

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
KYIV NATIONAL ECONOMIC UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER VADYM
HETMAN**

**Faculty of International Economics and Management
Department of International Economics**

BACHELOR`S DEGREE	«INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS»
PROGRAM	
FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE	05 Social and behavioural sciences
SPECIALITY	051 «Economy»

Form of education full-time

BACHELOR THESIS

Title «Management of migration processes: the experience of developed countries»

By Anastasiia Volkova
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Academic supervisor: Dr. of Economics, Professor
(Scientific degree, academic status)
Denys Ilnytskyi
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**Bachelor Thesis has been approved for defense
at Attestation Examination Commission (EC)**

Head of the Department: Doctor of Economics,
Professor

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(Signature)

Kyiv 2024

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AGREED

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INDIVIDUAL TASK

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full-time forms of education

Bachelor's Thesis

Title « Management of migration processes: the experience of developed countries »

**The title of the Bachelor's thesis has been approved by the Rector's Order «07»
12.2023 №2231-CT**

The Bachelor's Thesis is based on open Ukrainian and foreign sources of scientific knowledge and analytical information, monographs and articles, and reports of international organisations and national institutions in the field of migration.

Plan of Bachelor's Thesis and the terms of its submission to the Academic Supervisor

Chapter 1	Theoretical and methodological bases of research of regional migration system
Chapter 2	Development of migration systems in developed countries and Ukraine
Object of study:	Global migration processes in the system of factors of competitive leadership of national economies.
Subject of study:	The essence, factors, models, tools, trends, features, effectiveness, challenges and prospects of managing international migration processes on the example of developed countries.
The purpose of the Thesis:	To provide recommendations for raising the efficiency of migration management with the participation of Ukraine, based on a generalisation of the theoretical foundations of global migration processes and the study of the essence, factors, models, tools, trends, effectiveness, challenges and prospects of international migration management.

Specific tasks the applicant has to accomplish to meet the objective:

In chapter 1:

- to study the theoretical foundations of international migration and its management in the global economy;
- to analyse the factors, models and tools for regulating migration processes;
- to reveal the system of indicators and methods of international migration research;

In chapter 2:

- to evaluate the key trends in the development of migration processes and their management in developed countries;
- to identify the features of regulatory migration policies of leading countries;
- to assess the effectiveness of migration strategies of developed countries;
- to outline the challenges and prospects for the development of migration processes in Ukraine and the world;

**The task has been set
by the Academic Supervisor**

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20.12.2023

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the acquirer**

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20.12.2023

Abstract

The Bachelor's thesis comprises 73 pages, 30 tables, 7 figures, and the bibliography list consists of 91 names.

« Management of migration processes: the experience of developed countries »

The object of study is global migration processes in the system of factors of competitive leadership of national economies.

The subject of the study is the essence, factors, models, tools, trends, features, effectiveness, challenges and prospects of managing international migration processes on the example of developed countries.

The purpose of the Bachelor Thesis is to provide recommendations for raising the efficiency of migration management with the participation of Ukraine, based on a generalisation of the theoretical foundations of global migration processes and the study of the essence, factors, models, tools, trends, effectiveness, challenges and prospects of international migration management

Following the set objective, the following tasks were defined:

- to study the theoretical foundations of international migration and its management in the global economy.
- to analyse the factors, models and tools for regulating migration processes.
- to reveal the system of indicators and methods of international migration research.
- to evaluate the key trends in the development of migration processes and their management in developed countries.
- to identify the features of regulatory migration policies of leading countries.
- to assess the effectiveness of migration strategies of developed countries.
- to outline the challenges and prospects for the development of migration processes in Ukraine and the world.

Practical task of the obtained results. Based on the impact of migration policies on socio-economic development in developed countries and Ukraine, an assessment of the effectiveness of migration policies is provided. Prospects and recommendations regarding the regulation of migration systems in Ukraine are evaluated. These recommendations can be used in practice during the state of Ukraine's regulation of the migration system.

The year of completion of the Bachelor's thesis 2024

The year of the thesis defense is 2024

Keywords: Migration, migration process, regulation of migration processes, international migration, migration policies, policy effectiveness, developed countries, war in Ukraine.

REVIEW
on the of qualification bachelor thesis
of the student of the Faculty of International Economics and Management
educational program “International economics”

Anastasiia Volkova

Title «Management of migration processes: the experience of developed countries»

1. **Relevance of the topic:** The topic of the research is of high relevance for a number of reasons, which outline the necessity of economic actors being in line with global trends and practices of developed countries in managing international migration on national level. As far as people constitute the main actor in any economic system the management of migration potential and processes act as great factor for developing competitiveness of national economy, sectors and corporations. All developed countries exploit migration for national economic interest and security. So further researches in this field may create an input for development of national migration system of Ukraine and better meeting national economic interests.

2. **Positive features of the qualifying Bachelor's thesis:** the paper is an original, independent, meaningfully diverse study in which the author makes an attempt to systematize information from various sources on a topic that is gaining relevance in times of international waves of massive migration processes. The factors and trends, mechanisms of regulation and challenges for development of international migration systems, are summarized.

3. **The presence of independent developments of the author:** the author on the basis of expert opinions and analysis of primary sources made an attempt to analyse the development of government policies and corporate strategies on international migration and assess the impact of migration policies on socio-economic development in various OECD countries.

4. **The value of theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations:** drawn conclusions and the proposed recommendations are sufficiently substantiated and can be recommended for use during the search for ways of more effective perspective development of migration system of Ukraine in the context of strengthening competitive positions on European and global markets for human capital.

5. **The presence of shortcomings:** the work corresponds to the current level of competencies of the student; contains minor stylistic flaws and is limited by the author's abilities to access and analyse sources of scientific and analytical literature.

6. **General assessment of the bachelor's thesis and its admission to the defence EC:** the work is performed at an appropriate level and can be recommended for presentation and defence before the examination board. The total score is 44 points.

Academic Supervisor:
Doctor of Economics, Professor
professor of the Department of
International Economics

_____ D. O. Ilnytskyy
(signature)

" _____ " _____ 2024

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INTRODUCTION

Migration processes have always been an integral part of human history. The desire for a better life, demographic shifts, and political and economic circumstances have prompted the development of new territories and the assimilation of different cultures and nationalities. Migration highlighted the weaknesses of the global systemic order in addition to reflecting societal needs. With the growth of migrant populations and the constant increase in human mobility, studying migration systems has become increasingly relevant given their significant influence on global trends.

Due to the substantial economic, social, and cultural effects that migration has on both the countries of origin and destination, the study of migration systems has become more complex and dynamic in today's interconnected world as a result of globalisation and the growth of cross-border migration. According to the United Nations, in 2022, the number of international migrants in the world reached 281 million, which is 3.6% of the world's population. Managing these processes is becoming one of the key tasks for governments seeking to ensure the balanced development of their economies and societies. The experience of developed countries in regulating migration flows is extremely valuable and relevant for Ukraine, which faces several challenges in this area, including the large-scale forced displacement of people as a result of Russian aggression.

The theoretical significance of the work lies in the systematisation of scientific approaches to defining the essence of migration processes, their factors and consequences for the development of countries. The potential to use the established recommendations to enhance Ukraine's official migration policy determines the methodological value of the results acquired. The conclusions on the feasibility of implementing successful migration practices of developed countries in Ukrainian realities are of practical importance.

An analysis of recent studies and publications shows that scholars are increasingly paying attention to international migration and the search for effective tools to regulate it. Among the leading foreign researchers are M. Bain, S. Bertoli, G. Borjas, K. Dastmann, A. Glitz, S. Castles, M. Miller, as well as domestic scholars, in particular O. Malynovska and O. Pylypchenko, who consider the theoretical foundations of migration processes. At

the same time, the patterns of managing migration flows in developed countries are studied by such authors as S. Liebert, M. Siddiqui, S. Castles, M. Miller and others. However, the issues of adapting successful practices to the realities of the Ukrainian economy and society remain unresolved.

The purpose of the bachelor's thesis is to provide recommendations for raising the efficiency of migration management with the participation of Ukraine, based on a generalisation of the theoretical foundations of global migration processes and the study of the essence, factors, models, tools, trends, effectiveness, challenges and prospects of international migration management. The following actions are necessary to fulfil this goal:

1. To study the theoretical foundations of international migration and its management in the global economy.
2. To analyse the factors, models and tools for regulating migration processes.
3. To reveal the system of indicators and methods of international migration research.
4. To evaluate the key trends in the development of migration processes and their management in developed countries.
5. To identify the features of regulatory migration policies of leading countries.
6. To assess the effectiveness of migration strategies of developed countries.
7. To outline the challenges and prospects for the development of migration processes in Ukraine and the world.

The object of research is global migration processes in the system of factors of competitive leadership of national economies.

The subject is the essence, factors, models, tools, trends, features, effectiveness, challenges and prospects of managing international migration processes on the example of developed countries.

Research methodology. While writing my bachelor's thesis, I carefully processed a large amount of information from various sources. The works of theorists played a key role in deepening my understanding of modern migration processes. The information base

of the study was formed by the legislative and regulatory acts of Ukraine and the EU, statistical data from international organisations (UN, IOM, OECD), analytical reports of leading research centres, and scientific works of domestic and foreign scholars. In addition to traditional sources, I also used electronic resources that provided access to spreadsheets, migration reports, and other appropriate information.

The paper consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, a list of references and appendixes. The paper contains 7 figures and 30 tables. The list of references includes 91 items on nine pages.

SECTION 1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES

1.1 Theory of international migration in the global economy (definitions, classifications)

In today's environment, the dominant trend in international relations is globalisation, which manifests in various aspects, including international labour migration. Migration processes, which are a manifestation of this trend, take place in historical and socio-cultural contexts, as well as under the influence of economic, political and demographic factors.

One of the essential characteristics of people is mobility, which is reflected in the migration processes that have been taking place throughout history. Migration has a significant impact on social life, as it changes labour relations, demographics, cultural and social aspects, and determines the legal and political realities of countries. It is worth noting that migration processes lead to a redistribution of population between territories, which affects their structural characteristics.

International labour migration is an important element of the world economic system that is developing within the framework of globalisation. However, this process is also accompanied by several problems, including ethnic, religious and economic conflicts. For many governments, this is becoming a political and socially challenging issue, as there is a perceived competitive pressure and threat to the economic interests of national groups. Ethnic and religious prejudices and direct economic threats to the interests of certain groups that fear competition from immigrants make this problem particularly acute. For politicians, the problem of migration is a "hot potato" that is best left "on the fire".

Migration processes are important both at the micro level, where they affect individual and family aspects of life and at the macro level, where they determine the geopolitical situation, economic development and social trends. Understanding the causes, drivers and consequences of migration is important for developing effective strategies and policies in this area.

International (or external) labour migration is a phenomenon that dates back to prehistoric times when people began to move across countries and continents to find work abroad. At present, there is no widely agreed definition of international labour migration, but many foreign and domestic scholars have expressed their opinions on this issue for example, Kornienko O., Markowski K., Kawczynska-Butrym Z., Zemba M., Pobulavets N and others.

Ukrainian researcher Lyman V. V. defines international labour migration as “the movement of the able-bodied population from one country to another within the global labour market for more than a year, due to the nature of the development of productive forces and production relations, the effect of economic laws” [1]. Loshenyuk O. V. defines international labour migration as a phenomenon of labour movement in the world economy, emphasising the root causes of this phenomenon, which are economic and territorial differences in the ratio of labour supply and demand and the need for state and international regulation [2]. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) defines international labour migration as the movement of persons from one country to another for employment [17].

Scholarly viewpoints about the definition of the substance of the idea of "migration"—its content and features—are reflected in the table, created via an analysis of literary sources (Appendix A). From all the definitions, it can be concluded that regardless of their commitment to certain approaches, most researchers consider movement in geographical space the main essential feature of migration [3-7]. The main features, that allow the identification of migration among other population movements are: movement of people, relocation, movement, i.e., a process; crossing both state and administrative boundaries of territories in the course of movement; temporary or permanent change of place of residence or work; the purpose of migration is to improve the socio-economic situation.

The study of migration processes in the context of the global economy is reflected in several influential theories (Appendix B) that explain the causes, factors and consequences of the movement of human resources between countries. Summarising the information from Appendix B, it can be said that theoretical approaches to explaining

international migration have evolved from microeconomic models of individual choice to macroeconomic, structural and network models. Early neoclassical theories, presented by Bodvarsson Ö. B or Greenwood M. J., viewed migration as the rational behaviour of individuals or family households aimed at maximising welfare by seeking better economic opportunities [8, 9]. More recent approaches, such as world systems theory (Stark, O) and new economic theory (Castles S.), have drawn attention to structural factors, such as uneven capitalist development, labour market imbalances, and the role of households and communities in migration decisions [10, 11].

Contemporary theories, such as migration network theory (Haug S.) and transnational migration (Tsianos V.), emphasise the importance of social ties, interpersonal networks and transnational communities in shaping and sustaining migration flows. They also recognise the complex nature of migration, which can combine mobility and the rootedness of migrants in multiple countries [12, 13].

In general, a global context of migration refers to the whole variety of spatial movement of a population, regardless of its nature, goals, causes and consequences. The narrow approach refers to migration as a process of spatial movement of the population that ultimately leads to its territorial redistribution. In this case, the attribution of spatial movement to migration is determined by the actual relocation from one area to another, and the formal sign of such relocation, in particular in Ukraine, is registration at a new place of residence [14, p. 34].

Migration can be classified by: reasons (economic, political, religious, national, environmental, etc.); duration (seasonal, temporary, permanent, or irreversible); mass (single and mass); distance (intercontinental and intra-continental); directions (external and internal); motives (forced and voluntary); ways of organisation (organised and unorganised); legal status (legal and illegal) (Appendix C).

The type as a classification unit is used to characterise the differences between migration phenomena. A narrow approach means using different criteria for identifying migration. Internal and external labour migration is distinguished depending on the nature of border crossing. Internal migration includes movements within one state between

administrative regions or settlements. The main types of modern internal migration are migration from rural to urban areas and inter-regional migration [1].

The main element of international (external) migration is the fact of crossing the state border and the regulation of the fact of movement across the border and further staying in the country by the legislation of the receiving state and international law. It is, in turn, divided into intercontinental and intracontinental migration (for example, modern migration from one European country to another). Labour migration is divided into irrevocable, permanent, temporary, seasonal and pendular migration according to its temporal characteristics. Irreversible migration is defined as a permanent change of the previous permanent place of work and residence.

According to UN experts, permanent (or long-term) migrants are defined as people who leave (enter) a country for more than one year. A short-term migrant is defined as a person who has left his/her country or arrived in another country for not less than three months and not more than one year.

Thus, permanent (long-term) migration is a set of movements for the period stipulated by the relevant legislation. In statistical terms, the category of "permanent migrant" (emigrant, immigrant) is defined differently in each country. As we can see, temporary labour migration is characterised by resettlement for a rather long but limited period, which is often associated with labour activity in the region of settlement. Temporary migration is the movement of workers from one country to another or within a country, for example, to work under a contract for several years. Seasonal migration is the movement of people in certain periods of the year, for example, for seasonal agricultural work during the harvest period or in summer - to resort areas, etc.

Swing migration is regular travel to work or study outside the place of permanent residence. The main reasons for labour migration are economic and social. For example, searching for a job with a higher income, relocation to change lifestyle from rural to urban, obtaining a higher social status, etc. Political, racial and religious persecution, military and other reasons also play an important role.

Speaking about the forms of migration movement, it is necessary, first of all, to distinguish between the ways of resettlement: voluntary and involuntary migration

(forced). Voluntary migration implies the movement of the population of their own free will in an active or passive form [15, p. 90].

In terms of organisation, there are organised and independent migrants. Thus, labour migration in modern conditions is carried out in organised and unorganised (independent) forms:

1. Organised form or "socially organised labour migration". Such migration is carried out not only by state structures (e.g., within the framework of intergovernmental agreements) but also with the help or independently by various NGOs.

