціалі міжнародної міграції для розвитку країн походження та призначення, що проявляється у пришвидшенні економічного зростання, трансформації соціальних структур, скорочення безробіття, покращення якості життя для більшої частини населення світу: доступу до кращих можливостей харчування, медичного забезпечення, освіти, заробітку на прожиття, розширення особистої свободи.

У статті визначаються різноманітні прояви транснаціоналізму мігрантів, такі як соціальні

мережі, асоціації мігрантів, колективні грошові перекази, міжнародна підприємницька діяльність, включаючи інвестиції у виробництво та інвестування венчурного капіталу в країнах походження, мережі міжнародної торгівлі, грошові перекази, «кругообіг мізків», аутсорсинг, формування глобального ринку кваліфікованої праці та кругова міграція.

Акцентовано увагу на впливі транснаціональної активності мігрантів на економічний, політичний та соціальний розвиток країн. Порушені питання участі мігрантів у політиці країн походження, міжнародного підприємництва, реальної та віртуальної передачі знань. Розглянуто реальні приклади діяльності соціальних мереж у напрямі розвитку людського капіталу шляхом залучення на ринки праці працівників дефіцитних професій, навчання та передачі навичок молоді професіоналами-мігрантами у країнах походження. Виділено особливості діяльності найбільш чисельних асоціацій мігрантів – Асоціацій рідних міст, передусім, сприяння розвитку людського потенціалу у країнах походження завдяки колективним переказам, що здійснюються асоціаціями. Врахована роль колективних переказів у покращенні рівня життя та нарощення економічного потенціалу. Досліджена діяльність бізнес та торгових мереж, організованих мігрантами. Акцентовано увагу на взаємозалежності країни походження, кваліфікаційним рівнем та сферою діяльності мігрантів. Визначено вагому роль грошових переказів у фінансуванні економічного розвитку країн. Проаналізовано роль висококваліфікованої діаспори у створенні високотехнологічних центрів, осередків накопичення та розповсюдження знань і новітніх технологій. Досліджено особливості міграції висококваліфікованих спеціалістів: міграцію заміщення та формування глобального ринку висококваліфікованої праці. Враховано альтернативні висококваліфікованій міграції явища: аутсорсинг та віртуальну передачу навичок і знань. Проаналізовані етапи і характерні риси кругової міграції та її переваги для країн походження і призначення. Запропоновано заходи з використання переваг транснаціоналізму для економічного і людського розвитку країн, передусім, стимулювання перетворення процесу «відтоку мізків», що призводить до зниження людського потенціалу, на процес «циркуляції мізків», підвищення ролі грошових переказів у фінансуванні людського розвитку, залучення транснаціональних асоціацій мігрантів до участі у розвитку економік країн походження, спрямування грошових переказів у сфери розвитку. Визначено перспективи подальших досліджень у напрямку використання транснаціоналізму мігрантів та управління ним для стабільного економічного і людського розвитку.

Ключові слова: транснаціоналізм, міграція, глобалізація, людський розвиток.

JEL коди: J24, L21

Figures: 4; References: 24