

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY  
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## **QUALIFICATION PAPER**

on the topic " UKRAINE IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES"

Specialty 292 "International Economic Relations"

Student 4<sup>th</sup> course

Lavoshnyk Stanislav

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  
student Lavoshnyk Stanislav Yurievich

The main content of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is presented on 36 pages, including references consisted of 40 used sources, which is placed on 4 pages. The paper contains 7 figures.

Keywords: MIGRATION, MIGRATION POLICY, INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES, LABOR MIGRANT, ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION PROCESSES, POPULATION CONSOLIDATION, INTERNAL MIGRATION, REFUGEES.

Considering the issue of Ukraine in international migration processes, the EU was chosen as the largest and most important partner in this area, namely in the context of Ukrainian integration into the EU.

The work aims is to analyze the impact of migration processes on economic ones, and to study how migration affects geopolitical processes and as a consequently on economic processes.

The object of research is the migration processes of Ukraine.

The subject of the study is population migration to the EU.

The main scientific results are:

1. Analysis of migration processes and their impact on Ukraine.
2. Analysis of why Ukrainians go to the EU
3. 3. Decisions to be taken to obtain maximum benefits for the state and its population.

The information base of the study is - materials from Internet resources, the results of analyzes of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), publications of Ukrainian and foreign authors, specialists and publications, EU reports, Statista, financial statements of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine.

Methods that were used: the descriptive method that was used to search and present information; economic-statistical and comparative analysis to demonstrate the practical aspects of migration; logical analysis used to identify migration

problems; synthesis to create graphs and descriptions, a comparative method was used to analyze all migration processes and their effects; systematic sub and generalizations to improve the regulation of migration processes.

Elements of scientific novelty are analyzing the interaction with the EU based on economic and social indicators. Identifying the negative and positive aspects of migration for Ukraine. Options for overcoming migration problems and options for using opportunities.

The research results can be used to improve the migration policy of the state and to develop the migration strategy of the state.

The year of qualifying paper fulfillment is 2021.

The year of paper defense is 2021.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
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«\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ .

TASKS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION PAPER

(specialty 292 " International Economic Relations " )  
4<sup>th</sup> year course, group ME-71an

Lavoshnyk Stanislav Yurievich

1. The theme of the paper is « Ukraine in international migration processes " approved by the order of the university from « \_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ №\_\_
2. The term of completed paper submission by the student is «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_
3. The purpose of the qualification paper consider the issue of Ukraine in international migration processes, the EU was chosen as the largest and most important partner in this area, namely in the context of Ukraine's integration into the EU.
4. The object of the research is the migration processes of Ukraine.
5. The subject of research is population migration to the EU
6. The qualification paper is carried out on materials from Internet resources, the results of analyzes of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), publications of Ukrainian and foreign authors, specialists and publications, EU reports, Statista, financial statements of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine.
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 and methodological foundations of the study of migration processes.  
Chapter 1 deals with general concept of migration and migration processes and description of the migration situation in Ukraine

Chapter 2 Analysis of migration processes between Ukraine and the EU and their regulation in the context of Ukraine's European integration

Chapter 2 deals with Ukraine in international migration, analytics and options for solving problems

8. Supervision on work:

Chapter	Full name and position of the advisor	Date, signature	
		task issued by	task accepted by
1			
2			
3			

9. Date of issue of the task: « \_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_

Research Advisor:

\_\_\_\_\_

(signature)

\_\_\_\_\_

(full name)

The tasks has been received:

\_\_\_\_\_

(signature)

\_\_\_\_\_

(full name)

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOLS**

EU - European Union

IOM - International Organization for Migration

GDP - Gross domestic product

## INTRODUCTION

Migration processes are growing every year. They are no longer a negative part of every Ukrainian. The development of globalization has accelerated this movement in the 21st century, which has had a significant impact on the socio-economic situations of many countries. Migration affects many different factors such as population and its types, political situation, economic development, cultural development, etc. The development of migration processes in Ukraine has had a very significant impact on all spheres of Ukraine. Migration is already considered an essential part of international politics and the economic component of our state. The topic of migration and migration processes has been critically relevant for the last 10 years, which indicates the relevance of research in this area and solving problems related to this topic. Building a strong strategy and re-launching innovations in migration processes are extremely important for the future of our country.

Many scientists such as E. Libanova, O. Malinovskaya, O. Rovenchak, M. Romanyuk, U. Sadova, O. Ftomova and others, studied migration processes and their importance in public administration and economic policy, and more.

Considering the issue of Ukraine in international migration processes, the EU was chosen as the largest and most important partner in this area, namely in the context of Ukrainian integration into the EU.

The work aims is to analyze the impact of migration processes on economic ones, and to study how migration affects geopolitical processes and consequently on economic processes.

The object of research is the migration processes of Ukraine.

The subject of the study is population migration to the EU.

Tasks to achieve the goal:

- consider migration and migration processes;
- consider and understand the causes and consequences of different types of migration;
- consider the impact of signing and ratifying the association with the EU;



- find ways to solve problems related to migration in Ukraine;
- consider the economic impact of migration processes.

The information base of the study is - materials from Internet resources, the results of analyzes of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), publications of Ukrainian and foreign authors, specialists and publications, EU reports, Statista, financial statements of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine.

Methods that were used: the descriptive method that was used to search and present information; economic-statistical and comparative analysis to demonstrate the practical aspects of migration; logical analysis used to identify migration problems; synthesis to create graphs and descriptions, a comparative method was used to analyze all migration processes and their effects; systematic sub and generalizations to improve the regulation of migration processes.

Elements of scientific novelty are analyzing the interaction with the EU based on economic and social indicators. Identifying the negative and positive aspects of migration for Ukraine. Options for overcoming migration problems and options for using opportunities.

