

~ МІЖНАРОДНІ ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ВІДНОСИНИ ~

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32680/2409-9260-2024-3-4-316-317-160-168>PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN UKRAINE AND
PROSPECTS OF REPATRIATION OF MIGRANTS

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Abstract. The purpose of the study is to analyze the demographic and migration situation in Ukraine in the pre-war period and during the war, as well as generalize the main approaches and directions for the development of measures for the post-war repatriation of forced migrants. The methods of analysis, synthesis and generalization of previous theoretical and analytical studies, methods of statistical and graphical data analysis were used for the research. In order to achieve the goal, the analysis of statistical data and determination of trends in population dynamics was carried out. Migration growth in the pre-war years was analyzed and the number of interstate migrants by region of entry was determined. The impact on international migration of Ukraine caused by the war, which began on February 24, 2022, was determined, including the analysis of the geographical distribution of Ukrainians abroad. Possibilities for the implementation of foreign experience of repatriation policy as the most important component of the migration policy of states that have faced a significant population outflow are considered. It was determined that political instability and security threats are the most important reasons for migration. The vast majority of Ukrainians were forced to emigrate to Poland, Germany and the USA. As of the beginning of 2024, there are 7 million 996 thousand Ukrainian refugees in Europe. The demographic impact of the war will accelerate the negative trends that developed in the pre-war situation, when the population of Ukraine was actively shrinking. The key components of the economic reintegration program for refugees should be: the possibility of purchasing or receiving subsidized housing, promoting the employment of returnees, organizing training programs on managing one's own business, access to preferential loans for starting one's own business. International experience also shows that migrants should receive quality informational and advisory support. The theoretical significance lies in the further development of research on the issue of forced international migration. The practical significance lies in the proposed directions of development of the state policy of repatriation of migrants.

Keywords: demographic crisis, international migration, forced migration, migration policy, repatriation policy.

ПРОБЛЕМИ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ УКРАЇНИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ
РЕПАТРІАЦІЇ МІГРАНТІВ

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Анотація. Метою дослідження є аналіз демографічної та міграційної ситуації в Україні у довоєнний період та під час війни, а також узагальнення основних підходів та напрямків з розробки заходів щодо повоєнної репатріації вимушених мігрантів. Для дослідження використані методи аналізу, синтезу та узагальнення, методи статистичного та графічного аналізу. Для досягнення мети здійснено аналіз даних та визначення тенденцій динаміки чисельності населення. Проаналізовано міграційний приріст у довоєнні роки та визначено кількість міждержавних мігрантів за регіонами в'їзду. Розглянуто можливості для імплементації зарубіжного досвіду політики репатріації. Ключовими компонентами програми економічної реінтеграції біженців мали б стати: можливості придбання чи отримання пільгового житла, сприяння зайнятості репатріантів, організація навчальних програм з управління власним бізнесом, доступ до пільгових кредитів для заснування власної справи. Практична значимість полягає у запропонованих напрямках розробки державної політики репатріації мігрантів.

Ключові слова: демографічна криза, міжнародна міграція, вимушена міграція, міграційна політика, політика репатріації.

JEL Classification: F220, J610.

Formulation of the problem. International population migration is a multifunctional phenomenon that is closely related to the change in the economic structure and placement of productive forces, to the growth of social and labor mobility of the population, and also affects

social, demographic and ethnic problems. In addition to the fact that international migration is a rather complex process from the point of view of determining its causes, it has very significant socio-economic consequences for both the countries that send migrants and the countries that receive them. In recent years, when international migration has become one of the most massive and dynamic components of the migration process, interest in it has grown. People's decision to migrate to another country is always influenced by a whole conglomeration of motives, including: the country's level of development, its stability, personal and family circumstances of citizens, material and cultural living standards, economic conditions, the state of the national labor market, demographic situation, etc. In addition, there is a psychological factor, a health factor, and others. Major migrations and displacements have occurred in recent years; these were events that led to great human casualties.

