

**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**

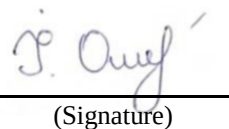
BACHELOR'S DEGREE **«INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS»**
PROGRAM
FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE **05 Social and behavioral sciences**
SPECIALTY **051 «Economy»**

Form of education full-time

BACHELOR THESIS

Title «Formation and development of the North American migration system»

By Iryna Omelchuk
(Student's name, Surname)


(Signature)

Academic Supervisor Dr. of Economics, Professor
(Scientific degree, academic status)

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

Head of the Department of International Economics
Dr. 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

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_____ 2023

INDIVIDUAL TASK

higher education applicant _____ Iryna Omelchuk
(Name, Surname)
full-time forms of education

Bachelor's Thesis

Title «Formation and development of the North American migration system»

**The title of the Bachelor's thesis has been approved by the Rector's Order «07»
12.2022 №535**

The Bachelor's Thesis is based on open Ukrainian and foreign sources of scientific knowledge and analytical information, monographs and articles, reports of international organizations 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 system in North America and Ukraine
Object of study:	Patterns and features of the evolution of national migration systems in the global era
Subject of study:	Prerequisites, factors, tools, regulation, trends, strategies, efficiency, challenges and prospects for the development of the North American migration system
The purpose of the Thesis:	To substantiate recommendations for improving the migration system of Ukraine based on the generalization of the theoretical foundations of the evolution of national migration systems in the global era and a comprehensive analysis of prerequisites, factors, tools, regulation, trends, strategies, efficiency, challenges and prospects for the development of the North American migration system.

Specific tasks applicant has to accomplish to meet the objective:

In chapter 1:

- to explore different theoretical perspectives and frameworks that contribute to understanding the development and functioning of migration systems;
- to identify the prerequisites and factors that have influenced the formation and development of the migration system in North America;
- to examine the various tools and strategies employed by countries to regulate and manage international migration;

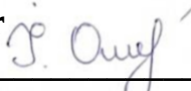
In chapter 2:

- to evaluate the key trends and patterns within the migration system in North America;
- to evaluate the government policies and corporate strategies that have been implemented regarding migration in North America;
- to analyze the impact of the current socio-economic crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and other factors on the flow of international migration;
- to investigate the contemporary challenges and future perspectives of the development of migration systems in North America and Ukraine in the foreseeable future

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

(signature)

**The task was received by
the acquirer**



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Denys Ilnytskyi
(Name, Surname)
20.12.2022

Iryna Omelchuk
(Name, Surname)
20.12.2022

Abstract

The Bachelor's thesis comprises 75 pages, 6 tables, 10 figures, the biography list consists of 85 names.

«Formation and development of the North American migration system»

(Title of Bachelor's thesis)

The object of study is the patterns and features of the evolution of national migration systems in the global era.

The subject of the study is the prerequisites, factors, tools, regulation, trends, strategies, efficiency, challenges and prospects for the development of the North American migration system.

The objective of the Bachelor Thesis is to substantiate recommendations for improving the migration system of Ukraine based on the generalization of the theoretical foundations of the evolution of national migration systems in the global era and a comprehensive analysis of prerequisites, factors, tools, regulation, trends, strategies, efficiency, challenges and prospects for the development of the North American migration system.

In accordance with the set objective, the following tasks were defined:

- to explore different theoretical perspectives and frameworks that contribute to understanding the development and functioning of migration systems;
- to identify the prerequisites and factors that have influenced the formation and development of the migration system in North America;
- to examine the various tools and strategies employed by countries to regulate and manage international migration;
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- to analyze the impact of the current socio-economic crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and other factors on the flow of international migration;
- to investigate the contemporary challenges and future perspectives of the development of migration systems in North America and Ukraine in the foreseeable future

Practical task of the obtained results. Based on the assessment of the impact of migration policies on socio-economic development in North America 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 regulation of the migration system by the state of Ukraine.

The year of completion of the Bachelor's thesis 2023

The year of thesis defense 2023

Keywords: migration, migration system, security, regulation of migration systems, international migration, determinants, migration policies, policy effectiveness, development, COVID-19, war in Ukraine, North America.

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

Iryna Omelchuk

(Name, Surname)

Title «Formation and development of the North American migration system»

1. **Relevance of the topic:** The topic of the research is of high relevance for several reasons, which outline the necessity of economic actors being in line with global trends and best practices of managing international migration on national level. Effective use of migration potential may act as great factor for developing competitiveness of national economy, sectors and corporations. Studies of North American migration system are not common in our country and 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, instruments and mechanisms of regulation and 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 North America and Ukraine.
4. **The value of theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations:** the 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 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 examination board:** 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 of
the Department of International Economics

(signature)

Denys Ilnytskyi

(Name, Surname)

" _____ " _____ 2023

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Introduction

Relevance of the research topic. Throughout history, various factors such as the pursuit of a better life, demographic shifts, and political and economic circumstances have driven the development of new territories and the assimilation of diverse cultures and nationalities. Migration processes have not only reflected societal needs but also revealed the limitations of the global order system. As population growth is ensured by migrants and human mobility continues to escalate, the study of migration systems has gained significant relevance, considering their profound impact on global dynamics.

In today's interconnected world, with the rise of globalization and increasing migration across borders, the study of migration systems has become more complex and dynamic and remains, nowadays, one of the vital components of global policy as it has significant economic, social, and cultural impacts on both the countries of origin and destination. Examining the formation and development processes of migration systems is crucial for the further development of effective policies, which, in turn, will promote the well-being of migrants, their families and overall, the communities they create.

