

**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 DEGREE PROGRAM	«INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS»
FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE	05 Social and behavioral sciences
SPECIALTY	051 «Economy»

Form of education *full-time*

BACHELOR THESIS

Title : International labor migration and its impact on the world economy.

By :

Alla Kostovetska

(Student's name, surname)

(Signature)

Academic Supervisor Moskalyuk N.P. PhD
(Scientific degree, academic status)

(Signature)

(Name, Surname)

**Bachelor Thesis has been approved for defense at
Attestation Examination Commission (EC)**

Head of the Department of International Economics
Doctor of Science, Professor

Y. Stoliarchuk

(Signature)

KYIV 2023

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AGREED

Head of the project group (guarantor)
of the educational-professional
program

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2023

APPROVED

Head of the Department

Y. Stoliarchuk

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2023

INDIVIDUAL TASK
higher education applicant: Alla Kostovetska

full-time forms of education

Bachelor Thesis

Title: International labor migration and its impact on the world economy.

**The title of the Bachelor's thesis has been approved by the Rector's Order
«07» 12. 2022 №535**

Bachelor Thesis is based on researches and reports of International Labor Migration and United Nations

**Deadline for submitting the final version of Bachelor's Thesis to the Academic Supervisor
20.05.2023**

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

Chapter 1 Theoretical foundations of international labor migration

Chapter 2 Analysis and ways of development of international labor migration in the world and in Ukraine

Object of research:	To examine the relationship between labor migration and economic dynamics on a global scale. This research aims to understand how international labor migration influences various aspects of the world economy, including economic growth, labor markets, trade, investment, and development.
Subject of research:	Examine how migrant workers contribute to productivity gains, innovation, and entrepreneurship, as well as the effects on the overall economic output and development.
	Analyze the effects of migrant workers on native workers, the labor market segmentation, occupational mobility, and the adjustment mechanisms in response to migrant labor inflows.
	Investigate how the presence of migrant workers influences international trade patterns, foreign direct investment decisions, and the global competitiveness of countries.

The purpose of the Thesis:	To provide a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between labor migration and global economic dynamics. The thesis aims to explore the various dimensions of international labor migration and its effects on the world economy, shedding light on both the positive and negative consequences.
	Understand the drivers and patterns of international labor migration: Investigating the factors that lead individuals to migrate for work-related purposes and analyzing the trends and patterns of labor migration globally.

Specific tasks applicant has to accomplish to meet the objective:

In Chapter 1: The objective of the theoretical foundations of international labor migration is to establish a conceptual framework and understanding of the key factors, theories, and dynamics that shape the movement of people across national borders for work-related purposes. This field of study aims to explore and analyze the underlying causes, patterns, consequences, and implications of international labor migration, as well as the theoretical perspectives that can help explain and interpret these phenomena.

In Chapter 2: The objective of the analysis and ways of development of international labor migration in the world and in Ukraine is to examine the current state of international labor migration, identify trends and challenges, and propose strategies for its effective management and development. This field of study focuses on understanding the dynamics of international labor migration, its impact on sending and receiving countries, and the policies and measures that can be implemented to maximize its benefits and mitigate its negative consequences.

The task has been set
by the Academic Supervisor

(Signature)

(Name, Surname)

“___” 01. 2023

The task has been given to
Applicant

(Signature)

(Name, Surname)

“___” 01. 2023

ABSTRACT

The diploma thesis “International labor migration and its impact on the world economy” contains 52 pages, 15 pictures, 1 table and the bibliography includes 30 items.

“International labor migration and its impact of the world economy”

(name of the diploma thesis)

The purpose and tasks of the research.

The object of the research is the processes of international labor migration.

The subject of the research is the mechanisms of international labor

migration and its impact on the world economy.

The purpose of the qualifying bachelor's thesis is to determine prospects for the development of labor migration in the world and in Ukraine.

In accordance with the set purpose, the *following tasks* were defined:

- To study the essence of migration in the global economy;
- To consider and compare the basic theories of migration processes;
- To classify of types of migration and indicators of its measurement;
- To analyze the dynamics of labor migration in the world;
- To determine factors influencing international migration processes
- To understand characteristics of migration processes in Ukraine and its impact on the world economy
- To analyze prospects for the development of labor migration in the world and in Ukraine

Practical significance of the obtained results. Based on the substantial impact of this phenomenon on the world economy. International labor migration refers to the movement of people from one country to another in search of employment opportunities and better living conditions.

The described thesis can be used in practice when evaluating the impact of labor migration on the world economy .

The year of completion of the qualifying bachelor thesis is 2023.

The year of job protection is 2023

Keywords: international labor migration, migration, global economy, international migration process

Review
on the bachelor's thesis
of the student of the Faculty of International Economics and Management
of the bachelor's degree program "International Economics"
Kostovetska Alla on the topic of
“International labor migration and its impact on the world economy”

1. Relevance of the topic: In the conditions of modern global challenges, labor migration processes are intensifying. At the same time, the contours of international labor markets are changing. Therefore, the study of the problem international labor migration and its impact on the world economy is relevant.

2. Positive aspects of the bachelor's thesis: a sufficient level of quality research on the theoretical foundations of international labor migration, in particular, the essence of migration in the global economy, basic theories of migration processes, classification of types of migration are systematized and indicators of its measurement are determined.

3. Presence of author's independent developments: the analysis of the international labor migration in the world and in Ukraine, dynamics of labor migration in the world and in Ukraine, factors influencing international migration processes. A positive aspect of this Thesis is the characteristic of migration processes in Ukraine and its impact on the world.

4. Value of theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations: lies in the possibility of using the generalizing trends of the international labor migration in the world to determine the prospects for the development of labor migration in Ukraine.

5. Presence of drawbacks: the positive and negative aspects of labor migration and its impact on the development of Ukraine's economy are incompletely disclosed.

6. Overall assessment of the bachelor's thesis and its admission to defense: the research topic is fully disclosed, at a sufficient level, the work is written according to the requirements, it is allowed to be defended before the Examination Committee with an assessment of **46 points**.

Supervisor:

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor
of the Department of International Economics of KNEU

Moskalyuk N.

“ 12 ” June 2023 year

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INTRODUCTION

In the past years, the development of migration in the world has increased a lot and it has become poorly understood. A lot of countries in the world have an existential crisis as a consequence of the mass arrival of migrants. The result of war, poverty, population growth and climate change are the reasons for massive migrations all over the world.

While states and citizens have a legitimate desire to regulate migration, such regulation can only be effective if it is based on a realistic understanding of the nature and drivers of migration. In order to achieve a more realistic understanding of migration, we need to think of migration as a part of larger processes of development and social transformation in origin and destination societies. This implies that migration is an inevitable complement of development and change, and that problems associated with migration require addressing those processes. Therefore, migration policies alone generally have limited effects on long-term migration processes unless they are accompanied by other policies, for instance macro-economic and labor market policies, which match their objectives.

The purpose and tasks of the research.

The purpose of this research is to determine prospects for the development of labor migration in the world and in Ukraine.

In order to achieve the set purpose, it is necessary to solve the following **tasks of this research**:

- To study the essence of migration in the global economy;
- To consider and compare the basic theories of migration processes;
- To classify of types of migration and indicators of its measurement;
- To analyze the dynamics of labor migration in the world;
- To determine factors influencing international migration processes

- To understand characteristics of migration processes in Ukraine and its impact on the world economy
- To analyze prospects for the development of labor migration in the world and in Ukraine

The object of the research is the processes of international labor migration.

The subject of the research is the mechanisms of international labor migration and its impact on the world economy.

Research methods. For solving set tasks in the theoretical part of the work, analysis and synthesis, classification, comparative analysis, systematization and generalizations, calculations were used.

The research information base used in the theoretical part of the work consists of articles and works of domestic and foreign scientists and practitioners on the problem of international labor migration.

In the analytical part of the work statistical data from the International Labor Migration, International Labor Organization, Database Statistics of Ukraine, reports of rating agencies.

Structure of work. The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, bibliography and appendices.

CHAPTER 1.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION

1.1 The essence of migration in global economy

Migration is a complex phenomenon that shapes social and economic dynamics worldwide, with varying characteristics and impacts depending on the source and context. The diverse sources of migration, such as freedom of movement, family reunification, and humanitarian reasons, contribute to the composition of migrant populations.

Acknowledging the significant impact of migration on societies is essential, particularly its economic implications across all migration categories. The economic consequences of migration cannot be ignored and necessitate careful consideration. While migration brings about both positive and negative aspects, it is important to evaluate its overall impact.

Migration can have positive effects in several ways. Firstly, individuals migrate to countries with higher living standards, better medical care, and higher wages, improving their quality of life. Secondly, migration helps alleviate labor shortages, reducing unemployment rates. Additionally, migrants are often willing to take on low-paid or low-skilled jobs, benefiting employers by reducing labor costs. Moreover, migrant workers contribute to tax revenues and social contributions, potentially outweighing the individual benefits they receive. This fiscal impact can be particularly favorable in countries with a significant labor migrant population. Migrants also contribute to technological progress.

However, migration also has negative effects that need to be considered. Overcrowding can be a significant concern, particularly when skilled labor supply is reduced due to migration. Cultural and religious differences among migrants can

lead to conflicts and barriers between communities. The increased demand for education and healthcare services due to migration can strain public resources and potentially raise costs. Additionally, competition from migrants for jobs can adversely affect local populations.

Considering both the positive and negative aspects, it is evident that migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. While it brings economic benefits and cultural diversity, it can also create challenges and tensions. Personal perspectives on migration vary, and opinions differ on whether it is a positive or negative aspect.

Public attitude towards the migrants

Migration has become a prominent feature of societies worldwide, particularly evident during the recent refugee crisis. Middle Eastern countries generously provided refuge to millions of individuals, while Europe received approximately 1.5 million refugees. While there are legal distinctions among different migrant categories, the term "refugees" often dominates public discourse.

Public attitudes towards immigration have gained significant attention as a societal concern. These attitudes have a profound impact on policymakers, and the level of support or hostility within a host society can greatly influence the adjustment and well-being of immigrants. Views on immigration and immigrants vary widely among countries and individuals, leading to a growing body of empirical research in the social sciences to explore these attitudes.

Research conducted by Chatham House and the Overseas Development Institute highlights the multifaceted and complex nature of public attitudes towards refugees and migrants. Understanding these attitudes requires a comprehensive grasp of the genuine concerns, emotions, and values that shape them.

Attitudes towards immigrants exhibit a range of variations. In surveyed countries, a median of 49% of respondents believe that immigrants seek to maintain their distinct identity separate from the host country's society, while a median of 45% believe that immigrants strive to embrace and adopt the customs and way of life of the host country. These findings underscore the diversity of perspectives and emphasize the need to acknowledge the nuances within public attitudes towards immigrants.

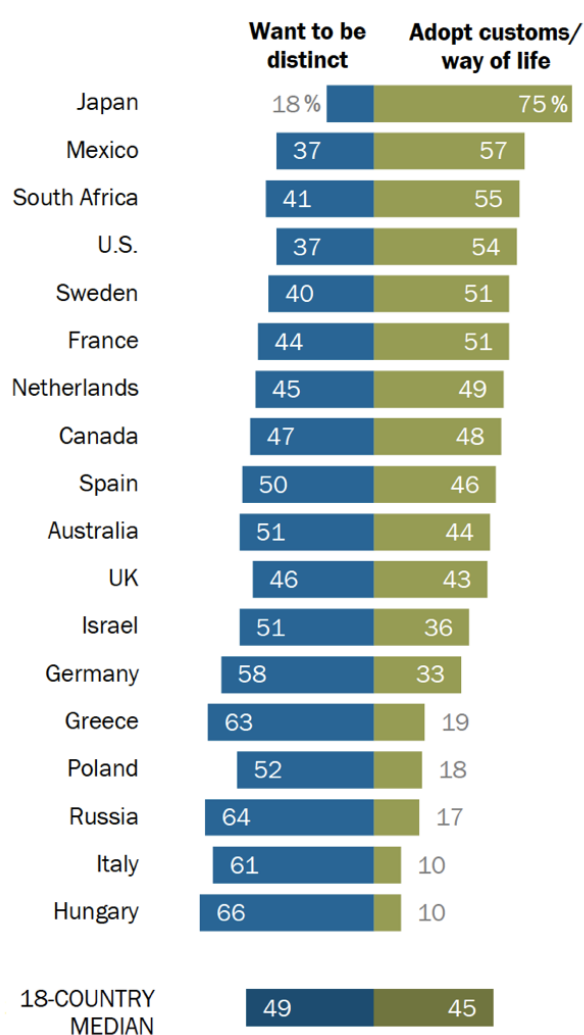


Figure 1.1 - Public attitude towards migrant;

Source: Migration Observatory

In Japan, Mexico, South Africa, the United States, France, and Sweden, the general public tends to believe that immigrants are more inclined to adopt the customs and way of life of the host country rather than maintain their distinct identity.