The full-scale invasion of Russia on the territory of Ukraine caused a large-scale flow of forced migrants. Millions of Ukrainians left their homes to save their lives and the lives of their relatives. Meanwhile, the war will not last forever, and the demographic trends of Ukraine even in the pre-war years were characterized by a decline in the birth rate, a migration outflow of the able-bodied population, which led to a gradual decrease in the country's population. That is why there is a need to study the state of migration processes in Ukraine and the prospects for the return of migrants after the war.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Attention has always been paid to migration policy, but nowadays it is especially relevant, because migration processes play an important role in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. The authors considered the concepts and theories of international migration, which provide an answer to the question of current trends in migration flows [1]. The researchers analyzed the international labor migration of Ukrainians and the socio-economic consequences of international migration in the context of globalization development and the COVID-19 pandemic, studied the stimulating motives for the emergence of labor migration, analyzed the positive and negative consequences of this process on the economy of Ukraine [2; 3]. Various aspects of the migration of the population of Ukraine under the influence of the war were studied and the main indicators of the dynamics of the resettlement of Ukrainians, the main trends and tendencies of the migration of the population of Ukraine were determined [4].

Separation of previously unresolved parts of the overall problem. The assessment of military aggression on the socio-demographic situation in Ukraine is only in its infancy, since the war continues, which means that it continues to influence the number and structure of the population, its migration. A separate issue is the problem of developing programs for the repatriation of refugees. The creation of effective repatriation programs is the key to the post-war recovery of the country's economy.

The aim of the study. The purpose of the study is to analyze the demographic and migration situation in Ukraine in the pre-war period and during the war, as well as to generalize the main approaches and directions for the development of measures for the post-war repatriation of forced migrants.

Basic material. The socio-demographic state of any country is the main factor in its socio-economic development and provides an opportunity to talk about prospects. Today, many governments in Europe are concerned about the aging of the population, the decrease in the birth rate, which gives reason to talk about the decrease of the population, the intensification of depopulation processes. The situation in Ukraine is similar (Fig. 1).

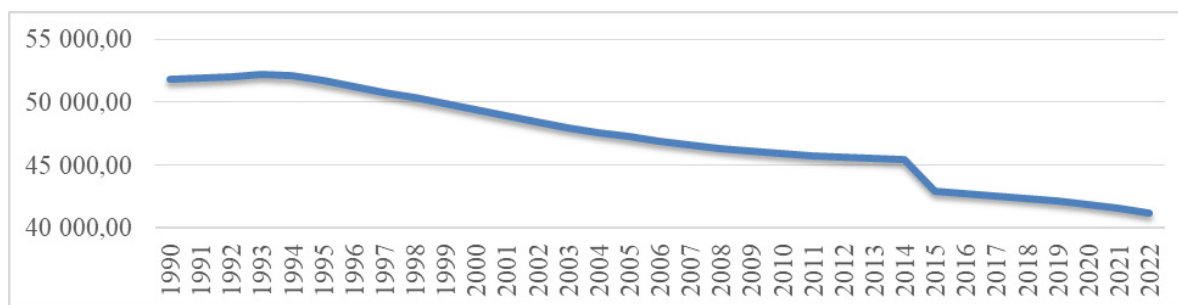


Fig. 1. Population dynamics in Ukraine in 1990-2022, million people

Source: compiled by the author based on data [5]

The data of fig. 1 testify that there is a clear tendency to reduce the population in Ukraine. In particular, during the period from 1990 to 2022, the population of Ukraine decreased by 10.7 million people, which is more than 20% of the population.

It should be noted that the urban population has decreased by 8.56% over the last ten years, while the rural population is decreasing much faster - it has decreased by 12.48% in 11 years. At the same time, over the past 10 years, the number of women has decreased somewhat faster (-10.13% versus -9.39%) compared to men. The distribution of the existing population of Ukraine by age groups is quite relevant for the economy. The number of children under the age of 14 has decreased by 6.3% over the past 11 years, and in 2022 compared to 2021 - by 2.55% due to active evacuation outflow to other countries. At the same time, their share in the structure of the population grew until 2018, and after that it began to decrease, although in 2022 it is higher than in 2012. The share of people over 65 years old has a clear tendency to increase in Ukraine. If in 2012 it was 15.18%, then in 2022 it will increase to 17.57%. Accordingly, the share of people older than 65 years exceeds the share of children (0-14 years) in the structure of the population of Ukraine, which indicates its active aging [6]. The consequence of this is the fact that Ukrainian society is characterized by demographic decline.

