

XVI ECOPAR

Encontro de Economia Paranaense

V International Meeting on Economic Theory and Applied Economics

II Jornada Internacional de Comunicação Científica

IMPACT OF MIGRATION PROCESSES ON THE ECONOMY OF UKRAINE

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SUMMARY

The ongoing war in Ukraine, which escalated significantly with Russia's full-scale invasion in February 2022, has profoundly affected migration patterns within and outside the country. Here are key aspects of the situation of migrant workers in Ukraine under war conditions: Disruption and Displacement; Legal and Employment Challenges; Access to Services; International Assistance and Advocacy; Economic Impact; Government Response; Future Prospects.

The war in Ukraine has created one of the largest displacement crises in recent history, with far-reaching consequences for both the displaced populations and the countries involved in providing support. The situation remains dynamic, requiring continuous monitoring and responsive measures to address the humanitarian and socio-economic challenges arising from the conflict.

O RESUMO

A guerra em curso na Ucrânia, que aumentou significativamente com a invasão em grande escala da Rússia em fevereiro de 2022, afetou profundamente os padrões de migração dentro e fora do país. Aqui estão aspectos fundamentais da situação dos trabalhadores migrantes na Ucrânia em condições de guerra: Perturbação e deslocação; Desafios jurídicos e laborais; Acesso aos serviços; Assistência e defesa internacional; Impacto econômico; Resposta do Governo; Perspectivas Futuras.

A guerra na Ucrânia criou uma das maiores crises de deslocamento da história recente, com consequências de longo alcance tanto para as populações deslocadas quanto para os países envolvidos no fornecimento de apoio. A situação permanece dinâmica, exigindo monitoramento contínuo e medidas responsivas para enfrentar os desafios humanitários e socioeconômicos decorrentes do conflito.

RESUMEN

La guerra en curso en Ucrania, que se intensificó significativamente con la invasión a gran escala de Rusia en febrero de 2022, ha afectado profundamente los patrones migratorios dentro y fuera del país. Estos son los aspectos clave de la situación de los trabajadores migrantes en Ucrania en condiciones de guerra: Perturbación y desplazamiento; Problemas jurídicos y de empleo; Acceso a los servicios; Asistencia y promoción internacionales; Impacto económico; Respuesta gubernamental; Perspectivas futuras.



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La guerra en Ucrania ha creado una de las mayores crisis de desplazamiento de la historia reciente, con consecuencias de largo alcance tanto para las poblaciones desplazadas como para los países que participan en la prestación de apoyo. La situación sigue siendo dinámica y requiere una vigilancia continua y medidas de respuesta para hacer frente a los problemas humanitarios y socioeconómicos derivados del conflicto.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES

Migration processes, Ukraine, world policies, population

INTRODUÇÃO

The purpose of this study is to consider migration processes that occur in Ukraine. Consideration of this process is impossible without interaction with the global migration processes, which influence all world policies.

Today, migration has become a global phenomenon with increasing scale and complexity. Today, many countries in the world are places of origin, transit or destination of labor migrants. In the latter, labor migration can contribute to the rejuvenation of the labor force, ensure the functioning of industries such as agriculture, construction, and personal services, stimulate entrepreneurship, support the work of social protection systems, and help meet personnel needs. For their part, the countries of origin benefit in the form of remittances that migrants send home to their families, and in the form of investments, technologies and essential skills, the source of which are returned migrants and communities of compatriots abroad (diaspora).

ASPECTOS METODOLÓGICOS

The study covers global migration indicators and indicators for Ukraine.

According to the United Nations, in 2020 the number of international migrants reached 281 million, which is about 3.5% of the total population of the planet. The number of people living outside their country of birth or citizenship reached 281 million in 2020, up from 173 million in 2000 and 221 million in 2010. As the number of international migrants grew faster than the world's population, the proportion of international migrants in the world's total population increased from 2.8% in 2000 to 3.2% in 2010 and to 3.6% in 2020.

Women migrants accounted for 48 per cent of international migrants. Almost three out of four international migrants are between the ages of 20 and 64. Forty-one million international migrants are under the age of 20. Most international migrants live in Asia and Europe (31% each), followed by North America (21%), Africa (9%), Latin America and the Caribbean (5%) and Oceania (3%).[1]

In 2023, global migration trends led to an alarming increase in the number of displaced persons due to the escalation of armed conflicts and geopolitical tensions. According to the "Migration Report" [2] the number of refugees in the world reached a record 38 million in 2023. They are people who have had to leave their country because of circumstances. The number of people who left their homes and moved is even higher - 117 million. According to preliminary data, the number of asylum applications in the EU has increased by 21.2%, indicating one million applications at the end of the year - the highest number since 2016 - foreshadowing an equally difficult situation in 2024.



