

REVIEWING TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION INTO EU COUNTRIES VIA RESIDENCE BY INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

Nikita Savkov, Ph.D. scholar

Shandong University of Finance and Economics

Immigration investor programs, or investment immigration is a process when countries provide residency or citizenship to foreign nationals in exchange of investment into their economic and cultural projects. For some smaller countries it can become an important way to attract foreign direct investment. Investors can legally live in the host country, and get certain benefits from their new status. Some countries provide tax havens for the holders of their passports, and make it easier for them to travel to other countries with visa-free regime. There are active and passive investment schemes. In active schemes, applicants are required to invest money in existing businesses, provide an effective business plan for the sustainability of the business, and be responsible for the success of the enterprise. It is a way to attract both human and financial capital, and it helps to increase the economic activity in the country and create new jobs in the area. In passive schemes, the participation of the investor is mostly via buying some real estate, government bonds, etc. Unlike active investment when the governments are interested in economic know-hows, passive schemes don't require the applicants to be actively involved in the local economic activity, and become a way for governments to directly get money from the investors. As long as they park money in the country, they can freely reside in the host country. The overall proportion of investor immigrants is relatively small, and they don't compete in the job market with locals. However, they can cause a significant rise in real estate prices, and locals may become upset with the fact that the citizenship and related political and social rights can be easily bought with cash by foreigners.

Among the most popular destinations of residence by investment schemes, are the USA, the UK, EU countries, small tax haven countries like Vanuatu, Dominica, St. Kitts & Nevis, etc., and some others. Many investors choose EU countries, because of their political stability, effective institutions, advanced health care system, and unlimited access to other member countries of the Schengen area. After the 2008 financial crisis, when many EU members struggled with economic problems, some of them like Portugal, Greece, Spain, etc., applied golden visa policies. While in 2010 only 4 EU countries had consistent residence by investment policies, by 2017 about one half of EU members have implemented this policy of getting financial capital through attraction of migrants [1].

Residence by investment scheme usually means that the investor will get the residency rights for their family members too via family reunion policy. Currently it's about 2,6 people getting residence in the host country per one

case of residency by investment. Historical and cultural ties, as well as geographical location often become important factors for choosing the country for residence by investment. In Portugal there are many Brazilian investors, in Greece – Turkish ones, and in Latvia – Russian ones. In EU countries that disclose the nationality of applicants, about 50% of applicants for residence by investment were from Mainland China, and about 27% were from Russia. The majority of Russian investment migrants prefer Latvia with 67% of total applications, and other ex-Soviet countries make up another 17%. Investment migrants from China make about 80% of applicants in Ireland and Hungary, about 70% in Greece, and nearly 50% in Portugal [2].

In recent years, many EU countries have tried to attract human and financial capital via different programs, including residence by investment ones. It seems that in the future the trend may continue to develop. However, there could be some external factors to impact the situation in the future, such as big geopolitical changes like Brexit, regulations against wealthy individuals' migration in their home countries, and some global travel restrictions. Because of COVID-19 there were cases when it was impossible. For example, because of COVID-19 it was difficult for investors to get to their host countries in spite of them having residency rights there.

References

1. Surak K. Who wants to buy a visa? Comparing the uptake of residence by investment programs in the European Union. / *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 2020.
2. Gaspar S. Buying a Citizenship? Chinese Golden Visa Migrants in Portugal / S. Gaspar, F. Ampudia de Haro // *International Migration*. – 2020.

УДК 531.383

РЕЗЕРВНЫЙ КУРСОВОЙ ИНДИКАТОР САМОЛЕТА НА МИКРОСИСТЕМНЫХ МАГНИТОМЕТРАХ

Магистрант гр. 140801/15 Ануфриев Д.А.

Кандидат техн. наук, доцент Матвеев В.В.

ФГБОУ ВО «Тульский государственный университет»

В работе предлагается вариант резервного курсового индикатора (РКИ) самолета на базе программного обеспечения Processing с применением качества управляющего устройства контроллера *Arduino Uno* [1].

Обновление информации об угловой скорости осуществляется интегрированием кинематического уравнения в кватернионах [2] на основании измерений от измерительного модуля (ИМ). Вследствие того, что угол определяется интегрированием угловой скорости (УС), а УС, измеренная гироскопом, содержит его инструментальные погрешности, при их инте-