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SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
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QUALIFICATION PAPER

on the topic " UKRAINE'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
PROCESSES "

Specialty 292 "International Economic Relations"

Student 4th course

Pimonenko David

group ME-71an

It is submitted for the Bachelor's degree requirements fulfillment.

Qualifying Bachelor's paper contains the results of own research. The use of the ideas, results and texts of other authors has a link to the corresponding source.

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ABSTRACT

on bachelor's degree qualification paper on the topic
« UKRAINE'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
PROCESSES »

student Pimonenko David Sergiyovych

The main content of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is presented on 35 pages, including references consisted of 25 used sources, which is placed on 3 pages. The paper contains 1 tables and 2 figures.

Keywords: MIGRATION, MIGRATION PROCESSES, MIGRATION POLICY, EUROPEAN UNION, STATE REGULATION.

The purpose of the work is there is research of scientific and methodical principles of the mechanism of the impact of labor migration on the economies of the EU and Ukraine and development of recommendations for improving efficiency policy instruments to regulate international labor migration as per nationally and internationally.

The object of the research is a process of international labor migration in the context of globalization of the world economy and current development trends international economic relations.

The subject of the research is the scientific and methodological aspects of the impact international labor migration for the economic development of the EU and of Ukraine.

Methods that were used in the study of this work: descriptive method was used for the collection procedure, primary analysis and stating of general information about migration.

The information base of this work is – materials from the Internet resources, publications of Ukrainian and foreign authors, financial reports of international companies.

The main scientific results are:

1. The analysis of classification of theories of international migration by clarifying existing ones systematizations that explain the causes of migration and transitive theories, as well as supplementing it with those that explain migration in terms of market processes, social causes of migration and generalizing theories.

2. An analysis scientific substantiation of regulation of migration flows in Ukraine, namely, a scheme for implementing the migration policy of the state, which is to gradually go through the stages of analysis (the volume of immigration and emigration flows, gender composition, age, level of qualification of immigrants and emigrants, the situation on the national labor market and identifying the causes emigration, etc.)

3. The scientific and methodical tools of research of the mechanism of influence are analyzed economic development of the regions of Ukraine on migration flows, which provides taking into account the peculiarities of regional differentiation in the income of the population on based on determining the difference between wages in the region and the average country and the subsistence level, which allows for purposeful state regulation of migration flows

The research results can be used to improve used to improve the migration management mechanism flows in Ukraine.

The year of qualifying paper fulfillment is 2021.

The year of paper defense is 2021.

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TASKS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION PAPER

(specialty 292 " International Economic Relations ")
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Pimonenko David Sergiyovych

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4. The object of the research is a process of international labor migration in the context of globalization of the world economy and current development trends international economic relations.
5. The subject of the research is the scientific and methodological aspects of the impact international labor migration for the economic development of the EU and of Ukraine.
6. The qualification paper is carried out on materials from the Internet resources, publications of Ukrainian and foreign authors, statistical databases.
7. Approximate qualifying bachelor's paper plan, terms for submitting chapters to the research advisor and the content of tasks for the accomplished purpose is as follows:

Chapter 1 Theoretical fundamentals of research of the international migration

process, deadline – 05.05.2021

Chapter 1 deals with researching the next tasks:

- to consider the the reasons of international migration and its characteristics;;
- to define development of theories of international migration.

Chapter 2 analysis of migration factors and consequences in EU countries, deadline – 01.06.2021

Chapter 2 deals with researching the next tasks:

- to analyze the effects of international migration to the economies of the EU;
- to analyze socio-economic factors of the migration process in countries of the European Union

Chapter 3 socio-economic factors of external migration and its impact on the economic development of Ukraine

Chapter 3 deals with researching the next tasks:

- to consider socio-economic factors of external migration and its impact on the economic development of Ukraine;
- to analyze regulation of international labor migration.

8. Supervision on work:

Chapter	Full name and position of the advisor	Date, signature	
		task issued by	task accepted by
1	PhD, Associate Professor Domashenko M.D.		
2	PhD, Associate Professor Domashenko M.D.		

9. Date of issue of the task: « ____ » _____20 __

Research Advisor: _____
(signature)

Domashenko M.D.

The tasks has been received: _____
(signature)

Pimonenko D.S.

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INTRODUCTION

In the process of development and transformation of any state migration impact on social life and plays an important role in the development of socio-economic relations, which in turn affects the political development. Migration processes are reflected in migration policy, which has its own characteristics in each country.

Due to the fact that international migration covers many countries and regions, makes the latter interdependent on migration flows, so changes in the migration policy of one country can affect the migration situation in other countries. To some extent, migration policy affects the quantitative and qualitative parameters of migration flows, their direction and the ratio of legal and illegal migration.

An important aspect of the analysis is labor migration between Ukraine and the EU, as in recent decades there has been an increase in labor migration from Ukraine to many EU countries. Ukraine is one of the largest suppliers of labor force in the European country. In this context especially important is the impact of international migration on economic development and trade labor countries of origin of migrants and the host countries in particular.

One of the important consequences of international labor migration is the receipt of cash by family members who have remained in the country of origin. Over recent years, the cash transfers of migrants were relatively stable source of funding especially for the economies of countries that developing countries and countries in transition. Statistics show that cash flows from migrants are constantly growing in the world scale, changing the living standards of the population of recipient countries and influencing the socio-economic situation.

The study of topical issues of international migration was conducted by such foreign scientists as Arango J., Borhas J., Boswell K., Weinstein E., Williamson J., Dustman K., Zelinsky Z., Lalonde R., Lee E., Kaganets M. Vagomiy . contribution to the study of international migration made our scientists and scientists from the CIS Borscheskyy VV, Vavryshchuk NG Haidutsky A. Hrabynskyy IM, Hruschynska N. M. Dragunov T. A. Ivahnyuk and . V., Inozemtsev V. L., Lapshin Ivan A.