Organised labour migration is carried out by the policy pursued by states, which can influence the volume and direction of population movement from one country to another. In these cases, the state is interested in ensuring that migration processes meet national interests. To this end, the necessary legal acts are developed, international agreements are concluded, relevant services are established, migration quotas are introduced, and material and other resources are allocated.

1. Unorganised (independent) labour migration - is carried out without the assistance of the state or public structures. A significant disadvantage of this form of migration is the lack of objective information available to migrants. In addition, they often do not receive the necessary social protection and their civil rights are not always exercised.

According to the criterion of legality, labour migration can be classified as legal and illegal. A migrant legally staying in a country (if he or she is not a resident of the host country) must have, at a minimum, permission to enter the country, stay or reside in it for a certain period and to work (for those who work) or to carry out other activities (for example, study, etc.). If one of the requirements is violated, the migrant is considered illegal.

A positive effect of the outflow of workers with certain qualifications for countries of origin is a reduction in unemployment. In countries where the labour market is unable to absorb the existing number of domestic workers, international labour migration reduces the financial pressure on the state and reduces unemployment. If the system of higher education has grown to the point where it is problematic to effectively

attract graduates to the labour market or there is a certain "gap" between specialities and the real needs of the economy, the amount of losses from international labour migration of unclaimed specialists is minimal [16].

One of the key terms related to migration is the concept of "migrant", which means a person who has decided to migrate for personal convenience and without external coercion. Migrants can be classified according to different criteria, including their qualifications:

- Highly skilled migrants: These are specialists with higher education and significant experience in their field. For example, engineers, doctors, scientists, programmers, etc.
- Low-skilled migrants: These are workers with low levels of education and qualifications, often engaged in physical or unskilled work. For example, construction workers, cleaners, gardeners, etc.

It should also be stated that depending on the degree of state regulation, international labour migration can be regulated and unregulated:

- In regulated labour migration, there is a significant degree of state involvement in various forms of support and stimulation;
- In the case of unregulated international labour migration, these processes are chaotic and harm the host countries.

Thus, scholars classify types of labour migration according to many features. The main focus is on the reasons that motivate workers to seek employment abroad. All of these aspects are important for understanding the essence of migration processes, their impact on society, and developing effective migration management policies.

Migration is an integral part of the globalised world and plays an important role in shaping the global economy. Labour migration has a direct impact on key economic sectors and markets in both sending and receiving countries.

Labour migration can contribute to economic growth in both home and host countries. According to a study by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) [17], migrant remittances are one of the largest sources of external financing for many developing countries. On the other hand, host countries can benefit from attracting a

skilled workforce that helps meet labour market demand and fosters innovation and entrepreneurship. A study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) [18] found that immigration can boost economic growth by increasing the labour force, productivity and innovation.

Migration also has a direct impact on labour markets in both countries of origin and destination. Migrants often bring valuable human capital - education, qualifications, experience - to the national economies of destination countries. Attracting highly skilled foreign professionals promotes innovation, entrepreneurship, and knowledge transfer, which is especially important for developed countries.

The outflow of labour from countries of origin can lead to shortages of skilled workers in certain sectors, but at the same time, it can reduce pressure on the labour market and help reduce unemployment. In host countries, migration can meet labour demand, especially in immigrant-dependent sectors such as agriculture, construction, healthcare, IT and services.

The agriculture and construction sectors often depend on migrant labour, especially in developed countries. According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) [18], in 2017, migrants accounted for 28% of the workforce in agriculture and 25% in construction in OECD member countries. This trend is explained by the outflow of local workers from these sectors due to difficult working conditions and low pay. At the same time, the migration of skilled workers from developing countries can have a negative impact on the agriculture and construction sectors in these countries, as they lose valuable human resources.

The healthcare sector is also heavily dependent on migrant labour. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) [19], in 2019, about 25% of healthcare workers in OECD countries were immigrants. This trend is explained by the growing demand for healthcare workers in developed countries due to an ageing population and a shortage of local workers in the sector. However, the "brain drain" from developing countries can have a negative impact on their healthcare systems and limit access to healthcare services for the local population [20].

The IT sector is one of the sectors most affected by the migration of skilled workers. According to the US National Science Foundation [21], in 2019, about 30% of science and engineering workers in the US were immigrants. This trend is explained by the high demand for skilled labour in the IT sector and the shortage of local specialists. At the same time, the "brain drain" from developing countries can have a negative impact on their technological development and innovation.

Migration also affects the labour market and demographic processes in countries of origin and host countries. According to a study by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), immigration can contribute to employment and productivity growth in host countries, especially in sectors where there is a labour shortage. However, excessive out-migration from countries of origin can lead to a shortage of skilled workers in certain sectors and negatively affect the economic development of these countries. Migration helps to mitigate demographic imbalances and labour shortages in countries with ageing populations and low fertility rates. The inflow of young migrants can support economic productivity and the financial stability of social security systems.

1.2. Development factors, models and tools for managing international migration processes

In the theory of the migration process, migration factors are considered as a set of interrelated living conditions that determine the process and affect its quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Unlike the causes of migration, which are not related to the psyche, consciousness and perception of human reality, the factors that influence the process of population migration are related to the objective conditions surrounding human existence.

Many classifications of development factors influence international migration. However, having analysed different points of view on the classification of migration factors, we can conclude that the most common classification is based on the causes and objectives of migration processes. According to this category, the factors can be divided

into the following groups: economic, social, environmental, political and legal, and personal and psychological (Figure 1.1).

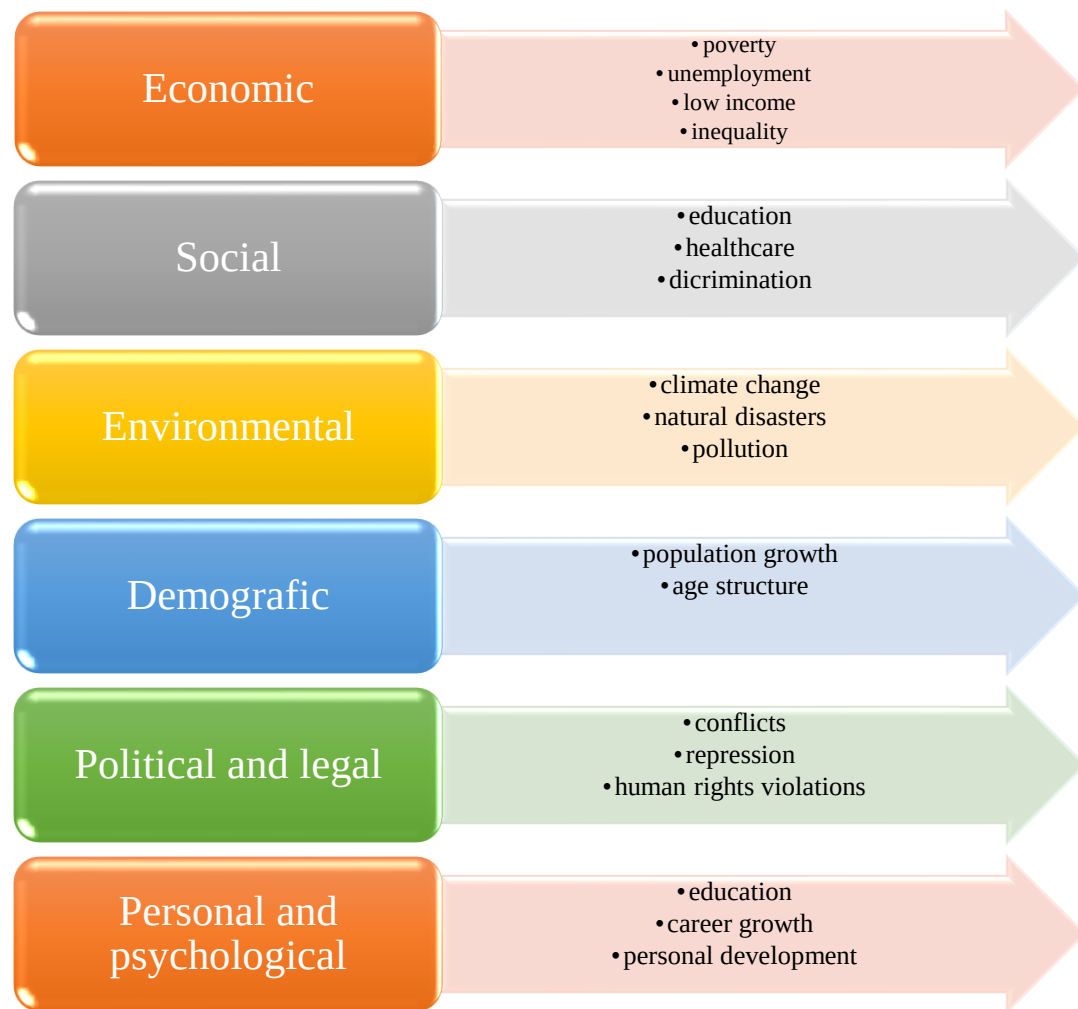


Figure 1.1 – Classification of development factors that influence international migration [22, 23]

Economic factors such as unemployment, wages, sectoral structure of the economy, economic development of territories, investment attractiveness of territories, etc. are directly related to different economic conditions. If they deteriorate, there is a risk of further deterioration, which may encourage people to emigrate to countries with better economic conditions. Economic migration is driven by economic factors that cause economic migrants and labour migration.

Economic migration, also known as "south-north migration", refers to the movement of large parts of the population from low- and middle-income countries to higher-income countries [22]. Economic migration attracts economic migrants because

of better wage prospects, better employment opportunities, etc. Most of these migrants migrate legally.

The US and the EU receive the largest number of migrants. Receiving countries benefit from economic migration as it improves the quality of the labour force, allows labour-intensive sectors such as agriculture, construction and personal services to operate, promotes entrepreneurship, supports social protection systems and helps meet labour needs.

One of the first factors that humanity faced was *environmental factors*. Their impact on environmental degradation (primarily climate change) contributed to early human migrations that began about two million years ago.

Of all the environmental factors, climate change is the most destructive. In addition, it is important to consider such factors as the susceptibility of territories to natural disasters, food security, water security and others. Unlike natural disasters, such as floods, droughts, tsunamis, earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, etc., which occur suddenly and cause short-term migration, climate change has a long-term effect and causes permanent emigration after the disaster is overcome.

The impact of the social, political and economic elements of migration may be increased by climate change over the coming decades. Even if people affected by climate change move only short distances, it is already affecting social, political and environmental processes.

Social factors: The social sphere of life, the system created to meet the material and spiritual needs of the population, is the next subject of discussion in the scientific literature. The social sphere includes healthcare organisations (hospitals, clinics, polyclinics, medical centres, laboratories); social security (organisations assisting the elderly, disabled, single mothers, unemployed or homeless); educational and training institutions (schools, kindergartens, clubs, colleges and higher education institutions) sports organisations (football and hockey leagues, sports schools, sections, centres); cultural organisations (museums, palaces and houses of culture, parks of culture and recreation, circuses, theatres, concert halls, botanical gardens, galleries); catering and retail

trade in food; utilities (water utilities, urban transport, housing and communal services, power plants); public transport, etc.

The factor of housing conditions, which includes such factors as overall housing availability, housing prices, comfort, housing construction, quality and level of infrastructure, etc., plays an important role in the direction and volume of migration flows, which are based on social factors. Education (quality and accessibility of education) comes second. In addition, since the "housing issue" leads to the migration of the mature population, education is a priority for young people.

In addition, factors that influence the development of the healthcare sector include such factors as the level of healthcare costs, the availability of medical facilities and personnel in the host countries, etc. The social factors that motivate migration are mainly related to the needs and aspirations of people to improve their quality of life.

The demographic factors like the demographic structure of the population are one of the most important factors in migration and migration mobility. Population size, population growth and age structure are among the most studied aspects of migration.

The age structure of the population is a significant synthetic factor. The age structure of migrants and the intensity of territorial mobility of the population are fairly stable parameters of the migration process. Higher birth rates create a "youth boom" that can increase the country's migration potential. The larger part of the young population, the more people are likely to emigrate - this is confirmed by various empirical studies. Youth migration can be linked to both the need for quality education and the desire for professional fulfilment.

Gender indicators also affect migration flows. Disproportions in the gender structure of the population, especially when combined with limited economic opportunities, may encourage unemployed youth without family obligations to seek fulfilment elsewhere. In general, migration activity is highest in young working-age groups, then declines, with periodic spikes before retirement. Having children or elderly dependents increases migration for men and decreases migration for women, highlighting the gender division of labour. On the contrary, the presence of independent elderly family members favours women's migration, as they can combine work with childcare

For the group of *political and legal factors*, the most important element is the legislation that regulates migration in states that are part of certain migration systems. It should be noted that the concept of a migration system implies its flexibility. For example, we can talk about the European migration system and the corresponding migration order, which covers the common migration policy of most European countries, which is embodied in various political and legal documents recognised and in force in these countries.

The European migration system is formed as a result of migration exchange between member states and consolidation of efforts to regulate migration processes based on a common migration order. This system also includes relatively small migration subsystems that emerge under the influence of the same factors. The sustainability and development of these smaller migration systems are conditioned by the unification of migration legislation, setting priorities for migration exchange based on interstate agreements regulating entry, exit, stay and residence in the territories of countries [23]. Strengthening the legal regulation of migration order leads to a decrease in migration mobility, while weakening such regulation, on the contrary, increases migration activity.

Another important factor in migration processes is the political factor, which is caused by the political situation in the country. The population does not always approve of the political changes taking place in their homeland. Changes in the form of government, the state system, political repression, as well as attempts by the authorities to impose ideas on the masses that contradict personal beliefs and civic position of people, provoke migration activity.

Important *psychological factors* in migration processes include intelligence, personality traits, a system of motives and values, attitudes, etc. Self-development-oriented and materialistic migrants are more likely to migrate than those whose motivation is conservative.

Personal factors are related to how an individual perceives the specific forces that drive him or her to migrate. He classifies them into "pros" (what favours migration) and "cons" (what hinders it). Depending on the psychological characteristics of an individual,

personal factors will have different effects on his or her migration behaviour. Therefore, these factors are combined into a single group of personal and psychological factors.

Managing migration processes is a complex task that requires a balanced approach, considering the interests of different stakeholders - governments, employers, local communities and migrants themselves. There are several main models used by governments to regulate migration flows (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 – National models of regulating migration flows in developed countries.

Model	Countries	Description
Talent attraction model	Canada, Australia	Focuses on attracting highly skilled professionals and investment for economic growth.
Selective immigration model	USA, Great Britain	Selection of immigrants based on their skills, education and potential contribution to the economy.
Temporary labour migration model	Germany, Switzerland	Attracting temporary workers to meet labour market needs without full integration.
Refugee integration model	Sweden, Norway	Focusing on the integration of refugees and asylum seekers through training programmes and employment.
Migration partnership model	European Union	Concluding migration agreements with third countries to regulate migration flows.
Circular migration model	New Zealand	Encouraging temporary rotational migration of seasonal workers.
Differentiated model	Israel	Different immigration routes for different categories of immigrants.
Model of attracting investors	Cyprus, Malta, etc.	Granting citizenship or residence permits in exchange for investments.

Sources: compiled by the author based on [24-31].

The talent attraction model used by Canada and Australia is a strategic approach to attracting highly skilled immigrants to ensure economic growth and increase the competitiveness of these countries in the global labour market. These countries use points-based systems to carefully select immigrants based on criteria such as education,

professional skills, age, knowledge of official languages and other factors that determine their potential contribution to economic development.

In Canada, the Federal Skilled Worker Programme (FSWP) is a key tool for attracting talented immigrants. This programme provides for a clear and transparent system of points distribution, which is described in detail on the official website of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada [24]. The higher the score an applicant receives, the more chances he or she will have for successful employment and further immigration to Canada.

In addition, Canada actively attracts foreign students and highly skilled temporary workers through special programmes, considering them as potential candidates for permanent residence. This policy helps Canada to attract and retain talent from around the world, which is crucial for maintaining the country's innovation potential and competitiveness.

