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MIGRATION OF BELARUSIAN WORKFORCE

International migration of workforce is one of the most important forms of international economic relations, which nowadays are developing under such conditions as the globalization of the world economy, the internationalization of production, which is accompanied by the internationalization of the workforce.

International migration of workforce is the process of transferring labor force from one country to another in order to be employed on better terms than in the country of origin [2].

Except for the economic reasons, such as the uneven economic development of the countries, the different levels of income of the population and the relative cheapness of labor workforce in the developing countries, this process is also driven by political reasons, ethnic, cultural and family background [1].

Modern civil wars and changes in political regimes lead to political migration, which is now taking on a sustainable dimension in the world. As a result of political conflicts and the transferring of populations suffering from religious, racial and ideological oppression, this type of migration creates the phenomenon of refugee. At the moment, the number of refugees is rather significant, although it is much smaller than the number of economic migrants.

The most striking event in the Republic of Belarus was the situation in the summer of 2020 which led to the decline of the population in 2021. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland, during the June 2020 and July 2021, period Poland issued more than 178,000 visas to Belarusians, of which 12,000 were humanitarian. In comparison, in 2019 Poland issued seven humanitarian visas to the citizens of Belarus. From September 2020 to August 2021 20,000 national Lithuanian visas were issued to the citizens of Belarus, 4,000 of which were humanitarian [2].

The outflow of IT specialists, that is in fact one of the most promising spheres in the Belarusian economy, is particularly illustrative. Poland established the benefits for IT specialists, providing Belarusian specialists with a simplified tax system, the possibility of working without a temporary residence permit.

In general, contrary to the forecasts of many experts, the political and migration crisis in Belarus has not yet caused serious damages to the economy. Moreover, according to the official data, the economic situation has even improved in recent months compared

to the previous period. According to the National Statistical Committee of Belarus, the country's GDP compared to the corresponding period of 2019 decreased by 1.8% between January and June of 2020, between January-September – by 1.3%, between January – October – by 1.1%, between January-November – by 0.9% [3].

However, over time, the shortage of labor force can become significant and have a negative impact on the economy. The problem will need solving and it is high time to work out a program for helping the people to return to their domestic country. First of all, it should include measures to combat migration. Preferential interest on loans, preferential taxation, strengthening the role and support of small business, job security are only the few measures to be considered in the fight against migration.

The uncertainty and complexity of the situation in the world make us more sensitive and sensible. Our future depends on the decisions we make today. We are to solve many problems facing the economy, but returning and retaining people in this country is of the highest priority.

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THE IMPACT OF MODERN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND GLOBAL TRENDS ON THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The purpose of the article is to analyze the main directions of the formation of the world economy; to study the economic situation in the Republic of Belarus and identify solutions to certain problems. The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that the world economy is under the influence of global challenges. An important trend is the formation of a new technological order based on digitalization.

The rapid dynamics of the development of world economies is associated with the development of integration and global processes, with deep internationalization and division of labor, rapid and endless dissemination of the information flow. An increasing