# **1. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE STUDY OF MIGRATION PROCESSES**

## **1.1 Theoretical foundations of migration processes**

Migration seems to be a simple socio-economic process, with many scholars expressing different opinions about the meaning of the word. It seems to be the most successful meaning that migration is a process of movement either across international borders or within a single country, which includes any movement of people, regardless of the cause. [1]

"According to archaeologists, almost all people on Earth are migrants, because humanity originated in Africa about 200 thousand years ago, and then spread around the world - to Europe, Asia, Australia and South America .... Today there are about 200 million migrants around the world. The challenges and opportunities associated with migration are being actively discussed by politicians and ordinary people around the world. We could call the 21st century the age of migrants. " Boris Altner, journalist [2]

In the last couple of centuries, states and their laws, civil rights and freedoms have been formed, and after the Second World War there was a clear division of borders. Currently, the components of migration appear. The main ones are the country of origin, the migrant, the country of destination. Moving or relocating inside a country is called internal migration, and if a person moves from one country to another, it is called external migration. External migration of a person or group of people can occur between different territories for short-term or long-term residence. Usually this happens due to economic, social, political, environmental reasons. Population migration consists of different directions depending on the region where they take place. Also, we have the concept of multiple migrations - it is the movement of people between regions, countries, for different reasons, for different periods of time many of people from one country to another. The exception is the

movement of military troops across the border of another state. Voluntary movement of people or groups of people, whether legal or illegal, can occur for different periods of time, under different circumstances, leading to a change of permanent residence forever. The migration movement also includes concepts such as emigration and immigration. These concepts refer to the situation when we explain the movement of a person from one country to another and vice versa [3].

Every year we see the growth of migration, the development of globalization and the removal of barriers pushing many people around the world to different types of migration. Since 1910, the number of people living elsewhere, migrated was 33 million people, and 55 years later this figure was approximately 65 million people in 1965. That is, during this time the figure has increased almost 2 times, and at the beginning of 2000, this figure was 173 million people, who is almost 3 times more than in time almost twice less. The number of migrants in 2020 was estimated at 280 million. This figure would be higher, scientists say, but due to the pandemic, the number of migrants decreased by 14% [4].

The first to study international migration were the classic political economists Smith and Ricardo. Adam Smith made a great contribution to the development of this sphere. He was a supporter of the classical approach to migration. Smith advocated the free movement of migrant workers, which in turn gave the invisible hand of the market to promote economic development. [5].

The neoclassical microeconomic theory will explain migration processes very relevantly. The theory is that the individual calculates the pros and cons of migration based on their knowledge. And the decision to migrate takes place in two stages. At the first stage, a person forms his idea of arrival through schooling, news, information retrieval, etc. In the second stage, the individual will assess the potential for migration. That is, it calculates all the pros and cons that may occur during migration. In my opinion, many people today make their decision about any migration, according to neoclassical microeconomic theory [6].

It is necessary to consider the types of migration. Migration can be external or internal. Depending on many factors and length of stay can be:

- permanent (moving to permanent residence);
- temporary (short-term);
- seasonal (work, leisure, religion);
- regular travel (work, study).

The main causes of migration are factors such as economic, political, and natural. Economic, I think, is paramount. Even if it is a political or natural factor, it is still part of economic factors (such as the depreciation of housing or a volcanic eruption in that region). People have long tried to improve their living conditions, with the development of civilizations, it has become a constant race for many people for various reasons. Historically, many countries have worse economic conditions than others, and as a result, many people go abroad for employment. People with this migration goal are the largest segment of all and make up about 70 million people (officially registered) [7].

Refugees have become a new trend in the second half of the 20th century. A refugee is one who is unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of origin due to a well-founded threat of persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. Refugees have to migrate due to ongoing territorial conflicts and poverty. Large flows of migrants are observed in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Every year the number of refugees grows and now there are tens of millions of people [8].

For Ukraine, it will be quite clear that IDPs within their country are people who have been forced or forced to flee or leave their homes or places of residence, in particular because of or in order to avoid armed conflict, mass violence, human rights violations or natural or man-made disasters, and which did not cross internationally recognized state borders. Many of people were forced to move a lot in the middle of the country for various reasons, such as repression of the Tatars, the Chernobyl accident, and the war in the Donbass [9].

Usually, everyone starts a discussion about how many immigrants from other countries, how many people from poor countries came to developing or developed countries. In different countries, one often hears the stereotype that migrants will

take away their jobs. But no one thinks that the number of internal migrants is almost four times the number of external migrants around the world. More people are trying to find better living conditions in their country. There are also situations when countries with the same level of development will exchange migrants, because for someone, some conditions of another country are attractive. Another interesting fact is that the number of migrants between developing countries is greater than between developed countries. 37% of migrants move from developing countries to developed countries, and 60 migrate between developing countries or between developed countries. And only 3% move from developed to developing [10].

Migration affects most important economic and social indicators in each country and is directly dependent on the situation in the world. Historically, migration has brought many changes to the cultures of nations. The movement of different people of different nationalities has led to changes in all spheres of social life, culture, language, religion. Whole cities could change their ethnic composition during a war. Migrants bring a lot of new things to others because of this synthesis something new and beautiful is created. I consider America to be the most striking example, a country that has experienced many waves of migration since its discovery. Which made it possible to discard everything unnecessary and build a great free country. They created their language, their culture, their nation.

Migration is a complex process and if left unchecked it can have negative consequences. The main such problem of the 21st century is the "brain drain". Migration of the developed part of the population can lead to non-reproduction of the population, shortage of labor, to critical urbanization in the capital city, etc. It can also lead to critical upheavals in the social sphere [11].

## 1.2 Migration from Ukraine: increasing international mobility of the population

External migration is the main trend in our country after the signing of a visa-free regime with the EU. Internal migration is always relevant, but it reached its peak in 2014 after the start of the war in Donbass and the annexation of Crimea.

Until 2014, Ukraine was attractive to immigrants, but more so as a transit zone. The largest number of immigrants were from Asia and Africa. After the beginning of the Ukrainian-Russian conflict, this number decreased.

After 2015-2016, Ukraine began to adapt and stabilize economically and socially. The volume of migrants has decreased but remains significant. . Ukraine is the largest supplier of labor in Europe. The main areas are Poland, Germany, Italy, and the Czech Republic. Economists believe that the outflow of skilled labor can significantly slow down economic development. Due to the large gap in all spheres of life between the EU and Ukraine, people choose the EU even if wages do not differ much. Many people with the development of society's consciousness began to think about the standard of living, education of parents and their children, medicine, infrastructure development, etc. There is a lot to discuss about the benefits or harms of our labor emigrants, we can say for sure that they have created a huge cash flow to our country. It is 12 billion dollars for 2019, according to forecasts for 2021 will be 10 billion dollars, which is about 10% of Ukraine's GDP [12].