Australia also actively uses a point system to select qualified immigrants as part of its talent attraction model. The official website of the Australian Department of Home Affairs provides detailed information on the criteria for assessing applicants. This system allows Australia to target immigrants who can make the greatest contribution to the economy and promote innovation.

The selective immigration model is a key element of the US and UK immigration policies aimed at attracting highly skilled immigrants who can significantly boost the economies and competitiveness of these countries. This model is based on the careful selection of immigrants based on their skills, education, professional qualifications and potential contribution to the host country's economy.

The United States has a system of priority categories for different types of immigrants, with the highest priority given to highly skilled professionals, investors and individuals with exceptional abilities. Detailed information on the system of priority categories is available on the official website of the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) [25]. The key selection criteria include higher education, professional qualifications, relevant skills and experience in demanded sectors of the economy, the

ability to innovate and entrepreneurship, as well as contribution to the development of science, culture or sports.

The UK also applies a selective immigration model aimed at attracting highly skilled personnel. According to the official website of the UK Home Office, to obtain a work and immigration permit, one must meet certain criteria, including a sufficient level of qualifications, competencies and work experience, knowledge of English, a job offer from an accredited employer, etc.

In addition, the United Kingdom has introduced a special visa for "talented individuals", which allows the immigration of highly qualified specialists in the fields of science, engineering, humanities and digital technologies without a job offer [32]. This visa is an important step in attracting global talent and supporting the UK's innovation potential.

Thus, the selective immigration model allows the United States and the United Kingdom to target highly skilled personnel who can make a crucial contribution to economic development and ensure the competitive advantages of these countries in the global labour market.

The model of temporary labour migration used by Germany and Switzerland is a pragmatic approach to meeting the needs of national labour markets by attracting temporary foreign workers. This model is based on the principle of circular or rotational migration when immigrants can work in the country for a limited period without prospects for permanent residence and full integration.

Germany has several programmes for the temporary employment of foreigners, especially relevant for seasonal and low-skilled jobs. One of these initiatives is the Western Balkans Regulation, which allows citizens of Albania, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia to work in Germany for up to 18 months [26]. This programme is designed to meet the demand for labour in such industries as agriculture, construction, and the service sector.

Switzerland also actively uses the temporary labour migration model to regulate its labour market. This country has a quota system that allows workers from the European Union and the European Free Trade Association to work temporarily in Switzerland [33].

At the same time, there are restrictions on the length of stay and requirements for employee rotation.

It is important to note that the temporary labour migration model allows for flexibility and balance in the labour market, but is not without criticism from advocates of a more inclusive migration policy. Temporary workers often face limited rights and a lack of prospects for full integration, which can lead to social inequality and exploitation.

The refugee integration model used by Sweden and Norway focuses on the integration of refugees and asylum seekers into the host society through language, cultural and employment training programmes. Sweden has an integration programme for newcomers that provides refugees with access to Swedish courses, vocational training and housing [27].

The Migration Partnership Model is an important tool of the European Union for regulating migration flows and combating illegal migration through cooperation with third countries. This model is based on the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements covering various aspects of migration policy, such as readmission, border control, combating trafficking in human beings and facilitating legal migration.

According to the official website of the European Commission, the EU has concluded readmission agreements with several countries, including Albania, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Serbia, Moldova, Turkey and Ukraine [34]. These agreements oblige the partner countries to take back their citizens who are illegally in the EU, as well as third-country nationals who have illegally entered the EU through their territory. The purpose of such agreements is to facilitate the effective return of irregular migrants and combat the illegal movement of people. In addition, the EU actively cooperates with countries of origin and transit of migrants in the areas of combating human trafficking, ensuring refugee protection, promoting development and strengthening capacity in migration management.

However, the EU's migration partnership model is not without its critics. Some experts believe that the EU focuses too much on border control and migration restrictions, paying insufficient attention to human rights and migrant integration. In addition, there

are concerns about the effectiveness of readmission agreements and their impact on partner countries.

In general, the EU Migration Partnership model is a comprehensive approach to migration regulation that combines elements of cooperation, border control, combating irregular migration and promoting development in countries of origin. Its success largely depends on effective interaction with partner countries and taking into account the diverse interests and challenges associated with migration processes.

New Zealand's *circular migration model* encourages temporary migration by allowing workers from other countries to stay in the country for a limited period on a rotational basis. New Zealand has the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme (RSE) programme, which allows hiring temporary seasonal workers from certain Pacific Rim countries [29].

The differentiated model applied by Israel provides for different immigration paths for different categories of immigrants. Israel has a "Law of Return" that allows Jews and their family members to immigrate and obtain citizenship under a simplified procedure, while other categories are subject to different rules [30].

The model of attracting investors, used by countries such as Cyprus and Malta, involves granting citizenship or residence permits in exchange for significant investments in the local economy. According to the European Commission's report "Citizenship by Investment Programmes in the EU" (2022), some EU member states have introduced such programmes that allow foreigners to obtain citizenship or residence permits after making certain investments [31].

Effective management of migration processes also demands the usage of a variety of tools to regulate migrant flows, facilitate their integration and balance the interests of stakeholders. These instruments are to be used at different levels - international, national and local. The main instruments include:

1. Migration legislation and policy

An important tool is the formation of a comprehensive migration policy that defines the legal framework for regulating migration processes. In particular, legislation may establish immigration quotas, criteria for selecting migrants, and the rights and

obligations of foreigners. For example, in Canada, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act of 2001 defines the procedure for entry, stay and naturalisation of migrants [35]. Effective migration legislation combines control tools with mechanisms for integration and protection of migrants' rights.

2. Systems of selection and admission of migrants

To regulate migration flows, governments use different systems of migrant selection, such as a points-based system or selective selection based on professional, educational and other criteria. An example is the Australian skilled migration system, where applicants receive points based on certain parameters [36]. These systems allow the attraction of highly skilled professionals needed by the economy. They are combined with the procedures for receiving and accommodating migrants in the country.

3. Temporary and circular migration programmes

Programmes for temporary labour migration, in which immigrants arrive for certain periods to work in particular economic areas, are a valuable instrument. These kinds of initiatives are used, for instance, in Germany, Australia, and Canada. They ensure that migrants return to their countries of origin while also helping to address short-term labour market demands. Furthermore, the idea of circular migration calls for frequent travel between the nation of origin and the nation of destination, which fosters networking and knowledge acquisition.

4. Integration measures

The integration of migrants is facilitated by a variety of strategies, including language instruction, career training, social assistance, support for cultural identity, etc. Sweden, for instance, has a thorough strategy for integrating newcomers that cover job, housing, school, and adaption classes [27]. Migrants are less likely to experience isolation when they integrate well, which promotes social cohesiveness.

5. International cooperation

Effective collaboration between the nations of origin, transit, and destination is also necessary for migration management. This might entail information sharing, cooperative efforts to stop irregular migration, bilateral or international agreements, etc. Examples are the "UN Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of

Their Families," which outlines the fundamental rights of migrants, including the right to equal treatment, family reunification, freedom of movement, and the duty of states to protect them [39], and the "UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration," which lays out guidelines and procedures for managing migration [38].

These agreements support international migration flow regulation, the protection of migrant rights, and the coordination of efforts among origin, transit, and destination nations.

Therefore, governments must use a range of organisational, social, legal, and international tools to manage migration processes efficiently. Their complementary relationship makes it possible to control the flow of migrants, encourage their integration, and balance the interests of all parties involved.

1.3. System of indicators and methods for studying international migration processes

To conduct a thorough examination of the scope, character, causes, and effects of migration phenomena, an extensive set of indicators and techniques must be used in the study of migration processes at the global level. Access to accurate and current information derived from methods of data collection and analysis that are grounded in science is essential for the efficient management of migration movements.

1.1. Demographic indicators

The key demographic indicators for the study of international migration processes are:

- Volumes of migration flows

The levels of immigration, emigration, and migration balance serve as the fundamental indicators. Data on migration flows are gathered by specialist household surveys, analysis of data on migrant arrivals and departures, and official statistics of the various nations. The indicators mentioned above facilitate the evaluation of the scope, patterns, and movements of global migration. For a meaningful comparison, it is crucial to evaluate not only absolute figures but also migration coefficients that account for the

whole population [39, p. 117]. Changes in the intensity and directions of migrant flows can be found by analysing long-term patterns in these movements.

- Gender and age structure of migrants

The analysis of the age and gender distribution of migrants is a crucial component. It is well established that youthful working age groups have the largest migratory mobility [39]. Disparities in gender among migrants may also point to certain behavioural tendencies and reasons for migration. Population censuses, migrant registries, and specialist surveys are often the sources of information on the gender and age distribution of migrants. Analysing the gender ratio, the proportion of youth in migratory flows, the age distribution of migrants, etc., is very crucial.

- Territorial distribution of migrants

The geographical distribution of migrants, or their concentration in particular areas and communities, is another significant demographic indicator. The primary hubs of migration flow and the occurrence of regional differences in migrant settlement are described by this data. They can point to an unequal burden of migration being divided across the areas. It is possible to determine the areas of greatest concentration of migrants and track changes in the territorial organisation of migration processes by analysing the geographical characteristics of their locations.

Generally speaking, demographic indicators make it possible to evaluate the scope, direction, structural traits, and geographical aspects of global migratory patterns in great detail. These data are crucial for comprehending the factors that influence migration, its effects on the nations where migrants originate and settle, and the development of sensible state migration policies.

1.2. Socio-economic indicators

Socio-economic indicators are the next set of essential indicators. To study international migration movements, the following socioeconomic variables are crucial:

- Level of education, qualification and employment of migrants

The primary factors influencing a migrant's integration into the host nation are their level of education and experience, as well as the availability of skills that are in demand in the job market. By analyzing data on the educational attainment, skills, and

type of employment of migrants, one can assess the "brain drain", the extent to which migrants' human capital is being utilized, and their employment prospects [39]. It is crucial to monitor changes in the occupational and educational profiles of migrants, identify skill depreciation, and facilitate retraining for migrants.

- Income and expenditures of migrant households

Analysing migrant workers' income levels, sources, spending habits, savings, and remittances to their home nation is crucial. These metrics describe the material well-being of immigrants, their level of economic integration in their new nation, and their involvement in investment and consumer activities. An indication of the existence of economic discrimination or wage differences based on nationality can also be obtained by comparing the salaries of migrants with the local population.

- Access of migrants to social services

An important measure of a migrant's social integration is how well they can use the healthcare, education, and social security systems. Limited access to social services by migrants may be a sign of social exclusion and prejudice, which hinders migrants' ability to adjust. Examining the particulars of how immigrants use social programmes enables the identification of social policy gaps and the promotion of equitable access.

- Levels of poverty and social exclusion of migrants

The degree of social integration of migrants is reflected in indicators of poverty, material well-being, housing, and social situations relative to the local population. Marginalisation and social conflicts are more likely to occur when migrants face social exclusion risks. Information on the degree of deprivation, living circumstances, social connections, and challenges in daily life is crucial to evaluate their social position.

Socioeconomic indicators, in general, offer a comprehensive examination of the circumstances surrounding migrants, their assimilation into the workforce, and the social structure of the host country. Effective migration and social policy development require the use of these data.

1.3. Legal and institutional indicators

Legal and institutional indicators are the next set of crucial indicators. Without a thorough examination of the institutional and legal environment of migration, it is

impossible to understand migration dynamics. The legal and regulatory framework for migration, the operations of migration services and other pertinent organisations, migrant integration strategies, and measures to prevent illegal migration are the main facets of this field. One key indicator of the state's strategy for regulating migrant flows is the legal regulation of migration procedures.

The degree to which the regulatory system addresses contemporary challenges and aligns with international norms can be evaluated by examining the law. Particular attention should be placed on aspects such as the requirements for obtaining residency permits, the rights and obligations of migrants, and the entry and exit procedures.

Examining the operations of migration services and other specialist organisations in charge of carrying out the state's migration strategy is equally important. An evaluation of their composition, roles, personnel, technology, and interagency cooperation enables one to determine how successful the institutional framework for managing migration is. Policies aimed at integrating migrants are a crucial factor in determining how the host society views migrants and how they adjust. An essential way to determine the state's migration strategy is to examine the laws, initiatives, and policies that support integration.

Strategies for preventing irregular migration are a reflection of the state's tactics for preventing unauthorised border crossings, unauthorised migrant stays, the exploitation of unauthorised migrant work, etc. The efficacy of such interventions may be evaluated by analysing statistical data, the legislative framework, and the actions of pertinent authorities. Methods of assessing law, administrative statistics, government publications, and expert evaluations are used to gather data on legal and institutional indicators.

1.4. Security indicators

An essential part of the set of indicators that describe processes involving international migration is the security indicator system. Included in this group are the following critical indicators:

- Risks associated with irregular migration (human trafficking, migrant smuggling, etc.)

Crimes such as migrant smuggling and human trafficking often intersect with irregular migration. The security of destination countries, where migrants may be

involved in illicit activities, as well as the safety of migrants themselves, who are subject to various forms of abuse and exploitation, are both threatened by these occurrences. The scope and dynamics of these risks can be assessed by examining data from international organizations like the International Organization for Migration (IOM) [17] and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) [40], as well as statistics from law enforcement agencies like Interpol and Europol.

- Threats to national security from migration processes

Massive migrant flows may pose risks to a nation's national security as they can impact demographics, socioeconomic conditions, and the stability of ethnic and cultural groups, among other factors. These risks can be assessed and necessary actions taken through the analysis of intelligence data and reports from government agencies and international organizations, such as NATO, the European Union, and the Council of Europe.

- Crime rates among migrants

Both positive and negative impacts on migration patterns may be observed in the crime rates of destination countries. By analyzing law enforcement data from sources like Eurostat, the US Bureau of Justice Statistics, and Interpol, the relationship between migration and crime can be investigated and the factors influencing it identified.

Security indicators are a crucial tool for studying and monitoring the risks and hazards associated with international migration processes due to their complexity, dynamics, and multidimensional nature.

These indicators are also an important tool for assessing the socialisation of migrants. The socialisation of migrants in host countries is an important challenge to ensure their successful integration and acceptance by the local population. The process of socialisation involves migrants adopting the norms, values and behavioural patterns inherent in the new society. Developed countries use different approaches and mechanisms to facilitate the socialisation of migrants.

A key role in socialisation is played by educational programmes and courses on the language, culture and legislation of the host country. For example, in Sweden, the government offers comprehensive integration courses that cover language, law, history

and values of the society [27]. Similar programmes are available in most developed countries, including Canada, Australia and the EU.

An important factor of socialisation is the employment of migrants. Through work, they join teams, establish connections with residents and learn professional norms and practices [8]. Several countries, such as New Zealand and Australia, have special programmes to attract seasonal workers and integrate them.

The development of migrant communities and diaspora activities also contributes to the socialisation of newcomers. Thanks to the support of their compatriots, migrants can more easily overcome the cultural barrier and learn new norms of behaviour [12]. At the same time, excessive isolation of diasporas can hinder socialisation, so a balanced approach is essential.

Several countries, such as Canada, the United States, and Australia, are implementing programmes to engage migrants in volunteer and community activities. This not only contributes to their socialisation but also increases their sense of belonging to the new society. Some countries, such as Israel, have special legislation that facilitates the integration of certain categories of migrants, including Jews [30]. Other countries have simplified naturalisation procedures for the generation of migrant children born on their territory [13].

However, the process of socialisation of migrants faces many challenges. In particular, insufficient language proficiency, cultural differences, prejudice on the part of residents and difficulties in finding decent work can complicate integration [11]. Therefore, a comprehensive approach that combines educational, economic and social initiatives is necessary for the successful socialisation of migrants in host societies in developed countries.

A comprehensive study of migration necessitates a wide range of methodological approaches, with each one contributing to highlighting a distinct aspect of this intricate social phenomenon. Among the most essential approaches employed in contemporary international migration research are statistical, demographic, sociological, and economic methods. A thorough synthesis of multiple approaches is necessary for a successful investigation of migration.