However, Japan stands out as an exception to this trend. A significant majority of the Japanese public, approximately 75%, expresses the view that immigrants actively seek to adopt the customs and way of life of their host country. This perspective reflects a unique stance compared to the other countries mentioned. People's attitudes towards immigration are influenced by a range of factors that are interconnected and challenging to isolate. Public attitudes often vary based on contextual factors, characteristics of migrants, and individual attributes.

Firstly, average support for immigration and levels of polarization differ across countries. North Americans generally hold more positive views towards immigration compared to Europeans, and East Europeans tend to be more negative than their counterparts in the West. Moreover, some countries exhibit a consensus of hostility towards immigration (e.g., Czech Republic, Hungary), while others experience internal divisions (e.g., the Netherlands, Norway) or widespread support (e.g., Canada, New Zealand). These country differences stem from factors such as immigration and emigration history, political context, immigration and integration policies, immigrant population size, and the composition of immigrants based on origin, religion, education, and skills.

Secondly, immigration policies often distinguish between different types of migrants, such as Western and non-Western or European Union (EU) and non-EU immigrants. Public attitudes also tend to follow these distinctions. Negative attitudes are more prevalent towards culturally dissimilar immigrants, such as Muslims in Europe. Additionally, immigrants who are perceived as voluntary migrants (e.g., labor migrants) face more negative attitudes compared to

involuntary migrants (e.g., refugees). Voluntary migrants may elicit feelings of threat and anger, while refugees often evoke humanitarian concerns and empathy.

Thirdly, public attitudes towards immigrants and refugees can vary among different sections of the population. Generally, more positive attitudes are found among the highly educated and political liberals, who tend to have a cosmopolitan orientation, perceive little competition or threat from migrants, and value openness, change, and cultural diversity. Positive attitudes are also influenced by the perception that migrants contribute to society and positive personal interactions with migrants. Conversely, stronger national attachment, feelings of relative deprivation, perceived economic competition and cultural threats, and an authoritarian disposition that emphasizes conformity to social norms contribute to anti-immigrant sentiments. Hostility towards newcomers can be heightened by perceptions of immigrants as burdens on society or challengers to the status quo, as well as direct exposure to a significant influx of refugees.

From a person-context interaction perspective, the influence of personal factors is not uniform and can vary depending on the circumstances. For instance, individuals with an authoritarian view are more likely to react negatively towards culturally dissimilar immigrants (non-Western, Muslims) who are perceived as normatively threatening, as opposed to culturally similar immigrants (Western, Christian). Individual differences play a more significant role in anti-immigrant attitudes when the proportion of immigrants is higher, the economic situation is declining, and the ideological climate emphasizes hierarchy and preservation of the status quo. Additionally, stronger national attachment tends to be associated with stronger anti-immigrant attitudes in non-settler countries but not in settler countries where cultural diversity is an inherent aspect of national identity. The portrayal of immigrants in public policies and media, whether as a potential threat or as

valuable contributors in need of assistance, also plays a crucial role in shaping public attitudes.

In general, research indicates that people often overestimate the number of immigrants and refugees entering their country, and subjective perceptions have a more significant impact on attitudes than actual changes or events. This highlights the importance of framing public policies and depicting immigrants in a manner that considers the concerns and doubts of the public. Addressing these concerns effectively is crucial for fostering broader public support for immigration and refugee settlement.

In recent years, security concerns related to immigration have gained prominence in public debates worldwide. Some concerns revolve around crime and immigration, while others involve terrorism and immigration. In several immigrant destination countries, large majorities assert that immigrants are not more to blame for crime than other groups. For example, this is the case in Canada, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom. In contrast, majorities in South Africa, Sweden, and Greece believe that immigrants bear more responsibility for crime. Views on the impact of immigrants on crime are divided in the Netherlands, Japan, Israel, and Germany. In countries where immigrants are seen as a strength, majorities tend to reject the notion that immigrants are more culpable for crime. However, Germany and Sweden are exceptions, where majorities acknowledge immigrants' contributions but pluralities of adults still attribute more responsibility for crime to immigrants.

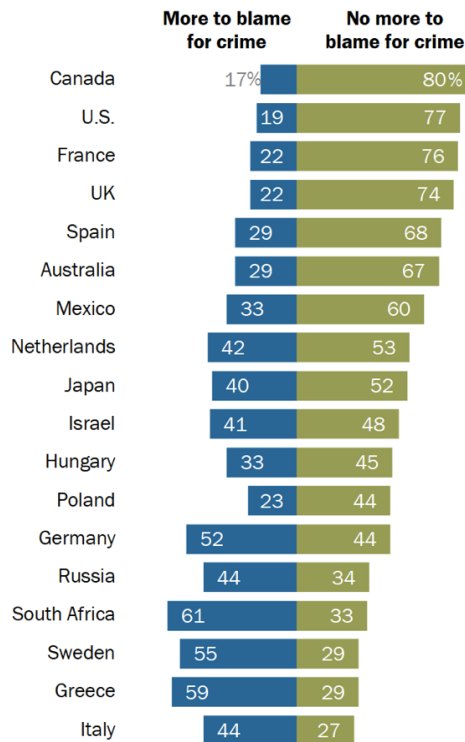


Figure 1.2 - Public attitude towards migrants being blamed for crime

Source: Migration Observatory

Public opinion in top migrant destination countries is divided regarding whether immigrants increase the risk of terrorism in their respective countries.

In certain countries, majorities hold the belief that immigrants do not pose an increased risk of terrorism in the host country. This perspective is shared by all surveyed countries in North America, including Mexico, Canada, and the United States, as well as South Africa and Japan. Similarly, people in France and Spain hold this view.

On the other hand, majorities in seven European nations have the belief that immigrants do increase the risk of terrorism in their countries. These countries include Hungary, Greece, Italy, Sweden, Russia, Germany, and the Netherlands. For specific percentage breakdowns, please refer to the accompanying diagram.

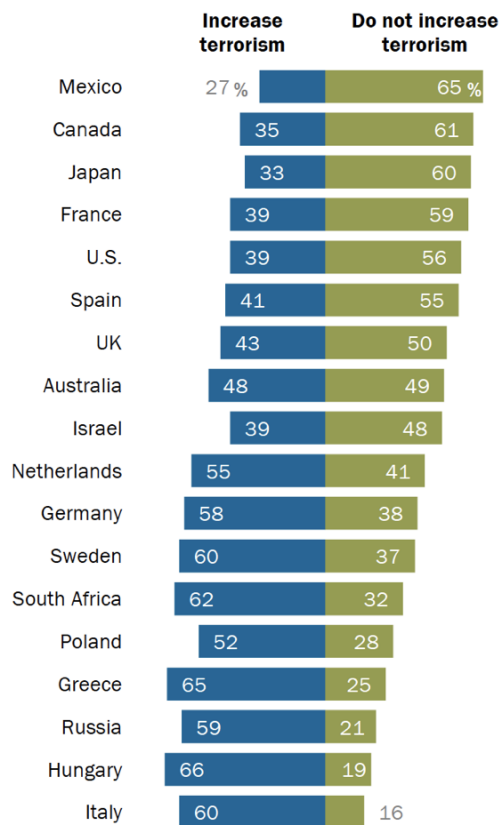


Figure 1.3 - Public attitude towards migrants being blamed for terrorism

Source: Migration Observatory

Public opposition to immigration can have significant social and political repercussions, leading to adverse consequences for the opportunities available to newcomers. It is essential to comprehend the factors that shape individuals' positive or negative attitudes towards immigrants and to understand when and how various psychological determinants become more or less influential in shaping these attitudes. By doing so, we can strive to mitigate the divisive consequences of migration and promote successful integration of newcomers.

The issue of mass immigration is a global phenomenon that impacts numerous countries worldwide. It carries substantial implications for societies, communities, and individuals, including the mental well-being of newcomers.

Public attitude towards labor migration can vary significantly depending on the specific context and circumstances in which it occurs, as well as cultural, political, and social factors. However, there are a few common themes and trends that can be observed in many countries and regions.

On the positive side, many people recognize the potential economic and social benefits of labor migration, such as filling labor shortages, promoting economic growth, and facilitating cultural exchange. Additionally, many people believe that migrants should be treated fairly and with respect, and that their rights and well-being should be protected.

However, there are also negative attitudes towards labor migration, often driven by concerns about competition for jobs, cultural differences, and perceived threats to national security and social cohesion. In some cases, these negative attitudes can lead to discrimination and prejudice against migrants, including xenophobic and racist sentiments.

Overall, labor migration can be complex and multifaceted, influenced by a range of factors such as individual beliefs, political and media discourse, and personal experiences. It is important to promote informed and constructive dialogue about the potential benefits and challenges of labor migration, as well as to work to address the root causes of negative attitudes and promote understanding and empathy towards migrants and their experiences.

HISTORY OF THE MIGRATION

Migration has been a longstanding phenomenon throughout human history.

Examples of early settlements in the Pacific Islands can be traced back over 2000

years ago. Major population movements have been linked to significant historical events such as the Neolithic Revolution and the Indo-European expansion. Notably, the Great Migrations during the Early Medieval period, including Turkic expansion, have left significant historical traces. In certain regions like Turkey and Azerbaijan, the migration of relatively small elite populations led to substantial cultural transformations. Similar patterns can be observed in the Roman and Norman conquests of Britain, where elite migrations played a parallel role. The transition from Roman-Britain to Anglo-Saxon Britain, in particular, has been a subject of intense historical debate, with a possible significant migration of Anglo-Saxon Y chromosomes into England during that time.

During the Age of Exploration and European colonialism, migration accelerated in the Early Modern era. In the 16th century, approximately 240,000 Europeans migrated to American ports, and throughout the 19th century, over 50 million people left Europe for the Americas alone. In many cases, local populations or tribes, such as Aboriginal peoples in Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Australia, and the United States, were overwhelmed numerically by incoming settlers, indentured laborers, and imported slaves.

Starting in the 18th century, migration rates increased further, fueled by industrialization, labor migration, refugee movements, and urbanization. Millions of agricultural workers relocated from rural areas to cities, leading to unprecedented levels of urbanization. This trend began in Britain in the late 18th century and spread worldwide, continuing to this day in various regions.

Industrialization facilitated migration by globalizing the labor market, and advancements in transportation technology made movement more accessible.

The 19th century saw the rise of Romantic nationalism and ethnocentrism, with industrial empires emerging in Europe. These factors influenced migration patterns, with some countries favoring their own ethnic groups over outsiders,

while others appeared more welcoming. For example, the Russian Empire confined Jews, who did not adhere to Eastern Orthodoxy, to the Pale of Settlement and imposed restrictions, leading some to seek refuge in the United States, often referred to as a "golden land" offering greater openness for Jews. Imperialism and colonialism also prompted migrations from "home countries" to "the colonies" and later from "colonies" back to "home countries."