Regarding internal migration, two main factors can be said. The first very important, which lasts throughout the history of Ukraine is the flow of population to cities. Depopulation of rural and remote areas continues to be quite active. Approximately 19 villages have disappeared every year since 2000. The population is declining due to the active migration of young people and the working population [13].

The main cities of internal emigrants are industrial, economic, financial, cultural, historical, and scientific centers. The migration balance for urban areas is positive. For example, in Kyiv, the situation has always been attractive to migrants, but, housing shortages or inflated prices have forced people to choose other alternatives over times. When developers realized the value of the housing market in the satellite cities of Kiev, they began to build en masse Brovary, Irpin, Borispol, Vyshneve, etc. Pendulum migration is about 500 thousand people, which creates huge transport problems in Kiev. Also, it has a bad effect on the environment [14].

The Russian aggression in the Donbas war and the annexation of Crimea led to numerous forced displacements. This was especially noticeable in the first years of the war. Since 2017, the number of resettlements has started to reach stable levels. At that time, it was about 1.5 million Ukrainians. Then the state calculated this figure in 2019, it was calculated through the bodies of social protection services, and it amounted to 1.4 million people.

The consequences of migration are both positive and negative. The positive consequences of migration are:

- formation of a new ethnicity;
- fresh blood in countries with demographic problems (aging population, depopulation, urbanization, shortage of cheap labor, migration, low birth rate);
- development of the country's economy;
- reduction of social tension (during migration);
- obtaining labor capital;
- improving the financial situation of migrant families.

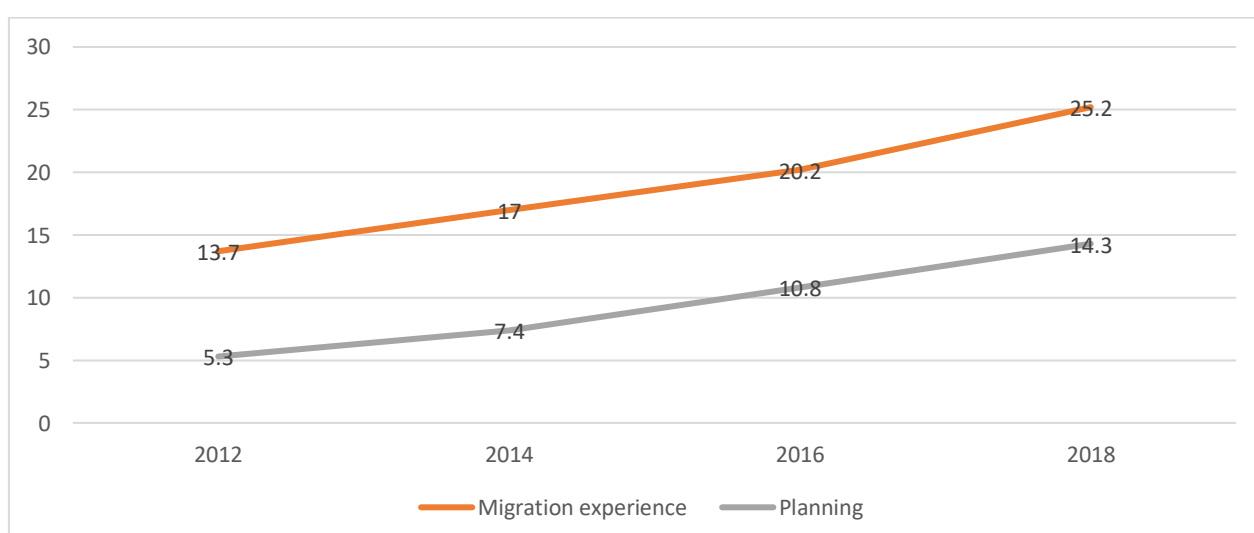
The negative aspects of migration are:

- change of culture, language, religion;
- loss of human capital in countries;
- arrivals from poor countries and developing countries can hamper qualitative transformations and introduction of advanced technologies;
- an uncontrolled social system may appear if there is no unregulated regulation [15].

## 2. ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION PROCESSES BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE EU AND THEIR REGULATION IN THE CONTEXT OF UKRAINE'S EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

### 2.1 Current state and trends of migration processes between Ukraine and the European Union

Labor migration is the largest and most important flow of migration for many countries. For Ukraine, this is also the main flow of migrants. The main countries of destination are the neighboring countries Poland, Russia, and many labor immigrants are in other EU countries, for example, the main destinations are Germany, the Czech Republic, Italy. These countries account for more than half of all migrant workers. There is a tendency to change the direction from the eastern to the western due to military aggression in the Donbass, but this is not the only factor worsening the situation in the eastern direction. Many scholars conclude that there is a direct relationship between a decrease in the number of Ukrainian emigrants in Russia to an increase in the EU.