North America is a region, in which immigration dominated; The United States and Canada host hundreds of thousands of migrants each year. In absolute terms, the United States was the main destination country for migrants globally with nearly 281 million international migrants in the world in 2020. It accounts for to 3.6 per cent of the total population. Canada, for its part, experienced an influx of nearly a quarter of a million immigrants choosing to make it their new home a year. This flow has made Canada one of the countries with the largest population of foreigners. The key priority of the international community is to regulate, improve the efficiency and well-being of the overall international economic system, as well as minimize possible negative consequences, such as destruction of family structures, loss of dynamic segments of the population, consequences of greater ethnic and cultural heterogeneity, etc.

History has shown that migration can in some circumstances be an important force in correcting international inequality, effectively reducing international wage disparities between host countries and countries of residence. In addition to this global effect,

migration has also become a major force shaping international reality as it is a powerful force for social change and cultural interaction in the countries involved. This provides migrants themselves with significant opportunities for progress, which, in turn, can have implications for development in both the home country and the country of residence of the migrant. The growing global mobility, complexity of migration models, and the impact of such movements on development have contributed to the fact that international migration has become a priority for the international community.

Thus, it is essential to effectively regulate the migration systems in order to foster the conditions for drawing in the required human resources, maintaining current capacity, and assuring the region's competitiveness on the world stage and sustainable economic growth. It includes elements like social integration, humanitarian concerns, economic development, national security, and effective resource management. That is, well-regulated system impacts the success and general well-being of the region as well as ensures a balance between facilitating legal migration and protecting the interests of the host country and its citizens. Thus, the above-mentioned statements determine the relevance of the research topic of this thesis.

The theoretical basis of the study was made up of textbooks and scientific works by domestic and foreign authors, such as: D. Lukyanenko, A. Poruchnyk, Y. Stoliarchuk, O. Shaporenko, L.Yasynchuk, Mabogunje A.L., Wallerstein I, M. McAuliffe and A. Triandafyllidou, D. S. Massey, J. Arango, G. Hugo, D.Ghio, L.Veronis & R. McLeman, L.Bjerre, F.Römer, and M. Zobel,

The objective of the Bachelor Thesis is to substantiate recommendations for improving the migration system of Ukraine based on the generalization of the theoretical foundations of the evolution of national migration systems in the global era and a comprehensive analysis of prerequisites, factors, tools, regulation, trends, strategies, efficiency, challenges and prospects for the development of the North American migration system.

In accordance with the set objective, the following tasks were defined:

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The object of study is patterns and features of the evolution of national migration systems in the global era.

The subject of the study is the prerequisites, factors, tools, regulation, trends, strategies, efficiency, challenges and prospects for the development of the North American migration system.

Research methodology. During the process of writing my Bachelor's thesis, I thoroughly considered a vast amount of information from various sources. Theoretical authors played a crucial role in enhancing our understanding of migration processes in today's modern world. The theoretical foundation of my work consisted of economic studies conducted by both domestic and foreign scientists, books authored by one, two, or three individuals, as well as normative and legislative acts. In addition to these traditional sources, I also utilized electronic sources, which provided me with access to numerous migration reports, spreadsheets, and other relevant information.

The structure of the Bachelor's thesis comprises an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion, and a list of bibliographic references for the sources used. The thesis includes 10 figures and 6 tables. The list of sources consists of 85 names on ten pages.

CHAPTER 1

THEORETICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL BASES OF RESEARCH OF MIGRATION SYSTEM IN NORTH AMERICA

1.1. Theories of development of the concept of migration systems

The concept of migration system encompasses various components and processes, involved in the movement of people from one place to another. These systems include factors that drive migration, administrative, legal, informational, and supportive means that facilitate and regulate migration, and cultural impacts of migration on both sending and receiving countries. The interpretation of the concept of migration can be described as the movement of people for various purposes across the borders of certain territorial entities with the aim of permanent or temporary change of place of residence [68, p.740].

Migration can be characterized by the following features:

- the fact of movement;
- permanent or temporary change of place of residence and (or) work;
- crossing the borders of certain territories;
- permanent or temporary stay at a new location;
- absence from the previous place of stay;
- a change in the legal status of a migrant;
- legal regulation of the host territory

Within a migration system, there are organizations, governments, institutions, personnel, and other stakeholders that are responsible for designing and managing the movement of people [69, p. 4]. These actors create administrative and legal regulations, establish policies, laws, and mechanisms to control the flow of migrants, address personal, public, state interests, and, as a rule, manage the social and economic implications of migration. For example, when people migrate, they may undergo a change in their legal status, acquiring a new legal standing in their destination country.

The concept of the migration system encompasses the specific dynamics, policies, and interactions related to migration within the specific region. Each country has its own

unique migration system, influenced by factors such as historical roles, legal channels, border control measures, and socioeconomic conditions. Understanding the migration systems involves examining their specific policies, legal frameworks, socio-economic factors, historical contexts, and interactions. International economics also plays a significant role in understanding migration systems as it involves examining the economic factors that influence migration. By recognizing the distinct characteristics of each country's migration system and acknowledging the interconnectedness and shared dynamics that shape migration, international economics provides valuable insights into migration patterns and outcomes.