Transnational labor migration peaked in the early 20th century, with regions like Italy, Norway, Ireland, and Guangdong in China experiencing high emigration rates. These large-scale migration flows influenced nation-state formation processes and gave rise to immigration restrictions, as well as diaspora cultures and myths that reflected the significance of migration in the foundation of certain nations, such as the American melting pot. Transnational labor migration declined from the 1930s to the 1960s but later rebounded.

Internal migration within the United States, particularly among African Americans, was significant during the period of industrialization. From 1910 to 1970, approximately 7 million African Americans migrated from the rural Southern United States to industrial cities in the Northeast, Midwest, and West, seeking better economic opportunities and escaping political and social prejudice. This internal migration is often referred to as the Great Migration, with two distinct phases: the first phase ending around the time of the Great Depression and the second phase spanning from the start of U.S. involvement in World War II until 1970.

The First and Second World Wars, along with conflicts and crises associated with them, had a profound impact on migration. The collapse of the Ottoman Empire, for instance, led to movements of Muslims from the Balkans to Turkey and Christians in the opposite direction. The Russian Civil War resulted in the migration of approximately three million Russians, Poles, and Germans from the

Soviet Union. Decolonization following World War II also prompted migrations, including increased migration to the British Mandate of Palestine, which eventually became the modern state of Israel.

One of the largest migrations in the 20th century was facilitated by the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement in 1945, signed by the victorious Western Allies and the Soviet Union. This migration and resettlement process involved over 20 million people, with 16.5 million Germans expelled from Eastern Europe and resettled westwards. Poles also experienced significant displacement from the eastern Kresy region and were resettled in the so-called Recovered Territories. Hundreds of thousands of Poles, Ukrainians (Operation Vistula), Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, and some Belarusians were expelled eastwards from Europe to the Soviet Union. Additionally, several hundred thousand Jews, who remained in Eastern Europe after the Holocaust, migrated to Israel and the United States.

The map below displays major migrant stocks over the years.

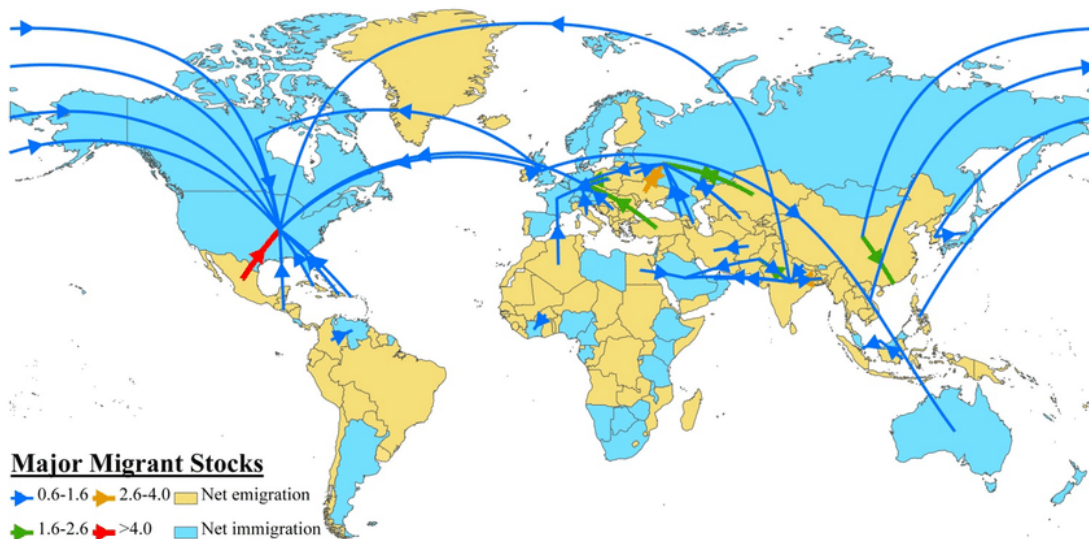


Figure 1.4 - Major migrant stocks; *Source: Research Gate*

1.2 Basic theories of migration

Migration is very diverse. There is more than 1 theory that has been able to provide a satisfactory explanation. The causes of the migration are better understood by different perspectives and factors. There such theories as: neoclassical, new economics, migration systems and networks, institutional and dual or segmented labor market. In this section, I will talk about some of them.

Neoclassical Migration

At the individual level, neoclassical migration theory conceptualizes migrants as rational actors who make decisions based on a careful evaluation of costs and benefits. Assuming free choice and full access to information, they are going where they can be the most productive to earn the highest wages.

Moreover, this theory sees migration as a constituent part of the whole development process, by which surplus labor in the rural sector supplies the workforce for the urban industrial economy. By postulating that it “is a well-known fact of economic history has been associated with transfer of economic agents from rural based traditional agriculture to urban oriented modern industry.

John R. Harris and Michael Todaro elaborated the basic two-sector model of rural to urban labor migration. This influential “Harris-Todaro model” has remained the basis of neo-classical migration theory. The original model was developed in order to explain the apparently contradictory phenomenon of continuing migration in developing countries despite rising unemployment in cities. The model was born out of discontent. Harris and Todaro argued that, in order to understand this phenomenon, it

is necessary to modify and extend the simple wage differential approach by looking “not only at prevailing income differentials.

The expected income in the destination area not only depends on the actual earnings at the destination, but also on the probability of employment. The assumption is that, as long as rural-urban income differences remain high enough to outweigh the risk of becoming unemployed. Later, this model was refined to make it more realistic. Modifications pertained to the inclusion of other factors than unemployment that influence the expected income gains that can be achieved through migration. The potential gains in the form of higher wages should be balanced with factors such as the opportunity costs of migration, the costs of travel, unemployment while moving and installation at the destination, and the psychological costs of migration. In fact, the costs and risks associated with, particularly international, migration explain why it is generally not the poorest who migrate and why social networks are so crucial in lowering the material and psychological thresholds to migration.

Many of the later refinements of neo-classical migration theory relate to the selectivity of migration. Without denying the importance of expected wage differentials, it is also supposed to depend on both the costs and risks of migration and individual human capital characteristics. This makes migration selectivity also dependent on the specific structure and segmentation of labor markets determining chances to find employment as well as immigration policies. The combination of such factors may explain the heterogeneity and dynamism that characterize real-life migration systems.

In most developing countries, factor markets (capital, insurance) are typically far from being good. This makes access to financial services and capital difficult or even impossible for marginalized groups. Also, it makes actual migration patterns difficult to explain within a neoclassical framework that mainly focuses on expected income.

Migration does not take place in a social, cultural, political, and institutional aspect. Neoclassical migration theory is also not able to deal with constraining factors such as government restrictions on migration.

Neo-classical migration economy has also been criticized for being a-historical and Eurocentric, supposing that migration fulfills the same facilitating role in the 'modernization' of currently developing countries as it did before in Europe. Moreover, the structural conditions under which contemporary migration in and from developing countries.

Institutional

According to this theory, organizations that developed migration started to play a role in nurturing and encouraging it.

New Economics

New economics theory is a variation of the Neoclassical because this theory incorporates the societal dimension in the decision to migrate. The migration decision is often taken collectively, especially within households. Also, this theory says that migration of selected family members may be used to mitigate risks and diversify income resources for the entire family. If things go well for the ones who migrate, they will provide support for their families in the country of origin.

METHODS OF THE MIGRATION

In today's world, migration has become a prevalent phenomenon, driven by a multitude of diverse reasons. These motives can be categorized into economic, social, political, and environmental factors, each influencing individuals in unique ways.

Economic factors serve as a primary motivation for migration. Many individuals choose to relocate when they face limited employment opportunities or are unable

to pursue their desired career paths in their home country. They seek greener pastures in more developed nations, where they anticipate better job prospects, higher wages, and the potential for fulfilling careers.

Social considerations also play a significant role in migration decisions. People may opt to move to different countries in order to enhance their quality of life or to be closer to their social networks, including friends and family. The desire for improved living conditions and stronger social connections drives individuals to seek new environments and communities through the act of migration.

Political and environmental factors also contribute to the reasons behind migration. Political migration occurs when individuals flee from political persecution or regions afflicted by conflicts and wars. They seek refuge in countries where they can escape these dire circumstances and find safety and security. Additionally, environmental reasons, such as escaping from wars and natural disasters like floods and earthquakes, can also compel people to migrate in search of a safer and more stable environment.

Migration is a complex phenomenon influenced by a range of factors. While some individuals voluntarily choose to migrate in pursuit of better opportunities, others are compelled to do so due to challenging circumstances. Refugees, in particular, find themselves forced to leave their homes, often with no predetermined destination, abandoning their possessions in search of safety and a better future.

PUSH AND PULL FACTORS

In order to migrate, people balance push and pull factors in order to decide whether they really want to migrate or not. In this section, I will provide some examples of such factors.

Push factors that influence people to move out from their native country:

lack of jobs, lack of services, lack of safety, high level of crimes committed, war, poverty, natural disasters.

Pull factors that influence the migration:

higher employment rate, better quality of life, more wealth, more possibilities, good climate, safety, political stability, more fertile land and less chance of natural disasters.

1.3 Classification of types of migration and indicators of its measurements

Few issues have captured the attention and persisted in political and public discussions as much as migration. Whether on a global scale or with a particular emphasis on Europe and North America, the topic of international migration has emerged prominently in recent times, taking center stage as a significant political concern.

Media reports on migration are often unduly negative, and key issues in migration have too often been hijacked by those who peddle misinformation and disinformation on migrants and migration.

Historically, the United States has been the major destination country for international migrants. This trend continued in 2021, with an estimated 51 million international migrants living in the country, the largest population of them in the world. Despite the highly politicized negative rhetoric on migrants, the USA has been the most significant destination country for decades, with many migrants positively contributing to aspects of American life.

Germany and Saudi Arabia, both with around 13 million international migrants in 2021, were the second and third largest destinations for international migrants, with displacement from Syria.

India, Mexico and China topped the list of countries with the largest number of migrants living abroad in 2021. More than 40% of international migrants worldwide were born in Asia, with India alone the origin of 17.5 million people.

On the table below you can see the top destinations and origins of the international migrants in 2021 according to the World Migration Report.

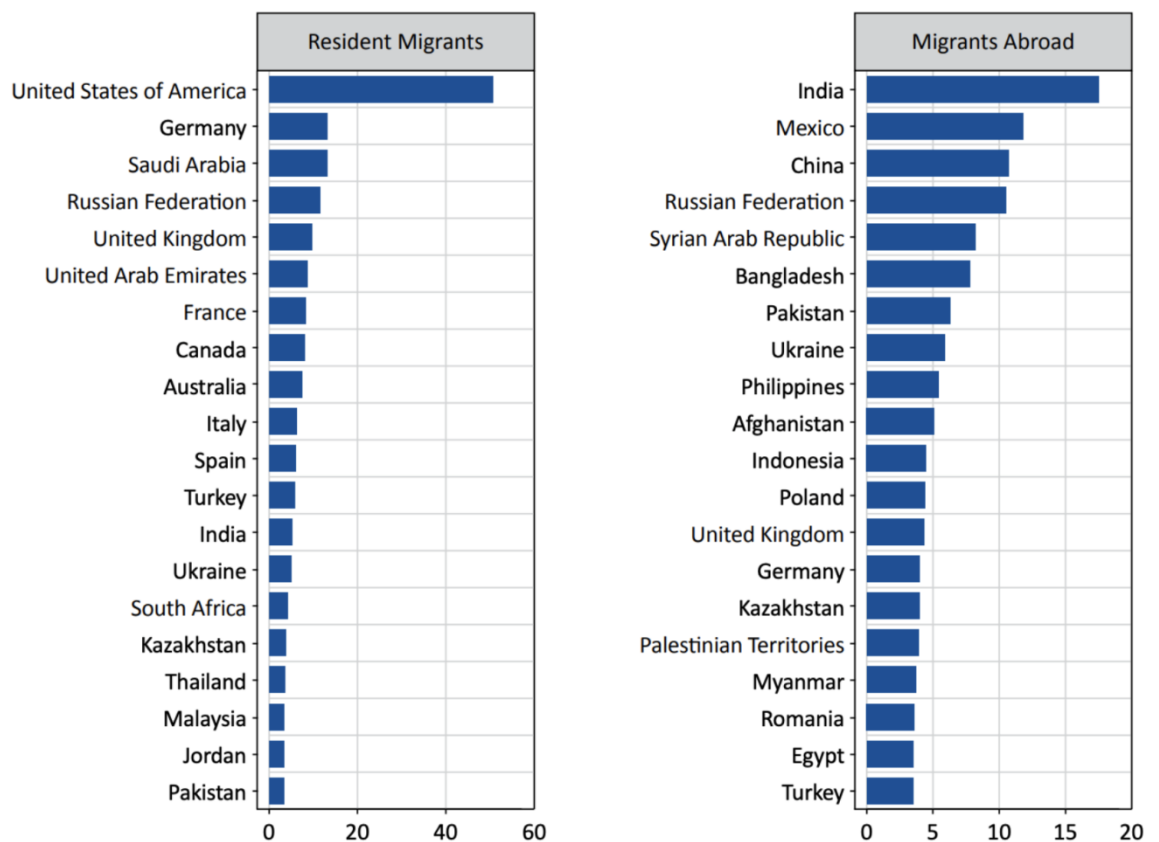


Figure 1.5 - - Top destinations and origins of the international migrants *Source: UN*

However, most international migrants in regions such as Africa and Asia are not headed to Europe or Northern America, but move within the region in which they were born.

