

України не зміниться. Виділення проблем сьогодні полегшить їх подолання у майбутньому з метою вступу до ЄС. Безумовно, усі країни світу допомагають у цій нелегкій боротьбі, особливо фінансово, але стабілізація соціально-економічного потенціалу та відновлення розвитку прямолінійно пов'язано із завершенням війни.

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EUROPEAN MIGRATION CRISIS

One of the main trends of modern world development is the intensification of migration processes. It is due, first of all, to the strengthening of the unevenness of the economic growth of different countries in the conditions of globalization, the diversity of inter-ethnic, social, international conflicts, and the peculiarities of demographic processes in the regions. Mass migration presented society with two problems. The first is the question of the integration of migrants into the host society, and the second is about the permissible limits of its change under the influence of mass foreign cultural immigration.

The process of globalization, which reached large scales in the 21st century, opened up new problems for the modern world community. Nowadays, one of the largest challenges in Europe has become the problem of migration. Migrants seeking a better life, needing help, looking for work show interest in the economy of more developed countries. The specified migration processes endanger the state policy of the European Union; they can cause the destruction of the unity of states and national identity. Such large-scale migration flows necessarily affect political, economic and demographic processes in European countries, a fast increase in the non-native population, a possible increase in quarrels between migrants and demographic residents, a decline in the economy of states due to the needs of migrants.

Any migration processes, in one way or another, affect the dynamics of the population in different countries and regions. Migrants bring significant changes to the social life of the host country. In the modern world, migration plays a major role in the political, economic and social life of any country. Thus, given the importance of this phenomenon, according to research data, the crisis began in 2013, when the migration of Syrian and Lebanese refugees started, and despite the fact that the acuteness of the crisis was removed at that time, the problem itself continues to worry the European world.

The peak of the first stage of the crisis was in 2015 and 2016, when more than one million people applied for asylum, and the total number of migrants was almost four million people. Europe is now affected with a new stage of the migration crisis related to Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Over the past year, the EU has been faced with a series of events with major repercussions for migration, asylum and border management. Russia's unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine caused the largest forced displacement of people in Europe since the Second World War.

In October 2022 the U.N. listed 7,6 million Ukrainian refugees across Europe, including 2,85 million in Russia - many of the latter were sent there by Russian occupiers and were subjected to a “filtration” process with credible reports of war crimes emerging, including evidence of executions and torture. Some 4.2 million Ukrainian refugees have registered for the EU’s temporary protection scheme or other national programs. A further 3.1 million had returned to Ukraine as of June 2022 when the U.N. also noted 6.9 million internally displaced peoples. In all, nearly one-third of Ukrainians have been displaced. A further 13 million are stranded within Ukraine due to fighting, impassable routes, or lack of resources to move [1].

Table 1

Top ten countries hosting Ukrainian refugees (excluding Russia) [2]

№	Countries	Number of Ukrainian refugees
1	Poland	1 422 482
2	Germany	997 895
3	Czech Republic	442 443
4	Italy	170 646
5	Spain	154 838
6	Turkey	145 000
7	United Kingdom	134 200
8	France	105 000
9	Moldova	95 473
10	Austria	83 081

As can be seen from table 1, the largest number of refugees is concentrated in Poland, almost 1.5 million. This can be explained by a common border and close geographical location. The culture, mentality and languages of Poland and Ukraine have many similarities, which helps refugees to adapt faster. The second place in terms of the number of Ukrainian migrants is occupied by Germany with almost a million refugees, which is the largest indicator among countries that do not border Ukraine. This is due to the relative proximity as well as the strong social support of the German government. In third place is the Czech Republic with more than 400 000 refugees, followed by Italy, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, France, Moldova and Austria in descending order.

The EU has been much more welcoming to Ukrainians than to asylum seekers from the Middle East, Africa, and Afghanistan who have been met with violent pushbacks from Poland to Italy to Greece and beyond. Still, it has been challenging as refugee fatigue slowly emerges in Poland, Germany, the UK and elsewhere—not at a crisis stage yet but a cautionary sign as a tough winter on the economic and energy fronts looms [3].

Ukrainian refugees are different from others because of educational profile, existing social networks, and immediate access to employment facilitate integration. However, since 90 per cent of all refugees are women and children, a number of problems arise, such as schooling for children, child care and jobs for caretakers, and emotional and psychological support, especially for children. Other challenges range from missing documents to housing to human trafficking abound.

The limited information currently available on the level of education of Ukrainian refugees suggests not only that a higher share of them are tertiary educated than among other refugee groups, but that they are also more highly educated than the general Ukrainian population. In the working-age population of Ukraine, in 2020, 56% of the women and 43% of the men were tertiary educated (Figure 1, A). While there are no systematic figures on the socio-economic characteristics, notably from EU countries neighbouring Ukraine, there is some information available for individual host countries. A survey of Ukrainians refugees carried out in Germany by the Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community in the third week of March found that

among all adults surveyed, 73% had tertiary education, 19% upper secondary education and 7% had low levels of education. In Spain, 61% of all registered adult Ukrainian refugees have a tertiary diploma, 11% have upper secondary schooling and 25% have a professional qualification, while less than 1% are without any education (Figure 1, B).