Due to the multifaceted nature of migration processes, there are a large number of theories explaining the nature of this phenomenon. Therefore, it is important to consider some of them in order to find out which factors contribute to the development of international migration processes and have a dominant influence on an individual's decision to migrate. The further study and formation of the modern migration system, characterized by the complexity and diversity of its interaction with other systems, is possible, first of all, by defining the following theories of the development of the concept of migration system:

1) Migration Systems Theory, which considered foundational to the concept of migration systems, proposed by a professor of geography at the Nigerian University, Akin Mabogunje, who in the 1970s applied the General System Theory to study rural-urban migration [2]. According to A. Mabogundje, a system can be defined as a complex of interconnected components, together with their attributes and relationships. It recognizes migration as a broader phenomenon influenced by multiple interconnected factors, therefore, one of the main tasks is to identify the basic interacting elements, their attributes, and their relationships. As soon as this is done, it immediately becomes obvious that the system does not work in a void, but in a specific environment [2, p. 2]. The author also believed that a certain complex of variables (data) is recognized as a system with properties common to many other systems. However, in this work, he emphasized the definition of the main components only in a verbal analysis of the methods of existence

of systems and not in mathematical form. He also developed a system scheme of the rural-urban migration migration theory as showed in Figure 1.1.

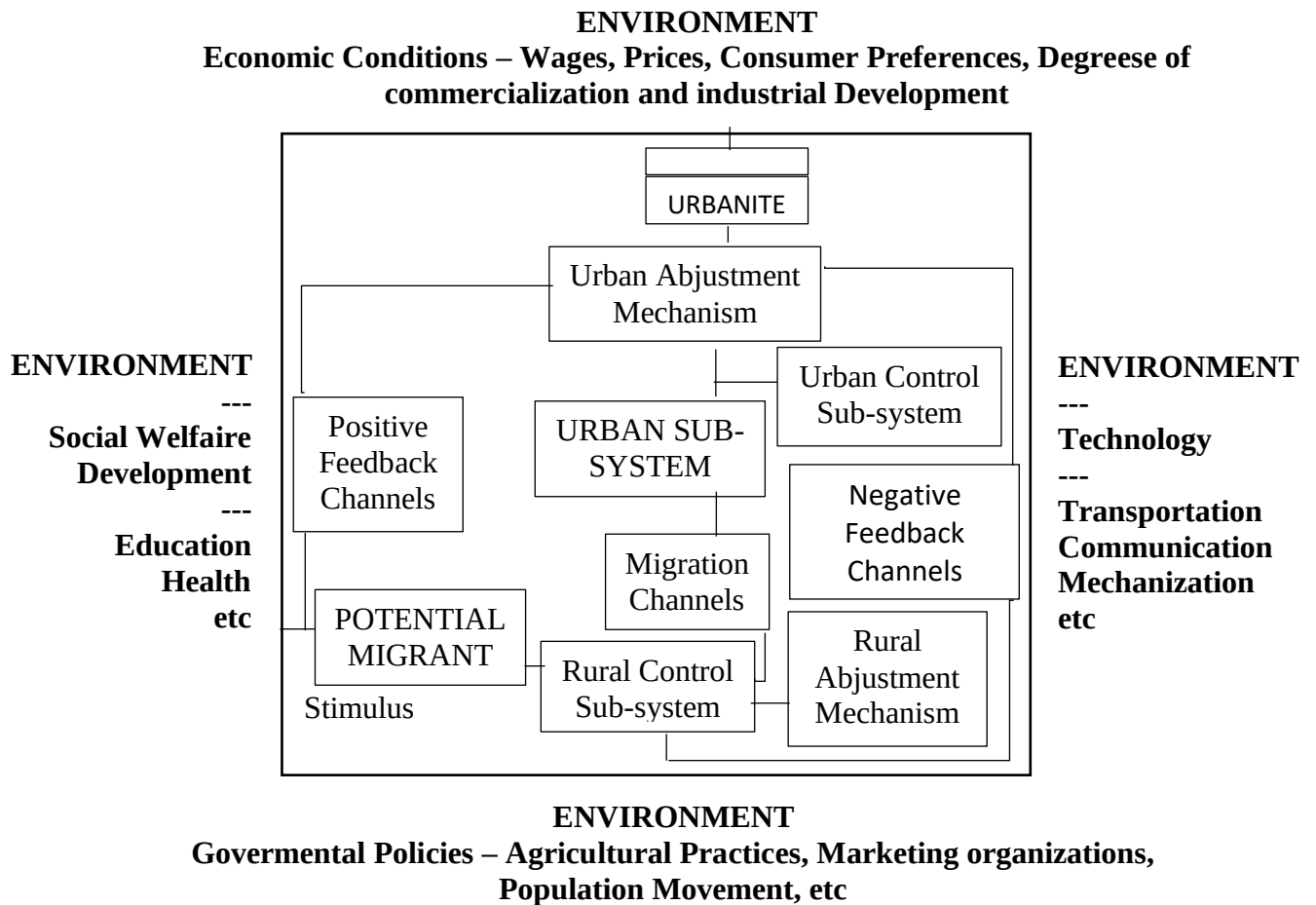


Figure 1.1 – A Schema of system for a Theory of Rural-Urban Migration according to A. Mabogunje

Source: compiled by author, based on [2, p. 3]

A. Mabogunje outlined the primary components of the rural-urban migration system, along with the diverse environmental contexts in which this system operates and interacts, as can be seen in Figure. 1.1. Presenting the author's concept in this way emphasizes structural congruences with other problems. In addition, one of the main advantages of this approach is that it makes it possible to consider the problem of rural-urban migration no longer as a linear, push-pull, unidirectional, cause-and-effect movement, but also as an interdependent, cyclical, extremely complex, and self-changing system, in which changes in one system influence the operation of the entire system [2, p.16].