At the same time, it is worth noting that the natural increase in Ukraine in 1990 was +0.5 people, and in 2022 it reached an indicator of -11.2 people per 1,000 people of the existing population. This indicates a significant deepening of negative demographic processes in Ukraine and the need to develop active state measures to stop population decline in the coming years. Let's analyze the migration growth for 2012-2021 in Ukraine (Fig. 2).

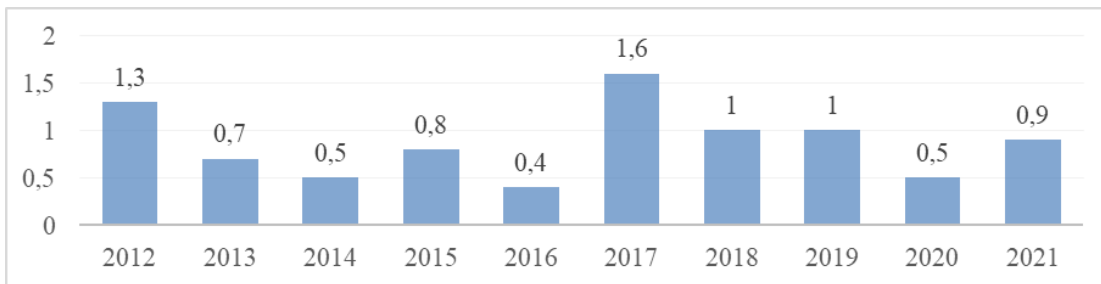


Fig. 2. Migration growth of the population in Ukraine for 2012-2022 (per 1,000 of the existing population)

Source: compiled by the author based on data [5]

It can be concluded that in 2012-2022, positive migration growth of the population was observed in Ukraine. It was the highest in 2017 (1.6 persons per 1,000 of the available population), and the lowest in 2016.

In the future, we will analyze the ratio of the number of people who arrived in Ukraine and those who left Ukraine according to the indicator of interstate migration (Fig. 3).

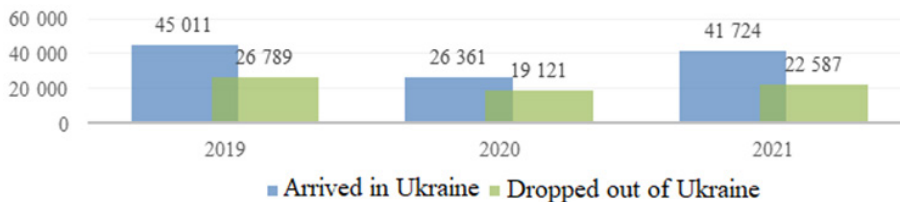


Fig. 3. Ratio of the number of people arriving in Ukraine and leaving Ukraine (interstate migration) for 2019-2021, people

Source: compiled by the author based on data [5]

It can be noted that in 2021, the number of people who arrived in Ukraine decreased by 7.3% compared to 2019, and the number of people who left Ukraine decreased by 15.68%. At the same time, migration growth is observed in Ukraine in 2019-2021.

At the same time, we note that the situation was worse in some regions of Ukraine. So, for example, in the Volyn, Chernihiv, Sumy, and Rivne regions in 2019-2021, migration reduction

was observed. The greatest increase in migration in all analyzed years was observed in the Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Ternopil, Odessa regions, that is, in the most industrially developed regions of Ukraine. The structure of persons who arrived in Ukraine was dominated by men - they accounted for more than 68% of all arrivals. The share of men in 2021 reached the level of 70.78%. A similar situation is observed with regard to persons who left Ukraine - more than 60% of them are men, and their share also grew and reached the level of 65.79% in 2021 [6].

In the future, it is appropriate to analyze the number of interstate migrants by region of entry (Table 2).