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RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÕES

By the number of migrants, Ukraine ranks eighth in the world - almost 6 million of our fellow citizens have emigrated since the beginning of Ukraine's independence. India, Mexico, Russian Federation, China, Bangladesh, Syria and Pakistan [3] are ahead in the number of migrants. [3] The main reasons for possible migration Ukrainians called the offer of profitable work (28%) and the armed conflict (27%). This is followed by economic problems in the country (19%) and family circumstances (18%). The list of mentioned reasons for possible emigration is completed by the lack of conditions for self-realization (9%) and political instability (7%). A third of Ukrainians (29%) said that no circumstances would force them to leave the country forever. Statistics show that for the I quarter of 2024, 449.7 thnd unemployed were registered, which is 10.9%. This rate tends to increase. Also decreases the percentage of economically active population in the total population, which causes concern. The population is aging, dying and migrating.

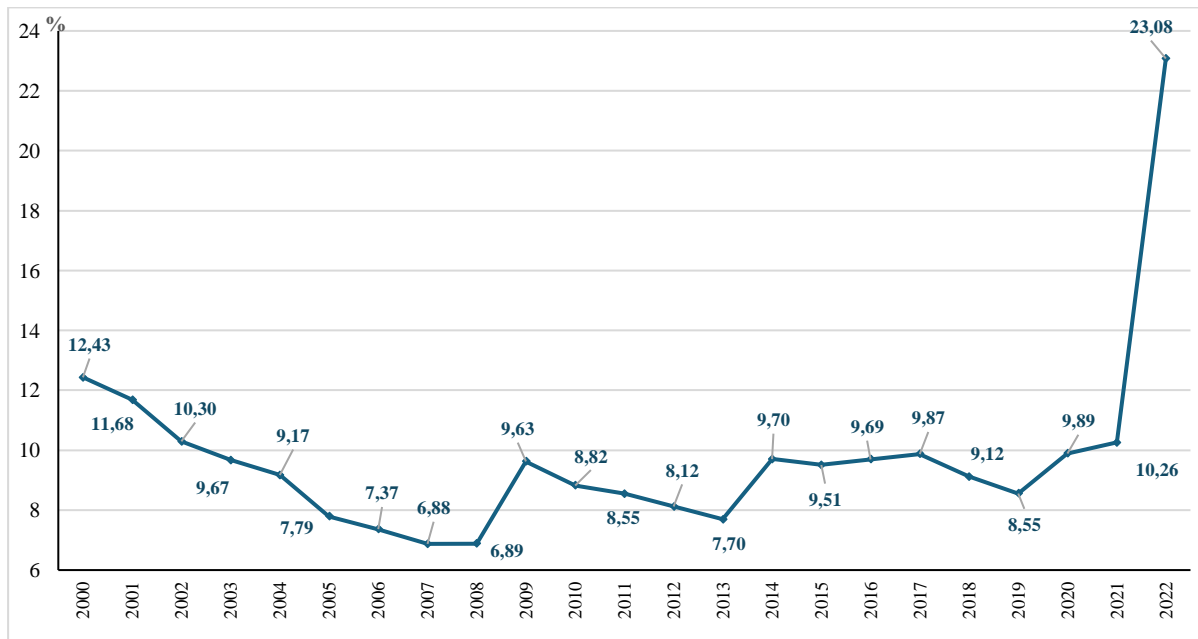


Figure 1- Unemployment rate in Ukraine in 2000-2022 (excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Lugansk regions), %

According to a study by the International Organization for Migration [4], half of Ukrainians under 30 are potential labor migrants. Due to the events of 2014 and the economic crisis, the number of migrants increased, labor migration abroad became younger. Young people are looking for better opportunities, they are more active, and many of them speak a foreign language, that is, there is a process of "rejuvenation" of Ukrainian labor migration.