2) World Systems Theory, introduced by Immanuel Wallerstein in the early 1970s [3], can be described as a sociological framework that characterizes the global political and economic systems and their impact on nations and societies at the global level. It examines global socioeconomic structures and their impact on migration and emphasizes the world as an interconnected system characterized by economic, political, and cultural relationships among countries and regions and how it shapes migration patterns and processes, including those within North America. World Systems Theory classifies the world into three primary regions: the core, the periphery, and the semi-periphery, as per its categorization. The core regions consist of economically developed and industrialized countries, such as Western European countries, North America, Japan, Australia, that dominate, have the most capital, the newest technologies, highest quality goods and the best means of production. These countries export expensive and leading products and labor to the periphery and semi-periphery. The periphery includes less developed countries, such as Egypt, Ghana and Indonesia, countries of Latin America, Africa (excluding South Africa), Asia, that primarily export raw materials and agricultural products to the core while importing manufactured goods.

The semi-periphery comprises countries with dynamic politics and a growing middle class, which included the USSR and other countries of the socialist camp (countries of Eastern Europe, China). They have less wealth, influence, and occupy an intermediate position between the core and periphery. They export industrial and non-industrial goods as the core, but they lack the power and economic power of the core countries and often serve as a source of cheap labor for the core [70, 4].

World Systems Theory offers insights into the relationship between global economic structures, patterns, and dynamics of international migration. The theory specifies that migration flows are influenced by global economic inequalities and the pull factors of core regions. Migrants often look for better economic opportunities and living conditions in core countries, while the economic lack of development of peripheral regions pushes people to migrate in search of their livelihoods.

Migration within the framework of World Systems Theory, for example, in North America can be described with several key points. According to the theory, migration

flows frequently occur from peripheral regions, such as countries in Central America and the Caribbean, to the core countries of North America, including the United States and Canada. The economic inequities between these regions create a pull factor for migrants, leading them to migrate to the core countries in search of better economic opportunities and living conditions.

World Systems Theory also highlights the exploitation and unequal power relations that exist between core and peripheral regions. Migrants from the periphery may face difficulties such as exploitation, low wages, social marginalization, and limited labor rights in core nations. These vulnerabilities result from the structural disparities within the global economic system, as well as specific migration-related policies and practices.

Transnationalism and diaspora are also recognized within the context of migration. World Systems Theory acknowledges the formation of diasporic communities and the transnational nature of migration. Migrants often maintain strong ties with their home countries through remittances, cultural customs, and social networks [72, 4]. For example, the Mexican diaspora plays a significant role in maintaining connections between Mexico and the United States.

Additionally, global economic restructuring has an impact on migration patterns. Changes in industries, economic crises, and shifts in labor demands can influence migration flows. Economic downturns in the core countries of the region may lead to reduced labor demands and a decrease in the number of migrants, while specific policies and economic opportunities can shape migration patterns.

Overall, World Systems Theory provides a framework for understanding the global economic and political systems' dynamics and their effects on societies, including migration patterns and processes. It highlights the structural imbalances and power relations between core and peripheral regions, highlighting the underlying forces shape migration systems.

3) Transnationalism Theory is a process, in which people establish and maintain includes the continued social, economic, and cultural connections that migrants maintain with their home countries across geopolitical borders [4, p. 500]. It recognizes that migrants engage in various transnational activities and maintain relationships with their

countries of origin, contributing to the development of transnational social networks and the formation of migration systems. These activities include remittances, where migrants send money back to their families in their countries of origin, as well as communication, regular visits, and participation in celebrations and cultural events. A well-known researcher of this phenomenon, Steven Vertovec, defined transnationalism as a series of important and permanent cross-border connections, as well as the belonging of a person to two or more societies at the same time [5, p. 3].

One key aspect of transnationalism theory is the concept of diaspora communities, which closely connected with the mother nations by numerous social ties. Migrants from specific countries often form tight-knit communities within their host countries and create transnational networks that bridge the distance between their homeland and their new location. These diaspora communities play a crucial role in providing social and economic assistance, preserving and support cultural identity, and facilitating the exchange of ideas and resources between countries.

Some researchers characterize diasporas as "transnational communities", that is, new types of social formations formed in the transnational social space and consider this term more appropriate to modern realities [6]. Other authors deny that not all diasporas have a transnational character but agree that transnational communities are certainly formed within diasporas [7]. Nevertheless, it is evident that the number and composition of diasporas have significantly increased due to mass migration movements in recent decades.

The transnationalization of diasporas can create considerable difficulties for the country of origin and residence. Since the transnational network connects persons who are abroad with those who remain in the country of origin, thanks to it, migration develops through the unification of an increasingly wide composition of families, which is weakly amenable to regulation by the state. Communications between members of the diaspora and their loved ones in the homeland simplify migration not only for relatives, but also for a wider circle of compatriots, for whom the support of fellow citizens in a foreign country makes it possible to adapt more easily to living there.