The aim of the thesis work is the study of scientific and methodological foundations of mechanism of influence migration of labor force in the economy of the EU and Ukraine and to develop recommendations on improving the efficiency of policy instruments regulating international labor migration both at national and international levels.

In accordance with the defined goal, the following tasks were set and solved:

- identify the reasons for the emergence and analysis phases of international labor migration;
- to determine the consequences of international migration for the economies of the EU;
- assess the socio-economic factors of the migration process in EU countries;
- to analyze the importance of migrant remittances for the economies of EU countries as a factor in the economic development of national economies;
- identify economic and social factors of external migration from Ukraine;
- to determine the regional aspect of international migration from Ukraine;
- provide recommendations for improving the efficiency of international labor migration regulation in Ukraine.

The object of study is the process of international labor migration in the context of globalization of the world economy and current trends in international economic relations.

The object of the research is scientific and methodological aspects of the impact of international migration of labor force to the economic development of the EU and Ukraine.

Research methods. Theoretical analysis of the scientific literature, reports of international organizations in the field of economics, migration, demography. To achieve this goal in the work used general and specific research methods. Methods of analysis and synthesis, theoretical generalization, historical, scientific-analytical, systematization and classification were used to identify the scientific and theoretical foundations of international migration.

Scope and structure of the work. The work consists of an introduction, three sections, conclusions, a list of sources used. The total volume of the work is 35 pages.

1 THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESS

1.1 The reasons for the emergence and stages of international migration

Modern labor migration is one of the most complex subsystems of international economic relations, which in some way affects the world economy and is the focus of many economists around the world [19].

Note that in recent years, the terms "international labor migration" and "international labor migration" are considered by the authors as synonyms. At the same time, the concept of wage labor is sometimes included in the definition of international migration. For example, Liventsev N.N. [20] International migration is defined as the movement of employees across borders in search of work. To date, there are many definitions of "international labor migration". Consider the definition of some specialists.

A.P. Kireev determines the migration of the labor force as "transmigration of the working population of some countries in other terms more than a year." This process is influenced by economic and other reasons [9]. A.S. Bulatov considers International labor migration as the movement of people across state borders in order to enter into employment relations with employers who are in another state [3]. A.I. Evdokimov defines international labor migration as the relocation of the working population from one state to another in order to find work for more than a year. The reasons for migration, the author calls primarily economic, although he adds the importance of political, ethnic, cultural, family and other reasons [17]. T. Dragunova emphasizes that the definition of migration only as population movement is too broad, so it is necessary to define migration as the resettlement of a community of people, characterized by certain quantitative and qualitative parameters [16].

In our opinion, international migration should be considered as a widespread socio-economic process that is determined by many factors and plays a significant role in economic, interethnic and demographic change, in the development of communities and society as a whole and has a projection into socio-political and cultural life. International labor migration, which is the largest component of international

migration, is influenced by groups of economic and non- economic factors. At the same time, international labor migration has economic and non-economic consequences in the recipient country, which is dictated by a number of factors (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Consequences of international migration

Effect of migration	Explanation
demographic	a large number of immigrants is changing demographics situation in the recipient country
economic	immigrants have an impact on the labor market , which is associated with changes in average wages , ignition jobs, etc.
interethnic	Migrant workers have their own cultural traditions, which they often seek to preserve by forming certain groups, which may cause dissatisfaction of the local population

International labor migration affects not only national labor markets but also the global market. It is a multifaceted phenomenon that has turned to one of the most important elements of international economic relations. The difficulty of studying and analyzing international labor migration is that it involves individuals whose behavior is determined not only by economic motives. Psychological characteristics, marital status, social conditions in which the individual is, are directly related to the decision to migrate. Nevertheless, in our opinion, the economic causes of migration should be considered as fundamental factors in the process of labor migration.

1.2 Development of theories of international migration

With the growing number of migration flows around the world, scientific and practical studies of migration as a global phenomenon are gaining importance. International labor migration is a complex socio- economic process that has developed very rapidly in recent decades. On migration affecting the economic, political, social, environmental and other factors. Globalization has a significant impact on the intensification of the migration process; with its development barriers of entry to the country reduced, making it possible to almost unimpeded movement of people who want to find a better job, live in a country with higher living standards, or avoid the problems that come upon them in their own country.

Yet another important factor which influences to strengthen migration flows is a breakthrough in the field of information observed in the global economy and widespread even in countries that have long been considered rather backward. Today there is no shortage in the sources of information about the means of movement and settlement in countries with more developed economies was evident fact which simplifies the migration process.

Since the nineteenth century, the process of international labor migration has attracted the attention of many researchers. The rapid development of migration processes and the sharp increase in international migrants in the late nineteenth, early and second half of the twentieth century prompted researchers to seek answers to questions about what factors contribute to the development of international migration. Over the last century and a half of research, theories have emerged that make it possible to analyze migration from the micro to the macro level and vice versa [16].

The following approaches to the study of population migration have emerged in the literature: functional, historical-structural, economic, and sociological.

One of the first studies of population migration was made by E. Ravenstein [181]. In his work "laws of migration" Ravenshteyn formulated the "laws", according to which the causes of migration lies in mainly to differences in economic conditions of the regions in preference to migrate to centers of commerce or industry and others. The approach to the analysis of the causes of international migration as the difference in income between regions (countries) remains dominant to this day.

Later, E. Lee considers migration as a result of "positive" and "negative" factors that affect migrants in recipient countries and countries of origin. According to the classification of migration factors presented by E. Lee, they are divided into four groups [16]:

- Factors that are associated with the place of origin;
- Factors that are associated with the place of destination;
- Interfering factors;
- Personal factors.

E. Lee notes that the set of factors that determine the decision to migrate is not unambiguous and may vary depending on the circumstances for a particular person.