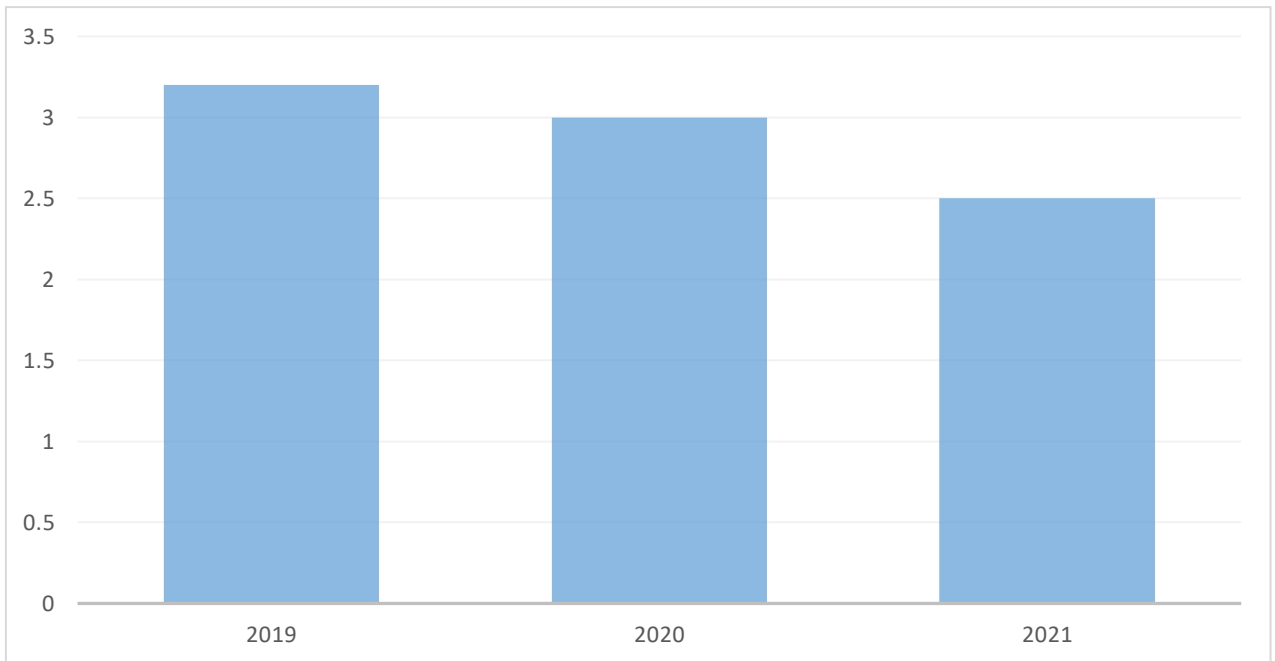


Picture 2.1 - Answer questions about intentions go to work abroad and for experience labor migration of both personal and family members, % (constructed by author based on [16])



In this graph we can observe a growing trend towards labor immigration. In 2012, 13.7% of respondents said that they or one of their family members worked abroad. In 2018, this figure was already 25.2%, which indicates a stable trend of labor migration to the EU. It can be concluded that every year the number of people who plan also increases, for example, in 2012 the number of people was 5.3%, and in 2018 14.3 [40]. The growth was almost 3 times in 6 years. It is also important to note that there has been no sharp increase due to visa-free implementation. See picture 2.1.

We can now see a decrease in the number of labor immigrants due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately 200,000 returned during 2019-2020 due to the unclear situation and the different reaction of EU countries to the control and counteraction of COVID-19. During these years, depending on the state and its policies, there were only one or two waves of quarantine measures, which allowed many to stay. Poland, as a country that did not have a critical situation compared to Spain and Italy, has the largest number of Ukrainian emigrants, did not follow very strict rules. All this together allowed many to stay. In 2020-2021, all EU countries had many problems related to the pandemic, so more people have returned at this time. The shortage of medicines, the difficulty of crossing the border (14 days of observation), the low rate of vaccination has almost doubled the number of returnees. Most of them were students because many higher education institutions were transferred to distance learning. Also, during the new wave, the Polish authorities tried to impose stricter rules for migrants, but due to their high dependence on Ukrainian immigrants, they did not implement them. That is why we didn't see a big drop. I can assume that these 500-700 thousand. Ukrainians worked in the service and tourism sectors, which were closed due to quarantine measures. I think that this trend will change after the introduction of vaccine passports in mid-2021. The indicators will gradually return to their previous positions and will tend to increase, as in the years before COVID-19. See picture 2.2.



Picture 2.2 - The number of migrant workers abroad (Millions of people)  
(constructed by author based on [17])

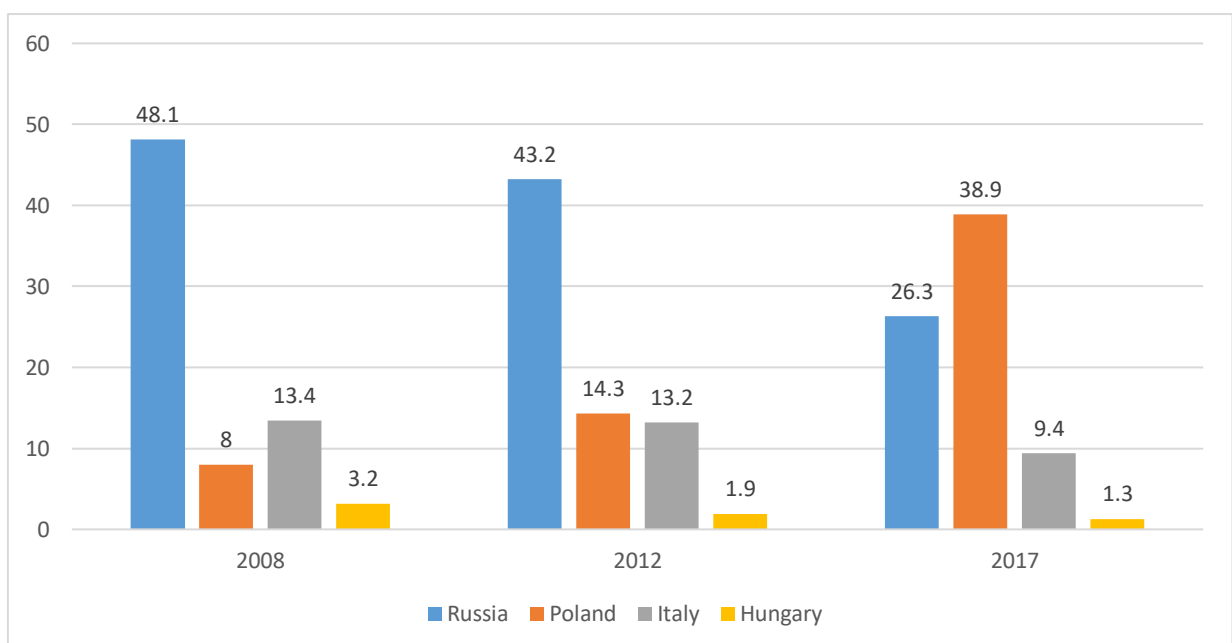
The following graph clearly shows how the war with Russia affected the choice of Ukrainians regarding labor migration - this is the main reason, but the issue is quite complex and should be considered from different angles. Complications for migration processes have been introduced by both Ukraine and Russia. The main reason for the decrease in the number of migrants was the cancellation of many transport links, which added additional costs for short-term migration and increased the time of arrival in another country. Another important factor was the partial severance of trade ties. The decline in exports and imports between countries directly affects the attraction of labor capital. Russia's steady economic downturn, constant sanctions from developed countries, repression and police banditry, Central Asian immigrants increasing competition and dumping wage prices are also negatively affecting the attractiveness of our immigrants. The main reason why many people continue to travel in Russia and not in the EU is, because Ukrainians do not face a language barrier in Russia due to a century-old policy of Russification.