On the other hand, this same circumstance acts as a factor in preserving the features and characteristics of one's own culture in a foreign ethnic environment, which may be perceived by the host society as an obstacle to integration into it. As a result, minorities of immigrant origin, even in the third generation, often face challenges such as lower employment and education levels, poorer housing conditions, enclave settlement, and limited socio-economic mobility. They may reside in separate areas where a different language is prevalent, and they have their own shops, schools, and places of social interaction [8, p. 7]. At the same time, studies demonstrate that, a paradoxical finding: strong ties within the ethnic group play a significant role in facilitating integration into the host society. These connections alleviate the difficulties of adapting to new conditions, providing migrants with a sense of security and confidence [8, p. 7]. As a result, they are more likely to achieve success in their new society. Among other things, the mutual assistance of members of ethnic communities frees the host society from additional costs for arranging the arrivals.

Other features of transnationalism theory include the increasing number of people with multiple ethno-national identities, often resulting from migration, mixed heritage, or cultural affinity. This phenomenon leads to a blending and interpenetration of cultures as cultural elements from different societies and traditions interact and influence one another. The global movement of capital, embodied in transnational corporations, also contributes to transnationalism [8, p. 7]. These corporations employ specialists and managers whose careers span across multiple countries.

Another aspect is the globalization of finance through remittances. Migrants working abroad often send a portion of their earnings back to their home countries, which has become a significant source of income for developing nations and contributes to the globalization of financial flows.

Transnationalism also involves the strengthening of transnational political activity, with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and other civil society actors engaging in advocacy, lobbying, and coordination efforts that transcend national boundaries.

Furthermore, technology plays a crucial role in transnationalism. The development of technologies like the internet, mobile communication, and satellite television enables individuals and institutions to have a virtual presence and participate in activities regardless of physical location. For example, people can engage in elections or interact with others worldwide through online platforms.

Generally, these features demonstrate the complex and interconnected nature of transnationalism in today's globalized world and explains the latest forms of adaptation of migrants in a new environment. The transnationalism theory provides insights into the complex ways in which migrants navigate their identities and allegiances between their home countries and their host societies. It challenges the idea of a linear assimilation process and emphasizes the ongoing negotiation of multiple cultural, social, and economic ties. The theory highlights the resilience, adaptability, and agency of migrants who maintain active connections with their home communities while simultaneously participating in the social, economic, and political life of their host countries.

4) Dual Labor Market Theory by M. Piore (1979) suggested that international migration is the result of a constant demand for foreign labor. Migrants often fill positions in the secondary labor market, which includes low-skilled jobs that may be less attractive to native-born workers. It helps understand the labor dynamics within the migration system and the importance of migrant labor in certain sectors [71, p.356]. The theory describes bifurcation of labor markets occurs in the post-industrial stages of economic development in rich countries with market economies. The primary sector provides stable work and high wages for the national workforce, while the secondary sector offers low wages, lack of stability, and limited prospects for professional growth. This disparity pushes the native workforce away, creating a structural demand for migrant workers. The process of labor market bifurcation is relevant to megacities worldwide. The reason for the demand for labor supplied by migrant workers lies in the structural needs of the economy [71, p.356].

Dual Labor Market Theory defines 4 factors contributing to the emergence of demand for foreign labor in developed industrial societies:

First, it is the impact of structural inflation, in view of which the cost of raising the wages of low-paid workers is increasing. The increase in these costs requires an increase in the salary level of high-paying positions in order to maintain a constant wage structure.

Second, motivation is a factor that motivates people to enter employment, but it also creates serious problems for those at the lower levels of the employment hierarchy, because employment at the lower levels of this ladder is not prestigious and there is an opportunity to improve one's position. Employers need workers who see lower levels of employment only as a way to make money, those who use employment only to earn income.

Thirdly, it is a factor of choice for attracting migrants in the conditions of economic dualism, that is, dual labor and capital, which is expressed in the nature of the division of the labor market of developed countries into two sectors: capital-intensive and labor-intensive. Employers in capitalist industries have more stable workplaces with high equipment that require high skills and investment in employee training. However, the labor sector has more unstable workplaces with lower wages and employment opportunities, particularly during economic crises. This instability makes it difficult to find employees for jobs in this sector, and migrant workers often fill these positions.

Fourth, demographic factors and key changes in the reproduced labor force are playing an important role. Structural inflation, the problem of motivation, as well as the segmentation of the labor market create a demand for low-skilled workers. In the past, women and teenagers occupied these positions due to their lower social status. Over time, developed countries have experienced socio-demographic transformations, such as increased employment of women and longer durations of education, which have made it less viable to utilize the labor of women and adolescents in low-skilled positions. Consequently, this niche has been filled by migrants [9].

5) Network Theory, founded by D. Massey, A. Simons, F. Hugo, examines the role of social networks in migration processes. The basis of the theory of migration networks is the concept of "community of migrants", which involves interpersonal relationships of a family and friendly nature among migrants, persons who were migrants,

potential migrants in the countries of origin and destination. It emphasizes how social connections and relationships influence migration decisions, patterns, and outcomes. It helps understand the formation of ethnic enclaves, the transmission of information and resources among migrants, and the establishment of social support systems [10].

Migration networks play a significant role in facilitating and shaping the migration process. The formation of migration networks often starts with "pioneer" migrants who establish social and familial ties in the destination country. These networks then serve as important sources of information, support, and resources for subsequent waves of migrants [10]. The presence or absence of social ties abroad has a significant impact on individuals' decision to migrate. As a result, the probability of migration increases when social ties exist in the destination country. Representatives of the theory of migration networks claim that only the first flows of migrants come from the middle and upper classes of the social hierarchy and are distinguished by increased resistance to stress, high educational level, etc. Gradually, as migration networks expand to cover larger and larger populations, the costs of movement decrease, and migration flows become less selective and more fully representative of the community or the society from which the migrants come.