More than one and those same factors may have a positive or negative impact in the countries of origin and destination. Analyzing the behavior of migrants E.Li comes to the conclusion that the decision to migrate is not always rational, and even sometimes contains irrational component in a larger extent than rational. Therefore, many exceptions to these generalizations should be expected [16].

How and neoclassical theory of migration theory "push - pull" subjected to criticism because it considers atomistic individuals as actors who possess complete information and freely exercise their calculation of costs and revenues [15].

Neoclassical theory of migration, under which the macro level, the migration process is the result of the difference between demand and supply of labor, as well as differences in income, workers migrate from regions with low wages and excessive labor to regions with high salaries and the shortage of labor resources. At the micro level, the theory considers individual migrants as rational actors, and the migration process as the optimization of factors of production, and interprets migration as an investment in human capital. Based on the assumptions of equilibrium, the theory assumes that there is a redistribution of labor, and wages are balanced. In this way, the employee takes the decision to migrate, if the monthly fee in krayini-recipient is higher than in the country of origin.

Neoclassical migration theory is attributed to a functional approach in the analysis of migration, which does not include structural constraints and other market failures.

In contrast to the functional, historical and structural approach to the analysis of migration not discern the role of individual choice in the process of moving people, by contrast, advocates of the approach insists on the key importance of structural imbalances in the economy and differences in economic and political development of countries. This approach is based on the political economy of Karl Marx and the theory of world systems (I. Valershteyn) and consider it as something that naturally flows from defects and distortions of capitalist markets.

In general, proponents of the historical - structural approach view international migration from a pessimistic point of view - it adds even more imbalances to the development of countries, making poor countries even poorer, and enriches developed

capitalist countries by facilitating the outflow of capital to the latter. Such a postulate that labor resources move through capital also distinguishes this approach from the neoclassical one, according to which they go in opposite directions.

2. ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION FACTORS AND CONSEQUENCES IN EU COUNTRIES

2.1. The effects of international migration to the economies of the EU

Special attention deserves a need for studies of modern trends of international migration and its impact on the domestic markets of labor, which is due to the relevance of these issues are particularly acute in the conditions of globalization and the financial crisis.

First of all, it should be noted that mostly people of working age leave the country and in 2-3 years of mass emigration from the country it will not affect the domestic labor market, but if this situation lasts 8-10 years or more, the market of the donor country will start to lack staff. This problem is especially noticeable at a high level of emigration of highly qualified personnel, such as scientists, programmers, doctors, etc. In this case, it may be observed deficit of labor resources and be reducing productivity in countries of origin.

However, it should be borne in mind that researchers note a positive effect of the outflow of labor in the case when the country has a high unemployment rate - due to migration, the officially registered unemployment rate may fall. Emigration can also contribute to social stability and economic development. At the same time, in our opinion, we should take into account the fact that migrants who have left the country do not pay direct taxes, so revenues to the country's budget are reduced. In addition, the burden on social security and the working population is increasing .

The researchers emphasize that the high level of migration usually optimizes the distribution of such production factors as human capital that helps reduce regional differences, in order thus improving efficiency of labor markets . This assumption is explained by the fact that due to international migration improves the productivity of labor in host countries because labor is moved to regions with higher paid work and where it is most needed and useful [19]. At the same time, the transfer and exchange of knowledge on a global scale is improving. In the end we should not forget about

such characteristics of the market as a regulation, which is inherent and international market work as part of a global market.

In the national labor market, labor immigration can lead to lower overall wages, as migrant labor is cheaper for employers than for local people. In a broader sense, both employers and local consumers benefit from the influx of cheap labor (especially the low-skilled) as goods become more competitive due to lower prices, creating benefits for producers and consumers [1].

Moreover, in the long run, immigration to a particular region can help attract investment due to two factors: first, the high concentration of highly skilled labor, and second, the use of cheaper labor by low-skilled workers helps increase business profitability, which encourages investors to investment, and this, in its turn, stimulates the growth of production and create additional working places. It should be noted, however, that the present process is described by the authors of the article without taking into account this important factor of economic growth system of the market economy as the growth of purchasing power based on stimulating demand, without which describes the pattern of growth of the economy seems somewhat incomplete. In other words, international labor migration can be a factor in the growth of the economy, but not enough of his condition.

Foreign scholars have noted the negative impact of immigration on wages in Germany: an increase in the number of immigrants to 10 % entails reduction in salaries of the local population to less than 1% and no impact on the level of unemployment. Dustman C, Fabry S.F. etc., analyzing the labor market in the UK, found that an increase in the number of immigrants by 1% of the local population entails an increase in unemployment by 0.17 - 0.22%. In recent decades, the increase in migrant flows has also been associated with rising income inequality in industrialized countries [13].

Thus, the positive consequences of the emigration of the working population should include the opportunity for the country of origin to reduce unemployment and increase employment, as well as increase wages in the labor market. Remittances improve the welfare of families whose members are working for the overseas stimulate demand for products, promote investment.

It should also be noted that there is empirical evidence of both positive and negative effects of immigration on the national labor markets of host countries, and this effect is different for highly and low-skilled workers, for firms and employees, for producers and consumers, and so on. A number of scientific studies have not found a sharply negative impact of immigration on wages and unemployment in national labor markets. The effect on wages in a particular region can occur not only due to international migration - significant amounts of internal migration are able to influence on payment labor. By that same market work do not have a fully competitive - they have some institutional limitations: for they affect trade unions and the state, setting the level of the minimum wage, there are labor contracts [11].