It can be concluded that the structure of interstate migrants by region of entry is dominated by people who came to Ukraine from Asian countries - they accounted for 49.79% of all migrants in 2021. Moreover, in terms of dynamics, the number of such persons decreased by 13.77% compared to 2019, and increased by 67.24% compared to 2020. First of all, Azerbaijan, Turkey, India, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan should be singled out among the countries of this region. 27.54% of all arrivals in Ukraine in 2021 were interstate migrants from European countries.

Table 2

Dynamics of the number and structure of interstate migrants by region of entry

Regions of the world	2019		2020		2021		Growth rate	
	thousands of people	%	thousands of people	%	thousands of people	%	2021 / 2019	2021 / 2020
That's all	45011	100	26361	100	41724	100	-7,3	58,28
European countries	11822	26,26	8429	31,98	11490	27,54	-2,81	36,32
American countries	1580	3,51	1006	3,82	1661	3,98	5,13	65,11
Asian countries	24091	53,52	12421	47,12	20773	49,79	-13,77	67,24
African countries	7466	16,59	4473	16,97	7746	18,56	3,75	73,17
Countries of Australia and Oceania	52	0,12	32	0,12	54	0,13	3,85	68,75

Source: calculated by the author based on data [6]

Moreover, compared to 2019, their number decreased by 2.81%. Before the war, such countries included, first of all, the Republic of Belarus and Moldova. Among the African countries that provided 18.56% of all arrivals in Ukraine in 2021, Morocco and Nigeria should be noted.

But the departures of international migrants abroad are much larger in terms of volume, so we will provide statistics on the number of interstate migrants by region of departure (Table 3, Fig. 4).

Table 3

Dynamics of the number and structure of interstate migrants by region of departure

Regions of the world	2019		2020		2021		Growth rate	
	thousands of people	%	thousands of people	%	thousands of people	%	2021 / 2019	2021 / 2020
That's all	26789	100	19121	100	22587	100	-15,69	18,13
European countries	10863	40,55	6276	32,82	8523	37,73	-21,54	35,8
American countries	4957	18,5	1508	7,89	1741	7,71	-64,88	15,45
Asian countries	8069	30,12	8442	44,15	9212	40,78	14,17	9,12
African countries	2861	10,68	2873	15,03	3084	13,65	7,79	7,34

Countries of Australia and Oceania	39	0,15	22	0,12	27	0,12	-30,77	22,73
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Source: calculated by the author based on data [6]

The data show that in 2021, the vast majority of people who left Ukraine were accepted by the countries of Asia and Europe (40.78% and 37.73%, respectively). It is worth noting that compared to 2019, the number of interstate migrants who went to Asian countries increased by 14.17%, and compared to 2020 - by 9.12% (they mainly went to India, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Israel, Jordan), the number of migrants who left for European countries decreased by 21.54% compared to 2019 and increased by 35.8% compared to 2020 (they mainly left for Germany, Russia, Poland, Belarus, Lithuania, the Czech Republic). It is worth noting that the number of interstate migrants in 2021, compared to 2019, who left Ukraine for the American countries (mainly the USA and Canada) decreased significantly by 64.88%, but compared to 2020, this number increased by 15.45%.

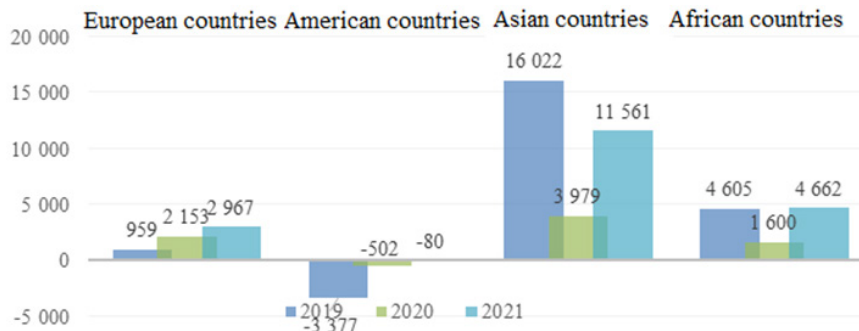


Fig. 4. Growth of interstate migration by region in 2019-2021, persons

Source: compiled by the author based on data [6]

It can be concluded that migration reduction according to the indicator of interstate migration is observed only in the countries of America. Growth is observed in all other regions in 2019-2021. Moreover, the clearest growth trend is in the countries of Europe, while in other regions (Asia and Africa) there was a reduction in growth in 2020 and its growth in 2021.