2.1 Statistical methods

To conduct a thorough analysis of international migration dynamics, statistical methods are essential. They make it possible to analyse important metrics, spot patterns, and project future developments. The primary statistical techniques applied in this field consist of:

- Statistical analysis of migration data

A variety of descriptive statistics, dynamic analysis, and trend modelling are used in the statistical study of migration data. For instance, a review of Eurostat statistics indicates a notable rise in the number of refugees who have entered the EU in recent years. In turn, regression analysis aids in forecasting migratory patterns in the future by taking into account socioeconomic, political, and other variables.

- Estimating the scale of irregular migration

Special techniques are employed to assess the amount of irregular migration since it is not usually included in official data. The approach of surveying migrants, especially in host nations, is one of them. For instance, research conducted among migrants in Libya by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) [17] found a significant increase in human trafficking and irregular travel. Another method for calculating the number of irregular migrants is to evaluate "residual migration," or the difference between entrances and exits.

- Application of demographic models

Migration dynamics are extensively investigated using classical demographic models. Specifically, the component technique makes it possible to predict changes in population size while accounting for death, fertility, and migration. In turn, migration flow matrices aid in the analysis of the patterns and magnitude of migratory movements amongst geographical areas.

Generally speaking, a thorough understanding of international migration in all of its complexity and dynamics depends heavily on statistical tools. They offer a thorough grasp of the major patterns and variables that influence migration processes on a national, regional, and international scale.

2.2. Sociological methods

Sociological methodologies are crucial in the study of international migration, in addition to statistical methods. They offer a greater comprehension of the societal consequences of migration processes as well as the motives, tactics, and conduct of migrants. The primary sociological techniques applied in this field consist of:

- Migrant surveys

An essential resource for researching international migration is surveys of migrants, both in the countries of origin and destination. These surveys, which can take the kind of questionnaires or interviews, aid in understanding the reasons for migration, the paths and means of transportation, as well as the goals and aspirations of the migrants. For instance, a 2019 research conducted by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) on migrants in Libya discovered that the primary causes of their migration were human rights abuses, armed conflicts, and job searches. Potential migration intentions can also be studied through surveys of migrants in their home countries, such as the ones carried out by the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reform [41].

- Focus groups and in-depth interviews

Focus groups and in-depth interviews with specialists, migrants, and members of host communities enable us to delve into more intricate details of migration processes. These techniques enable the identification of various groups' opinions about migration, the intricacies of migrants' adaptation, how they view the host society, etc. For instance, a focus group research conducted by the Ukrainian Red Cross determined the primary issues facing internally displaced people in Ukraine, including integration, work, and housing access.

- Ethnographic methods for studying migration behaviour

Ethnographic methods that enable the study of migratory behaviour in the field include participant observation, informal interviews, and observation. They aid in a deeper comprehension of the social customs, informal networks, and coping mechanisms of migrants. For instance, Liebert, S. and Siddiqui, M. H. ethnographic research [42] focused on the details of Muslim immigrants' interactions with host communities as they analysed the process of integrating into European civilizations. Sociological methods, in general, are a valuable addition to statistical approaches because they offer a more in-

depth comprehension of the complexity and dynamism of international migration patterns.

2.3. Economic methods

A thorough evaluation of how migration affects the economic growth of both donor and recipient nations must include an examination of migration processes using economic approaches. By using these techniques, it is possible to forecast future migration trends in addition to analysing the causes and effects of migration at a macro level.

- Analysis of macroeconomic indicators

Analysing the patterns of measures like the GDP, employment, and labour productivity is a crucial step in understanding migratory movements at the macro level. Depending on the professional makeup of migrants, their degree of education, and the macroeconomic conditions in donor and recipient nations, migration can have a favourable or negative effect on these metrics, according to Castles S. and Miller M. J. [43]. Petrusheva, O. M. [44], for instance, points out that the rise in labour migration overseas to Ukraine mostly has detrimental effects on economic growth, as seen by a decline in GDP, labour productivity, and the labour force.

- Modelling migration flows

Migration flows are analysed and predicted using general equilibrium and gravity models. According to Beine M. [45], gravity models enable the estimation of the influence of geographical, political, and socioeconomic variables on the magnitude of cross-national migration flows. Based on Newton's law of gravity, these models predict that migratory flows between two nations are inversely correlated with their distance from one another and directly proportionate to their respective sizes (populations, for example). According to Borjas G. J. [46], general equilibrium models are more thorough and account for how migration affects wages, investment, consumption, and the labour market. These models enable the estimation of migration processes' indirect as well as direct economic consequences.

- Estimating the economic effects of migration

To evaluate the consequences of migration on the economies of both the donor and recipient nations, cost-benefit analyses and multiplier effects analyses are employed. Research by Dustmann C. and Glitz A. [47] found that labour migrants can have major multiplier effects since they alter the labour supply as well as the host country's demand through consumer expenditure. Remittances from migrants to their home nations, for instance, might encourage investment and consumption in the donor nation. The cost-benefit analysis carried out by Borjas G. J. [46] enables a thorough evaluation of the economic effect of migration, accounting for the expenses associated with migrant adaptation and integration as well as their contribution to the economic growth of the receiving nation. This examination takes into account both the short-term and long-term effects of migration processes.

As a result, economic approaches to the study of international migration are crucial for both the creation of successful national and supranational migration policies as well as for a thorough understanding of the origins and effects of migratory flows. By using these techniques, it is possible to justify wise judgements regarding the control of migrant flows and get a deeper comprehension of the economic logic behind migratory phenomena.

2.4 Mixed methods

In the study of international migration, mixed approaches - which incorporate both quantitative and qualitative methodologies - are frequently employed in addition to conventional economic and demographic methods. These techniques provide a more thorough and impartial comprehension of migration phenomena.

- Mixed methods

The use of mixed methodologies, which integrate quantitative and qualitative techniques, enhances our understanding of macroeconomic patterns as well as the reasons, actions, and experiences of migrants. For instance, to get a better understanding of the career paths of migrants, Malynovska O. A. [48] employs a mixed methodology in her examination of labour migration from Ukraine, fusing the findings of migrant questionnaires with the examination of official statistics. Through the combination of

quantitative estimates and qualitative insights, such mixed techniques enable the acquisition of a more comprehensive picture of migration processes.

- Application of geographic information systems

The use of geographic information systems (GIS), which enable the mapping and geographical analysis of migratory flows, is a crucial combination approach for researching migration. Some researchers use GIS analysis to depict the geographical aspects of labour movement within the nation, demonstrating the application of a similar methodology in Ukraine.

- Usage of big data

The application of big data analytic techniques, particularly concerning mobile phone data, internet activity, and financial transactions, is a contemporary trend in the study of international migration. With the use of such data, latent trends can be detected, and migratory flows can be tracked in real time. For instance, some scientists mapped global migratory routes by analyzing data on international phone calls. A similar approach was applied in Ukraine, where big data on migrant remittances was utilized to assess the scale of external labor migration. The utilization of big data enables the acquisition of more accurate and timely information about migration activity.

Several well-known methods of compiling international rankings are used to comprehensively assess the effectiveness of migration management in different countries. These indices help to identify both positive and negative practices in the field of migration policy, facilitating the exchange of experience between states.

One of the most well-known indexes is the Global Migration Index (GMI), published annually by the Migration Policy Institute. The GMI measures the institutional capacity of 183 countries to effectively manage immigration to attract the best talent and ensure human rights. The Index assesses three key components: the consistency of migration policy, its effectiveness in managing migration flows, and the institutional capacity of the authorities to implement such policy. In 2022, Sweden, New Zealand, and Finland took the top spots in this ranking [49].

Another important index is the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX), developed by the non-profit organisation Migration Policy Group in collaboration with

the University of Bergamo (Italy). MIPEX assesses migrant integration policies in 52 countries in eight areas: labour market mobility, education, family reunification, anti-discrimination policies, political participation, access to citizenship, permanent residence, and health care. In 2020, Sweden, Portugal, and New Zealand became the leaders of this ranking.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) uses the Indicators of Immigrant Integration (INDI), which covers several indicators related to employment, education, housing, health, citizenship, and anti-discrimination policies.

In addition, the World Bank calculates the Migration Capital Index, which measures migration capital by three components: migrants with high levels of education, the young child migration rate, and the elderly migration rate.

The comprehensive use of such rankings allows to assess the management of migration processes in various dimensions - from institutional capacity to integration of migrants. Studying the best practices of leading countries is useful for improving Ukraine's migration policy. Thus, big data techniques, geographic information systems, and mixed methodologies that combine quantitative and qualitative approaches enable a more thorough knowledge of international migration dynamics and support sound management decisions.

SECTION 2. ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF MANAGING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

2.1. Key trends in the development and management of international migration processes

This section will examine the key trends in the development and management of international migration in developed countries in recent years. International migration is a dynamic process that is constantly evolving under the influence of various factors. In developed countries, certain key trends determine the nature and directions of migration flows, as well as approaches to managing them. These trends will be explored in greater detail:

1. Growth in the number of international migrants

The upward trend in the number of international migrants in developed countries continued after 2020. According to updated UN data, in 2022, the total number of international migrants reached a record high of 281.6 million, which is 25 million more than in 2019. Developed countries remain the main recipients of migrants, with the number of migrants increasing from 105 million in 2000 to 166 million in 2020 [50] (Figure 2.1).

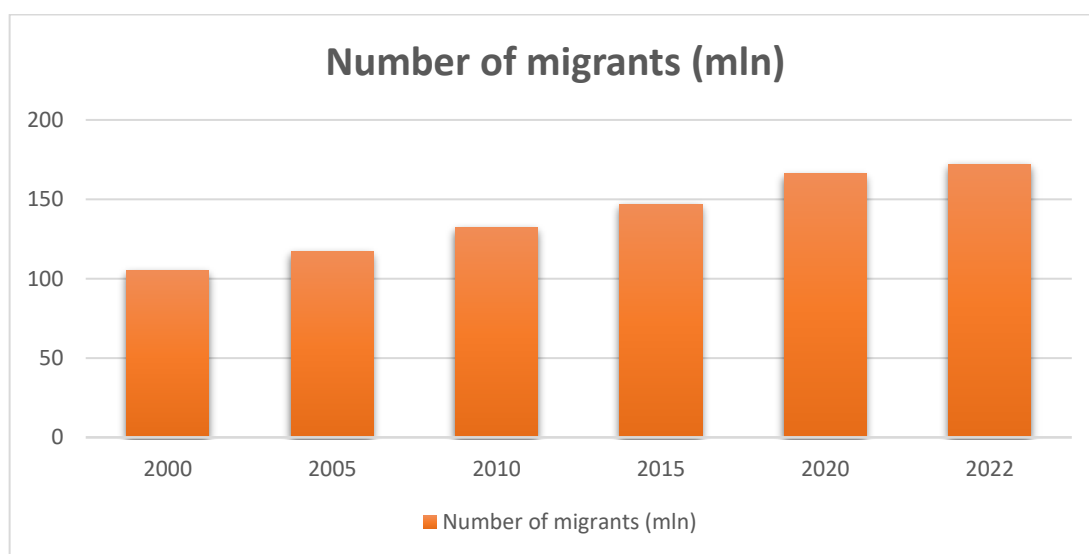


Figure 2.1 - Number of international migrants in developed countries (in millions) [50].

2. Diversification of migrants' countries of origin

The diversification of migrants' countries of origin continues, reflecting the global nature of modern migration flows. There are changes in the structure of migration flows by origin, age and gender. The share of migrants from developing countries is growing in many developed countries. In 2022, the largest groups of migrants in the United States were from Mexico, India, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, and El Salvador [18]. In the European Union, the largest migrant communities in 2021 were from Morocco, Turkey, Syria, Algeria, and Ukraine [51].

3. Growth of temporary and circular migration

Developed countries continue to actively use temporary and circular forms of migration to meet their labour market needs. For example, in 2021, Australia issued more than 680,000 temporary visas for skilled professionals, which significantly exceeded the number of permanent visas. In 2022, Canada received about 605,000 temporary foreign workers, which accounted for almost half of the total number of migrants [52].

4. Increase in the number of refugees and asylum seekers

The number of refugees and asylum seekers worldwide has increased at an unprecedented rate as a result of armed conflicts, persecution, breaches of human rights, and climate change. According to a report by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as of the end of 2022, the total number of internally displaced persons reached a record high of 103.3 million, which is 19.1 million more than in 2021 [53].

The number of refugees continued to grow rapidly, reaching 32.5 million people, which is 3.6 million more than in 2021 (Table 2.1). The majority of refugees came from Ukraine (4.9 million), Syria (6.8 million), Afghanistan (2.8 million), South Sudan (2.4 million) and Myanmar (1.2 million). In 2022, 4.9 million new asylum applications were registered, which is 63% more than in 2021. People from Syria, Afghanistan, and Ukraine were the most frequent asylum seekers [53].

Developed countries remain the main destinations for refugees and asylum seekers. The growth of migration flows puts additional pressure on the systems of

reception, asylum and integration of migrants in developed countries. Governments are forced to develop new strategies and allocate additional resources to address this problem.

Table 2.1 - Number of refugees and asylum seekers in the world in 2018-2022

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Refugees (mln people)	25.7	26.6	26.6	28.9	32.5
Asylum seekers (mln people)	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.0	4.9

Source: [53]

The growth in the number of refugees and asylum seekers is one of the key trends in international migration, which requires effective measures by developed countries to ensure the protection and successful integration of this vulnerable category of migrants.

5. Strengthening the regulation of migration processes

Migration regulation remains a priority for many developed countries in response to growing migration flows and related challenges. In 2021, the United States of America introduced new restrictions on the issuance of certain types of visas, in particular for skilled workers and students. In 2022, the European Union adopted new legislation aimed at strengthening the fight against irregular migration and the return of irregular migrants [55].

At the same time, in response to the humanitarian crisis caused by the war in Ukraine, the EU has introduced unprecedented measures to receive and protect Ukrainian refugees. As of April 2023, more than 8 million Ukrainians have benefited from temporary protection in the EU [54].

6. Growing migration of highly skilled workers

In addition to traditional recipients such as the United States, Canada, and Australia, other countries have increased their role in attracting highly skilled migrants. For example, in 2022, Germany received about 330,000 skilled professionals from abroad, which is 63% more than in 2019. Temporary employment programmes for skilled migrants, such as Global Talent Visa in the UK and Tech.Pass in Dubai, has become increasingly popular.

In addition to the above trends, it is also important to note the following key aspects of international migration in developed countries:

- Regional differences in migration flows:

According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [50], in 2022, the United States remained the largest migrant recipient among developed countries, receiving about 59 million international migrants. Germany ranked second in Europe, hosting around 16.4 million migrants [56]. France and the United Kingdom were also significant centres of attraction for migrants in Europe, hosting 8.7 and 9.6 million migrants respectively in 2022. At the same time, the Gulf countries, in particular the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, continued to be important destinations for labour migrants from Asia and Africa.

It is also worth noting the significant flow of refugees from Ukraine to neighbouring European countries due to Russia's military aggression. As of the end of 2022, according to the UN OHCHR [56], more than 7.9 million Ukrainians were registered as temporarily displaced persons in European countries, including Poland, Germany, and the Czech Republic.

On the other hand, some Eastern European countries, such as Poland and Romania, have demonstrated a negative migration balance due to significant emigration of their citizens to other European countries in search of better economic opportunities.

- Migration policy and regulation:

In 2022-2023, many developed countries reviewed and adjusted their migration policies regarding the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, and economic changes.

The United States under the Biden administration has partially eased some of the restrictions on migration imposed by the previous government but has generally maintained a tough policy on illegal immigration. At the same time, temporary protection programmes for certain categories of migrants were expanded.

The European Union continued to work on harmonising migration policies among its member states, focusing on refugee accommodation, combating illegal migration and migrant integration. In particular, several measures were introduced to support Ukrainian refugees, such as simplified procedures for granting temporary asylum.