It should be noted that in the long run, mass emigration has certain demographic, social and economic consequences for the country. The demographic should include the acceleration of population aging, as mostly people of working age leave. To social - increasing the social burden on the working population. The economic consequences are more diverse and ambiguous: on the one hand, emigration leads to the outflow of workers of different qualifications, which can negatively affect the pace of production, scientific and technological progress, the economic image of the country. The trend of emigration of young and qualified personnel may adversely affect on the market work on which will be felt shortage of workers, especially those who can add their contribution to the economy. On the other hand, migrants send remittances home, which are becoming an increasingly important source of income for emigrant countries, especially given their volume (analysis of the impact of migrant remittances is conducted in the next paragraph of this section). Also, it is worth noting the positive impact of emigration at the individual level, such as gaining new skills and work experience [44].

In this way, with careful study of the effects of migration for countries of origin and host countries may identify both positive way and negative consequences for the economy. As the real economic situation shows, it is almost impossible to regulate the flow of migrants to and from the country one hundred percent at the regional, national and international levels. In connection with this, the states whose economy is quite

heavily involved in the process of international labor migration should take into account how the features of the national labor market and trends in the global labor market. Also, in order to pursue a balanced migration policy, governments need to create the maximum conditions for the use of the positive effects of emigration of their citizens.

To tighten restrictions on migrants, host countries may introduce various restrictions [12]:

- require potential immigrants to be invited to work, especially for low- demand categories of migrants;
- countries with a point system for accepting migrants (Australia, Canada, Great Britain) can increase the number of points required to enter the country;
- reduce the entry quotas for the number of migrants;
- encourage reverse migration to countries of origin;
- artificially complicate the process of extending the period of stay in the country and the process of obtaining visas for family members, etc.

Thus, international labor migration offers opportunities for social and economic development of the host EU countries, together with the fact provokes a great number of problems both at the level of society, as and the state. The current stage of the integration process in the EU is accompanied by the rapid development of external migration processes, so the introduction of a common EU migration policy should be based problems that are connected with the massive flow of immigrants in European countries, the consequences of the financial and economic crisis, current trends in European markets of labor and real the needs of these markets in the labor force [12].

2.2. Socio-economic factors of the migration process in countries European Union

Emigration from each country is undoubtedly based on its various and deep causes, at the same time, this process has common features for this group of countries. To those common causes of immigration, which have been listed above will add and the more specific: change the legal basis of the EU in the field of migration, opening

borders for unhindered movement of EU citizens, permit free entry of labor migrants Ireland, Great Britain, Sweden, the difference in living standards . The decision to emigrate is also dependent on a combination of different factors, such as lack of social security and justice, the low level of trust in the state and better opportunities for work abroad [16].

Due to reduction in the rate of fertility decreases the number of people of working age (15 - 65 years). Foreign and domestic researchers predict that this situation will provoke an increase in demand for services health and leisure, which in turn will require more labor in these areas. The rapid aging of the population has become a really important problem for European countries, as the number of people of retirement age is constantly increasing due to increased life expectancy.

The leading role of the demographic factor has a direct projection in the economic sphere, defines an apolitical component, which causes and in large measure generalize trends in contemporary migration flow. Urgent economic necessity dictates the degree of liberalization in the field of migration policy of most EU recipient countries at different stages of their current development, which economists note in their research. At the same time, economic growth directly causes and increase migration flows, and the recession - their relative decline. However, the global trend is unchanged - the economy today requires developed countries labor migrants in several sectors of the national economic complex [21].

Thus, the aging of Europe's population and its declining population are due to low fertility and increasing life expectancy. One of the key factors that determine the growing need for developed countries to attract foreign labor (the main recipients of migrants), including the European powers, is demographics.

Over the last 10 years, the geography of donor countries from which workers travel to the EU has changed somewhat , reflecting the following trends: first, there has been a diversification of areas of emigration from Central and Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, Central and Latin America to the EU. Secondly, Ukraine and the Russian Federation occupy leading positions in the number of emigrants to EU countries. For

example, Ukrainian workers occupy first place in number among all migrants in the Czech Republic, the second - in Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland.

There are significant imbalances in the labor markets of the EU member states, which only intensified with the beginning of the financial and economic crisis. The level of unemployment continues to rise and in 2019 r. Was 10.2% compared with 9% in 2017 r. The euro zone also demonstrates better performance not - here unemployment in 2019 r. Was at around 11.6% compared to 9.6% in 2017. At the same time, in the EU there is a need for a highly skilled workforce, on the one hand, and a shortage of low- skilled workers, on the other. Thus, the involvement of additional labor force is a certain improvement in the situation for the country's EU [18].

One of the highest in the European Union is the emigration rate in Lithuania. Around 600 thousand. People emigrated from Lithuania from the moment of gaining independence in 1990, and since then their number is growing, especially after the entry of the country into the EU in 2014 year (Table. 2.1.). The main trend is that the country loses a high percentage of the working age population and the majority of immigrants are at a young age to that is a big part of them have higher education. Among those who emigrated in 2011, more than a third (33.7%) were between the ages of 25 and 35.

3 IMPROVEMENT OF THE MECHANISM OF MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION FLOWS IN UKRAINE

3.1. Socio-economic factors of external migration and its impact on the economic development of Ukraine

It should be noted that one of the main regions to which labor migrants from Ukraine go is the European Union, which is due to the growing unfavorable demographic situation, which increasingly requires mechanical reproduction of labor in the region, and a certain migration policy of EU countries. In addition to the demographic situation, other factors of "attraction" of migrants to the EU are a higher quality of life, security, freedoms than in Ukraine. Ukrainians also go to work under an employment contract temporarily in EU countries. In 2019, the largest number of Ukrainian citizens (among all EU countries) were temporary employed in Belgium, Great Britain, Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany, the Netherlands, Malta, France.