The largest migration corridor in the world (Mexico to the United States) did not emerge recently. Contrary to popular media and political representations, Mexican emigration to the United States has occurred over many decades.

But the second-largest corridor in the world, Syria to Turkey, has developed only recently. The conflict in Syria has resulted in mass displacement, forcing millions of Syrians to leave their country. An estimated 3.7 million Syrians were residing in Turkey in 2019.

Meanwhile, other large corridors, such as the one between India and Pakistan, are partly due to historical events.

The majority of refugees worldwide are still being hosted by developing countries. In 2018, out of an estimated 25.9 million refugees globally, the vast majority (84%) found shelter in developing regions. It is worth noting that among the top five countries hosting refugees, only Turkey and Germany were not classified as developing countries. Turkey, in particular, hosted the largest number of refugees in the world, with approximately 3.7 million individuals, many of whom were Syrians. Following Turkey, Pakistan provided refuge to around 1.4 million refugees, primarily from Afghanistan, while Uganda hosted the third-largest number, approximately 1.1 million.

Now, let's delve into the statistics of labor migration and examine its implications.

CHAPTER 2.

ANALYSIS AND WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION IN THE WORLD AND IN UKRAINE

2.1 Dynamics of labor migration in the world

Hundreds of millions of people live and work in a country that is different from the one in which they were born. In some countries, the majority of the population are immigrants.

Migration plays a crucial role in economic development, education and mobility. The transfer of money from migrants working overseas to family or friends in their home country – remittances – can be an important source of income in many countries.

Since 2000, IOM has been producing its data of world migration reports every two years. The World Migration Report 2022 is the eleventh in the world migration report series, and has been produced to contribute to increased understanding of migration and mobility throughout the world.

On the map below you can see countries all around the world with the number of how much of the population are migrants.

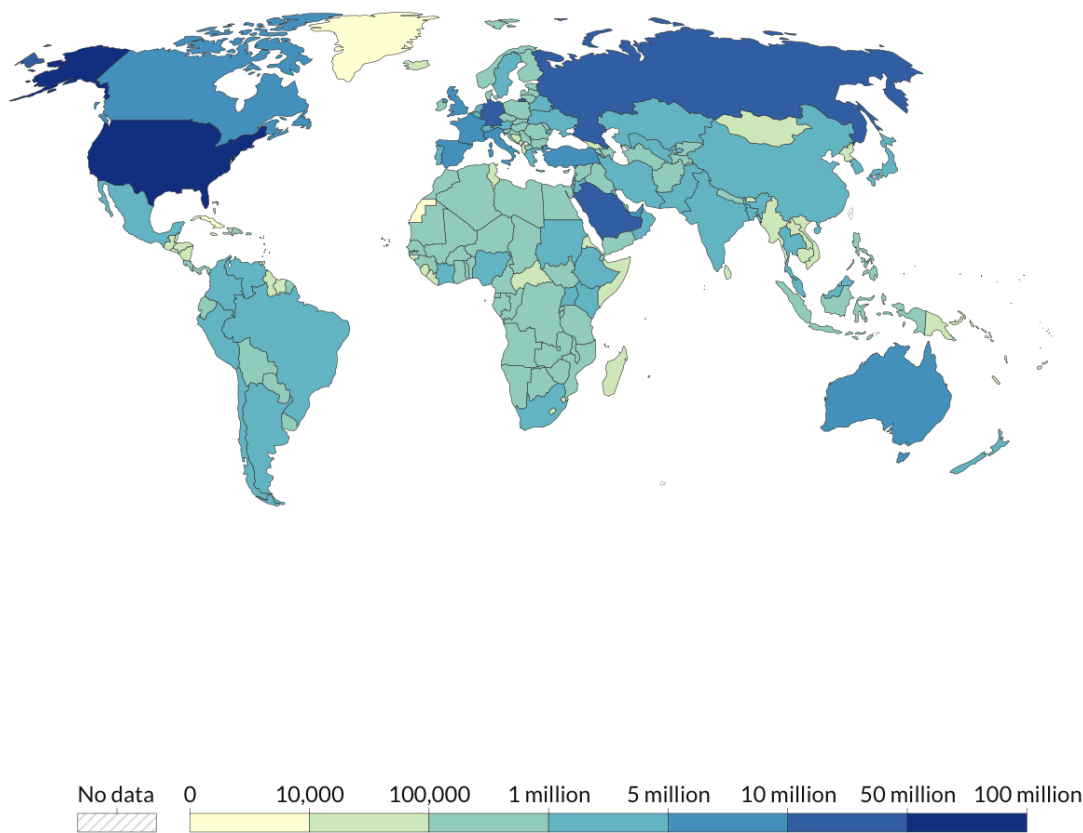


Figure 2.1 - Countries all around the world with the number of how much of the population are migrants.

Source: IOM

According to the report of 2022, the majority of individuals still reside in their countries of birth, with only a small fraction, approximately one in 30, being classified as migrants.

While many individuals migrate out of their choice, many - migrate of necessity. According to the United Nations, the number of globally forcibly displaced people worldwide was 79.5 million at the end of 2019. Of these 45.7 million people were internally displaced, 4.2 million were asylum-seekers, and 3.6 million were Venezuelans displaced abroad.

Over the past five decades, there has been a notable rise in the global population of international migrants. As of the latest estimate, approximately 281 million individuals are residing in a country different from their country of birth. In 2020, this figure stood at 128 million, accounting for approximately 3.60% of the global population.

International remittances are financial or in-kind transfers made by migrants directly to families or communities in their countries of origin.

Available data reflect an overall increase in remittances in recent decades, from \$126 billion in 2000 to \$702 billion in 2020. Despite predictions of a large decline in international remittances due to COVID-19, 2020 had only a slight drop (2.4%) from previous years.

In 2020: India, China, Mexico, the Philippines and Egypt were (in decreasing order) the top 5 remittance recipient countries. Although India and China were above the rest, with total inward remittances exceeding \$83 billion and \$59 billion.

On the graph below you can see how the top 10 remittance recipients countries have shifted since 2010.

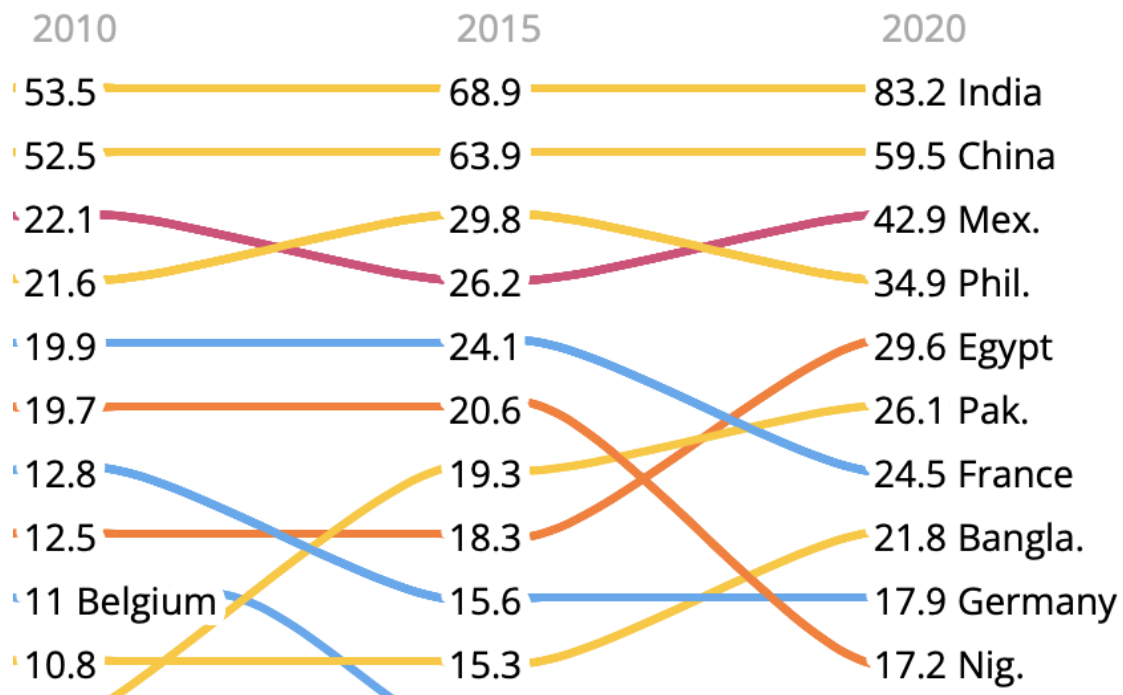


Figure 2.2 - Top 10 remittance recipient countries

Source: World Bank

The proportion of immigrants varies considerably from country to country, and for several reasons. Some countries are easy to immigrate to, in fact, some countries will actually encourage immigrants from the United States—while other countries are harder to immigrate to by comparison.

Table 1.1 - Countries with the highest number of foreign-born residents
(Immigrants) based on United Nations data for the year 2020:

1	USA	50.6 million
2	Germany	15.8 million
3	Saudi Arabia	13.5 million
4	russia	11.6 million
5	UK	9,4 million
6	UAE	8.7 million
7	France	8.5 million
8	Canada	8.0 million
9	Australia	7.7 million
10	Spain	6.8 million

Source: UN

The United States is home to the highest number of migrants in the world. An estimated 50.6 million people in the United States—a bit more than 15% of the total population. 331.4 million—were born in a foreign country. The number of migrants in the U.S. has increased by at least 400% since 1965. The population of migrants in the United States is incredibly diverse, with nearly every country in the world represented. Mexico is the leading origin country for U.S. migrants, accounting for more than 11 million, roughly 25%, of all.

Perhaps the most unique entry in the top ten is the United Arab Emirates, whose 8.7 million migrants make up nearly 89% of the country's total population. This gives the UAE one of the world's highest proportions of residents in relation to the total national population.

In 2019, there were 169 million international migrant workers in the world and they constituted 4.9 per cent of the global labor force in the destination countries. International migrant workers made up approximately 69 per cent of the world's international migrant population of working age (aged 15 and over).