Poland has become an alternative for our labor migrants. A country that has been developing very fast for the last 30 years in all areas [29]. Infrastructure has

been built, democratic institutions have been set up, medicine and higher education have been developed. Poland also has easy access to other EU countries. One important factor is that many Poles are labor immigrants in Germany, the United Kingdom, and other countries.

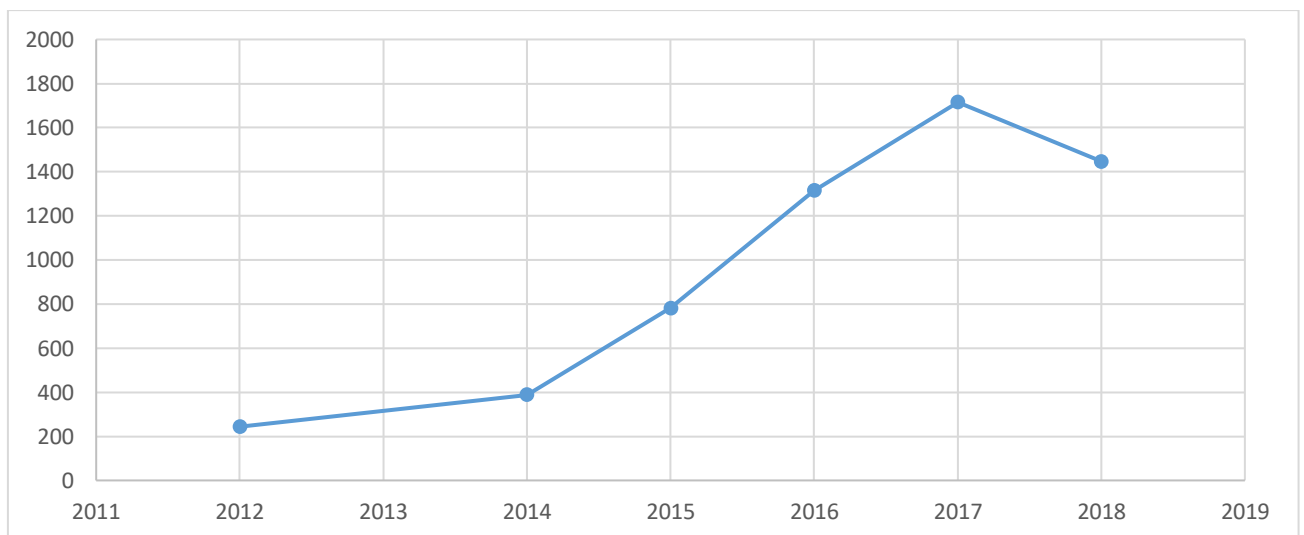
The graph shows that between 2008 and 2012, the percentage of Ukrainian immigrants in Russia decreased by 4.9% [30]. It seems to me that this decline may be related to the global crisis, for example, in countries such as Italy there was a decline of 0.2%, and in Hungary 1.3% [31]. In general, these are small reports, I did not find any information that may further indicate a decrease in the number of migrants at this time. But one of the countries on this chart from 2008 to 2012, Poland grew by 6.3% during this time [32]. See picture 2.3.

In 2012-2017, the situation changed, the main favorite was Poland with a rate of 38.9, which is almost twice the rate that was projected for normal development. The difference between 2012 and 2017 was 24.6%. In Russia, on the other hand, the situation has deteriorated by 16.9%, which is directly related to the aggression against Ukraine. The situation in Italy (3.8%) and Hungary (0.6%) also deteriorated during this time. I believe that our migrants have begun to choose a more accessible Poland for their migration [33]. See picture 2.3.



Picture 2.3 - Countries of labor migration,% (constructed by author based on [18])

In the following graph, we can see the number of job applications from 2012 to 2018. From 2012-2014, the growth was about 100 thousand people a year [28]. After the start of the war in the Donbass, this figure began to grow very rapidly from 2014-2015 increased by 400 thousand people, in 2015-2016 amounted to about 600 thousand people and in 2016-2017 by about 200 thousand people. In 2017-2018, there was a decrease of approximately 200 thousand people. It seems to me that this reduction is due to visa-free travel for Ukrainians, and because of the 90-day period, employers have started trying not to formalize people so as not to pay taxes. This directly affected the statistics on the number of applications submitted by employers. It may also have been due to easier access to other EU countries, where living standards, working conditions and wages are better [39]. See picture 2.4.