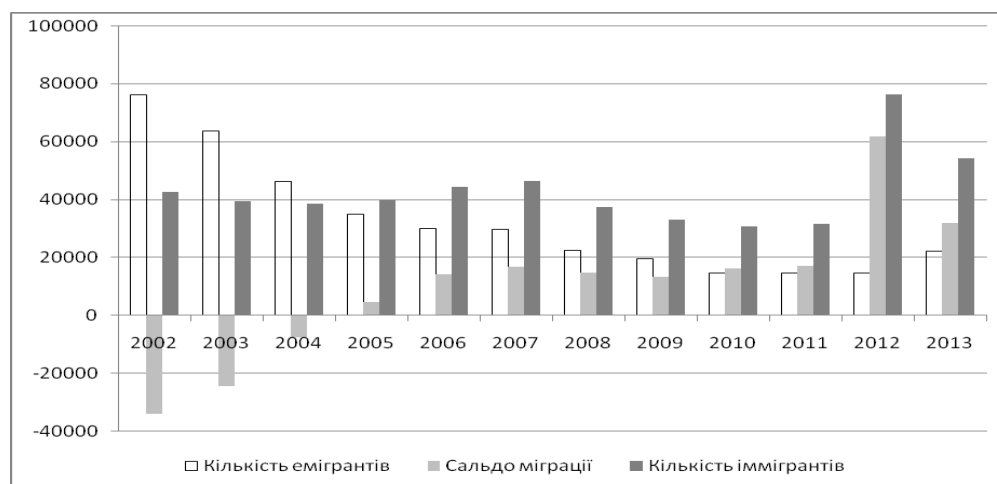


Fig. 3.1 Migration movement of the population of Ukraine in 2002 - 2013, people [15].

Among the factors "pushing" migrants from the country can isolate low level of development of the economy, quality of life, safety and environment, social threats, instability of employment, poor quality conditions of work, lack of development of mechanisms of market labor, lack of working places capital overstated the value of

credit insurance, futures, the desire to improve their well-being by selling their labor in international labor markets.

According to research, countries that export labor force can be divided into three groups according to the degree of state involvement in the promotion of migration of workforce, depending on the volume of currency transfers of migrants. To the first group belong countries for which export labor force will not have a major article exchange income (Australia, Portugal, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, the Philippines) and the state is not encouraged to emigration to other groups include countries (Turkey, India, Bangladesh) where the economy to a large extent depends on the cash flows of migrants and the state regulates the flow of migrants, and the third group consists of countries where the export of labor has become a stable source of income (Pakistan, Yemen), as these countries heavily depend on migration, so the government encourages temporary employment migration [27].

At the same time, it is difficult to classify Ukraine as one of the certain groups in the above classification, because, on the one hand, income from migrants is significant in quantitative terms and as a percentage of GDP, and on the other hand, the state does not encourage labor emigration. And the money coming into the economy, often used inefficiently (not aimed at saving and investing as a result of economic and political instability) walk in the shadow economy. [27]

A characteristic feature of the migration process is the fact that they occur spontaneously. Many migrant workers stay in host countries illegally. For example, the largest percentage of such persons are in Poland (56.2%) and Italy (36.2%). Among the countries with the highest share (more than half) of legal labor migrants from Ukraine - the Czech Republic, Portugal and Spain [11].

Of particular concern is the external migration of skilled workers from Ukraine, which has not only economic consequences but also consequences for the social security of the country as a whole. And although the percentage of professionals, experts and technical staff constituted only 6.0% of migrant workers in the structure of labor migrants by economic activity between 1 January 2005. To 1 June 2008 g., Could argue that in connection with of 'Congress of skilled workers for overseas reduced quality of labor resources in Ukraine [21].

Mass emigration from Ukraine, first, increases the burden on the working population; Second, a social and psychological consequences such as weakening of the institution of the family in cases where for overseas traveling members of the family, leaving the husband, wife or minor children; thirdly, it frees up space in the labor market, which entails an influx of immigrants from third countries and, consequently, changes in cultural life; fourth, scientific and technological progress may slow down due to the emigration of qualified personnel. Interestingly, the researchers also single out the political aspect of migration from Ukraine - the creation of an unattractive image of Ukraine as a country that is a supplier of migrant workers. At the same time, the presence of a large number of migrants abroad can affect the electoral behavior of Ukraine, the overall results of the expression of will [7].

In this case, since there are some unresolved legal mechanisms of labor migration between countries, Ukrainian migrants abroad are faced with a number of outstanding issues such as the need of legal protection, need to study the language of the country, often migrants are not informed about the specifics of the labor and migration legislation of the country of stay, there are problems of social protection, the problem of safe and affordable transfer of funds from abroad to Ukraine. After the return of migrants to their homeland, the reasons which may be the expiration of the contract release, the desire to join the family, the need to earn money on line and so on. Workers are faced with the problem of finding work. At the same time, only 50% of all migrants who returned to Ukraine, foreign experience helped to find a better job [47].

Studying the problems of international labor migration and understanding its essence is one of the most urgent tasks of modern economics. International labor migration affects not only national labor markets, but also on the global market, revealing a multifaceted phenomenon that has turned to one of the most important elements of international economic relations. The complexity of the study and analysis of international labor migration is that it involves individuals whose behavior marital status, social condition in which there is an individual, have a direct relation to the adoption of a decision on migration. Those not less, in our opinion, the current state of the migration situation in the economy of Ukraine requires in-depth research is socio-economic factors that influence on the decision of individuals to migrate [40].

Latvia and Lithuania at this time one of the three "most mobile of the EU." Dimensions immigration threaten their demographic situation, the system of social security in the future and economic development, and the demographic problem is the most serious thing in Latvia, where the economy has felt the negative impact of the global economic crisis of 2008-2011 years.

We can assume that in case of accession of Ukraine to the EU should expect more sharp outflow of citizens in Western markets work, that will mean on the one hand a number of socio-demographic problems, but on the other hand - a sharp increase in cash receipts to the economy of Ukraine.