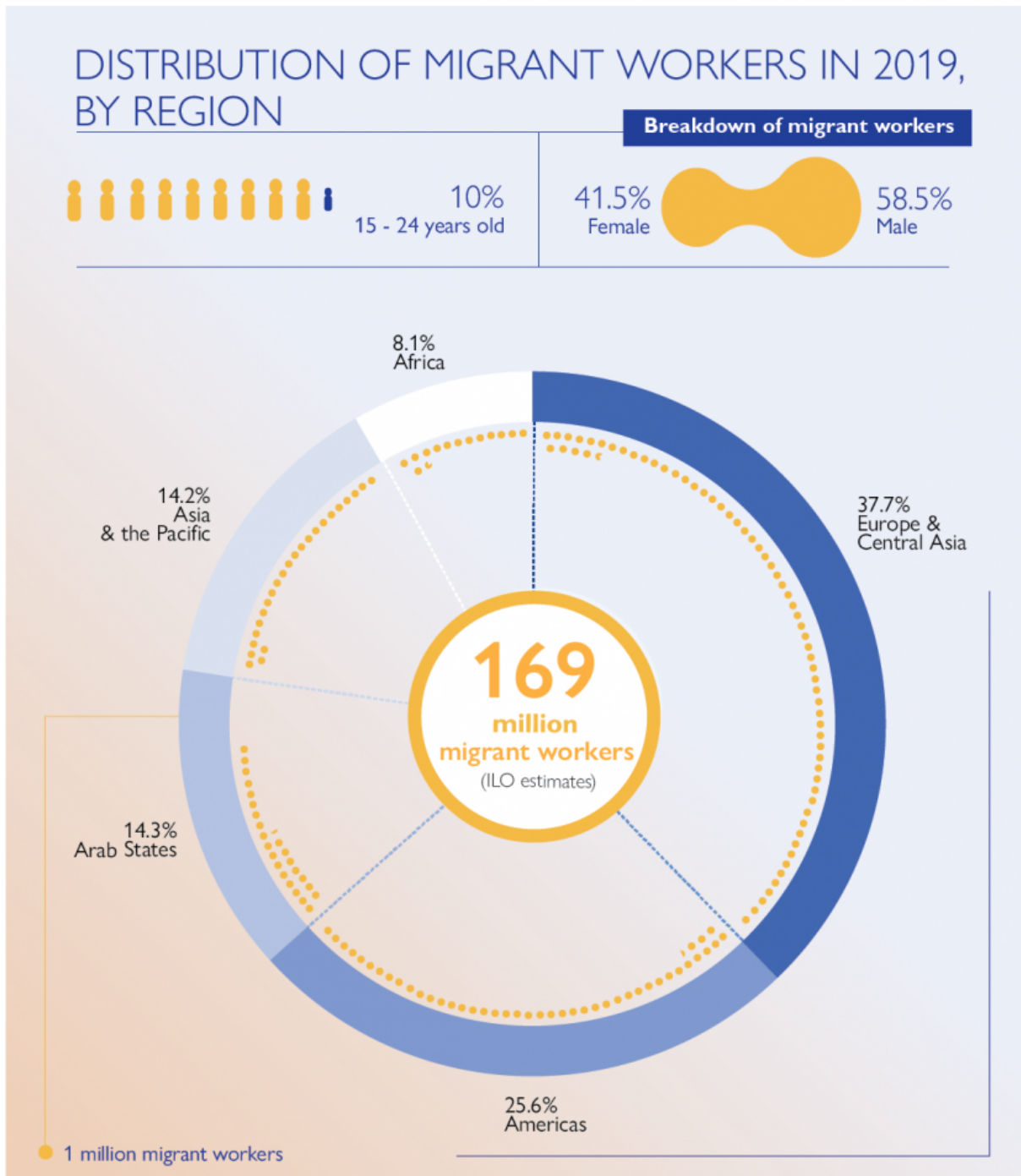


Figure 2.3- Distribution of Migrant workers in 2019; *Source: ILO*

According to the ILO(which you can see on the graph),an estimated number is 169 million migrant workers globally in 2019). Over two-thirds of all migrant workers are concentrated in high-income countries and approximately 60.6% are located in three subregions: 24.2% in Northern, Southern and Western Europe; 22.1%in Northern America; and 14.3% in the Arab States.

According to previous estimates, the same three subregions hosted the biggest shares of all migrant workers: 60.2%in 2013 and 60.8 % in 2017

Among all migrant workers worldwide in 2019, 70 million(41.5%) are female. Male migrant workers made up 99 million(58.5%) of the total number. Women represent a smaller share of the total of international migrant workers because they also represent a lower share of the total international migrants (47.9%) and they have a relatively lower labor market participation rate compared to men (59.8% vs. 77.5%). However, some significant regional variations existed in the share of women among total migrant workers. For example, in Northern, Southern and Western Europe, women represent more than 50% of all migrant workers and in the Arab State, the share is below 20%.

The services sector is the main employer of migrant workers, employing 66.2% of all migrant workers and almost 80% of total female migrant workers worldwide. A growing demand for labor in the care economy (including in health and domestic work), where the labor force is predominantly female, could partially explain the high share of women migrant workers in the services sector. As for the remaining migrant workers, 26.7 per cent were in industry and 7.1 per cent in agriculture.

2.2 Factors influencing international migration processes in Ukraine and its impact on the world economy

Migration is a complex phenomenon, where ‘macro’-, ‘meso’- and ‘micro’ -factors act together to make the final individual decision to migrate, integrating with the simple push–pull theory.

Macro factors include the political, demographic, socio-economic and environmental situations that are major contributors to migration. These are the main drivers of forced migration, either international or internal. Which are out of individual control.

Meso factors include communication technology, land grabbing and diasporic links. These factors play an important role. In particular, social media attracts people out of their origin countries by raising awareness of living conditions in the affluent world, which are often grossly exaggerated.

Micro factors such as education, religion, marital status and personal attitude to migration have a key role in making the final decision to migrate an individual choice. The stereotype of poor and rural migrants reaching the borders of foreign countries has to be abandoned. The poorest people simply do not have the means to escape war and poverty and remain trapped in their country or in the neighboring one.

Migration is as old as humankind. People have always moved in search of better living conditions for themselves and for their loved ones or escaping dramatic situations in their homeland. These two major factors were the fundamentals of the ‘push and pull’ that was first proposed by Lee in 1966: economic, environmental, social and political factors pushing out from the individual homeland and attracting him/her towards the destination country.

The main elements of the ‘push and pull’ factors also considered, in the current global world reality is certainly much more complex and faceted, involving both local national realities and macro-level causes as well as meso-level and micro-level (see the diagram below) causes related to the link of the individual to his/her ethnic or religious group and the personal characteristic of the individuals respectively.

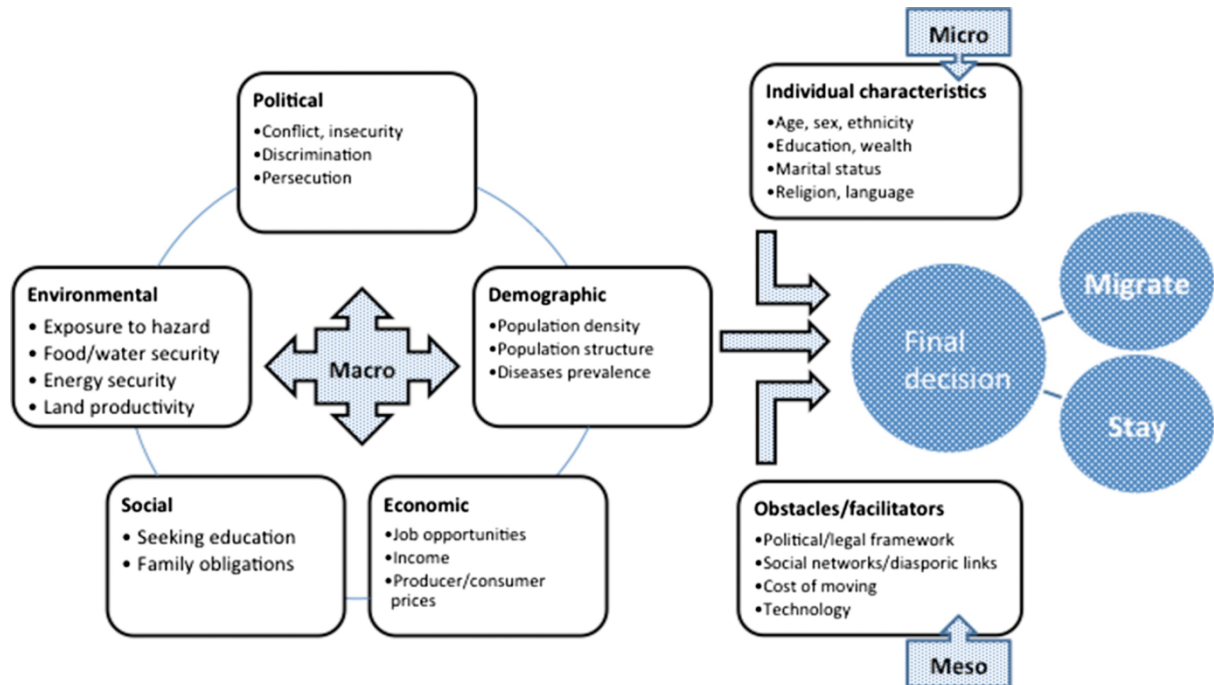


Figure 2.4 - Macro and Micro factors of migration

Source: Foresight

In 2020 COVID-19 has become the “great disrupter” of migration in Ukraine and the world..

COVID-19 has been the most severe pandemic in a century, with its combination of high transmission, virus strains and the severity of the disease forcing policymakers into previously uncharted territory.

While the main focus has necessarily been on responding to the global health crisis (e.g. virus testing, disease treatment, and vaccination development and programming), part of the response has involved major changes to freedom of movement of people all around the world, which in turn has massively impacted human mobility globally.

Governments worldwide have implemented diverse measures to mitigate the spread of the virus, leading to a range of restrictions that have evolved over time. These measures include "stay-at-home" orders, closure of workplaces and schools, limitations on gatherings, restrictions on domestic travel, and the implementation of controls on international travel. These collective efforts aim to curb the transmission of the virus and protect public health.

By and large, countries worldwide swiftly implemented a wide array of COVID-19 travel restriction measures, encompassing both domestic and international restrictions. These measures were adopted by the vast majority of countries across the globe in order to effectively respond to the pandemic and mitigate its impact.

Some countries stopped all entry of foreign citizens, some banned citizens of specific countries. Some countries completely closed borders to stop departure and entry of all people, including their own citizens. Quarantine measures were also introduced by some countries, requiring passengers entering a country to be quarantined in isolation for a minimum period (typically 10 to 14 days) immediately upon arrival.