Canada and Australia remained committed to their skilled migration programmes to attract highly skilled migrants, adapting them to labour market needs and demographic challenges. Many European countries, facing an ageing population and labour shortages in certain sectors, have developed new programmes to attract labour migrants from abroad. For example, Germany has introduced a new system of "skilled labour cards" to facilitate the employment of foreign specialists. At the same time, some developed countries have tightened measures to regulate migration, particularly by introducing additional entry restrictions or increasing requirements for migrant employment.

- The impact of migration on economic development:

Migrants continue to play an essential role in the economies of developed countries, especially in sectors such as healthcare, construction, agriculture and services. According to the OECD, in 2020, the share of migrants was about 22% among doctors and 16% among nurses in OECD countries [57]. At the same time, migrants often face problems in the labour market, including lower employment and worse working conditions compared to the native population.

In addition to their economic contribution, migrants also significantly contribute to the social life and cultural diversity of their host countries. However, the integration process remains difficult, and many migrants face discrimination and prejudice. A study by the European Commission in 2022 found that around 38% of migrants in the EU experienced discrimination because of their race, ethnicity or religious beliefs.

- Migration and security issues:

In response to the growing threats of terrorism and transnational crime, developed countries have stepped up security measures related to migration. For example, the US has introduced more thorough vetting of migrants from certain countries. The EU has also strengthened control at its external borders and cooperation between member states in the fight against illegal migration. At the same time, international organisations such as UNHCR and Amnesty International have called for a balance between security considerations and the protection of human rights for migrants and refugees.

- International cooperation in the field of migration:

Given the global nature of migration processes, developed countries actively cooperate at the international level to address migration-related issues. This cooperation takes place within the framework of international organisations such as the UN, IOM, and ILO, as well as bilaterally and regionally.

For example, in 2022, the EU and the UK agreed on a new agreement on migration management between them after Brexit. IOM has also stepped up its activities to assist refugees from Ukraine and facilitate their integration into host countries. In addition, in 2022, negotiations on a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration began within the UN framework, aimed at improving the international regulation of migration processes [58].

These additional aspects illustrate the complexity and multifaceted nature of international migration in developed countries. Effective management of migration processes requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account economic, social, cultural and security dimensions, as well as active international cooperation.

2.2. Features of regulatory policies of migration in developed countries

In a globalised world, international migration has become an important factor influencing the economic, social and demographic development of countries. Developed countries, in particular the member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the European Union (EU) and other highly developed economies, are actively attracting immigrants to meet labour market needs, stimulate economic growth and address the challenges of an ageing population. However, effective management of migration flows requires a carefully designed regulatory policy that ensures a balanced approach and takes into account various aspects of the migration process. It is also very important to see how developed countries respond to migration crises and what measures they take to prevent them, as migration crises can pose serious humanitarian, economic and security challenges for host countries. However, approaches to addressing these crises vary from country to country and according to their specific circumstances.

- United States of America

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of immigrants in the country has been growing in recent decades. Figure 2.2 shows the growth of the immigrant population in the United States from 1980 to 2022:

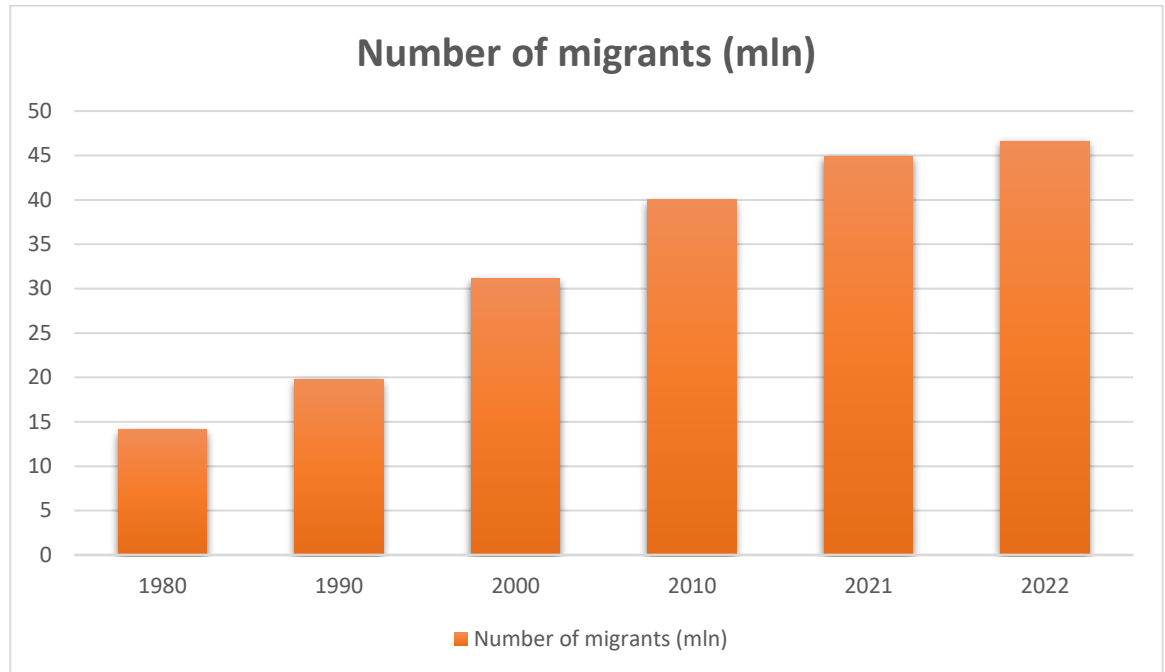


Figure 2.2 - Dynamics of immigrant population growth in the United States from 1980-2022 (in millions) [59].

In 2021, there were about 44.9 million immigrants in the United States, of which 23.9 million (53.2%) were naturalised citizens and 21 million (46.8%) were foreigners living in the country. As of July 2022 [59], about 46.6 million foreigners lived in the country, accounting for 14.2% of the total population, which is 1.7 million more than in 2021. 24.5 million (52.6%) of these migrants were naturalised citizens, and 22.1 million (47.4%) were foreigners with permanent residence.

In 2021, President Joe Biden's administration renewed the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) programme. This programme protects some immigrants who came to the US as children from deportation. As of 31 March 2022, approximately 611,470 people were registered under DACA. As of 31 March 2023, 594,120 people were registered under this programme [60].

In addition, in 2022, the Biden administration introduced new rules to temporarily protect certain categories of immigrants from deportation from Venezuela, Haiti,

Nicaragua, and Cuba. This allowed thousands of migrants to stay and work in the United States legally. The United States admitted 1,014,516 new permanent residents in 2022, which is 7.8% more than in 2021. The largest groups were from Mexico, India, Cuba, and China (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 - New permanent residents of the United States by country of origin in 2022

Country	Number of people	Structure (%)
Mexico	148,624	19.0
India	127,290	16.3
Cuba	90,140	11.5
China	64,286	8.2
Philippines	56,200	7.2
Dominican Republic	49,017	6.3
Vietnam	43,586	5.6
El Salvador	37,986	4.9
Guatemala	32,631	4.2
Other countries	130,981	16.8

Source: [61]

In addition, Biden has introduced several initiatives to facilitate the naturalisation process and support the integration of immigrants in the United States. In particular, the quota for refugees was increased to 125,000 people in 2022, compared to 15,000 in 2020.

As a leading global state, the United States of America has repeatedly faced the need to respond to migration crises of various sizes. The US approach to dealing with such situations is notable for its comprehensiveness but is often criticised for being overly militarised.

One recent example is the crisis on the border with Mexico in 2022 when hundreds of thousands of migrants arrived in the United States due to the difficult situation in Central America [59]. To ensure the proper reception and accommodation of refugees, the government deployed additional security forces and logistical resources on the southern border [7]. At the same time, this response has been criticised as overly harsh and potentially violating migrants' rights.

A similar situation was observed during the migration crisis of 2014-2016 when minors and family groups of migrants from Central America arrived in large numbers in the United States [60]. At that time, the government also deployed additional security forces and opened temporary detention centres to accommodate refugees. However, conditions in some of these centres have raised concerns among human rights organisations.

In addition to the deployment of security forces, the US response to migration crises also includes the use of diplomatic and humanitarian instruments. In particular, during the crisis of 2014-2016, the United States intensified cooperation with the countries of origin of refugees to address problems on the ground and prevent further waves of forced migration [60].

An important element of US policy is attempts to streamline and regulate migration flows in line with national interests and economic needs. At the same time, the US pays considerable attention to strengthening border control and combating illegal migration. In particular, under the presidency of D. Trump, measures aimed at restricting the entry of certain categories of migrants were actively used [61].

Thus, the US approach to responding to migration crises is multidimensional and combines military, diplomatic, humanitarian and legislative instruments. However, it is often criticised for being overly militarised, which can violate migrants' rights. Measures to resolve crises must be combined with addressing the root causes of mass migration in countries of origin.

Migration processes in the United States are managed at the national level by several federal agencies and institutions, for example, The US Department of Homeland Security, The US Congress etc.

The US Department of Homeland Security includes the Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, and US Citizenship and Immigration Services. The Ministry is responsible for immigration policy, enforcement of immigration laws, border control, processing of immigration applications, citizenship and asylum.

The US Department of State is involved in visa policy, issuing visas to foreigners, and also deals with consular affairs and issues of American citizens abroad. *The US*

Department of Labour regulates issues related to labour immigration, checking employers' requirements for hiring foreign labour and issuing the necessary permits.

The US Department of Justice plays a key role in reviewing and adjudicating immigration cases through its Executive Office of Immigration Appeals. *The US Congress* is responsible for the development and adoption of immigration legislation that defines the legal framework for regulating migration flows and naturalisation processes.

Cooperation and coordinated interaction of these national authorities is critical for the effective management of migration processes in the United States, ensuring national security, economic development and compliance with humanitarian principles about migrants. Thus, despite some controversial aspects of migration policy, the United States remains an attractive country for immigrants from all over the world, demonstrating openness and recognising the contribution of immigrants to the economic and cultural development of the nation.

- European Union

In 2022, the migration crisis in Europe was significantly exacerbated by the influx of refugees from Ukraine following Russia's full-scale invasion. According to the UNHCR, as of April 2023, more than 8 million refugees arrived in the EU from Ukraine (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 - Distribution of Ukrainian refugees in EU countries (As of April 2023)

Country	Number of refugees (mln)
Poland	1.6
Germany	1.1
Spain	0.17
Italy	0.17
Netherlands	0.16
Other EU countries	4.6

Source: [56]

This situation has put unprecedented pressure on the migration systems and resources of EU countries, forcing the EU to take urgent action. In March 2022, the

Temporary Protection Directive was activated, allowing Ukrainian refugees to legally stay, work and receive social assistance in the EU.

In addition, the number of regular asylum seekers from other countries also increased in 2022. According to Eurostat, the largest number of asylum applications in 2022 were submitted by people from the following countries [51]:

- Syria: 132 thousand
- Afghanistan: 119 thousand
- Venezuela: 61 thousand
- Colombia: 32 thousand
- Turkey: 29 thousand.

In total, in 2022, EU countries registered 966,495 new asylum applications, which is 64% more than in 2021 (Figure 2.3).

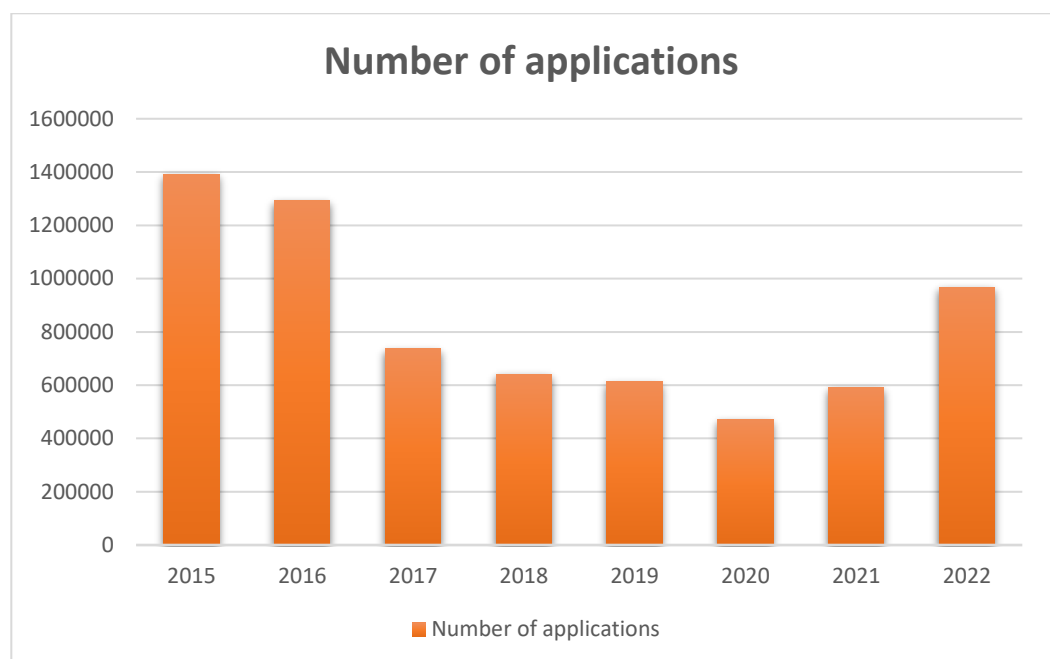


Figure 2.3 - Dynamics of asylum applications in the EU in 2015-2022 [51]

In response to the growing migration flows the European Commission presented a new Migration and Asylum Pact in 2022 [51]. It provides for:

- More effective border control and the fight against irregular migration
- Accelerated procedures for processing asylum applications
- Solidarity mechanisms between EU countries to share the burden
- Promotion of legal labour migration and integration of migrants

However, the implementation of the Pact has been hampered by disagreements between member states on quotas and hosting obligations. In 2023, the EU will continue to improve its migration policy to reflect new realities. In particular, it is planned to create a new solidarity mechanism to support countries that receive the largest number of migrants.

Migration processes in the European Union are managed both at the supranational level by the EU authorities and at the national level by the Member States. At the EU level, the following bodies play a key role:

The European Commission is the EU executive body responsible for the development and implementation of migration policy. The Commission develops legislative proposals, monitors their implementation and coordinates the actions of member states in this area. It includes the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs.

The European Council - determines strategic directions of migration policy and makes decisions on key issues, consisting of heads of state and government of EU member states.

Council of the European Union - brings together ministers of member states and is responsible for adopting legislation in the field of migration based on proposals from the European Commission.

The European Parliament - participates in the legislative process by discussing and approving legislative proposals of the European Commission in the field of migration.

Specialised EU agencies such as the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex).

At the national level, *EU Member State authorities*, such as ministries of interior, immigration services and border guard agencies, play a key role in the implementation and enforcement of EU migration policy.

This multi-level system ensures a coherent and coordinated migration policy in the EU, combining the efforts of EU bodies and national governments to effectively manage migration flows.

The European Union has faced several large-scale migration crises in recent decades, not directly related to the region of Europe. The EU's response to these crises has been mixed and has generated much criticism and debate.

One of the biggest migration crises the EU has faced occurred in 2015-2016, when huge numbers of refugees and migrants arrived in Europe, fleeing wars and instability in Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and other countries. The EU's response to this crisis has been marked by divergence among member states and a lack of coordinated policy.

On the one hand, several countries, such as Germany and Sweden, have taken the lion's share of responsibility for receiving refugees and providing them with asylum. On the other hand, other countries, such as Hungary and Poland, have sharply restricted the entry of migrants and refused to participate in refugee redistribution mechanisms within the EU [51].

This crisis exposed deep divergences in the positions of member states on migration policy and refugee reception. The EU's response was criticised for failing to ensure a fair distribution of responsibilities, effective coordination of efforts and adherence to the principles of solidarity.

In addition, the EU's measures focused mainly on strengthening border controls, combating illegal migration and concluding agreements on the return of migrants to third countries [34]. Meanwhile, the problem of integration of numerous migrants and ensuring their rights remained in the background.