Picture 2.4 - Number of applications for employment in Poland, thousand people  
(constructed by author based on [19])

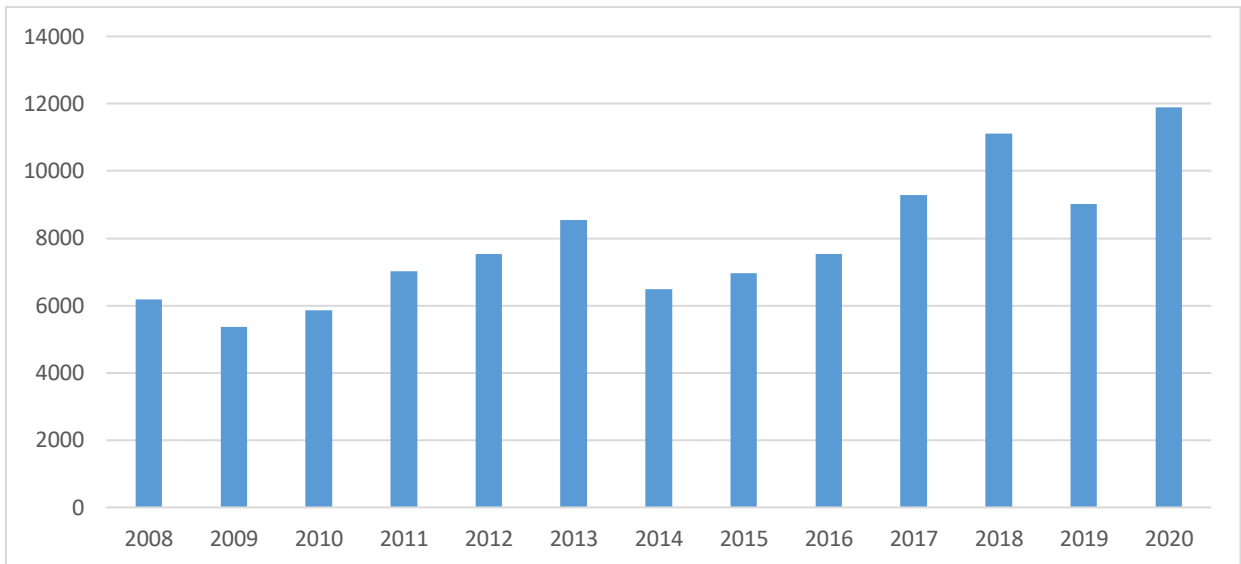
The following graph shows us the amount of money transferred by migrants to Ukraine from 2008 to 2020. The first decline can be explained by the crisis of 2007-2008, as can be seen in the graph Countries of labor migration, the decrease in the number of labor migrants led to a decrease in income to the country. As noted above, the crisis has affected not only numbers but also wages, which could also have affected the overall figure. See picture 2.5.

Then the situation stabilized, the number of migrants began to increase, the Polish direction began to gain momentum, which led to rapid growth from 2009-2013. The amount of funds transferred during this time increased by about \$ 2 billion [38].

The situation with Russia's aggression greatly affected the decline in 2014 in the amount of income from immigrants. I think this is due to the loss of 3 regions of Ukraine. Until 2014, the main direction of migration was Russia. Historically, the eastern territories interact with Russia, and the western territories with the EU. So, we can conclude that the loss of 2014 revenues is mostly due to the loss of Donbass. These areas are not considered in the statistics, because it is not possible to calculate the correct number of migrants due to hostilities. It is in the border areas with Russia that most migrants.

From 2014-2016, there was a gradual increase in cash inflows after a sharp drop in 2014. I attribute this to the fact that many people have returned from Russia. People needed time to adapt to see some stabilization in the economy and politics. Also, it took time to find other alternative and affordable options to work with. Many people could not or did not want to accept the new rules of the game and continued to go to work or work in Russia. Another important factor I would like to note is that depending on the sphere, the number of male migrants is 50-70%, in 2014 many of them went to the front, which could reduce the overall percentage of male migrants and their financial income.

In 2017-2018, there was an active large increase in income from migrants, during which time it increased by about 3-3.5 billion dollars. It is interesting to note that at this time it was signed without visas, but it was not a factor of influence. In previous graphs, we saw that the total number of migrants increased by only 5%, which could not make such a large financial result. The graph of the number of applications to Polish employers currently is a big drop after signing without visas.



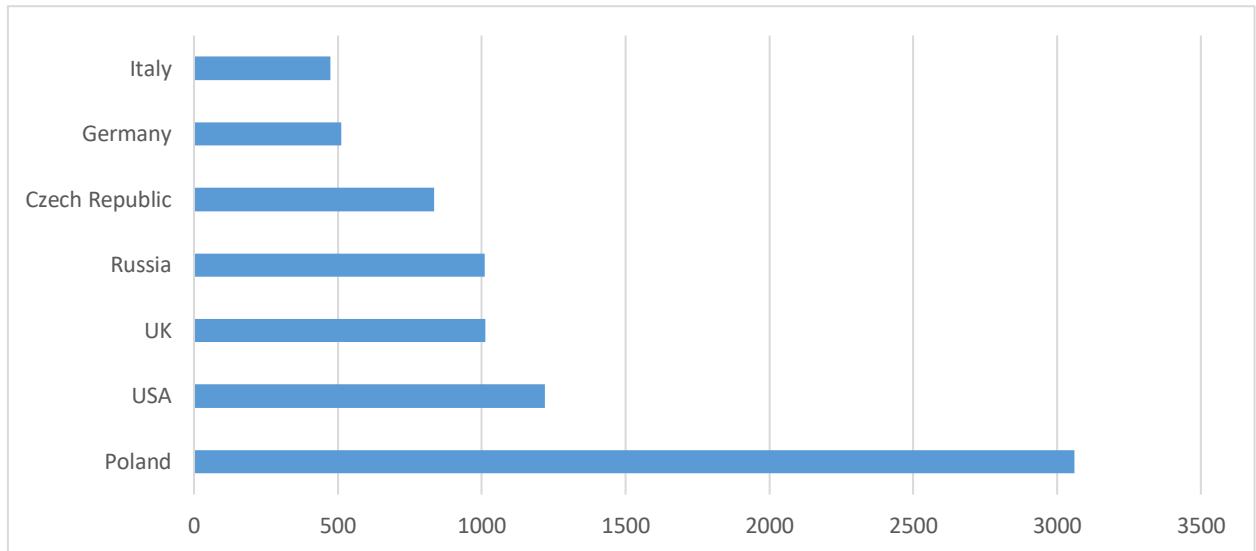
Picture 2.5 - Remittances to Ukraine from abroad from 2008 to 2020 , mln.