On the map below you can see the data from Oxford Government Response tracker data of the international travel restrictions in 2020

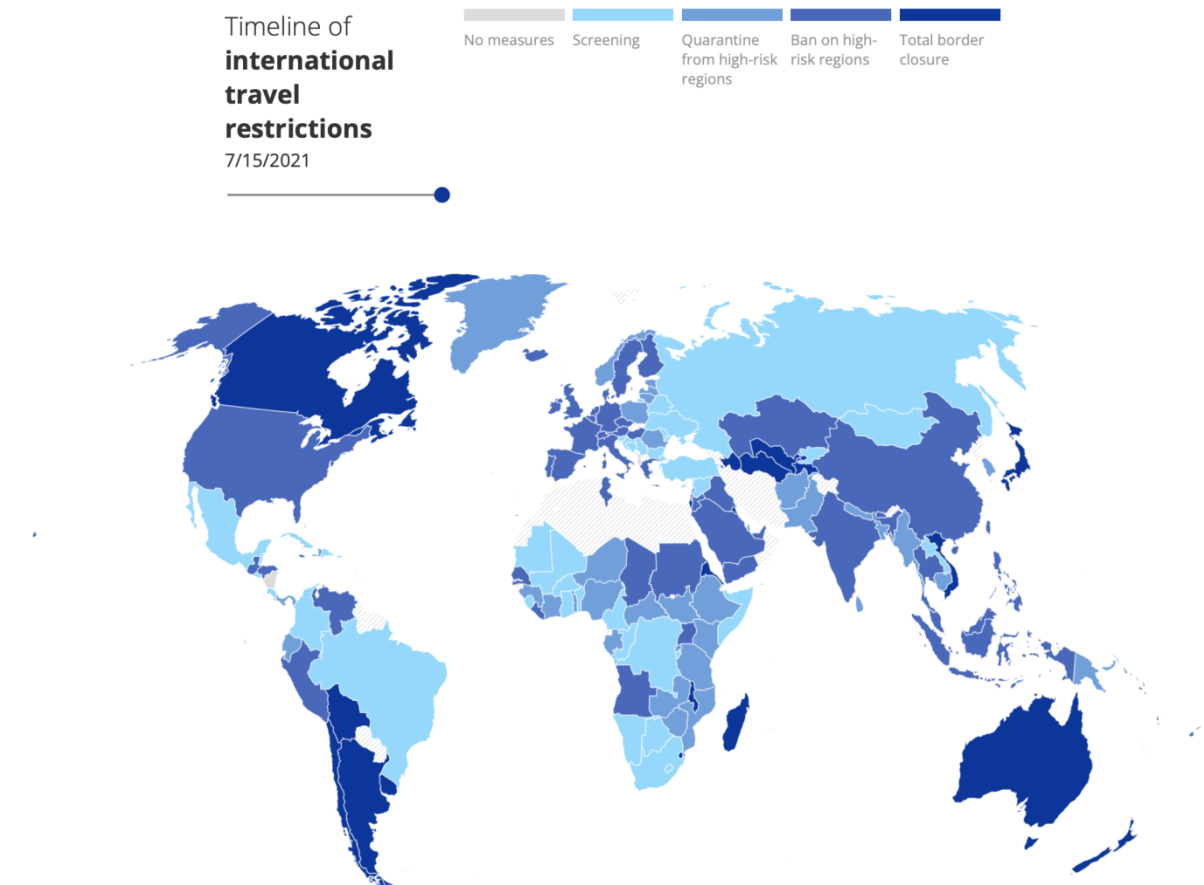


Figure 2.5 - Timeline of international travel restrictions

Source - University of Oxford Government Response Tracker

In 2022, in Ukraine, russian-ukrainian war caused the 3rd reason and maybe the major migration flow from Ukraine.

The conflict sparked by Russia's invasion of Ukraine resulted in a significant displacement of individuals, compelling millions to seek safety and refuge in the European Union (EU) and neighboring countries. The migration from Ukraine was driven not only by the need for security but also by employment opportunities. Consequently, this influx of people created a refugee crisis within Europe. An estimated 8.1 million individuals from Ukraine have relocated to various European countries, with the largest numbers settling in Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Moldova. Approximately 3 million people have migrated to other European nations in search of better prospects.

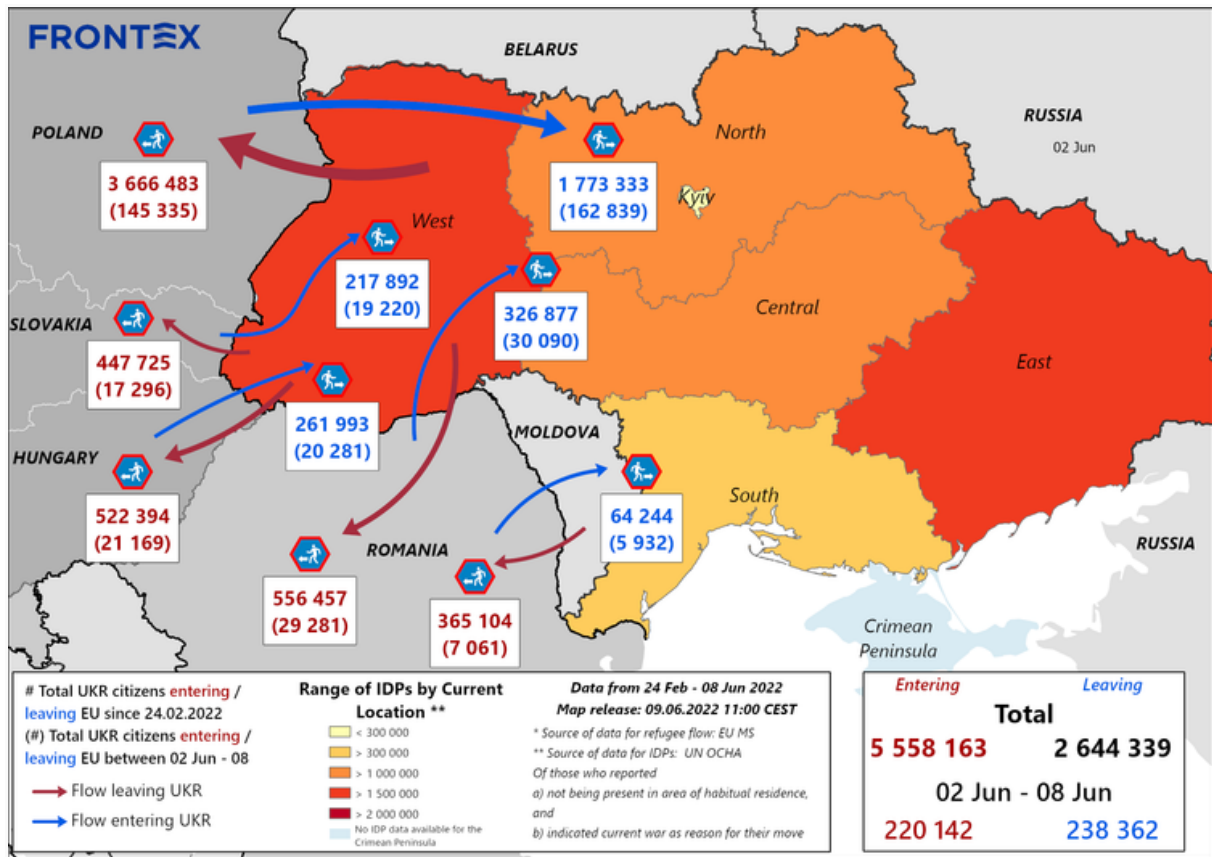


Figure 2.6 - Flow of migrants from and to Ukraine due to the war

Source: Frontex

The U.S. has admitted 271,000 Ukrainian refugees since the Russian invasion, far above Biden's goal of 100,000. More than 117,000 came via the Biden administration's "Uniting for Ukraine" program, which lets Americans sponsor Ukrainians so they will be financially supported in the U.S.

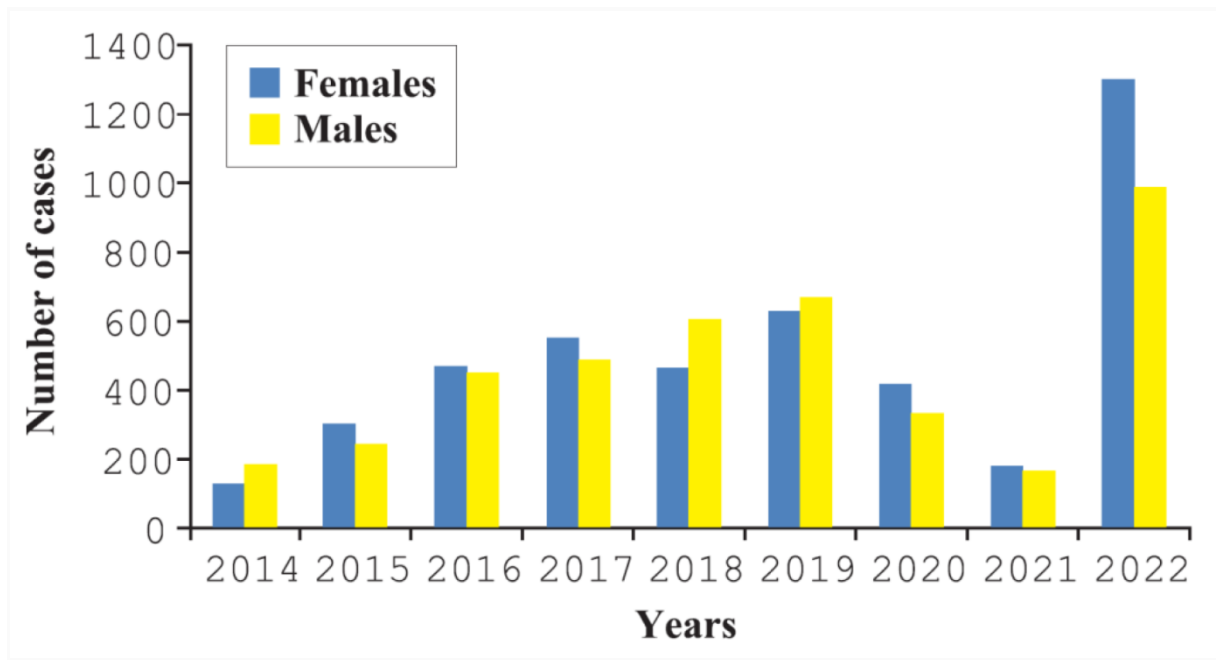


Figure 2.7 - Graph of crossing Ukrainian border

Source - Kevin Pottie

The graph above illustrates the annual hospitalization rates of Ukrainians from 2014 to 2022, categorized by gender. In 2022, a significant outflow of female migrants from the country was observed. Recent data from migration services, analyzed through a rapid gender analysis conducted between March 14th and 22nd, 2022, indicates that the ongoing war is intensifying pre-existing inequalities, particularly affecting older women and single mothers, who make up a significant portion of Ukraine's impoverished population. The analysis also reveals that the influx of migrants consists of 3.7 million refugees, with 90% being women and children, as men aged 18-60 face restrictions on leaving the country. Additionally, the number of internally displaced people has reached 6.5 million. The analysis highlights emerging concerns regarding sexual and gender-based violence, as well as the unequal access to services and resources for those left behind.

However, starting from early May 2023, there has been a growing trend of people returning to Ukraine, with approximately 30,000 individuals returning per day.

The escalation of the conflict caused civilian casualties and destruction of civilian infrastructure which forced people to flee out of Ukraine to seek safety, protection, assistance and search for a job. Millions of refugees from Ukraine cross the border.

Countries featured in the Refugee Response Plan

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country	Border crossings from Ukraine*	Border crossings to Ukraine**
Bulgaria	02.05.2023	156 693	49 185	Not applicable	Not applicable
Czech Republic	02.04.2023	504 107	504 352	Not applicable	Not applicable
Estonia	10.04.2023	44 739	69 616	Data not available	Data not available
Hungary	02.05.2023	35 030	35 030	2 603 998	Data not available
Latvia	11.04.2023	47 080	32 380	Data not available	Data not available
Lithuania	11.04.2023	76 540	76 540	Not applicable	Not applicable
Poland	27.04.2023	1 583 563	1 583 563	8 959 627	8 803 268
Republic of Moldova	30.04.2023	Not applicable	107 645	814 622	458 524
Romania	30.04.2023	129 438	99 027	2 310 350	1 908 051
Slovakia	30.04.2023	114 628	114 628	1 348 535	1 084 518

Figure 2.7 - Migration data about the ukrainian refugees 2023

Source: ILO

Other countries neighbouring Ukraine

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country	Border crossings from Ukraine*	Border crossings to Ukraine**
Belarus	26.04.2023	Not applicable	22 820	16 705	Data not available
Russian Federation	03.10.2022	Not applicable	2 852 395	2 852 395	Data not available

Figure 2.8 - Migration data about the ukrainian refugees 2023

Source: ILO

Other European countries

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country
Albania	23.03.2023	28	2 758
Armenia	02.05.2023	Not applicable	569
Austria	17.04.2023	95 993	95 993
Azerbaijan	01.05.2023	Not applicable	4 764
Belgium	02.05.2023	70 686	71 446
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.04.2023	Not applicable	164
Croatia	07.04.2023	21 640	21 640
Cyprus	12.03.2023	21 842	16 281
Denmark	10.04.2023	39 479	41 560
Finland	10.04.2023	53 318	47 067
France	31.10.2022	118 994	118 994
Georgia	06.04.2023	Not applicable	24 182
Germany	19.04.2023	934 420	1 061 623
Greece	31.03.2023	22 704	22 704
Iceland	28.02.2023	2 674	2 674
Ireland	21.04.2023	80 803	81 769
Italy	21.04.2023	175 107	175 107
Liechtenstein	18.01.2023	536	410
Luxembourg	25.10.2022	6 756	6 756
Malta	19.02.2023	1 744	1 744
Montenegro	24.04.2023	8 298	32 558
Netherlands	10.02.2023	89 730	89 730
North Macedonia	30.04.2023	Not applicable	6 733
Norway	11.04.2023	45 238	45 238
Portugal	26.02.2023	58 242	58 242
Serbia and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)	10.04.2023	1 289	3 050
Slovenia	11.04.2023	9 038	9 461
Spain	24.04.2023	174 673	174 673
Sweden	05.04.2023	53 957	53 957
Switzerland	28.04.2023	83 428	65 655
Türkiye	26.01.2023	Not applicable	95 874
United Kingdom	11.04.2023	202 800	202 800

Figure 2.9 - Migration data about the ukrainian refugees 2023

Source: ILO

On the drawing above you can see the most recent (2023) data about the number of the refugees because of the war in different countries

Moreover, according to the latest update of the operational data portal, which uses the data of the migration service. It mentions that there are around 8.2 million refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe and more than 5 million of them are registered for temporary protection. similar national protection scheme or a temporary job in Europe.