In the last few years, the state of international migration in Ukraine was influenced by two main basic factors - the COVID-19 pandemic and the quarantine measures implemented to limit it (2020-2021), and after February 2022 - Russia's military aggression (2022-2024). These two factors determined the vast majority of changes in Ukraine's international migration.

The onset of the COVID-19 crisis in March 2020 and the immediate introduction of broad restrictions on population mobility and migration processes had a strong impact on international migration. The vast majority of countries in the world have introduced travel restrictions and fairly strict border controls. In the first half of 2020, international trips decreased by 65%, which negatively affected both mobility and migration processes [7]. In Ukraine, before quarantine restrictions, the main model of migratory behavior was circular migration, the essence of which is reduced to systematic short-term trips to work abroad, alternating with periods of stay at home [8].

The war that began on February 24, 2022, had a much greater impact on international migration related to Ukraine. The war is characterized by all the elements that cause a demographic catastrophe: additional deaths due to hostilities, huge internal displacements of the population, increased emigration due to refugees, less fertility and probable loss of territories. Of course, the war had a negative impact on forecasts of the population of Ukraine (Fig. 5).

The researchers note that the estimates do not take into account an additional factor: increased mortality due to the long-term impact of the health crisis, which will be caused by injuries, as well as various infectious diseases or injuries. Negative forecasts can be explained by the influence of several factors at the same time. First, war leads to increased military and civilian mortality; secondly, there is a decrease in the birth rate and the influence of this factor will only increase due to the decrease in the number of men of reproductive age; thirdly, the temporary loss of territories should be taken into account; fourthly, the most massive population outflow is connected with the

increase in the number of refugees who moved to other countries.

According to UN data, as of the beginning of 2024, there are 7 million 996 thousand Ukrainian refugees in Europe (46 countries), of which 4 million 453 thousand are registered in various national protection programs of European countries [10]. We will analyze the geographical distribution of Ukrainians abroad (Table 4).

Table 4

The number of Ukrainians abroad as of 2023

Country	The number of citizens of Ukraine who are abroad	Share of the total amount, %
Poland	1786000	22,36
Germany	1200000	15,02
USA	894665	11,20
Czech Republic	631705	7,91
Italy	400023	5,01
Canada	311351	3,90
Spain	270000	3,38
Israel	220000	2,75
Hungary	175500	2,20
Moldova	158613	1,99
Slovakia	148678	1,86
France	147253	1,84
United Kingdom	140300	1,76
Romania	126165	1,58
Greece	100942	1,26
Austria	97002	1,21
Netherlands	95000	1,19
Portugal	87250	1,09
Estonia	74980	0,94
Lithuania	61487	0,77
Latvia	34531	0,43
Georgia	31398	0,39
Other countries	796184	9,97
In total	7989027	100

Source: compiled by the author based on data [11]

From the data, it can be concluded that the vast majority of Ukrainians were forced to emigrate to Poland - 22.36%, Germany - 15.02% and the USA - 11.2%. More than 1% of Ukrainians became refugees in the Czech Republic, Italy, Canada, Spain, Israel, Hungary, Moldova, Slovakia, France, Great Britain and other countries. At the same time, it is worth noting that these data do not take into account situations when citizens of Ukraine who entered the host country after February 24, 2022, returned to Ukraine or crossed the state border in both directions several times.