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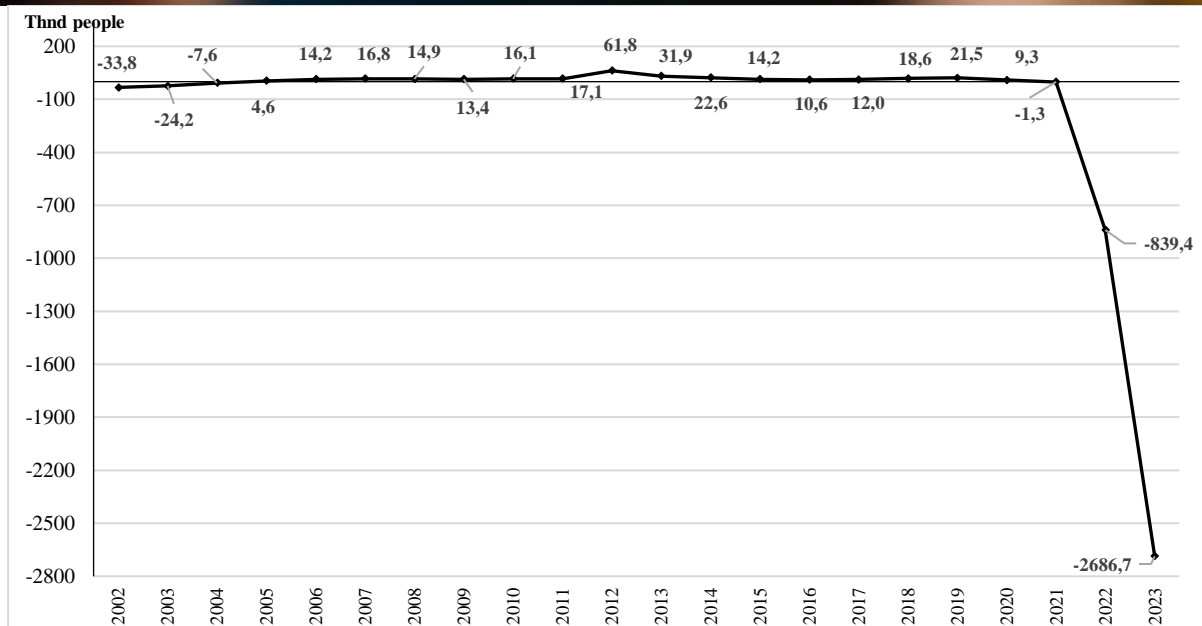


Figure 2 - Migration growth (decline) in the population of Ukraine

The military action caused forced migration on an unprecedented scale since the Second World War: residents of Ukrainian territories adjacent to the combat zone or under occupation began to move massively not only to relatively safe regions of Ukraine, but also to other countries. According to the UN, as of December 19, 2023, the number of Ukrainians who were abroad due to the war is 6.3 million people, of which 1.2 million were deported (less often voluntarily left) to the aggressor countries, more than 5 million left for other countries. According to Eurostat, among 4.3 million Ukrainians who at the end of October 2023 were in the EU countries (except Hungary) and the European Free Trade Association (Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, Liechtenstein), 63.2% were women, 33.2% of forced migrants in these countries are under 18 years old, 60.7% - 18-64 years old, 6.1% - 60 years old and older.

Since a significant part of forced migrants are children and adolescents, their non-return can lead to irreparable demographic losses, further deterioration of the already unfavorable demographic situation and a decrease in the demographic potential of Ukraine. The situation is complicated by the fact that some Ukrainian families after the end of the war can reunite outside Ukraine: women who will have an acceptable job and housing will motivate their husbands to move after the abolition of martial law and restrictions on leaving. At the same time, the likely increase in the number of divorces will reduce the chances of women returning.

The main reasons for the non-return of migrants are the following Ukrainian problems: insecurity in Ukraine (47%), lack of work and livelihoods (31%), insufficient access to basic services (health, water, electricity, infrastructure) (22%), inaccessibility of quality education for children (15%). The advantages of living abroad Ukrainian forced migrants called the presence of stable employment opportunities (21%), children visiting schools and preschool education (11%), a sense of integration (11%).

CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS



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The experience of developed countries in overcoming the demographic crisis associated with a long period with a low birth rate shows that a key tool for stabilizing the demographic situation is to ensure a positive balance of migration (exceeding the number of people who arrived in the country over the number of those who left). Migration policy of Ukraine should be directed to:

- 1) creating conditions for the return of Ukrainians from abroad and reducing the outflow of population from Ukraine;
- 2) development of a policy of attracting representatives of the diaspora and foreign Ukrainians to Ukraine;
- 3) attracting foreign migrants to meet labor market needs that cannot be met by domestic resources.

Migration flows and management mechanisms of their regulation are an important prerequisite for ensuring the sustainability of the country's development. The result of the movement of labor resources significantly affects the formation of intellectual, professional potential, the situation of the labor market and the establishment of an equilibrium wage rate. Significant influence, but of different orientation and strength of influence, is manifested on the countries participating in international migration: in some there is a decrease in the share of economically active population, in others, on the contrary, an increase; at the same time, the quality of labor resources can significantly change.

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