

responsibilities; migrants often do not know the real state of the labour market in Poland, so often agree to work with lower salaries and working conditions. According to experts, almost 40% of migrants of working age from Ukraine have already found official jobs in Poland, and more than 71% admit that they support themselves with their own savings or income [2].

It can be concluded that Poland and Ukraine are interested in organized and safe migration, positive results can be expected from joint control over mediation in international employment, interaction of employment services of adjacent territories in the employment of Ukrainian workers in Poland. It is necessary to coordinate informing migrants about the need to participate in the social insurance system, to intensify the achievement of relevant interstate agreements and their implementation. In cooperation it is necessary to address the issue of meeting the educational and cultural needs of Ukrainians in the neighboring state. Conducting bilateral Polish-Ukrainian scientific research on migration between Ukraine and Poland will contribute to the adoption of adequate management decisions.

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PROSPECTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE MIGRATION PROCESSES OF UKRAINIANS TO THE EU COUNTRIES

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As the result of russian aggression in Ukraine Europe faced the largest number of migrants since the Second World War. In total, nearly 7,8 million Ukrainian refugees were registered across Europe [3]. According to the website of Statista Poland (1469 thousand refugees) and Germany (1008 thousand refugees) are countries with the largest number of displaced people from Ukraine. Also in the top 10 countries are Czech Republic, Italy, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, France, Moldova, Romania, Ausrtia.

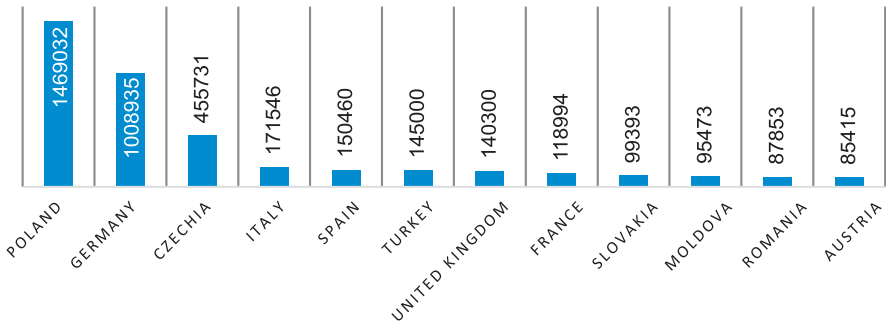


Figure 1. Number of refugees from Ukraine recorded in Europe since February 2022 as of November 1, thousand [3]

In percent to population of countries, the largest indicator is the Czech Republic 4.13% of population of the country, the next country is Poland 3.75% of the population, Moldova 3.17% of the population, Slovakia 1.76%, Germany 1.2%, Italy 0.29 %, Turkey 0.22%, Great Britain 0.2%, Spain 0.17%, France 0.15%.

The temporary protection visa scheme that was introduced to receive Ukrainians is the first of its kind in the history of the European Union. The main advantages of the new scheme are the expeditious process and the granting of the right to work and study.

The main feature of Ukrainian refugees is the desire to work. Ukrainians are changing the stereotype the refugees in Europe with their desire to work. Before arriving refugees from Ukraine European countries had refugees from the Middle East. The Ukrainian migration to Europe is very different from previous migrations from another countries.

The first reason is the that locals are more prone to accept refugees of nations that they know. Migration of Ukrainians to Europe began a lot of years ago. After Ukraine became independent in 1991, many Ukrainians went to various European countries to work or to study. Numerous Ukrainians, probably most, went home to Ukraine intermittently and then out to earn more money again. According to various estimates total number of Ukrainians in other European countries was probably 5–6 million before the war [1]. Predominantly, they came from Western Ukraine.

The second reason. In Central Europe, many citizens moved to Western Europe to earn more money. For instance, about two million Poles and about a million Hungarians emigrated to the EU. As a result, all these countries suffered from labor shortages. But Ukrainians, firstly, replenished the workers who had

left, and secondly, they worked in agriculture, construction and household work in low-paid and temporary jobs and don't compete with local residents.

Most Ukrainians stayed in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary, where they worked before the war. Three million Ukrainian migrants. Therefore, we see these countries in the top countries where Ukrainians left due to war. One of the main problems of Ukrainians who left for Europe is the problem of knowing a foreign language. Ukrainians who left for Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia have a language advantage. Ukrainian and Polish languages are close linguistically, Czech or Slovak languages are also close to Ukrainian. Thus, these Eastern European countries, which were the most reluctant to accept Syrian refugees, had accepted large numbers of Ukrainians. The remaining Ukrainian migrants settled in many European countries, which provided them with work permits. This suggests that Ukrainians were known in Europe, Europeans welcomed their desire to work even before the war.

According to experts' estimates, the four largest EU countries will spend almost 0.2% of GDP on refugee support, provided that 4 million people come there. Overall, these four countries are most likely to see budget deficits grow by 1.1% of GDP this year.

At the end of 2021, the unemployment rate in the EU countries fell to a record 7%. In Germany and Poland, the unemployment rate is even half as low as this indicator. According to data from the European Commission a quarter of businesses in EU in January said labor shortages were holding back their productivity. Ukrainians can unexpectedly stimulate the demography of Europe. Ukrainians already in Germany are more qualified than Syrian refugees, and this should help them find work. The relatively large number of jobs means that Germans are unlikely to accuse newcomers of taking jobs away from locals. In the future, Ukrainians who will pay taxes can become a source of net income for the budget, and not something that spends this budget.

In the coming years, research analysing the labour market and societal position of Ukrainian refugees who stay in EU countries, and comparing that to the experience of previous groups of migrants, should be conducted and conclusions are drawn about the impact of Ukrainian refugees on the economies of EU countries.

But post-war Ukraine will need the return of its citizens. Now it is difficult to say how many Ukrainians will return home after the war. It will depend on how long the war lasts. For example, according to the 4SERVICE™ HOLDING estimates, 89% of respondents plan to return home after the end of the war. 3% do not plan to return at all, another 4% hesitate, but are still inclined to stay in Europe. 4% – undecided at the time of the survey. However, 67% of Ukrainians admit that

they may stay abroad if the war will be more than a year [4]. This shows that with each month and even week of the war, the number of Ukrainians who will decide to stay in Europe will increase.

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STATISTICAL STUDIES OF MIGRATION PROCESS IN UKRAINE AND EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER COUNTRIES RESULTING FROM WAR IN UKRAINE

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Abstract: This paper analyses the impact of Russian military aggression on the migration process in Ukraine and European Union countries. On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, which had started much earlier with the annexation of Crimea in 2014. The war has killed tens of thousands of people, displaced millions, and destroyed many major cities forcing people to flee their homes seeking safety and protection. It has caused Europe's largest refugee crisis since World War II. Over one-third of Ukrainians have been forced to leave their homes. Millions of Ukrainians have crossed international borders and now face an uncertain future. As of September 2022, 7.8 million refugees from Ukraine have moved across Europe, and it is estimated that 8 million people are being displaced within the country. More than 3.5 million have applied for temporary residence in other countries. Some people are stranded in areas affected by the conflict. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) estimates that more than half of internally displaced people are women.

I Introduction

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another to find work, safety, protection, and better living conditions and settle permanently