Another migration crisis faced by the EU was the influx of migrants across the Mediterranean from North Africa and the Middle East in the 2010s. The EU's response to this crisis has included rescue operations at sea, partnerships with transit countries, increased border controls and the fight against smugglers. However, these efforts have also been criticised for violating migrants' rights and ineffectiveness in addressing the root causes of migration flows.

In general, the EU's experience in responding to migration crises outside Europe demonstrates the need for a more coherent and effective policy that combines measures to manage migration flows, border security, asylum and integration. Solidarity among member states and respect for human rights principles are also important. Without such a

comprehensive and coherent approach, the EU may face significant challenges in future global migration crises.

- United Kingdom

Following Brexit, the UK government has set out to strictly regulate immigration to "regain control of the borders". The new immigration system, Immigration Routes, is based on points and a pragmatic approach to attracting the right kind of workers for the economy.

In 2022, 1.094 million migrants entered the UK, a record for the last 50 years [61]. The largest share was accounted for by work visas (44%) and student visas (43%) (Table 2.4), which is in line with the priorities of attracting skilled workers.

Table 2.4 – Number of visas in UK by type

Type of visa	Number
Workers	487,000
Student visas	476,000
Family visas	143,000
Asylum	89,459

Source: [62]

Despite the tough immigration policy, the number of asylum seekers in the UK increased to 89,459 in 2022, almost twice as many as in 2021 (Figure 2.4). Most of them arrived across the English Channel illegally.

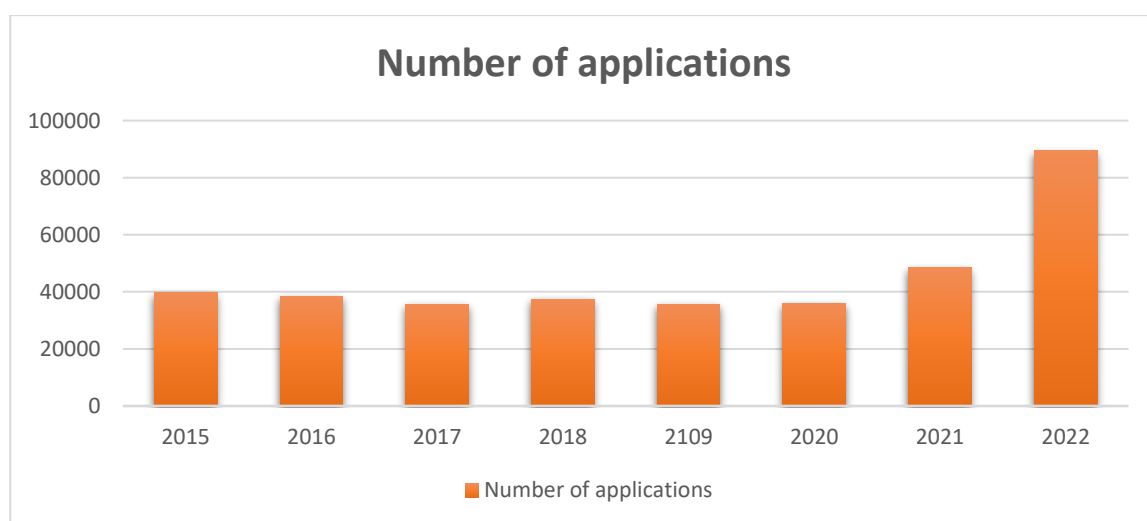


Figure 2.4 - Dynamics of asylum applications in the UK in 2015-2022.[63]

As of 2022, 6.6 million immigrants (9.9% of the population) lived in the UK [63]. The largest diasporas were made up of people from India, Poland and Romania (Table 2.5). Also, the growth of illegal immigration and scandals with the processing of asylum applications forced the government to take tough measures. In April 2022, a plan to combat illegal migration was announced, which included the deportation of illegal immigrants to Rwanda to process their cases. This decision was criticised by the UN and human rights activists.

Table 2.5 – Number of immigrants in diasporas in the UK in 2022

Country	Number of immigrants
India	928,000
Poland	720,000
Romania	703,000
Pakistan	543,000
Ireland	406,000

Source: [62]

In March 2023, the government presented a draft law on illegal migration, which increases criminal liability for illegal entry and restricts the right to appeal against deportation. It is also planned to create new centres to accommodate asylum seekers.

Migration processes in the UK are managed at the national level and are the responsibility of several government agencies. The key role is played by the *Home Office*, which is the main government body responsible for immigration policy and control. It comprises the Office for Immigration and Citizenship, which processes applications for entry and residence, and the Border Guard Service, which carries out border control.

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the immigration tribunals and the handling of immigration and asylum appeals through the First Instance for Immigration Appeals.

The Ministry of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy is involved in regulating issues related to labour immigration, checking employers' requirements for hiring foreign labour and issuing relevant permits.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is responsible for visa policy, the issuance of visas to foreigners and the consular affairs of British citizens abroad.

The UK Parliament plays a key role in the development and adoption of immigration legislation, which defines the legal framework for regulating migration processes. In addition, *local authorities* are responsible for integrating migrants and providing them with certain services at the local level.

Effective interaction and coordination between these national bodies is critical to the proper management of migration flows in the UK, balancing economic and security needs, and upholding humanitarian principles in the treatment of migrants and refugees.

After leaving the EU, the United Kingdom developed its mechanisms for responding to migration crises. One of these mechanisms is the Ukrainian refugee resettlement programme, which, according to official data, has allowed the UK to accept about 150,000 Ukrainians as of March 2023 [63]. However, the implementation of this programme has been criticised for bureaucratic obstacles and the slow pace of resettlement. This underscores the importance of careful preparation and planning to effectively respond to future crises.

Despite the controversy, the authorities insist that such measures are necessary to protect the borders and manage migration flows. At the same time, opponents warn of violations of human rights and international obligations. The issue of migration is expected to remain a hot topic for the United Kingdom in the coming years, requiring a balance between economic needs and security considerations.

- Canada

Canada is traditionally considered a country of immigration and actively encourages the arrival of skilled workers and investors to support economic growth, meet labour market needs and combat population ageing. According to the latest statistics, in 2021, about 8.3 million immigrants lived in Canada, accounting for 23.0% of the country's total population. The largest group was made up of Asians (6.1 million people), followed by people from Europe (1.3 million) and Africa (0.6 million) [52].

In November 2022, the Canadian government announced an unprecedented immigration plan for 2023-2025, according to which the country aims to accept more than 1.45 million new permanent residents during this period. Specifically, the targeted immigration quotas are 465,000 in 2023, 485,000 in 2024, and 500,000 in 2025 [64].

These record-high numbers reflect the Canadian government's efforts to combat labour shortages and an ageing population. The main countries of origin of immigrants to Canada in 2022 were India, China, the Philippines, Nigeria, and Pakistan (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6 - Top 10 countries of origin of immigrants in Canada in 2022

Country	Number of immigrants	Structure (%)
India	237,055	34.9
China	88,095	13.0
Philippines	49,620	7.3
Nigeria	44,185	6.5
Pakistan	38,310	5.6
USA	37,350	5.5
Brazil	36,475	5.4
Syria	35,595	5.2
Mexico	30,730	4.5
France	28,575	4.2
Other countries	679,120	7.8

Source: [64]

Economic immigrants, i.e. skilled workers, investors and entrepreneurs, accounted for the largest share of new immigrants (58.5%). The second largest group (26.7%) was family-sponsored immigrants. Refugees and protected persons accounted for 13.4 per cent, and other groups for 1.4 per cent.

Most new immigrants settled in Ontario (249,295), British Columbia (92,825) and Quebec (78,570). This demonstrates the popularity of large urban centres such as Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal among newly arrived immigrants.

The Canadian government offers several immigration programmes aimed at attracting skilled workers of various professions and investors. The key programmes include the Federal Skilled Trades Programme, the Quebec Skilled Trades Programme, the Provincial Nominee Programme, the Atlantic Provincial Nominee Pilot Programme, etc. These programmes evaluate candidates by points based on their education, work experience, knowledge of official languages, age and other criteria.

Migration processes in Canada are managed primarily at the federal level with the participation of several national authorities. The leading role is played by *Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)*. This ministry is responsible for the development and implementation of the country's immigration policy. IRCC is

responsible for screening potential immigrants, processing applications for permanent residence, asylum and citizenship, and integrating newcomers into Canadian society.

Border security, immigration control and the fight against illegal migration are the responsibility of the *Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)*, which is a law enforcement agency within Public Safety Canada.

Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) is involved in regulating issues related to worker immigration by verifying employers' foreign labour needs and issuing the necessary work permits.

Global Affairs Canada is responsible for visa policy, issuing visas to foreigners and consular affairs for Canadian citizens abroad.

The Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB) is an independent administrative tribunal that considers immigration and refugee cases, deportation issues, asylum appeals, etc.

The Parliament of Canada plays an important role in the legislative regulation of migration processes by approving immigration legislation and setting annual immigration targets. In addition, the *provinces and territories of Canada* also participate in the management of migration on their territories through immigration programmes to attract workers and entrepreneurs.

This multi-tiered system ensures coordinated migration policy at the federal and regional levels, contributing to the effective regulation of migration flows, protection of national interests and successful integration of immigrants into Canadian society.

Canada also demonstrated an effective response to the migration crisis caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022. The introduction of a special Temporary Resettlement Programme for Ukrainians allowed for the prompt acceptance and resettlement of about 144,000 refugees as of March 2023. This step deserves a positive assessment, as it is in line with Canada's humanitarian principles and demonstrates its ability to respond to crises.

- Japan

International migration is one of the biggest challenges for Japan in the context of globalisation and demographic change. As a highly developed country with a low birth

rate and an ageing population, Japan faces the need to attract foreign labour to support economic growth and meet social needs. However, Japan's regulatory policy in the field of migration has traditionally been quite rigid, which has led to certain difficulties in adapting to modern migration trends.

The key authorities responsible for the establishment and execution of migration policy in Japan are the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. These agencies are responsible for controlling the entry and stay of foreigners, setting quotas for different categories of migrants, and developing integration and social welfare programmes.

Japan faces several challenges in the field of migration policy, including:

1. Labour shortages in certain sectors, especially elderly care and construction.
2. Integration of foreign workers into Japanese society and culture.
3. Striking a balance between economic needs and national security.
4. Combating illegal migration and human trafficking.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in 2022, there were about 2.9 million foreign nationals living in Japan, accounting for 2.3% of the total population [65, 66]. This is a relatively small figure compared to other developed countries. Meanwhile, there has been a rapid growth in the number of foreign workers in Japan (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7 - Number of foreign workers in Japan by major economic sectors in 2021-2022

Industry	2021 year	2022 year	Growth (%)
Production	489,744	512,309	+4.6
Construction	231,856	244,927	+5.7
Service industry	727,149	762,011	+4.8
Other industries	1,174,815	1,225,990	+4.3
Total	2,623,564	2,745,237	+4.6

Source: [65, 66]

As can be seen from Table 2.7, the largest increase in the number of foreign workers was observed in the production, construction and service sectors, which meets

the needs of the Japanese economy. Japan is trying to soften its migration policy, taking into account the following trends:

1. Attracting highly qualified foreign specialists and investors.
2. Expansion of temporary labour migration programmes.
3. Facilitating the integration of foreign students and university graduates.
4. International cooperation in the field of migration policy.

In particular, in 2019, Japan introduced a new system of "Specified Skilled Worker" to attract foreign workers in industries that are experiencing labour shortages. As of 2022, about 50,000 foreign workers, mostly from Southeast Asian countries, have been hired under this programme (Figure 2.5).

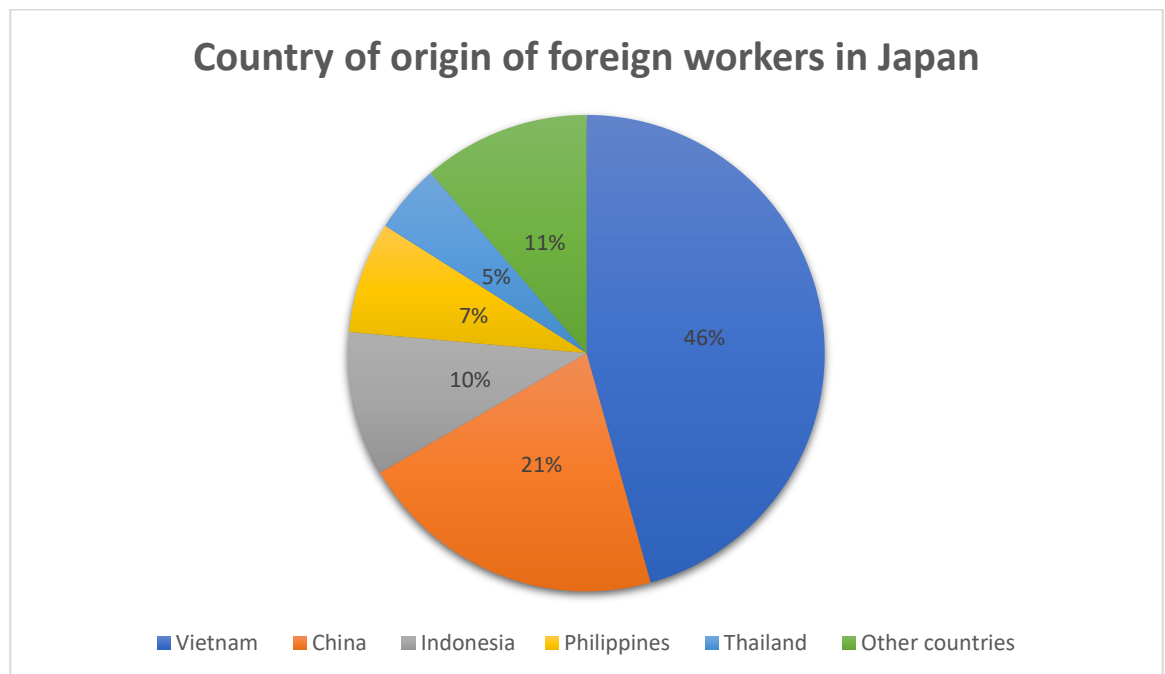


Figure 2.5 - Distribution of foreign workers by country of origin in Japan in 2022 [65].

Japan's migration policy has a huge influence on the country's economy and society. On the one hand, attracting foreign labour helps fill gaps in the labour market and support economic growth. According to a study by the Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER), the contribution of foreign workers to Japan's gross domestic product (GDP) was about 1.2% in 2022, or about ¥6.5 trillion. The largest contribution was observed in manufacturing, construction, and services.

On the other hand, however, there are issues of integration and cultural differences that could lead to social tensions. A public opinion poll conducted by the Ministry of Justice in 2023 showed that 55% of Japanese people support restricting immigration due to concerns about cultural differences and security (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8 - Survey results on Japanese attitudes towards immigration in 2023

Attitudes towards immigration	Percentage (%)
Support an increase	24
Keep it the same	21
Support restrictions	55

Source: [67]

Japan's regulatory policy in the field of international migration is an important factor affecting the country's economic development and social stability. Despite its traditionally strict migration policy, Japan is gradually adapting to modern trends to attract the necessary labour force and control migration flows at the same time. However, the challenges of integration and cultural differences require careful planning and implementation of relevant programmes.

Japan has a fairly centralised system of migration management, which is performed at the national level by government agencies. The main role in this process is played by the following:

The Ministry of Justice of Japan is the main body responsible for immigration policy and migration management in Japan. It includes the Immigration Bureau, which supervises and controls the entry, stay and departure of foreigners, as well as considers applications for visas, residence permits and citizenship.

The National Police Agency of Japan, which is subordinated to the Ministry of Justice, is responsible for immigration control at Japan's borders, combating illegal immigration and deporting foreigners who violate immigration laws.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan is involved in the development of Japan's visa policy and the issuance of visas to foreigners through its network of diplomatic missions abroad. It is also responsible for consular affairs and the protection of the interests of Japanese citizens abroad.

The Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare is responsible for regulating issues related to labour immigration, including issuing work permits to foreign workers to the needs of the Japanese labour market.