Thus, the demographic impact of the war will be significant for decades to come. War could be particularly devastating because of Ukraine's pre-war situation, when the country's population was rapidly shrinking and birth rates and life expectancy were low compared to its neighboring countries, especially European ones. Meanwhile, it should be noted that even before the start of the war, the Strategy of the State Migration Policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2025 [12] was developed in Ukraine, the reintegration of migrant workers being a particularly important direction. But the set ambitious goals were never realized: the issue of creating a single information portal for migrants was implemented very slowly, and informational and explanatory work on reintegration

was almost not carried out. It is noted that the migration policy in Ukraine was formal and not at all aimed at the return of citizens to the country. The issue of repatriation of migrants in Ukraine is still not regulated by law, for this purpose the relevant institutions have not yet been created [13, p. 72]. Polls also emphasize the anxiety of the situation. Thus, according to the international company Gremi Personal, which conducted a survey in Poland, where the largest number of Ukrainian refugees are located, only half of the people plan to return to Ukraine. Moreover, 82% - immediately after the victory, and the rest - later [14]. However, the real data may be even lower, because as world practice shows, on average, 20-50% of migrants return to their homeland during the first five years after leaving.

In this context, it is worth noting that the policy on the return of migrants is one of the most important components of the migration policy of individual states that have faced a significant outflow of population due to one reason or another. It is possible to consider opportunities for implementation of foreign experience of repatriation policy. Many countries are directing efforts to encourage return migration of those who have left the country in the past but could return.

It should be noted here that it is possible to direct efforts to appeal to the patriotic feeling of Ukrainian refugees, which should allow attracting a certain number of people. However, an exclusively emotional approach to solving the issue of repatriation is unproductive. If economic conditions are not productive, and employment issues are not thought through, then returnees will leave the country again. In this context, the first priority for the return of refugees to Ukraine should be the creation of appropriate economic conditions. Consider such possibilities in Table 5.

Table 5

Priority programs for the repatriation of Ukrainian refugees

Program	Characteristic
Land or housing upon return	The war deprived hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians of their homes, so refugees should be offered a real chance to get a new home after returning to the country. In this situation, granting the right to receive a free plot of land for the construction of a house could be an incentive to return. Similarly, the state can provide migrants with housing in new apartment buildings built after the end of the war. It is possible to provide such housing through the system of granting interest-free mortgage loans to refugees.
One-off payments for repatriation	The government can provide financial assistance for return, which can be designed and allocated depending on the refugee category. Such payments can provide an incentive to return and feel secure while people look for housing and work.
Investment boom	The implementation of investment projects involving foreign capital will indirectly increase the return flow of migrants in the long term. To find investors, you can also contact the Ukrainian diaspora in the world. The existing ethnic, cultural and historical roots cause a desire for return investments, so representatives of the diaspora are more inclined to ignore objective risks and threats related to the socio-economic and military-political situation in the country. International financial organizations and partner countries should also be approached in order to attract funds for the resulting comprehensive post-war reconstruction strategy.

Source: compiled by the author according to [13; 15; 16]

It should be said that in order to achieve the set goals, special plans and programs are being developed: to provide assistance to migrants in a difficult situation; supporting business plans of successful migrants; development of programs for employment of returnees and creation of their own business; on the creation of special state bodies that will deal with the support of repatriates.

Conclusions. Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn. Obviously, a large number of external migrants will persist until the end of the war, because war, political instability and security threats are always the most important reasons for migration. The vast majority of Ukrainians were

forced to emigrate to Poland, Germany and the USA, Ukrainians also became refugees in the Czech Republic, Italy, Canada, Spain, Israel, Hungary, Moldova, Slovakia, France and Great Britain and other countries.

The demographic impact of the war would be significant in the decades that followed. The war will accelerate the negative trends that developed in the pre-war situation, when the population of Ukraine was actively decreasing, and the birth rate and life expectancy were low compared to its neighboring countries, especially European ones.

Successful reintegration is essential for post-war reconstruction. The key components of the economic reintegration program for refugees should be: the possibility of purchasing or receiving subsidized housing, promoting the employment of returnees, organizing training programs on managing one's own business, access to preferential loans for starting one's own business. International experience also shows that migrants should receive quality informational and advisory support. Sources of funding for migrant reintegration programs can be the state and local budgets of Ukraine, assistance from international donors.

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