It should be expected that Ukraine's economy will be under the influence of immanent transformational shifts, its structure will change. The experience of Estonia is interesting, where under the influence of population decline and mass emigration, the government managed to stimulate the development of the IT sector and introduce elements of e- government. Ukraine has all the prerequisites for further promotion of the IT industry, where there is a constant demand from foreign companies, as well as a high level of salaries for Ukrainian professionals. Already now on the market work in Ukraine shortage of skilled labor, and we believe it will grow, which may result in the need of involvement of other countries.

In this sense, Latvia's experience in re-emigration is interesting. Latvian government supports contacts are immigrants, conducts research with the aim of identifying those factors that can encourage citizens to return. In this context, Pyatkovskaya O.R. considers it necessary to pursue a policy of reverse migration in Ukraine [103].

In our opinion, the Ukrainian government should turn to the program of re-emigration Ukrainian such items as expanding the functions of the State Migration Service of order to help the Ukrainian likely to pass through bureaucratic procedures, access to labor market information in Ukraine (in fact including competitive industry such as IT), attracting highly qualified employees, identifying the Ukrainian language, cooperation with the diaspora in different countries, support for students to facilitate access to Ukrainian higher education, etc.

Thus, economic processes in Ukraine, which is included in the world labor market, actively respond to changes in the social life of the country and its relations with other countries. Migration processes in Ukraine are also affected by the economic situation in the world and changes in the national labor market. At the same time, external migration has certain peculiarities and connected with a number of factors, both quantitative way and quality, that impact on it. By quantitative include per capita GDP, consumer price index, the cost of bank loans Ukraine, the number of vacancies et al., To quality - the level of life conditions of work, the possibility of professional development.

3.2. Regulation of international labor migration

In recent years, Ukraine has faced unforeseen political and economic problems that have directly affected the migration situation [200]. Therefore, there is a definite need to conduct appropriate systematization of regulations and the single most codified legal documents, first of all documents that relate to the formation, determining the powers and procedure of the State Migration Service and other state and local governments. The need for systematization and streamlining is also indicated by the existence of various public authorities that need to coordinate their joint activities (state migration service bodies, employment service bodies, local governments, state administrations, internal affairs bodies, etc.).

Of particular importance is the need for systematic (orderly) regulatory regulation of coordination activities of various bodies, as migration processes can be most effectively influenced by the set of powers vested in different authorities. For coordinated effects on migration required the development not only of systemic regulatory documents and system software from the definition of all complex actions with by all the institutions of state and society. These regulations and programs should include also the measures that could carry social organization (both in the quality of care as in the form of exercise public control) [43, p. 24].

The corresponding values for the regulation of migration processes is expanding powers of the regions (of the local government regional level) migration, namely

providing appropriate authority bodies of local self-government and regional bodies of state authority (council, and their executive committees). This is not only giving them the authority to independently study the problematic issues of migration in the region, but also to identify appropriate programs to regulate migration processes in the regions. And the main thing is to provide opportunities for certain

0 programs on the settlement of migration processes, employment of the population, form the relevant funds (financial and property character) with self-determination of the number and volume (on the basis of the local budget) and taking parallel measures to combat illegal migration (in fact including deportation).

Law of Ukraine "On local government in Ukraine", Article 43 (p. 16- 19) provides the possibility of approving the socio-economic development of the respective region and the approval of the relevant local budgets, but these funds are not sufficient for the execution and implementation life efficient effective programs and the real impact on migration processes and employment . Since the basic tools for the development of the region come from the state budget, it is necessary to radically change the financial flows in the formation of budgets with the needs of the programs impact regions on migration and employment of the population [90].

The main normative document in the field of regulation of migration processes is the Law of Ukraine "On Immigration" of June 7, 2001 N 2491- III, which in some way fulfills its tasks. Thus, this law determined based on legal concepts, terms of immigration quotas, categories of immigrants are established, the powers of the state government in which ensure implementation of legislation in the field of immigration (defined powers only the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, central executive body that implements the state policy immigration, diplomatic missions and consular posts). In addition, this law determines the procedure, issuance of immigration permits and permanent residence permits, revocation of migration permits, deportation.

Now in Ukraine for the regulation of this process, there are a number of normative documents, which conventionally they may be divided in certain categories. The basis for classification may identify objects or public relations which govern these regulatory - legal documents.

Based on the analysis of the Constitution of Ukraine, Laws of Ukraine and other legal documents, the following classification is proposed:

1. Regulations governing immigration.
2. Legal documents that regulate the powers of the State Migration Service of Ukraine and other state and local governments.
3. Documents governing issues related to citizenship.
4. Regulatory documents that regulate the issue of stay in Ukraine foreigners, stateless persons and refugees.
5. Statutory documents that govern the employment of the population and the work of public authorities in the field of employment.
6. Normative documents that establish and regulate the procedure for bringing to justice for violations of migration legislation.
7. International normative documents in the field of migration.

Such a classification will enable the systematic use of the legal framework in the field of migration and facilitate its analysis and improvement. Note that the basic document for all items of classification is the Constitution of Ukraine.

It is also necessary to emphasize the need to improve migration policy taking into account the peculiarities of economic processes. Due to the fact that Ukraine is integrated in the global economy and actively takes part in socio - economic and political processes at the international level and to personal study author, it is appropriate to improve the regulation of international migration by following directions [2 3]:

1. Careful study of the phenomenon of international labor migration from all sides, namely obtaining complete and reliable statistical and analytical information on the dynamics of migration in different periods of time. In this regard, it is advisable to create a single database on the migration of persons, to ensure a deeper implementation of research work in the field of migration and the implantation of its findings in state policy.

2. Improving the legal framework of Ukraine: ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, followed by the International Labor Organization Convention " Migrant Workers

Convention " 97 and the International Labor Organization Convention "Convention on abuse in the field of migration and to ensure migrant workers equal opportunities and equal treatment." To do this, first of all, it is necessary to create conditions for the implementation of the requirements of the Conventions at the national level [30].