(constructed by author based on [20])

In 2019, we see a decline of \$ 2 billion, I think this is due to the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. A lot of workers, students, tourists returned at that time, it can be seen on the chart The number of migrant workers abroad. Not only affected the fact that people returned, but also the fact that many remained abroad but did not work. That is, in many countries there were quarantines or certain restrictions, which also affected the areas where Ukrainian migrants work. After the removal of certain restrictions, adaptation and stabilization of the situation, migration continued again, as we can see from financial revenues in 2020, they returned to pre-crisis levels. In 2020, many Ukrainians were able to travel to Poland because of the country's soft policies. Because labor migration is beneficial to us, and Poles need it [37]. See picture 2.5.

On the schedule of remittances to Ukraine in 2020, we can observe the countries of which were the largest remittances. The first place is occupied by Poland with 25.7% of all revenues, which is more than 3 billion dollars. In second place is America with 10.33%, in recent years, Ukrainian programmers are not bad enough on the world stage, which may be due to fairly large revenues from America \$ 1.2 billion, although Ukraine does not have such close ties. The third city is occupied by

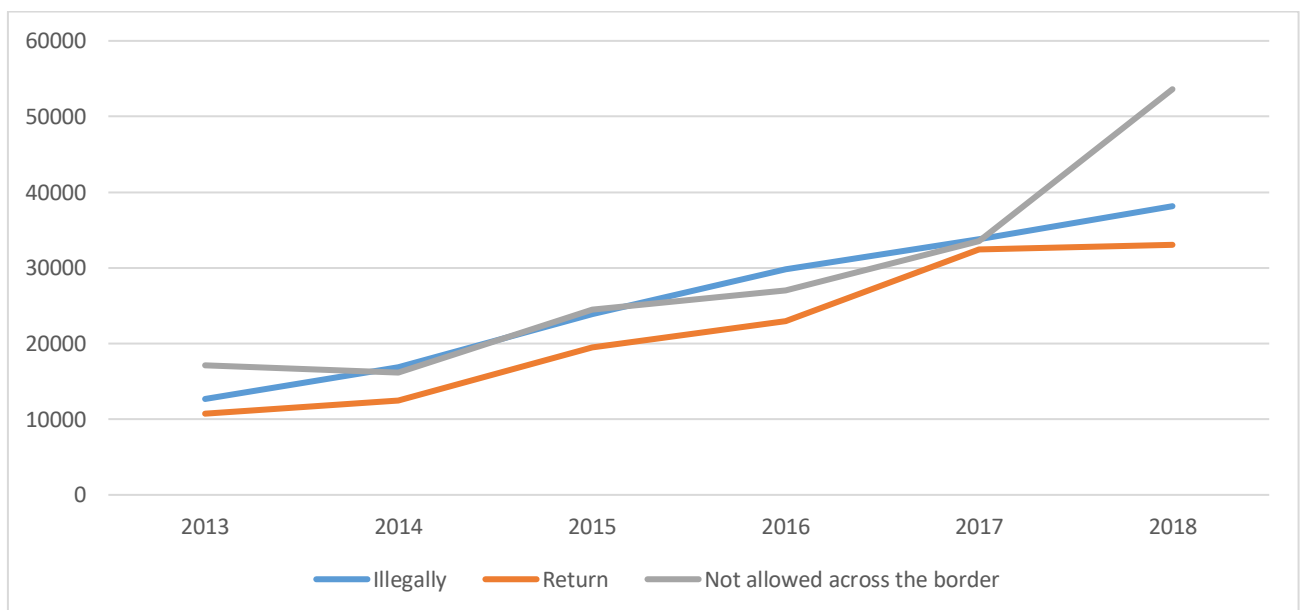
two countries: Great Britain and Russia, with approximately \$ 1 billion in shipments in 2020, which is 8.5% of the total. Next are the Czech Republic (7%), Germany (4.3) and Italy (4), which together have about \$ 2 billion in transfers to Ukraine in 2020 [36].



Picture 2.6 - Remittances by emigrants to Ukraine in 2020 (constructed by author based on [21])

The latest graph shows Ukrainians who are staying illegally, returned, or not admitted to the EU. With the development of the European migration direction, the number of people who had some problems crossing the border with the EU has increased. From 2013 to 2018, the number of Ukrainians remaining in Europe increased from 12,000 to almost 40,000 [35]. I think this is because many people have some circumstances for this. The most common cases are when people try to live for some time to obtain citizenship or have a work visa or study visa expired. However, this is more due to long-term migration, which people cannot do officially or legally for one reason or another. The next line on the chart is the number of people who have been returned to Ukraine. This number has grown from 10 thousand people to 33 thousand people. This is the number of people found and deported or people who have committed crimes in the EU. And the last line is the number of people who were not allowed into European countries. This number

increased from 17 thousand people to 53 thousand people [34]. After signing without visas in 2017, the number of ineligible people increased. The reasons for the ban on entry into the EU have always been strict, and they have a long list. Previously, the main ban was human financial transparency for the EU. For example, bank deposits, real estate, and cars. Previously, this was a confirmation that a person does not migrate illegally and will return to his country. Now I think it is because people don't understand the law on visa-free travel and work during the visa-free regime. The period that a person can stay abroad without a visa in Europe is 90 days, and after that a citizen of Ukraine must wait until such a new period of 180 days. Therefore, many people can be refused precisely because the period of stay without a visa has expired and there is no visa. From 2019-2021, the main reason for the failures was probably due to restrictions due to COVID-19. See picture 2.7.



Picture 2.7 - Ukrainians who are staying illegally, returned, or not admitted to the EU (constructed by author based on [22])



## 2.2 Analysis of the regulation of migration processes between Ukraine and the European Union in the framework of the Association Agreement

The Association Agreement with the EU is very important for our country. This agreement covers all topics and areas, but we are interested in the part "Justice, Freedom and Security". It outlines the ways of cooperation in migration processes between Ukraine and the EU. The element of cooperation is to ensure the security of personal data at the level of world standards, I think this is relates to the next goal of managing migration processes for dialogue on labor migration, illegal migration, human trafficking. At the end of this section, separate articles are relevant concerning the appropriate conditions for workers legally working abroad. Another important stage is to increase the mobility of the population and change visa requirements [23].