The parliament, or the National Assembly of Japan, plays an important role in the legislative regulation of migration processes by adopting laws and regulations that define the legal framework for immigration and naturalisation.

In addition to these bodies, *local authorities*, in particular municipalities, are also involved in the management of migration processes, playing a role in the integration of immigrants and providing them with certain services at the local level.

Such a centralised system of migration management in Japan ensures a coherent national policy in this area, allowing for effective regulation of migration flows by the economic needs and demographic situation in the country, as well as ensuring an adequate level of security and order.

Despite its strict policy, Japan has taken a step forward by accepting about 2,000 Ukrainian refugees and granting them temporary protection in 2022 [68]. However, given Japan's traditionally restrictive refugee policy, this step seems insufficient to effectively respond to large-scale migration crises. Japan needs to review its policy and develop more flexible mechanisms for the reception and integration of migrants in emergencies.

Overall, no model is perfect, and each country should find a balance between economic, demographic and humanitarian considerations when developing its migration policy. It is also essential to consider regional and historical specificities, as well as to ensure transparency, fairness and respect for human rights in migration management processes.

2.3. Evaluation of the effectiveness of migration strategies of developed countries

In the context of deepening globalisation, trade liberalisation and the development of transport and communication technologies, migration flows have become more intense and diverse.

Effective management of migration processes and the development of sound migration strategies can provide significant economic, demographic and social benefits for developed countries such as the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Canada and Japan.

Studies show that properly managed immigration can contribute to the economic growth of host countries by filling labor shortages, bringing in a diversity of skills, and stimulating innovation and entrepreneurship. In addition, migrants can help mitigate the demographic challenges faced by many developed countries, such as ageing populations and shrinking labor forces. At the same time, migration can also strengthen cultural diversity and international ties.

This study will examine the economic impact of migration on developed countries, including the US, EU, UK, Canada, and Japan, as well as the challenges and opportunities associated with effectively managing migration flows.

1. Economic impact of migration

Migration processes play a key role in the economic development of developed countries, as migrants make an important contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP), tax revenues, business activity and labour market of host countries. One of the factors that explains the significant contribution of migrants to GDP is their high employment rate.

In 2023, the highest contribution of migrants to GDP was observed in Canada, followed by the United States, the EU, the United Kingdom and Japan [69] (Table 2.9). This high contribution of migrants is due to their high employment rate, and contribution to entrepreneurship and innovation.

Table 2.9 - Contribution of migrants to GDP in 2019-2023

Country/Region	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)
USA	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.7	14.3
EU	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.6	13.1
Canada	23.2	23.6	23.9	24.1	25.0
United Kingdom	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.9
Japan	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7

Source: [69].

Migrants also make a significant contribution to the tax revenues of developed countries. In 2023, they paid \$521 billion in taxes in the EU, \$391 billion in the US, \$55 billion in Canada, \$41 billion in the UK, and \$11 billion in Japan [70] (Table D.1). These tax revenues help finance public services and social programmes in the host countries.

In addition, migrants play a main role in the development of entrepreneurship in developed countries. In 2023, the highest share of migrant entrepreneurs was observed in the United States, followed by Canada, the United Kingdom, the EU, and Japan [71] (Table 2.10). Businesses founded by migrants create new jobs, contribute to economic diversification and can be a source of innovative ideas and technologies.

Table 2.10 - Share of migrant entrepreneurs in 2019-2023

Country/Region	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)
EU	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.9
USA	24.8	25.2	25.6	25.9	26.5
Canada	23.4	23.7	24.0	24.3	25.1
United Kingdom	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.3
Japan	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.4

Source: [71].

The contribution of migrants to the labour market in developed countries is equally important. In 2023, Canada had the highest share of migrants in the labour force, followed by the United States, the United Kingdom, the EU, and Japan [72] (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11 - Share of migrants in the labour force in 2019-2023

Country/Region	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)	2023 (%)
EU	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.4
USA	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.8
Canada	25.4	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.7
United Kingdom	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.2
Japan	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4

Source: [72].

Studies show that migrants often have higher rates of economic activity than the native population. This may be because migrants tend to move in search of better economic opportunities and have a strong motivation to work. Migrants help fill labour shortages in certain industries, especially in sectors that require skilled workers.

Thus, the data for 2019-2023 indicate a significant economic impact of migrants in developed countries, especially in countries such as Canada and the United States, which have effective migration strategies and ensure successful integration of migrants.

The contribution of migrants is visible in sectors requiring skilled workers, as well as in the development of innovation and entrepreneurship. Even countries with relatively low levels of migration, such as Japan, are beginning to realise the benefits of attracting foreign labour to ensure sustainable economic growth.

2. Demographic change

In addition to their significant economic contribution, migration processes also play an important role in demographic change in developed countries. The inflow of migrants can have a significant influence on the age structure of the population, birth and death rates, and thus on the overall demographic situation in a country. Therefore, it is important to analyse the effectiveness of migration strategies of developed countries in the context of these demographic changes.

As shown in Table 2.12, in 2020-2023, in countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, EU member states, and Japan, the average age of migrants was significantly lower than the average age of the native population.

Table 2.12 - Average age of migrants and the native population in 2020-2023

Country/Region	Average age of migrants				Average age of the native population			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
USA	44.0	44.2	44.4	44.7	37.7	38.1	38.5	38.9
United Kingdom	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.5	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.9
Canada	37.4	37.6	37.8	38.1	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.6
EU	35.4	35.6	35.8	36.1	43.3	43.5	43.7	44.1
Japan	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.4	48.2	48.4	48.6	49.0

Sources: [73-77]

The inflow of relatively young migrants can help rejuvenate the overall age structure of host countries and to some extent mitigate the problem of population ageing faced by most developed countries.

The largest difference between the median age of migrants and the native population is observed in Japan (9.6 years), which may be due to strict migration

restrictions and a high level of population ageing in this country. In addition, the data for 2020-2023 indicate a higher fertility rate among migrants compared to the native population in all countries or regions considered (Table D.2)

The highest fertility rate among migrants is observed in the United States (2.0 vs. 1.5 in 2023), which may be due to more favourable migration policies and better economic conditions for migrants. Higher fertility rates among migrants may contribute to higher overall fertility rates and mitigate the low fertility problem faced by many developed countries [78-82].

Concerning mortality, Table D.3 shows that mortality rates among migrants are lower than among the native population in all countries or regions considered [83-87] The lowest mortality rate among migrants is observed in Japan, which may be due to the strict health requirements for obtaining permission to enter and reside in this country. The lower mortality rate among migrants may be because migrants tend to be younger and healthier than the native population.

In summary, the demographic data for 2020-2023 confirm that effective migration strategies and the successful integration of migrants, along with their economic contribution, can play an important role in mitigating the demographic challenges faced by many developed countries, including ageing populations, low fertility and high mortality. Countries, such as Canada and the United States, that provide favourable conditions for attracting and integrating migrants can reap significant demographic and economic benefits from migration processes.

3. Social integration of migrants

The social integration of migrants is an important issue for many developed countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, the EU and Japan, which receive a significant number of immigrants. As noted earlier, the successful integration of migrants not only provides for their well-being but also has a beneficial impact on the economic and social development of host countries.

Therefore, it is important to assess the effectiveness of migration strategies in these countries by analysing key indicators of employment, access to education, healthcare and social services for migrants compared to the native population. Studies

conducted in 2022-2023 show that developed countries are making significant efforts to promote the socialisation of migrants. The main measures include language courses, cultural education, vocational training programmes and the creation of an inclusive environment for migrants.

The ability of labour markets to absorb migrants is critical to ensuring their economic integration and self-sufficiency. Developed countries have taken various measures to facilitate migrants' access to the labour market, including by recognising their qualifications, providing vocational training and combating discrimination. Data for 2022-2023 [87] show a gap between the employment rates of migrants and the native population in developed countries (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13 - Employment rate among migrants and native population in 2023

Country/Region	Migrant employment rate (%)	Employment rate of the native population (%)
Switzerland	80.2	84.1
New Zealand	78.9	79.3
Canada	78.1	80.9
USA	65.8	71.2
United Kingdom	72.4	75.1
Japan	61.7	77.8

Source: [87]

The highest rates of migrant employment are recorded in Switzerland (80.2%), New Zealand (78.9%) and Canada (78.1%). At the same time, the largest difference between the employment of migrants and the native population is observed in Japan, where the employment rate of migrants (61.7%) is significantly lower than that of native Japanese (77.8%).

In terms of access to education, in the EU, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the share of migrants with higher education exceeds the corresponding figure for the native population (Table D.4). However, in the United States, the situation is the opposite - the share of the native population with a college degree (37.8%) is higher than among migrants (32.6%) [87]. In terms of health care, in all the countries analysed, the level of

coverage of basic health care services among the indigenous population is higher than among migrants (Table 2.14).

Table 2.14 - Access to healthcare

Country/Region	Coverage of basic medical services (migrants, %)	Coverage of basic healthcare services (native population, %)
EU	85	92
USA	79	91
Canada	93	97
Japan	88	100

Source: [87]

The smallest gap is observed in Canada (93% for migrants vs. 97% for natives), while in Japan it is the largest (88% vs. 100%, respectively).

Also, in terms of access to social services, the share of migrants living in relative poverty is higher than that of the native population in all the countries and regions presented (Table D.5) [87]. The smallest gap is observed in Canada (14.2% of migrants vs. 9.5% of natives), while in the United Kingdom, this gap is the largest (24.1% vs. 16.7%, respectively).

Thus, despite the efforts to integrate migrants, in most developed countries there are gaps between migrants and natives in various aspects of social life, including employment, education, health and access to social services. This suggests the need to further improve migration strategies and policies to ensure more effective integration of migrants.

4. Cultural diversity

Cultural diversity is an integral part of modern multicultural societies. As noted earlier, a successful migration policy should not only facilitate the economic and social integration of migrants but also ensure that they preserve their cultural identity and contribute to the cultural life of host countries. In this context, it is important to assess how effectively the migration strategies of developed countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, the EU and Japan, promote cultural diversity and the integration of migrants into cultural life.

Table D.6 shows that in most of these countries, a significant proportion of migrants retain their cultural identity [87]. The highest rate is observed in Australia (85 per cent), followed by Canada (82 per cent), the EU (78 per cent) and the USA (76 per cent). This data suggests that most migrants in these countries retain a connection to their cultural heritage despite their integration into the host society. At the same time, Table 2.15 shows the contribution of migrants to the cultural sector in different countries.

Table 2.15 - Contribution to cultural life of migrants in 2022

Country/Region	Share of migrant workers in the cultural sector (%)
EU	14.2
Canada	21.5
USA	17.8
United Kingdom	16.3
Japan	2.1

Source: [87]

The highest share of migrant workers in the cultural sector is recorded in Canada (21.5%), followed by the USA (17.8%), the UK (16.3%) and the EU (14.2%). Japan has the lowest rate (2.1%), which may be due to its stricter migration policy and cultural characteristics.

Thus, the majority of migrants in the considered developed countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and the EU countries, successfully preserve their cultural identity after moving. This demonstrates the effectiveness of migration strategies in these countries in supporting cultural diversity. At the same time, migrants make a significant contribution to the cultural life of many developed countries by working in the relevant sectors. This contributes to the mutual enrichment of cultures and maintains the diversity of the cultural space in host societies.

5. Security and law

Security and law are essential factors to consider when assessing the effectiveness of migration strategies in developed countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, the EU and Japan. As noted earlier, the level of crime and terrorism among migrants compared to the native population can serve as an indicator of the success of their integration into society and the effectiveness of security policies aimed at

preventing radicalisation and criminal activity. Table 2.16 shows that in most of these countries, the crime rate among migrants is lower or approximately the same as among the native population in 2022-2023.

Table 2.16 - Crime rate among migrants and native population in developed countries in 2023

Country/Region	Crime rate among migrants (cases per 1,000 people)	Crime rate among the native population (cases per 1,000 people)
EU	1.8	2.1
USA	2.5	3.1
Canada	1.2	1.7
United Kingdom	2.3	2.9
Japan	0.5	0.3

Source: [87]

The lowest rate of crime among migrants is observed in Canada (1.2 cases per 1,000 people), and the highest - in the United States (2.5 cases per 1,000 people). The exception is Japan, where the crime rate among migrants (0.5 cases per 1,000 people) is higher than among the native population (0.3 cases per 1,000 people).

Table D.7 shows the level of terrorism in these countries and regions according to the Global Terrorism Index in 2022. The index scale ranges from 0 to 10, where 0 means no impact of terrorism and 10 means maximum impact. The highest level of terrorism is observed in the UK (4.7), followed by the US (3.4) and the EU (2.1). Canada (1.2) and Japan (0.9) have relatively low levels of terrorism [88].

In most of the countries considered, lower or similar crime rates among migrants compared to the native population may indicate the successful integration of migrants and the effectiveness of security policies. At the same time, the higher crime rate among migrants in Japan may be related to various socio-cultural factors and specifics of migration policy in this country. To ensure security and law and order in the context of migration processes, it is important to continue to implement effective strategies to combat radicalisation and terrorism, as well as measures to integrate migrants into host societies to prevent their involvement in illegal activities.

Thus, an effective migration policy should comprehensively address the issues of socio-economic integration of migrants, and their contribution to cultural life, and ensure an adequate level of security and law and order. Only such a balanced approach can guarantee the success of migration processes in developed countries.

2.4. Challenges and prospects for the development of migration processes in Ukraine and the world

Migration is one of the most relevant and complex issues of our time, affecting both developed and developing countries. Globalisation, conflicts, and economic and environmental factors have had a significant impact on migration processes around the world, causing new challenges and development prospects. In this section, we will look at the main trends in migration in Ukraine and globally, as well as the challenges and opportunities associated with them.

- The situation in Ukraine

Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine, which began on 24 February 2022, has caused an unprecedented wave of forced internal and external migration of Ukrainians. According to the United Nations, as of March 2023, more than 8 million Ukrainians were internally displaced, and more than 7.9 million went abroad [56]. Poland, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Czech Republic received the largest number of Ukrainian refugees (Table 2.17).

Challenges associated with the influx of Ukrainian refugees to the European Union (EU) include the provision of housing, medical care, employment, and education for children. According to UNICEF, as of the beginning of 2023, more than 1.5 million Ukrainian children were forced to flee their homes due to the war. This situation poses additional challenges for the education system in host countries, where it is necessary to provide education for refugee children and integrate them into local schools.

In addition, issues of integration and cultural adaptation of refugees in host countries need to be addressed. Many Ukrainians face language barriers, and differences in culture and lifestyle, which can complicate their integration into a new environment.

To address these challenges, efforts are needed from both host countries and migrants themselves and Ukrainian communities abroad.

Table 2.17 - Countries with the largest number of Ukrainian refugees in 2022

Country	Number of refugees
Poland	1.6 mln
Germany	1.1 mln
Italy	173 thous
Spain	166 thous
Czech Republic	489 thous

Source: [56]

At the same time, the influx of Ukrainian refugees also creates new opportunities for EU countries. According to the International Organisation for Migration, about 40 per cent of Ukrainian migrants have a university degree [89]. Many Ukrainian migrants are skilled professionals in IT, medicine, engineering and other fields, which can help overcome labour shortages in some sectors of the host countries' economies. In addition, the cultural diversity brought by Ukrainians can enrich the societies of host countries and promote intercultural dialogue.

Internally displaced persons in Ukraine also face numerous challenges, including a lack of housing, employment and social services. According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, as of March 2023, more than 6.3 million internally displaced persons were registered in the country [90]. The Ukrainian authorities are attempting to address these problems by providing temporary housing, financial assistance, and job creation in safe regions of the country. However, these efforts often face limited resources and logistical challenges due to the ongoing military conflict.

Overall, the migration situation in Ukraine remains extremely complex and requires a comprehensive approach to addressing the problems related to the accommodation, integration and fundamental rights and freedoms of both internally displaced persons and Ukrainian refugees abroad.