3. There is a problem with the awareness of society about migration processes Ukraine in full volume. Ukraine is an imbalance on the market of labor between demand and proposal of the working force. There are seat violations of labor laws both by employers and by employees. Comprehensive public information on the state of the labor market , changes in legislation and sanctions against violators could reduce the imbalance and the number of offenses. So, with the aim of simplifying access to information on the market work seekers work and employers help immigrants and potential immigrants to study their rights and duties, providing information on public services, dealing in the area of market labor and migration, you must create a single state information portal "labor market and migration processes in Ukraine" on the Internet, which would contain information on the main indicators of the market of labor migration movement of population, legislation in the field of labor relations, contacts public employment services and other bodies involved in the labor market and migration.

4. Improve the procedure for developing and implementing the migration policy of the state, consisting of four stages (Fig. 3.1). Consider in more detail each of the stages.

At the first stage, in order to conduct an effective economic assessment of the current situation with external migration in the country, it is necessary to carry out the following actions:

1) collection and analysis of statistical data for a certain period of time for the following positions: analysis of immigration flows, gender, age, level of qualifications of immigrants; analysis of the volume of emigration flows, gender composition, age, level of qualification of emigrants; analysis of the situation on the national labor market and identification of the reasons for emigration;

2) analysis of the impact of external migration on the national labor market;

3) analysis of the impact of migrant remittances on the country's economy ;

4) analysis of the effectiveness of the work of state bodies on migration regulation ;

5) analysis of world trends in migration processes.

The results of the study need to find answers to the question: Are there new trends in the external migration during the period, which analyzed? If so, then what effect they have in the short term and may be in the long? Is there a need for state intervention in these trends and processes?

The second stage is to develop or adjust the existing migration policy of the state, which should have recommendations on:

- legislative regulation
- development of effective measures to regulate the national labor market
- improvement of financial instruments of migrants' money transfers .
- improving the administrative tools control for migration.

It is also necessary to answer the question: what are the key success factors in implementing the policy? Have agreed the proposed policy with the reality of the world market of labor and town country into global migration processes? In this way, the next step in the process of developing migration policy is in fact to monitor and analyze the opportunities and threats that are created by factors of global market labor.

The third stage: the implementation of migration policy. To understand the potential opportunities and threats in the long run, migration professionals must first monitor and analyze major trends in the global economy. These include demographic, economic, political, legal and socio- cultural changes. The situation in the world economy is not static, but can change greatly over time. Therefore, it is necessary to study the dynamics of the global labor market, paying particular attention to how labor migration trends are likely to change.