2.3 Characteristics of migration processes in Ukraine and its impact on the world

The migration dynamics in Ukraine have been influenced by multiple factors, encompassing economic, social, political, and demographic changes. These factors have shaped the migration processes in Ukraine and have had repercussions on a global scale. Notably:

1. Emigration has emerged as a noteworthy trend in Ukraine, with a considerable number of Ukrainians opting to leave the country in pursuit of improved economic prospects and living standards overseas. This significant outflow of individuals has resulted in a brain drain phenomenon, as skilled professionals seek opportunities elsewhere. Consequently, this has had adverse effects on Ukraine's economy and hindered its social development.
2. The conflict in eastern Ukraine has led to a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, both within Ukraine and in neighboring countries. This has created a humanitarian crisis and has had an impact on the stability of the region.
3. Ukraine is also a transit country for migrants from other parts of the world who are trying to reach Western Europe. This has led to challenges in managing the flow of migrants and ensuring their safety and human rights.
4. Migration has had an impact on the demographic structure of Ukraine, with the country experiencing a declining population due to low birth rates and high levels of emigration. This has had implications for the country's social and economic development, including the sustainability of the pension system and the provision of healthcare and social services.
5. The impact of migration from Ukraine has been felt around the world, with Ukrainian migrants contributing to the economies of countries such as Poland, Russia, and the United States. Ukrainian migrant workers are often

employed in low-skilled and manual labor jobs and have been subject to exploitation and human rights abuses in some countries.

Migration processes in Ukraine have left a profound imprint on both the nation itself and the global stage. The consequences of migration, such as the departure of skilled professionals, the humanitarian crisis stemming from conflict and displacement, and the demographic shifts within the country, present formidable challenges. To address these complexities, it is crucial for Ukraine to implement effective policy measures and foster cooperation with neighboring countries and international partners. The brain drain phenomenon, characterized by the emigration of highly skilled individuals, has had a notable impact on Ukraine. The loss of these professionals poses challenges to the country's economic development and hinders its ability to retain talent. It necessitates the formulation of strategies to encourage the return of skilled workers and foster an environment that supports their contributions.

Additionally, the ongoing conflict and displacement have created a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine. The influx of internally displaced persons and refugees places strain on resources and requires robust support mechanisms to ensure their well-being and integration.

Furthermore, migration has had a significant effect on the demographic structure of Ukraine. The movement of people, both internally and internationally, has resulted in shifts in population distribution and composition, which can have implications for social services, infrastructure, and cultural dynamics.

Addressing the challenges presented by migration processes in Ukraine requires comprehensive policy responses that encompass economic, social, and

humanitarian aspects. Cooperation and collaboration between Ukraine, its neighboring countries, and international partners are essential to effectively manage the impact of migration and work towards sustainable solutions.

2.4 Prospects for the development of labor migration in the world and in Ukraine

Migration brings a lot of benefits to the countries and offers migrants opportunities for a better life. However, it can also create problems in the area of income distribution, as in certain market segments local workers can suffer economic damage, at least temporarily. Therefore, tax and labor market policies should be used to support income and retrain local residents who face difficulties in the labor market.

In addition, labor market and immigration measures to integrate immigrants, such as language training and simplified job screening, can help achieve even better immigration outcomes in host countries.

In the next years and even decades, labor migration will probably increase because migration includes economic pressure with the change of age structures, population growth, urbanization and environmental stress.

Destination countries that can manage the social and political tension which is caused by immigration probably will have benefits. The total number of the migrants worldwide most likely will increase.

Finally, international policy coordination is needed to address the challenges of refugee migration. This includes contributing to funding the costs of hosting refugees and facilitating their integration in emerging and developing countries.

Discussing Ukraine, it needs a new approach to labor migration. Over the past years the flow of labor migrants to the EU has attracted a great amount of

attention. Since the war in Donbass in 2014 the labor migration has become a very important factor for Ukraine's growth in the economic sphere. According to data from the World Bank, in 2019 Ukraine's remittances reached 16 billion dollars which was more than 10% of the annual GDP. In 2015, the issue of labor migration gained political attention when the Ukrainian parliament passed the "Law on External Labor Migration." Subsequently, in 2017, they implemented the "Strategy of State Migration Policy" until 2025, which outlined the goals for Ukrainian migrants. When President Zelenskyy and his parliament came into power, they took additional steps to encourage Ukrainian workers to return home. These measures included creating new job opportunities and offering long-term, low-interest loans for small and medium-sized businesses. However, the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis disrupted these efforts.

Currently, it is evident that a significant majority of Ukraine's migrant labor force prefers to return to the European Union (EU) rather than taking advantage of the initiatives provided by the Ukrainian authorities. Ukraine's challenge lies in its struggle to retain its workers, and this issue may become more pronounced in the coming years as many potential labor migrants are considering the option of working in Germany, which has recently relaxed its work permit rules for non-EU nationals.

The Ukrainian authorities face a twofold task. Firstly, they must strike a balance between protecting the interests of workers seeking employment in the EU while also encouraging them to build their futures in Ukraine, without resorting to restrictive measures reminiscent of the Soviet era. Secondly, it is crucial for the Ukrainian government to understand why labor migrants believe that opportunities abroad are always better. They could consider

launching detailed information campaigns to educate Ukrainian workers about the potential challenges they may face when seeking employment in the EU, such as deportation or limited access to social security. Presently, there is a lack of comprehensive guides available to address these concerns.

In the months and years to come, effectively addressing Ukrainian labor migration will require a process of experimentation and learning from experience. The government needs to gain a deeper understanding of the underlying factors that drive migration and develop a more coordinated institutional response to the issue. While Ukrainian workers cannot be compelled to stay in the country, the future development of Ukraine hinges on its capacity to persuade a significant number of Ukrainians that they can build a promising future within their homeland.

Talking about the post covid prospects, recently WHO canceled the status of the largest pandemic. Since the acceptance of online workers in the workforce has grown over the last two years the number of jurisdictions offering remote

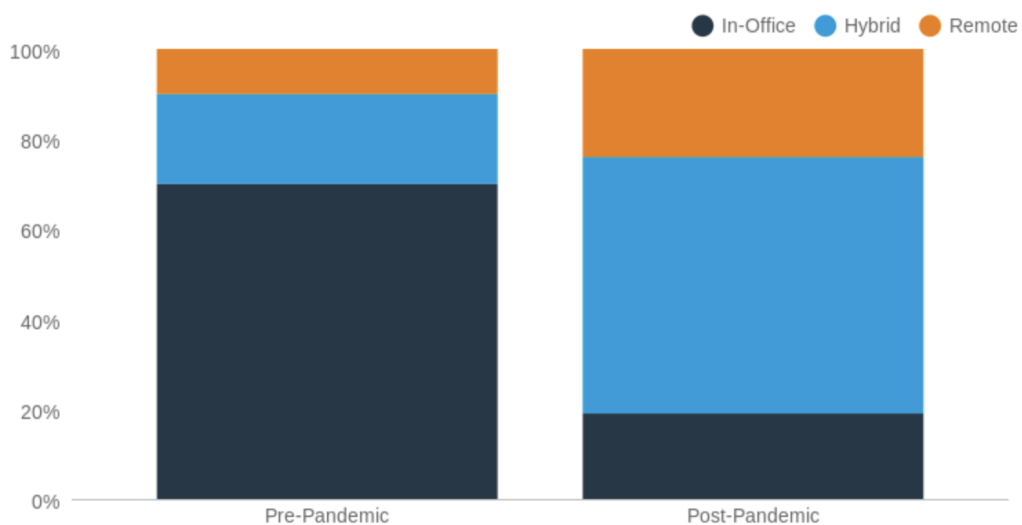


Figure 3 - Comparison of pre pandemic - post pandemic workforce; *Source - WIR*

work visas have leveled off and related immigration laws have been codified. Due to this, risks associated with more established remote work visas have been reduced for both employers and employees. Potentially it leads to an increase in remote visa applications over the next 12-18 months.

Forecasting the future of labor migration presents challenges, given the influence of various factors such as economic, political, and social dynamics across different regions. Nevertheless, several notable trends and factors are expected to significantly impact the trajectory of labor migration in the coming years.

Firstly, technological advancements such as automation and artificial intelligence may have a significant impact on the demand for migrant workers in certain industries. While some jobs may become obsolete or replaced by machines, others may require new skills and knowledge that could create new opportunities for migrants.

Secondly, demographic changes, such as aging populations in developed countries and growing populations in developing countries, may also impact the demand for labor migration. This could lead to changes in the types of skills and occupations that are in demand, as well as the countries and regions that are sending and receiving migrants.

Thirdly, global economic and political developments, such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, changes in trade policies, and geopolitical tensions, may also have an impact on the patterns and trends of labor migration. These factors could influence the opportunities and challenges faced by migrant workers, as well as the policies and practices governing labor migration.

When discussing the future of labor migration in Ukraine, making precise predictions becomes challenging due to the influence of economic, social, and

political variables. Nonetheless, several key trends and factors are expected to play a significant role in shaping the trajectory of labor migration in Ukraine:

First, Ukraine has been experiencing significant economic challenges, including high levels of unemployment and a struggling economy. As a result, many Ukrainians may continue to seek job opportunities abroad, particularly in neighboring countries such as Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia.

Secondly, the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine may also impact labor migration patterns, as it has led to displacement and economic disruption for many people in the region. Some may be forced to seek opportunities in other parts of Ukraine or abroad in order to support themselves and their families.

Thirdly, recent changes to migration policies in Ukraine, such as the introduction of electronic visas and the simplification of work permit procedures, may also impact labor migration patterns. These changes could make it easier for Ukrainians to work abroad and attract more foreign workers to Ukraine.

In general, the future of labor migration is expected to be influenced by a multifaceted interaction of economic, social, and political elements. It will necessitate careful attention and strategic planning to maximize the benefits of migration while minimizing the associated risks. The future of labor migration in Ukraine, specifically, will depend on the intricate interplay of economic, social, and political factors. While there may be potential work opportunities for Ukrainians abroad, it will be crucial to safeguard them against exploitation and ensure equitable wages and working conditions. Simultaneously, efforts should be directed towards creating job prospects and improving the economic situation within Ukraine, aiming to diminish the necessity for labor migration and promote the development of a robust and resilient domestic economy.