According to this theory, it is quite difficult for the governments of the countries of origin of migrants and the countries that receive them to manage migration flows, since the process of forming networks is outside their control and does not depend on the type of political regime of these countries.

The theory of migration networks does not so much determine the factors that determine the migration of the population abroad, as it explains the duration and stability of migration flows in the context of changes in the initial economic conditions.

6) Theory of migration systems, founded by R. Bilborough, M. Kritz, G. Zlotnik, D. Massey, is based on a systematic approach designed to unite various concepts of explaining international migration and to prove that migration flows between sending and receiving countries are determined by various factors. These factors can include economic, political, social, and cultural aspects. Geographical proximity can be a factor in migration, but it is not always a necessary condition [10]. Migration systems are

characterized by a relatively stable and intensive exchange of goods, capital, and labor within the group of countries included in this system.

To sum up, assumptions, hypotheses, and conclusions of each of the above theoretical frameworks make it possible to formulate recommendations for the conduct of migration policy for the states involved in this process. The scale of migration processes in modern society and the significance of the changes they bring to the economic, political, and socio-cultural life of the countries and peoples of the world require increased attention to their comprehensive study. In the context of the topic of this bachelor's study, the migration theories described above, provide foundation for understanding the development and functioning of migration systems.

1.2. Prerequisites of formation and determinants of development of international migration systems

The migration of the population has played one of the most important roles in the history of mankind since ancient times. It is a complex phenomenon that depends on the interaction of many factors, referred to as “the drivers of migration” or “determinants”, which influence migrants' decisions to migrate, from leaving their country of origin to arriving in their destination country. These factors are varied and entail varying degrees of freedom when deciding whether to migrate. As a result, migrants, including refugees, are related to a larger or lesser extent the agents of their own migration. Additionally, international migration has become a significant component in the formation of modern ethnic and political maps of the world, with important implications for international economics.

The international migration system comprises a network of interconnected countries experiencing significant and frequent migration flows. These flows are influenced by various prerequisites such as historical, economic, political, demographic, socio-ethnic, and geographical conditions. The dynamics of these factors change over

time, shaping the patterns of migration in different historical **periods and stages** of development:

- In the period from the 16-19th - centuries, migration processes were gaining momentum. The main determinants of the attraction of migrants were the countries of North America, the USA, and Canada because there was a lot of new undeveloped land there. Ancient tribes settled on them and peacefully discovered new lands there. External migrations of the population gained relevance after geographical discoveries. In the era of the initial accumulation of capital, these migrations were interconnected with the colonization of open and captured lands by Europeans in North America and Canada. Meanwhile, people were exterminated, and the indigenous population was resettled inland. During the same period, a significant part of America was settled by immigrants from Europe and by blacks from Africa, who did not have their own rights; in fact, at the end of the 18th-century and until the beginning of the 19th-century the importation of slaves substantially exceeded the influx of free people [68, p.150].

- With the development of capitalism throughout the 19th- 20th - centuries, the rate of population migration gradually increased. This was due to the relative overpopulation of some countries and the lack of labor in others. The main centers of attraction for migrants were also primarily such countries as the United States and Canada. Basically, emigration from European countries was determined by economic factors and was associated with the development of capitalism particularly in industry and agriculture, the ruin of small businesses, agrarian overpopulation, and the creation of a reserve army of the unemployed in the country. Emigrants, which were moving to North America were attracted by the availability of vacant land, high demand for labor, and the associated higher standard of living [68, p.150].

- After the 1st World War 1914-1918, as the general crisis of capitalism expanded, population migrations dropped sharply. The decrease in the level of emigration from other countries in the subsequent period was caused by the fact that in the main country of settling of immigrants - the United States - a new law was adopted, which called The Immigration Act of 1924 [11].

- From the mid-1930s to the mid-1940s, due to The World Crisis and the beginning

of the Second World War, emigration of a political nature was added to emigration due to economic factors, mainly from fascist states and the countries captured by them. As earlier, the USA received the largest number of immigrants, – almost 1.1 million people, but immigration to this country was no longer dominant. Other countries of immigration were Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Israel [73, p. 9-10].

– From the 1950s to the twenty-first century, the nature of migration can be characterized by the presence of both intraregional and extra-regional movements of people. Intraregional migration has arisen as a result of the population exchange between countries in the region, facilitated by geographic proximity and cultural affinity, as well as structural factors such as inequality in economic and socio-political development. The United States and Canada, being the primary destination countries, had the potential to create employment opportunities and foster a higher level of social equity. Between 1942 and 1964, nearly 4.7 million [12]. Mexican temporary workers were employed under the American bracero program because of the growing demand for low-skilled agricultural labor. After the program ended, the demand for labor remained, although legal opportunities for migrants from Mexico and Central America were limited. Immigration provision at the border has increased since the passage of the United States Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) in 1986 and the Illegal Immigration and Immigrant Responsibility Reform Act (IIRIRA) of 1996. With increasing containment, circular migration becomes riskier and the number of illegal immigrants in the United States increased.

Over the past few decades, there has been a rise in immigration from other countries, along with a stable intraregional migration pattern. For example, in North America, the presence of workplaces, high wages, prospects for individual and collective growth, high-quality social goods and services, among other things, stimulated the constant entry of the migrants from other countries, mainly to the United States. As for today's realities, the wars in some countries, including Ukraine also had an impact on the acceleration of migration and the outflow of the population abroad. Ukraine, for instance, which is at war with Russia, is forced to ask for asylum in order to save the lives of

Ukrainians, thereby replenishing the labor resources of the countries of the North American continent.