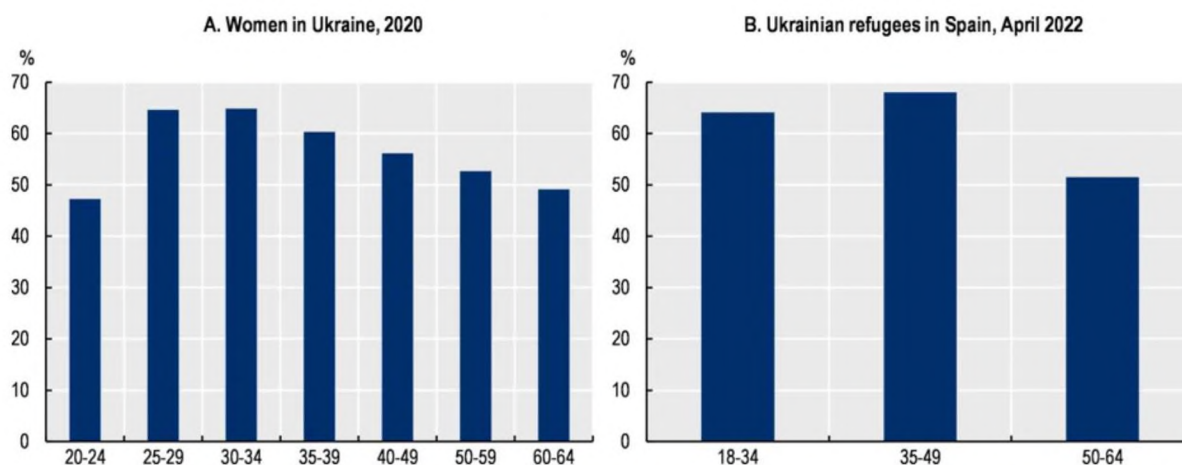


Figure 1. Share of tertiary-educated among working-age Ukrainians, by age group [4]

Ukrainian refugees do not fit the typical portrait of refugees: some of their characteristics are likely to improve their integration prospects, while others may, on the contrary, hinder them.

First, as noted, a relatively high share of Ukrainian refugees has a tertiary level of education. In itself, even though these highly educated refugees may not be able to find jobs corresponding to their qualifications, this should improve their employment prospects. They should also be better equipped to learn the language of their host country than low-educated or illiterate refugees.

Second, in recent years, Ukraine has become one of the main origin countries for temporary migrant labour for a number of Eastern European labour markets, including countries where Ukrainian refugees have fled. This is of course the case of Poland, which was the main destination of temporary migrants from Ukraine before the war. In the late 2010s, Ukrainians were also among the top groups of newcomers in other European countries, such as the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Hungary, Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania. In addition, between the beginning of Russia's temporary occupation of Crimea and Donbas in 2014 and the 2022 large-scale aggression, more than 80 000 Ukrainian nationals have applied for asylum in EU countries.

Third, a large Ukrainian diaspora in the EU can represent a key resource for the refugees: a significant number have relatives or friends already living in EU countries who can help them find an accommodation and search for employment. Those who do not have direct connections to people already living abroad, can also benefit from the solidarity of the extended network of their compatriots.

Fourth, EU countries have taken unprecedented measures to facilitate the entry and stay of Ukrainian refugees, including by enacting for the first time the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD). Outside the EU, many countries have also taken significant measures to welcome Ukrainian refugees. In most EU Member States, those granted temporary protection have the right to work without any restrictions or delay as soon as they get a residence permit or, in some countries, a provisional certificate. This is also the case in a number of non-EU OECD countries, where Ukrainian refugees are entitled to work immediately.

Fifth, some of the main host countries of Ukrainian refugees in Europe are confronted with structural labour shortages due in part to their current demographic situation. Although the broader economic impact of the war in Ukraine may affect employment prospects at some point, most Ukrainian refugees find themselves in countries with very tight labour markets and even shortages in a number of occupations and sectors [4].

Overall, as expected considering the strong concentration of Ukrainian refugees in countries neighbouring Ukraine, most of the impact in terms of labour force and employment will be observed in a few countries. Compared to the perspective provided by absolute figures, results in relative terms show that the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and the Baltic countries – which have small populations compared to Germany and Poland – will experience a significant impact.

To sum up, Russia's large-scale aggression against Ukraine started on 24 February 2022 has generated a historic massive outflow of people fleeing the conflict, unseen in Europe since World War II. While it took two years to reach 3 million Syrian refugees, this figure was reached in less than three weeks for Ukraine. According to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) close to 8 million individual refugees from Ukraine were recorded across Europe – a large majority being women and children – with the largest figures in countries neighbouring Ukraine. All this has a huge impact on the economies of the European Union countries.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ІНТЕГРАЦІЇ УКРАЇНИ В ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИЙ ПРОСТІР

Інтеграційні процеси різних країн в економічний та політико-правовий простір світу проходять по різному. Чому так відбувається? Для того щоб інтеграційне об'єднання було успішним, треба враховувати багато різних факторів, тому що не всі країни світу мають однаковий рівень економічного розвитку, науково-технічного потенціалу, людських ресурсів і т.п. Є країни з великими територіями і багаті на корисні копалини, а є навпаки маленькі країни, в яких зовсім немає корисних копалин і вони все імпортують, але вони дуже розвинені в плані науково-технічного процесу, машинобудування і галузі електроніки та робототехніки (Приклад: Японія).

У широкому розумінні міжнародна економічна інтеграція проявляється у стиранні бар'єрів між економічними суб'єктами, представниками різних країн – це процес зближення, переплетення, адаптації національних господарств світового суспільства. У такому виді міжнародна економічна інтеграція розглядається як найвища ступінь розвитку міжнародних економічних відносин.

У країні, яка є учасником інтеграційних процесів, як правило відбуваються позитивні економічні зрушення:

- Прискорення темпів економічного зростання