

In order for startup initiatives in general to develop effectively and fulfil their potential, it is important to consider the following recommendations that will enable startup initiatives to develop useful and effective inclusive technology solutions:

— Involve representatives of the disabled community in the development of inclusive technology solutions.

— Conduct research and testing of the developed technologies to assess their effectiveness and safety.

— Collaborate with government agencies and the private sector to ensure accessibility and dissemination of the developed technologies.

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IMPACT OF CONFLICTS ON MIGRATION AND WAYS TO IMPROVE ITS MANAGEMENT (ON THE EXAMPLE OF GEORGIA)

Abstract. The paper evaluates the impact of conflicts on migration. The relevance of the problem of migration caused by conflicts in Georgia is substantiated based on the analysis of the reports, published publications, and statistical data prepared around the research problem. Its economic and social consequences are evaluated. Future development trends are presented. Conclusions are drawn and ways to improve migration management are suggested.

Keywords: conflict, migration, management, challenges, opportunities.

Globally, approximately 184 million people, or 2.3% of the world's population, live outside their country. Today, every tenth person in developing countries is a migrant. Since 1975, the number of migrants in the world has doubled [1]. This highlights the increasing trend of human mobility and the difficulties caused by this process. At the current stage, the growing pace of migration is maintained. In such conditions, it is important to study the factors causing migration. In general, migration is driven by factors such as climate change, conflict, changing demographic trends and income inequality. These forces not only push more people to move in search of better opportunities, but also pose a growing challenge to renewing migration policy in the coming decades.

In Georgia, migration is considered among the topical issues and is currently on the political agenda. In recent years, significant changes have taken place in the process of population migration in Georgia, in particular, new approaches have been developed in the field of effective migration management and strategy, the institutionalization of migration has

successfully begun and the migration strategy document has been updated. Despite the above, the country faces a number of challenges in this area.

The migration process is significantly influenced by conflicts. The influence of conflicts on migration in Georgia is high, therefore, to study these problems, it is necessary to analyze a wide range of issues, to evaluate the conditions of the legislative and institutional framework for migration management.

The purpose of the paper is to study the effects of conflicts on migration in Georgia and to develop recommendations on ways to overcome the problems.

Various research methods and theoretical-empirical databases are used in the research process, including analysis, synthesis, induction, matrix of charts and other methods. The research is based on materials of the ministries of economic profile of Georgia, reports and concepts of research institutes.

Debates about the impact of conflicts on migration are often polarized and contentious. In most cases, empirical studies show the results of the negative impact of conflicts on migration. In the 21st century, it is relevant to evaluate the concept of global migration, which in turn requires the analysis of climate change, conflicts, demographic and other factors [2].

In assessing the impact of conflicts on migration, special emphasis is placed on refugee flows. In general, refugee flows are high in low-income countries [3].

The reasons for forced migration are diverse. Wars and conflicts are worth noting. According to the report of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia (IIFFMCG)) internal conflict relations between Georgia and the separatist regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia create significant challenges for forced migrants [4].

In the 1990s and 2008, the conflicts in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia in Georgia caused the forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of people (forced internal migration) in Georgia. For example, as a result of the armed conflict between Russia and Georgia in August 2008, due to the forced migration of the population from the majority of Georgian villages in the Tskhinvali region, experts estimate that up to 200,000 people had to leave their homes and became IDPs [4].

In Georgia, as well as in other countries of the world, the factors causing migration are complex and related to economic, social and political changes, as well as individual decisions of people. In the recent history of Georgia, migration has been affected by the unstable environment created in the country, including security-related factors such as civil war, armed conflicts [5]. At the current stage, there is a slight increase in migration flows, however, this is mainly due to economic and social factors.

The study of migration management issues caused by conflicts showed us that there are always acute social, economic and security problems for the internally displaced and the population living near the dividing lines [6, 7]. Among these problems, it is worth noting: low access to food markets, limited use of agricultural land, limited access to natural gas, fuel, irrigation and drinking water, pastures, problems related to land registration, lack of access to education, limited medical services, low quality of infrastructure, restriction of freedom of movement and many others.

Both labor and educational migration have increased significantly worldwide. The employment and education market has become global and a number of challenges have arisen for employers, researchers and businesses [8].

Forced migration due to conflict will continue to increase in the future. In order to overcome the problems in a short period of time, alleviate the negative influence and manage effectively, it is advisable for all countries, including Georgia, to have an appropriate database on the processes of effective management of conflicts, their causes and consequences. In addition, the use of data should be reflected in the country's development strategy and the processes should be included in the framework of legal regulation.

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OFF-SHORE IN GLOBAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Abstract. Since the twentieth century, off-shore zones have had a significant impact on prosperity of the economy, while performing a number of important functions. Especially in modern conditions they are a "magnet" for companies all over the world, because here Various benefits are provided for doing business. The article discusses main features and role of off-shore zones in the global economy.

Keywords: off-shore zones, taxes, global economy, world trade.

Introduction. In international economic system has been widely spread so called "Free Economical Zones". Free economical zone (FEZ) is limited territory, towns, navy or aviation ports where are created suitable conditions for different foreign economical operations on special juridical policy.

Concept Free Economical Zone is defined in 1973 by Kyoto convention which means part of territory where goods are object out of national customs territory.

At present in the world there are being functioned different kinds of free, in other words, special economical zones.

Off-shore business in the world economy is phenomenon. It is supported from governments in many countries. Off-shore business means financial service to foreigners which main goal is to avoid or minimize taxes on income. It is multi-spectral phenomenon and