Overall, the migration systems are shaped by historical context and specific prerequisites and determinants that have evolved over time. Key prerequisites and determinants influenced by macro-, meso-, and micro-level factors. These factors can facilitate, constrain, and trigger migration processes. Key categories of macro drivers include: demographic, socio-cultural, economic, political, and environmental factors [13]. These factors operate at the macro-level and can have significant impacts on migration at regional, national, and international levels:

- Demographic factors that influence migration patterns population include age, structure, population growth and labor market demands. For example, aging populations and labor market needs in developed countries have created demand for skilled and unskilled foreign workers, leading to specific migration programs and policies.
- Socio-cultural factors create social and cultural ties between countries that can influence migration. For instance, historical connections between regions and common languages may facilitate migration. For example, the Hispanic population in the United States, which includes migrants from Latin America, was estimated at 62.1 million in 2020, accounting for 19% of the total U.S. population [15]. It is also fast growing, in 2020, the country's Hispanic population grew 23%, up from 50.5 million in 2010, as represented in Figure 1.2.

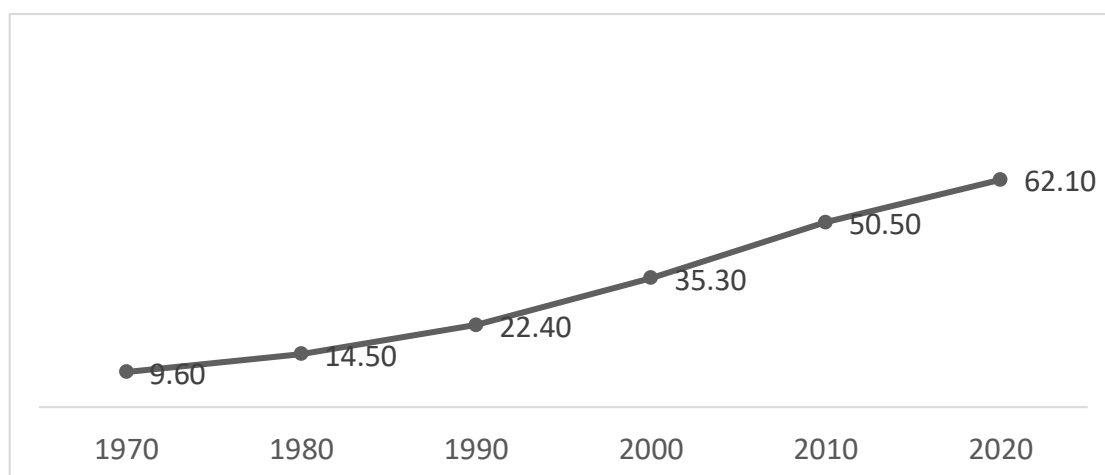


Figure 1.2 – Growing Hispanic population in the U.S. as the example of socio-cultural factors that shape migration systems

Source: compiled by the author, based on [16]

- Economic factors include economic disparities between sending countries and job opportunities in North America are major determinants of migration. The United States and Canada have been perceived among migrants as offering better economic prospects, higher wages, high living standards, and entrepreneurial opportunities. In 2021, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the United States was approximately \$23.31 trillion, while Canada's GDP was around \$1.98 trillion [17].

- Political factors, such as security concerns, political stability, and policies related to migration and asylum, can shape migration patterns. Conflicts, abuses, human rights, and political instability in certain regions can drive people to seek refuge. According to statistics, in 2020, the United States granted asylum to over 22,500 individuals, providing them protection due to fear of persecution or have a fear of persecution in their home countries through two programs: a refugee program for people outside the United States and for their eligible relatives, and an asylum program for people physically present or arriving in the United States and for their eligible relatives [18].

- Environmental factors, such as natural disasters and climate change, can also contribute to migration. Rising sea levels, hurricanes, and other extreme weather events can displace populations. For example, the Caribbean and South American countries, have experienced high levels of internal and cross-border displacement due to environmental factors. Climate change problem is caused by socio-economic and environmental conditions such as deforestation, poverty inequality, high population density, biodiversity soil degradation, loss, and the dependence of local economies on natural resources. Central America also considered as a region with a high exposure to the impacts of events related to climate change based on its geophysical and hydrometeorological factors [19]. According to Figure 1.3, in 2021, disasters provoked 23.7 million new internal displacements worldwide and only 1.7 million of them happened in the Americas. The countries, which most affected by new disaster displacement in 2021 were Haiti (220,000), Brazil (449,000), and Cuba (194,00) [20].