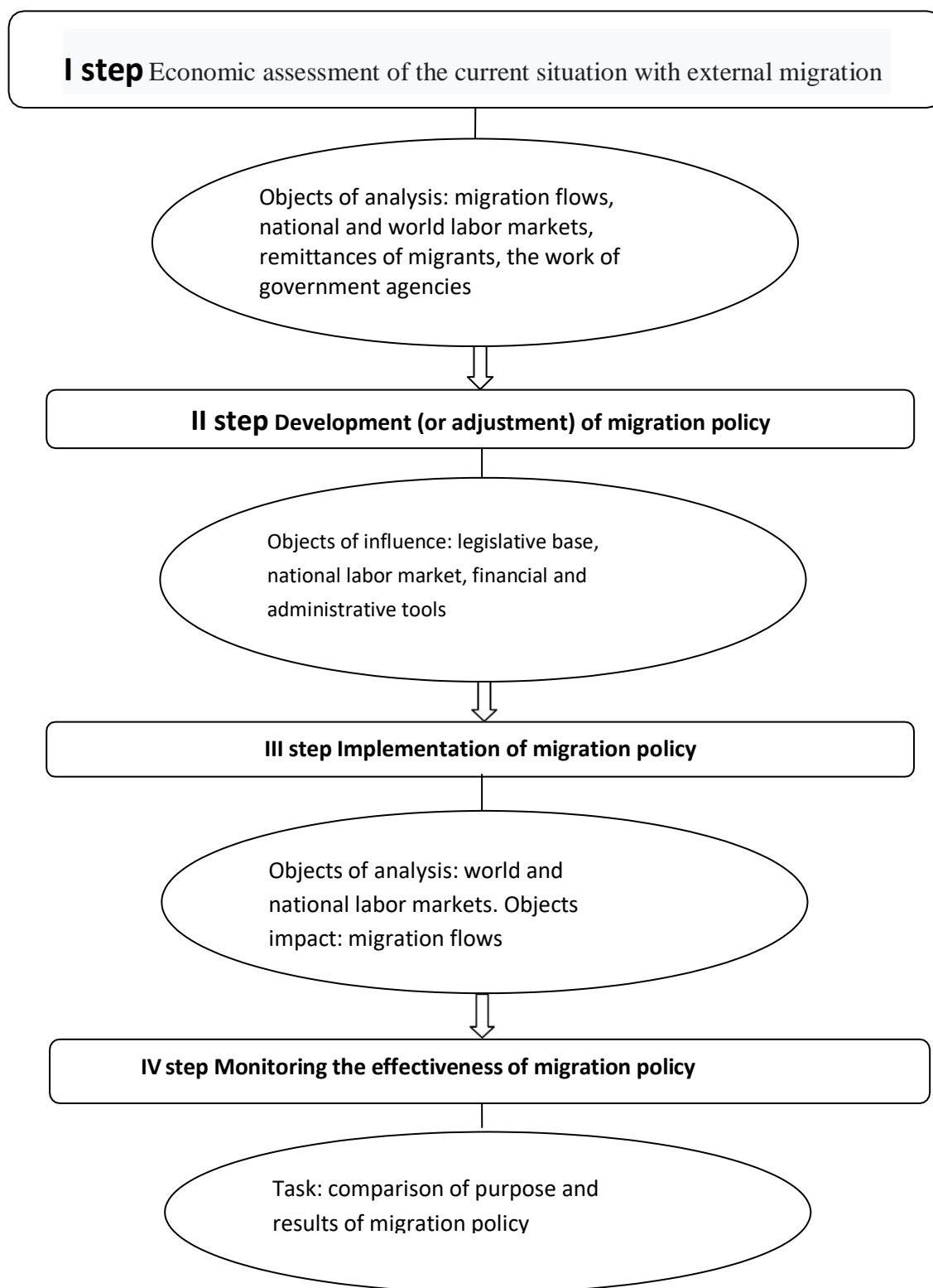


Fig. 3.1. Improved procedure for implementing migration policy

The fourth stage: control of migration policy. The task of the final stage of the process is to assess the effectiveness of policy implementation and adjust this program in the event that the results do not meet the goal. This process of evaluation and

monitoring ensures the reverse link and is the basis for the analysis of market opportunities in the next planning period.

Migration policy can be considered ineffective under the following conditions: if it does not meet the set goals or policy goals do not correspond to the modern realities of the world and national labor markets. From a practical point of view, migration processes depend on the construction of an effective migration policy of Ukraine, as well as introducing greater number of bilateral programs with the EU. The migration policy of these countries should be in line with current trends in international migration and be part of the state economic strategy.

In the management of migration at the interstate level, all countries, both importers of labor resources and exporters of labor resources, must take into account the positive phenomena that become apparent and are subject to conscious regulation by the state. It should be noted that in the host countries the development of migration policy has a fairly serious basis, while only some countries of departure (India, the Philippines, Pakistan) pursue a conscious policy of export of labor resources.

Realizing the impact of negative events and positive external migration, which are linked, primarily for everything from money transfers of migrants in Ukraine should be created conditions for the fact that skilled workers are needed in the labor market remained in the country. It is necessary to create conditions on the macroeconomic level, such as the control and regulation of inflation, reducing the cost of loans to individuals and legal entities, creating favorable conditions for opening own business, raising the average monthly payment, reduction or elimination of arrears of payment of monthly fees, reduction of unemployment, increasing the number of people of working age are employed public service employment. Migrants traveling abroad to work, the state must optimize obtain benefits and is to contribute to improving the financial infrastructure through which transfers are made, to promote sustainable proportion of remittances into investments, adjusted cost of term deposits with the aim of promoting the accumulation of savings.

CONCLUSIONS

The paper develops scientific and practical recommendations for improving the procedure of state regulation of international migration. The results of the study allow us to formulate the following conclusions:

1. Analysis of the historical stages of international labor migration and its role in international economic relations revealed that international migration plays a significant role in shaping the labor resources of host countries and has a positive effect on the countries of origin of migrants. Under the influence of processes in the world economy, the causes of migration change over time, in the modern realities of the world economy, new features of migration are revealed, which is facilitated by a wide range of phenomena covering various aspects of global economic processes. It was found that by the twentieth century. Migration was facilitated by the openness of borders to goods and capital, geographical discoveries, low tariffs, liberal migration policies of host countries, and others. In the twentieth century, the reasons for increasing migration were globalization, the First and Second World Wars, the Great Depression, migration policy to attract labor resources of countries in need of additional labor, and others. At the beginning of the XXI century. population mobility is determined by such factors as the presence of political stability, the difference in income levels in countries of origin and host countries, the need to use cheaper labor by entrepreneurs in host countries, environmental problems, changes in exchange rates and current account balance, the cost of credit.

2. It is proposed to highlight the stage of migration in international economic relations, which is associated with the current economic crisis. It is noted that in the period of the current financial and economic crisis, some of the host countries (Spain, Italy, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Australia, and others.) Reduced quota and increased barriers to entry of other workers, but also introduced programs for returning migrants Homeland. However, such measures only increase unemployment among migrants, negatively affect migrants' rights and social protection, and do not address migration issues. Strengthening controls and barriers to entry does not solve the

problems associated with increased migration flows, but rather provokes the criminalization of society and human rights violations.

3. For Ukraine found that such indicators as GDP on per capita of population, the level of monthly payments, the index of consumer prices, the cost of loans, the biggest impact on the number of immigrants. Assessment of socio-economic factors of the migration process in the EU shows that the greatest impact on the number of emigrants from Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Hungary, Slovenia have such factors as unemployment in the country of origin of migrants, GDP per capita, consumer price index and the difference in spending on social protection between countries.

Proved, that the state has influence on foreign migration indirectly. Directly State not may impact on the number of immigrants from the country, but can adjust a number of indicators such as the level of salary payments, in fact those in the region, the demand for labor force, the index of consumer prices.

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ADDITIONS

Appendix A

SUMMARY

Pimonenko D.S. Ukraine's participation in international migration processes
Thesis. Sumy State University, Sumy, 2021.

The bachelor's thesis focuses revealed current trends in international labor migration, namely: areas external labor migration, scale departure of migrant workers in different countries, separately the reasons for such trends. Unregulated migration, its causes and consequences are characterized and studied.

Keywords: migration, migration processes, migration policy, european union, state regulation.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Пимоненко Д.С. Участь України у міжнародних міграційних процесах
Дисертація. Сумський державний університет, Суми, 2021.

В бакалаврській роботі розкриті сучасні тенденції міжнародної трудової міграції, а саме: сфери зовнішньої трудової міграції, масштаби виїзду заробітчан у різні країни, окремо причини таких тенденцій. Охарактеризовано та вивчено нерегульовану міграцію, її причини та наслідки.

Ключові слова: міграція, міграційні процеси, міграційна політика, європейський союз, державне регулювання.