The main thing that all Ukrainians immediately noticed was the adoption of a visa-free regime with the EU. Visa-free travel is important for reforming various areas in Ukraine with the support of Europe, in such difficult times for our country. Cooperation takes place in all areas of science, politics, economics, social, etc. Many people have taken advantage of visa-free travel to Europe for tourism. Ukraine has certain obligations and if it does not fulfill them, we may lose without visas. But for example, continuing reforms, combating accessibility and illegal migration, reducing the level of smuggling, etc., can lead us to better conditions in this interaction [24].

The main idea of the EU is cooperation with Ukraine as a supplier country in the field of mobility and pendulum migration. They facilitate access for those who are willing to cooperate. They are also trying to reduce illegal migration. The main goal is to sign a readmission agreement. The EU also has arrangements to strengthen border controls and information policy, to inform the public about the risks of illegal migration. The EU offers other countries:

- access to their labor markets and to education;

- language courses and training courses for potential migrants;
- reintegration programs for those wishing to return to their country;
- cooperation of employment services of both countries;
- simplification of the visa regime.

The EU is interested in pendulum migration when a person temporarily and repeatedly comes to their countries and then returns back to their country. Economists believe that such a model is of interest to all parties. Sending countries do not lose population, and others do not spend money on non-integrated migrants. Countries of origin also receive a large source of foreign exchange earnings. A very important thing in pendulum migration is that there is no "brain drain". Pendulum migration is beneficial to migrants themselves. They do not lose everything they had in their country due to migration and have additional opportunities to earn and develop without painful exits from the comfort zone.

Cooperation within the framework of the Eastern Partnership is important for Ukraine, it makes it possible to raise living standards. It aims to control migration, build protection systems according to world standards, develop infrastructure, fight corruption and accessibility. All the above are important for the lifting of visa restrictions between Ukraine and the EU. These measures are important for the safety of all participants, both inside and outside. The EU has allocated € 28 million to support migration management systems and € 66 million for border controls [25,26].

### 2.3 Improving the regulation of migration processes

Migration policy has been actively developing in recent century and the EU has been using the main methods of regulating migration for decades. They have already developed their strategy to combat uncontrolled migration. For Ukraine, the main improvements should be the development of diplomatic relations with developed countries to establish migration processes. And also, our state should prepare a policy of acceptance of migrants from other countries like the EU policy. But with the amendment that our country cannot be a transit zone. The main methods of improving migration processes:

- expanding issues concerning Ukrainian migrants in the framework of the association with the EU;
- use all existing programs related to migration;
- implementation of EU projects related to the implementation of pendulum migration for Ukrainian labor migrants and students;
- use the experience of the EU in the migration policy of Ukraine;
- create a quality system of vocational education in Ukraine and expand opportunities for foreigners;
- create a system for the reception and adaptation of refugees;
- creation of development and implementation tools for the integration of foreign migrants into Ukrainian society;
- development of mechanisms of interaction for reintegrated citizens;
- in public institutions to assess various indicators related to migration and link it to EU standards;
- creation of an interdepartmental group for coordination of socio-economic issues;
- Involvement of public discussions, non-governmental organizations and the expert community in the discussion on migration issues;

- to conduct research in the field of migration with the involvement of large international audits and analytical companies;
- review the strategy of Ukrainian migration policy [27].

## CONCLUSION

Having done this work, I want to conclude of the importance of migration processes for Ukraine. Migration is moving either across international borders or within one country, which includes any movement of people, regardless of the reason.

Ukraine has a very favorable geographical position and uses it in part. On the one hand, we have the EU, which is interested in our development in its own interests. On the other hand, Russia, a country with dictatorship and police arbitrariness, which constantly creates problems. Beginning after the crisis in 2008, Ukraine began negotiations between Ukraine and the EU on integration. This has led to a gradual increase in migration from Ukraine to the EU. It has also led to a huge number of positive processes resulting, such as a reduction in the flow of migrants to Russia and the beginning of reforms in various state structures in Ukraine. Russia started the war and annexed Crimea, which led to a large internal migration flow, the aggressor country sponsored corruption in Ukraine. We can clearly conclude that until the government changes in Russia, the main direction for cooperation is the EU.

An important conclusion in work was that Ukraine should establish a bilateral flow of migration, which will lead to greater economic growth. It will also affect other areas of life. It is necessary to take the EU model on migration and adjust on transit through Ukraine.

A significant conclusion is also that Ukraine needs to increase its influence on migration processes in the EU. During the pandemic of 2019-2021, we saw the dependence of some EU countries on Ukrainian labor migrants. This dependence allows us to demand better conditions for our migrants.

Another important piece of information is that financial revenues are significant for our country. By offsetting the agreement with the EU on pendulum migration, we will increase this figure. We need to increase various state and non-state interactions with the EU, but do not forget our Sovereignty.

Only through cooperation with the EU and solving many problems in Ukraine will we be able to become a developed country. We all understand that the EU does everything in its own interest, but it does not try to grow and develop at the expense of the suffering of others.

Migration is and will be an important component of economic and social processes for Ukraine, and it depends only on us how much benefit this percentage will bring. The development of democratic values, civil society, acceptance of rights and freedoms must develop in our country so that our interaction with the EU and possible integration continues.

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# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

### SUMMARY

Lavoshnyk S.Yu. Ukraine in international migration processes. - Bachelor's qualification paper. Sumy State University, Sumy, 2021.

The final work is devoted to the study of migration processes and their impact. Analysis of migration flows from Ukraine to other countries and an attempt to find ways to solve problems. The importance of interaction with EU countries is determined.

Keywords: migration, migration policy, international migration, socio-economic consequences, labor migrant, analysis of migration processes, population consolidation, internal migration, refugees.

### Анотація

Лавошник С.Ю. Україна в міжнародних міграційних процесах. – Кваліфікаційна бакалаврська робота. Сумський державний університет, Суми, 2021.

Підсумкова робота присвячену вивченню міграційних процесів та їх впливу. Аналіз міграційних потоків з України до інших країн та спроба знайти шляхи вирішення проблем. Визначено важливість взаємодія з країнами ЕС.

Ключові слова: міграція, міграційна політика, міжнародна міграція, соціально-економічні наслідки, трудовий мігрант, аналіз міграційних процесів, консолідація населення, внутрішня міграція, біженці.