CONCLUSIONS

Labor migration has had a substantial influence on the global economy, exerting effects on both the countries of origin and the countries of destination. Below are several noteworthy ways in which labor migration has shaped the global economy:

Economic growth and development: Labor migration can contribute to economic growth and development in both the sending and receiving countries. In the sending country, remittances from migrant workers can provide a source of income for families and communities, helping to reduce poverty and stimulate local economies. In the receiving country, migrant workers can fill labor shortages and contribute to economic growth, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, construction, and healthcare.

Innovation and entrepreneurship: Labor migration can also contribute to innovation and entrepreneurship, as migrant workers bring new skills, knowledge, and ideas to the receiving country. Migrant entrepreneurs can also start new businesses and create jobs, contributing to the growth of the local economy.

Labor market effects: Labor migration can have both positive and negative effects on the labor market. In the receiving country, migrant workers can help fill labor shortages and support economic growth. However, they can also compete with native workers for jobs, leading to wage compression and other labor market distortions.

Demographic changes: Labor migration can also have an impact on the demographic structure of both the sending and receiving countries. In the sending country, labor migration can contribute to population decline and an aging population, as young and skilled workers leave. In the receiving country, labor migration can contribute to population growth and diversity, as migrants settle and have families.

Social and cultural impacts: Labor migration can also have social and cultural impacts, as migrants adapt to new cultural norms and traditions and bring their own cultures and values to the receiving country.

This can contribute to enhanced diversity and social cohesion, but it can also give rise to social tensions and conflicts.

It raises world GDP, in particular by raising productivity. Average per capita incomes of natives increase as their skills are complemented with those of migrants. Remittances from abroad lift income per capita in the origin countries, helping to offset the potentially negative effects of emigration.

Immigration has an impact on the labor market by influencing the number of available workers, both increasing the labor supply in certain occupations and industries, as well as expanding the overall demand for workers and creating new job opportunities. For instance, migrants contribute to the economy by purchasing goods and services, thereby increasing demand. Employers may also expand production in sectors that benefit from migrant labor, such as agriculture or the care industry, or adopt more labor-intensive production methods.

In essence, labor migration can lead to increased competition for existing jobs in specific occupational sectors, while simultaneously generating new employment opportunities. Consequently, it is not immediately clear whether migration will have a positive or negative effect on the job prospects of native workers in the labor market, or if it will have no significant impact at all. To assess the practical implications, it is necessary to examine relevant statistics.

The impacts of labor migration on the labor market vary depending on factors such as the timing, location, and type of migration. For instance, migration into high-wage occupations requiring extensive training will have different effects compared to migration into low-wage positions, affecting different segments of the

population. For example, migration into childcare occupations might increase competition for such jobs while also boosting employment among working women. In general, workers in low-skilled occupations are expected to face more competition from migrants since the skills required for those roles are relatively easier to acquire and less specialized.

The COVID-19 pandemic and conflict in Ukraine have disrupted employment and the integration of migrants, as lockdowns and social distancing measures have impacted administrative processes for obtaining residence and work permits, language acquisition programs, and integration initiatives.

Managing migration has become increasingly challenging over the past few decades as more individuals are compelled to leave their homes. It is important to note that the majority of migratory movements are regular, occurring through legal channels and means.

Migration is a complex social phenomenon driven by various factors, including the pursuit of better economic or educational opportunities, family reunification, climate change, and disasters. However, unsafe, disorderly, and irregular migration leads to the issues currently unfolding worldwide, such as the tragic deaths and disappearances of thousands of migrants along perilous migration routes.

In response to the growing migration movement, many countries view border control as a potential solution, opting to close ports of entry to deter migration. While efficient border management policies and tools can help prevent irregular migration, disrupt organized criminal networks, and safeguard the rights of migrants, they constitute only one aspect of comprehensive migration governance, not the sole solution.

In general, labor migration has exerted a notable influence on the global economy, fostering economic growth and development, stimulating innovation and

entrepreneurship, shaping labor market dynamics, driving demographic shifts, and producing social and cultural ramifications. Policymakers need to take into account these wide-ranging impacts when formulating policies pertaining to labor migration.

In addition to border control measures, countries can adopt a comprehensive approach to migration that harnesses its potential to enhance the economy while addressing the associated risks and underlying causes that compel people to leave their countries. Here are several recommendations:

1. **Promote stability, education, and employment opportunities:** Countries should focus on creating conditions of stability and providing access to quality education and employment opportunities. By addressing the drivers of forced migration and fostering resilience, individuals can make informed choices between staying in their home countries or migrating.
2. **Utilize credible data and information:** The collection, analysis, and utilization of reliable data on demographics, cross-border movements, internal displacement, diasporas, labor markets, seasonal trends, education, and health are crucial for evidence-based policymaking. Such policies should carefully consider the benefits and risks associated with migration.
3. **Foster regional cooperation:** Collaboration among countries within a region can help mitigate the negative consequences of migration and preserve its integrity. Regional cooperation also contributes to achieving development goals by enhancing human capital through sustainable development and promoting long-term economic growth.
4. **Recognize the potential of migration:** Migration holds the potential to yield positive socioeconomic outcomes for both migrants and the receiving society. To realize these benefits, policies and practices should prioritize the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society at large. It is vital to

adhere to international standards that uphold the human rights of all individuals within a state's territory, without discrimination based on nationality, race, gender, religion, or migration status.

By adopting these recommendations, countries can create policies that effectively manage migration, capitalize on its potential benefits, and safeguard the rights and well-being of migrants and host communities alike.

Labor migration is viewed as economically benefiting the family members who are left behind through remittances. However, it splits up families. Also it has some effects on education, health, labor supply response, and social status for family members who did not migrate.

According to a recent study by the IMF over a long tem, both higher and lower skilled workers who migrated do bring benefits to their new home countries by increasing income per person and living standards. Higher skilled migrants bring diverse talent and expertise, and low-skilled migrants fill essential occupations for which natives are in short supply and allow natives to be employed at higher-skilled jobs.

In my opinion, labor migration is a bad thing because young people migrate from their country of origin and by that a lot of other problems such as decrease in the population.

To summarize, labor migration is a complex issue that has both positive and negative impacts on individuals, communities, and countries. On the one hand, labor migration can provide opportunities for people to improve their economic situation and standard of living, and it can also contribute to economic growth and development in both the sending and receiving countries. It can lead to social, cultural, and economic challenges, including brain drain, exploitation, discrimination, and social tensions and has a very developed aspect in Europe. Not to forget that It is important to ensure that labor migration is safe, legal, and

ethical, and that migrant workers are protected from exploitation and abuse. Furthermore, it is crucial for policies to address the underlying factors driving migration, such as poverty, inequality, and conflict, while also offering viable alternatives to labor migration for individuals who desire to remain in their countries of origin.

There are diverse perspectives regarding labor migration. While some individuals argue for restricting or even halting labor migration, citing concerns about job displacement, wage depression, and cultural tensions, others support more open borders and increased freedom of movement. They contend that labor migration can bring about economic growth, development, innovation, and cultural exchange. This analysis aims to explore the evolution of migration, analyze statistical trends across various nations, and evaluate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine on migratory patterns.

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INTRODUCTION

In the past years, the development of migration in the world has increased a lot and it has become poorly understood. A lot of countries in the world have an **existential crisis as a consequence of the mass arrival of** migrants. **The result of war, poverty, population growth and climate change** are the reasons for massive migrations all over the world.

While states and citizens have a legitimate desire to regulate migration, such regulation can only be effective if it is based on a realistic understanding of the nature and drivers of migration. In order to achieve a more realistic understanding of migration, we need to think of migration as a **part of larger processes of development and social transformation in origin and destination societies. This implies that migration is an inevitable complement of development and change, and that problems associated with migration**

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FORMATION OF UKRAINE'S INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GEOPOLITICAL CHALLENGES

Russia went to war against Ukraine on February 24th, 2022, but Russian cyber attacks against Ukraine have continued since Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014, settling just before the 2022 invasion. During this period, the state, energy, media, financial, business and non-commercial sectors of Ukraine suffered the most.

Since the start of the full invasion around 8.1 million people have left Ukraine. Of course, to migrate to another country, one would have to be eligible for it – be it in terms of age, skill level, language competency, and prior qualifications, to name a few. However, specific fields of study

may have an added advantage when migrating. While fields like medicine, nursing, and early childhood have always been in high demand, there has been one particular field that has recently spiked in immigration demand – Cyber Security [1].

Data has been wiped, communications disrupted and information stolen over the past year, but they have fallen short of the devastation many predicted following the intrusion a year ago. Ukraine has good reason to expect the worst. Russia used innovative attacks on specialized software to knock out power in many parts of the country in the winter of 2015 and 2016, and it continued to use its rival as a testing ground by releasing NotPetya, a highly destructive piece of software that spread through the Ukrainian tax program and caused damage to 1 billion dollars

This heightened sense of danger helped. The U.S. intelligence community and many major U.S. technology companies have worked closely with Ukraine for years, sharing information on emerging threats and developing a list of mission-critical best practices, such as two-factor authentication, robust offline backups, and the use of multiple cloud providers. accessible from anywhere. Ukrainian authorities have installed better hardware and software and passed legislation to give regulators more power and flexibility to protect the citizen data they hold.

Since February 24, limited Russian cyberattacks have undermined the distribution of medicine, food and aid. Their impact ranged from preventing access to basic services to data theft and disinformation, including through deep spoofing technology. Other malicious cyber activities include phishing emails, distributed denial-of-service attacks, and the use of data cleansing malware, backdoors, tracking software, and information stealers. Organizations and governments around the world have not remained indifferent to such hybrid risks. Initiatives led by the EU, the US, and NATO have been implemented to neutralize cyber threats and protect critical infrastructure. As part of these initiatives, the EU activated Rapid Cyber Response Teams (a project within the framework of Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) in the field of security and defense policy) to support Ukraine's cyber defense [2]. Non-governmental and private players have supported Ukraine through various cyber resilience measures. Since the beginning of the invasion, independent hackers have launched a significant number of counterattacks that have affected Russian government, security, banking, and media systems. The European Parliament called for increased assistance to Ukraine in the field of cyber security and the full use of EU cyber sanctions regimes against individuals, organizations and bodies responsible for or involved in various cyber attacks directed against Ukraine.

Given the increased concern about cyber threats, it makes sense to review a key set of cybersecurity controls that can help reduce the likelihood of a successful attack, especially those that help protect against state or organized crime threats that may arise from conflict. So what can we do?

The following steps should be taken[3]:

- Prioritize patching of critical system vulnerabilities that are actively used. The US Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) maintains a database of these vulnerabilities, and many National Cybersecurity Centers offer advice on priority areas.
- Review access controls for key systems, focusing on the use of multi-factor authentication, the removal of unused or expired accounts, and the necessary isolation of high-risk systems.
- Make sure anti-malware software is installed, licenses are up-to-date, and software is updated regularly.

- Run an external vulnerability scan of Internet-facing systems and fix any serious problems found.
- Ensure that backup processes are in place for critical systems and that critical business data is regularly backed up offline.

While pragmatic improvements to cybersecurity defenses can be made, effective security monitoring is vital to ensure timely detection and response to any intrusion. The average time between the initial breach and the launch of the malware is now measured in days rather than weeks or months. Thanks to this, people and any citizens can take up the protection of information security by:

- Understanding cybersecurity monitoring capabilities across your network infrastructure to ensure strong incident detection and prevention tools are in place and have adequate coverage of your business, systems and data.
- If you have a cyber threat intelligence team, have them look for specific signs of compromise (IOC) based on tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) associated with the state or organized crime groups involved in the current conflict.
- Consider partnering with cybersecurity vendors for managed detection and response services to expand your capabilities or provide skilled support for critical needs.
- Make sure employees have access to authoritative sources of information about the current crisis and are aware of the risk of phishing and fake crisis websites.
- Offer cybersecurity advice to employees in high-risk positions and locations.
- Consider emergency support to manage security features as usual, sort through an increased volume of security alerts, and implement urgent security improvements.

After the war, measures will definitely be taken with new young specialists to protect information in Ukraine.

References

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