- Global migration trends

According to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) report for 2022, the global number of migrants increased to 281 million, which is 3.6% of the world's

population (Figure 2.6). The main factors behind migration were conflicts, human rights violations, natural disasters and economic factors.

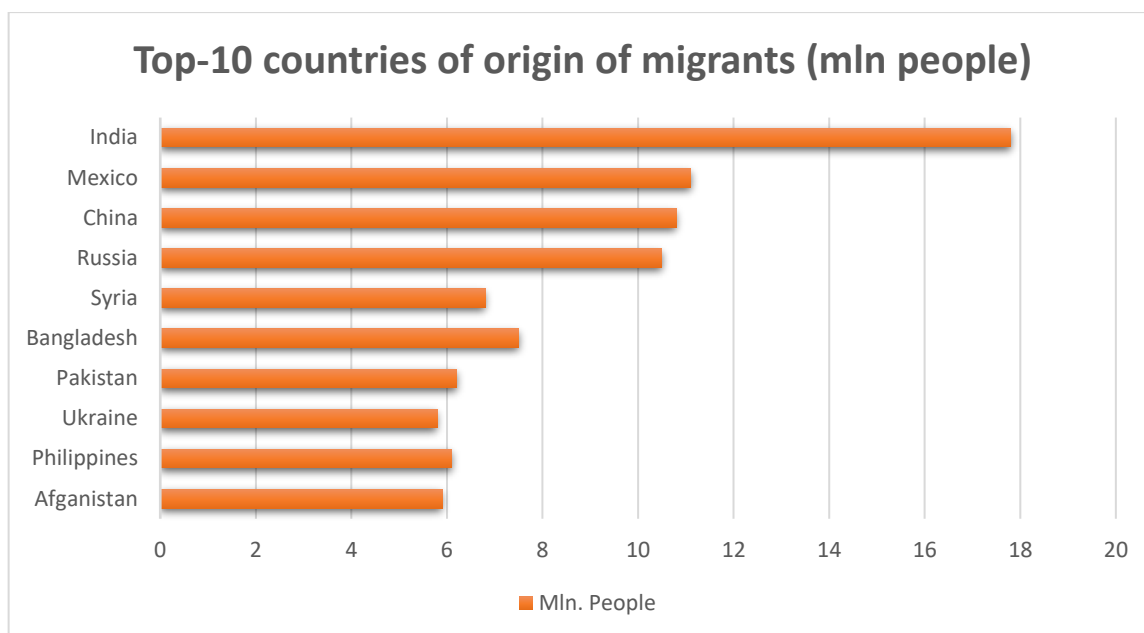


Figure 2.6 - Top 10 countries of origin of migrants in 2022 (mln people) [17].

Conflicts and human rights violations remain one of the main causes of forced migration in the world. According to IOM, in 2022, about 103.9 million people were internally displaced by conflict and violence [17].

In addition, climate change and environmental disasters have become significant drivers of forced migration. According to the World Bank, in 2022, about 31.1 million people were displaced by climate-related disasters. This number may increase in the future as the impact of climate change on the environment and people's livelihoods increases.

Economic factors also play a key role in migration processes. Many people move to other countries in search of better employment opportunities and higher living standards. According to IOM, in 2022, about 169 million migrants (over 60% of the total) were labour migrants [17].

As can be seen from Table 2.18, the largest receiving countries for migrants in 2022 were the United States of America, Germany, Saudi Arabia and Russia. Migration poses both challenges and opportunities for countries of origin and host countries. On the one hand, it can contribute to cultural diversity, the exchange of knowledge and ideas, and remittances, which play an important role in the fight against poverty. On the other

hand, migration can cause social tensions, economic problems and difficulties in integrating migrants into host societies.

Table 2.18 - Top 10 countries with the largest number of migrants in 2022

Country	Number of migrants (million)
USA	51.0
Germany	16.0
Saudi Arabia	13.5
Russia	12.0
United Kingdom	9.4
UAE	8.9
France	8.7
Canada	8.6
Australia	7.8
Spain	7.0

Source: [17]

- Challenges associated with migration

Migration poses several challenges for both countries of origin and host countries. One of the main challenges is the integration of migrants into host societies. This requires efforts by governments, non-governmental organisations and migrants themselves to overcome language and cultural barriers, and to ensure access to education, healthcare and employment.

The lack of effective integration policies can lead to the marginalisation of migrants, their social isolation and conflicts with the local population. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in 2022, about 25% of migrants in OECD countries had above-average poverty levels. This indicates the need to strengthen efforts to ensure equal opportunities and protect the rights of migrants.

Another important challenge is combating illegal migration and human trafficking. According to the International Organisation for Migration, in 2022, about 6.5 million migrants were in situations of trafficking or forced labour. Combating these phenomena requires strengthening border control, cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different countries, and improving conditions for legal migration.

In addition, it is important to address the problems associated with irregular migration in a human rights and humanitarian manner. Often, irregular migrants face ill-treatment, exploitation and violations of their fundamental rights, which requires attention from the international community.

Another challenge is ensuring the rights and dignity of migrants. Migrants often face discrimination, xenophobia and violations of their fundamental rights and freedoms. Regarding the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in 2022, more than 1,000 cases of violence and discrimination against migrants were recorded around the world. International organisations, governments and civil society should join forces to protect the rights of migrants and create a favourable environment for their integration. This includes combating xenophobia and racism, and ensuring that migrants have access to justice, education, healthcare and social services on equal terms with citizens of the host country.

In addition, it is important to address the problems associated with psychological trauma and stress experienced by many migrants during displacement or as a result of conflicts and persecution in their countries of origin. Migrants' access to psychological and social support should be ensured to facilitate their successful integration.

Overcoming migration-related challenges requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach at the national and international levels, involving all stakeholders, including governments, international organisations, civil society and migrants themselves.

- Prospects for the development of migration processes

Despite the challenges associated with migration, it also opens up new prospects for the development of both countries of origin and host countries.

One of the positive effects of migration is the remittances that migrants send to their families back home. According to the World Bank's 2022 report, the volume of remittances to developing countries reached USD 626 billion (Table 2.19). These funds play an important role in fighting poverty and promoting economic development in the countries of origin of migrants. According to IOM, remittances in 2022 were almost three times higher than official development assistance.

In addition, migration can help to reduce labour shortages in certain sectors of the host economies. According to an OECD study, in 2022, about 30% of migrants in OECD countries were employed in the health and social care sectors. This demonstrates the important role of migrants in ensuring the functioning of critical sectors of the economy. Migration can also facilitate the exchange of knowledge, ideas and innovations between countries. Highly skilled migrants bring new skills and experience to host countries, which can boost economic growth and increase the competitiveness of these countries in the global market. According to UNESCO, in 2022, about 5.6 million students studied abroad, which facilitates the exchange of knowledge and the formation of international cooperation networks.

Table 2.19 - Top 10 countries in terms of remittances in 2022

Country	Volume of remittances (billion \$)
India	89.6
Mexico	59.3
China	53.7
Philippines	37.0
Egypt	33.1
Pakistan	31.2
Bangladesh	22.6
Nigeria	19.2
Vietnam	18.1
Ukraine	17.9

Source: [91]

In addition, migration can contribute to cultural diversity and the mutual enrichment of different peoples. The exchange of cultural traditions, languages and lifestyles can contribute to a better understanding between peoples and reduce prejudice and discrimination. Cultural diversity can also stimulate creativity, innovation and the development of new ideas in host societies.

To maximise the potential of migration, it is necessary to effectively manage migration processes at the national and international levels. This includes developing balanced migration policies, strengthening cooperation between countries, combating

illegal migration and human trafficking. and creating favourable conditions for the integration of migrants into host societies.

An important step towards effective migration management is the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. adopted by the United Nations in 2018 [56]. This document calls on Member States to cooperate to ensure respect for the rights of migrants. combat irregular migration and human trafficking. and facilitate the integration of migrants into host societies.

The Global Compact sets out 23 goals for the effective management of migration flows at the global level. including:

- Reducing the factors that force people to leave their homes;
- Strengthening cooperation between countries to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration;
- Ensuring migrants' access to basic services such as education and healthcare;
- Promoting the integration of migrants into host societies and respect for their human rights.

In addition. regional initiatives and agreements play an important role in ensuring favourable conditions for migration. For example. the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons allows citizens of member states to move and work freely within the territory of these countries.

Another important step is to facilitate the migration of highly skilled professionals and the exchange of knowledge between countries. Many developed countries are introducing special programmes to attract foreign talent in the fields of science. technology. engineering and mathematics (STEM). For example. the H-1B programme in the United States allows employers to hire foreign specialists in these fields temporarily.

In general. migration certainly poses challenges for countries of origin and host countries. but it also opens up new prospects for development. Effective management of migration processes at the national and international levels. ensuring the rights of

migrants and their successful integration are key factors for maximising the positive potential of migration and overcoming the challenges associated with it.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study, conclusions are drawn and recommendations formulated for improving the efficiency of migration management with the participation of Ukraine, namely: to take into account various factors of migration and apply a systematic approach; to study and adapt the best international practices of regulating migration flows, in particular, selective immigration, attracting seasonal workers, integration of migrants; to develop comprehensive programs for socialization and adaptation of migrants; to expand international cooperation in regulating migration through bilateral cooperation.

The work reveals the theoretical foundations of international labor migration and its management in a globalized economy. International labor migration is defined as an integral part of modern interstate economic relations, which directly affects key sectors, labor markets, and demographic processes in the countries of origin and destination of migrants.

The article also analyzes various factors, models, and instruments for regulating migration processes. Developed countries use a wide range of approaches: talent attraction, selective immigration, temporary labor migration, refugee integration, migration partnerships, etc. Effective management requires a comprehensive combination of different instruments at the national and supranational levels.

Moreover, the article examines the system of indicators and methods for studying international migration, covering demographic, socio-economic, legal, institutional, and security aspects. Statistical, demographic, sociological, economic, and other scientific methods are used for a comprehensive analysis.

Key trends in the development of migration processes in developed countries are identified, including further growth of migration flows, diversification of countries of origin, increased temporary and circular migration, unprecedented growth in the number of refugees, and increased attraction of highly qualified personnel.

The peculiarities of regulatory migration policies of leading countries are identified, in particular, strengthening control over migration following national priorities

while recognizing the importance of immigration for economic development and solving demographic problems.

An assessment is made of the economic effects of migration strategies of developed countries, namely, the contribution of migrants to GDP, tax revenues, entrepreneurship, the labour market, and solving personnel shortages. At the same time, the need to improve integration policies to maximize the positive impact of immigration is noted.

To sum up, the key issues and prospects for the development of migration processes in Ukraine and the world in the context of threats (war in Ukraine, illegal migration) and opportunities (legal labour migration, talent attraction) for effective migration management at the national and global levels are outlined.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix A

Opinions of scholars on the definition migration.

Source	Meaning	Features
Kornieno O.	Population migration is the movement of people in the territorial space to find a new place of permanent or temporary (for a long period - at least a year) residence.	Migration involves a permanent or temporary change of place of residence
Markowski K.	The word "migration" comes from the Latin "migratio" and means a journey, i.e. the movement of inhabitants of a country or region. The main reason is unemployment.	Migration processes are mainly influenced by the level of economic development of countries, and especially by the phenomenon of convergence, i.e. the levelling of both living standards and price levels in different countries
Kawczynska-Butrym Z.	Change of social location, social position, and place in the hierarchy.	Migration is not only a change in geographical location but also a change in social status that a migrant will face when changing his or her place of residence.
Zemba M.	Migration is a structural element of modern society, a highly developed economic economy, a world of free competition and civil liberties.	Migration is a daily phenomenon that is perceived by everyone as significant.
Pobulavets N.	Migration should be considered as any movement in space, a set of mechanical, professional and inter-sectoral movements, changes in the spatial position of migrants in relation to the territorially fixed structures of the population.	In addition to resettlement, population migration in a broad sense includes a number of other types of territorial movements.

Source: compiled by the author based on [3-7].

Theories of international migration

Theory	Key points
Neoclassical theory of international migration	Migration as a rational individual choice to maximise welfare Driven by differences in income and employment opportunities between countries Assumes a curtailment of migration flows when the welfare gap between countries is reduced
Neoclassical macroeconomic theory	Migration as a mechanism for levelling labour and capital prices between regions Movement of labour from surplus to deficit countries Assumes free movement of labour
New economic theory of migration	Migration as a collective strategy of a household/community Aimed at minimising risks and overcoming constraints in local markets A mechanism for income diversification and insurance protection
Theory of world systems	Migration as a result of uneven development in a capitalist system Redistribution of cheap labour from the periphery to the centres of production Explains massive movements from the Global South to developed countries
Theory of migration networks	The role of interpersonal ties and social networks in supporting migration Facilitating migration through information, financial support, and housing Formation of migration corridors and self-sustaining flows
Theory of transnational migration	Mobility and rooting of migrants in several countries at the same time Formation of transnational communities and identities Facilitating circular migration through transport and communications

Sources: compiled by the author based on [8-13].

Classification of Migration Types

№	Classification Criteria	Type	Characteristics
1.	By direction of flows	internal	occurs between separate administrative units of different levels within the same state, cities, rural and urban areas, etc. (e.g. displacement of IDPs)
		external	occurs between states, regions, continents
2.	By duration	Permanent (irreversible)	Movement to a permanent or long-term place of residence
		temporary	Displacement for a relatively short period
		seasonal	Annual movements related to work, recreation at resorts, nomadic migration
		pendulum	Regular daily or weekly commuting to work or study outside the place of residence
3.	By form of organisation	Controlled	Controlled by state or local governments
		Unorganised	Uncontrolled and often spontaneous, triggered by sudden factors
		Legal	Related to legal border crossing and employment
		Illegal	Related to an illegal border crossing and search for irregular employment
4.	By reasons	economic	related to finding a job and improving living conditions.
		political	caused by wars, revolutions, liquidation of colonies, changes in state borders, etc.
		religious	associated with pilgrimages to holy sites: Jerusalem, Mecca, etc.
		environmental	People are leaving areas of environmental disasters where there is a threat to their health and life (Chornobyl, Urals).

Source: compiled by the author based on [1, 14-15]

Table D.1 - Tax revenues from migrants in 2019-2023

Country/Region	2019 (billion \$)	2020 (billion \$)	2021 (billion \$)	2022 (billion \$)	2023 (billion \$)
EU	463	477	485	492	521
USA	339	352	360	368	391
Canada	47	49	50	51	55
United Kingdom	36	37	37	39	41
Japan	9	9	10	10	11

Source: [70].

Table D.2 - Fertility rates among migrants and the native population in 2020-2023

Country/Region	Fertility rate among migrants				Fertility rate among the native population			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
USA	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
United Kingdom	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Canada	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
EU	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Japan	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2

Sources: [78-82]

Table D.3 - Mortality rate among migrants and the local population in 2020-2023 (number of deaths per 1000 people)

Country/Region	Mortality rate among migrants				Mortality rate among the local population			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
USA	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9
United Kingdom	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.3
Canada	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4
EU	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7
Japan	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4

Sources: [83-87]

Table D.4 - Access to education among migrants and native population in 2023

Country/Region	Share of migrants with higher education (%)	Share of native population with higher education (%)
EU	34.7	28.9
Canada	51.2	33.4
USA	32.6	37.8
United Kingdom	47.3	43.1

Source: [87]

Table D.5 - Access to social services of migrants and native population

Country/Region	Share of migrants living in poverty (%)	Share of native population living in poverty (%)
OECD	18.5	12.8
USA	21.7	15.3
United Kingdom	24.1	16.7
Canada	14.2	9.5

Source: [87]

Table D.6 - Protection of cultural identity

Country/Region	Share of migrants who retain their cultural identity (%)
EU	78
Canada	82
USA	76
Australia	85

Source: [87]

Table D.7 - Level of terrorism in developed countries in 2022

Country/Region	Level of terrorism
EU	2.1
USA	3.4
Canada	1.2
United Kingdom	4.7
Japan	0.9

Source: [87]

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