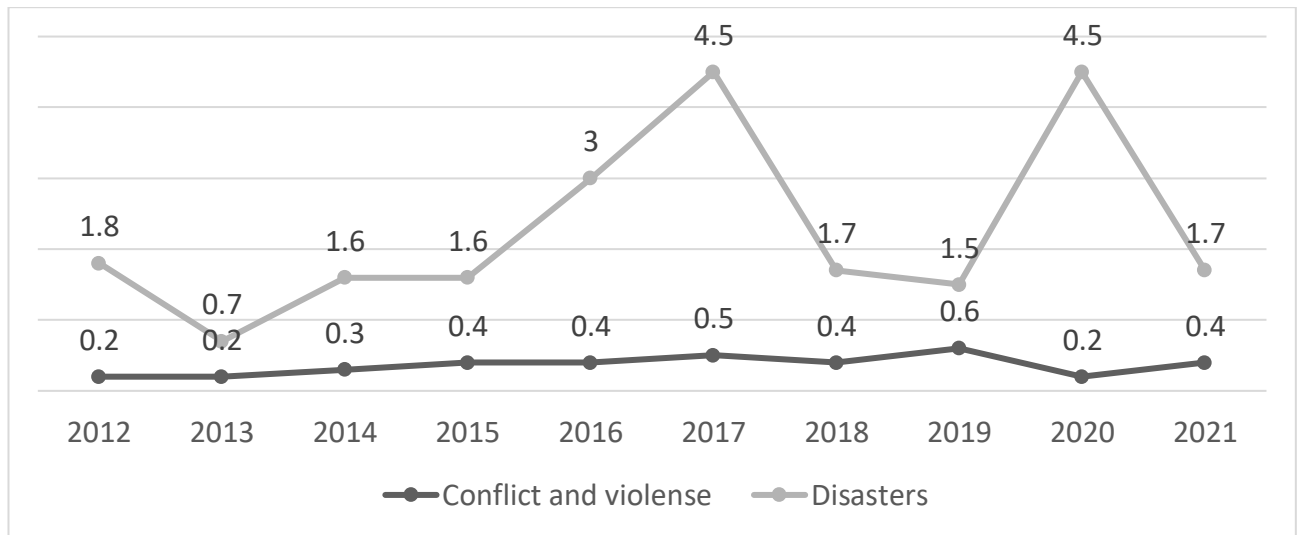


Figure 1.3 – New internal displacement due to conflict, violence, and disasters in the Americas between 2012-2021

Source: compiled by the author, based on [20]

Meso factors of migration refer to the intermediate level factors that influence migration patterns. The meso-level involves a broad range of intermediaries including state institutions, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society, religious groups, community associations, as well as the private sector, from large transnational companies to small ethnic businesses and entrepreneurs. Among these, include work towards facilitating and enabling migration and flows between places, while others, in contrast, aim to control, regulate, and/or prevent migration.

Some of the examples of meso factors are:

- Migration policies, which include visa, work permits, family reunification, refugee and asylum programs, and pathways to permanent residency and citizenship. Changes in immigration policies can impact the volume of migration flows. For instance, the implementation of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program in the United States in 2012 allowed certain undocumented young adults who were brought to the U.S. as children to obtain temporary protection from deportation and to provide them with work authorization for temporary, renewable periods. As of December 31, 2022, there were approximately 580,000 active DACA recipients from almost 200 different countries of birth, which residing all over the U.S [21].

- Labor market demands and opportunities, including demand for specific skills and occupations, wage differentials, job opportunities, and labor market policies. Labor demands in specific industries, such as agriculture, technology, healthcare, and construction, can drive labor migration and can attract migrant workers. The United States, for example, has had programs like the H-1B visa program that allows skilled foreign workers to work temporarily in some occupations. In 2020, the U.S. Department of Labor certified around 389,000 H-1B applications [22].

- Education and research opportunities, which include the availability and quality of educational institutions, scholarship programs, research collaborations, and exchange programs, that attract international students and researchers to pursue education and later contribute to the labor market or apply for skilled migration pathways.

- Social networks and support systems, which include the presence of established communities of migrants, diaspora organizations, and immigrant support services. These networks provide information, support, and resources to potential migrants, making migration processes more accessible and less difficult. Social networks can also assist with cultural integration and provide practical and emotional support to migrants.

- Cultural and linguistic similarities between countries or regions also related to meso factors. Shared language, cultural practices, and historical connections can influence migration patterns. For example, countries with historical ties to former colonies often attract migrants from those regions due to shared language or cultural familiarity.

- Health care and social welfare systems, which include the availability and accessibility of healthcare services, social welfare programs, and social protection measures. The presence of comprehensive health care systems, social benefits, and support for vulnerable populations can be factors that attract migrants seeking better social and healthcare provisions.

Micro factors of migration refer to individual-level factors that influence migration decisions and behaviours. They include:

- Family and social networks, including family, relatives, friends, and community

members who have already migrated can provide information, support, and potential job opportunities for potential migrants. Approximately 356,000 family-sponsored immigrant visas were granted to migrants by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) in the year 2020 [23].

– Individual aspirations for better education, career growth, economic opportunities, and quality of life can also drive migration decisions. These factors are highly subjective and can vary from person to person.

To sum up this subchapter and explain why immigrants primarily move to other countries, Table 1 highlights key push factors that motivate migrants, such as lack of employment, the need for better economic opportunities, limited access to basic services, insecurity, violence, family reunification, community pressures, and natural disasters [24].

Table 1.1 – Migration push factors from countries of origin

Region of origin			
Main drivers to leave the country of origin	Caribbean	Africa	Asia
Limited access to basic services	36%		
Insecurity or violence	20%	92%	84%
Economic opportunities	9%		

Source: compiled by the author, based on [25, p.24]

That is, the formation and development of international migration systems are influenced by various factors including economic disparities, colonial history, labor market demands, social networks, political conditions, geographical proximity, and globalization. North America, particularly the United States and Canada, serves as examples of regions offering favourable socioeconomic conditions, political stability, educational opportunities, and improved quality of life, attracting migrants for various reasons such as job opportunities, religious or political freedom, technology, and better education.

1.3. Instruments and mechanisms of regulation and development of international migration systems

The international migration system is governed by a range of instruments and mechanisms including a range of policies, agreements, and organizations, that established at the international, regional, and national levels. These instruments and mechanisms aim to manage and shape migration flows, address the challenges associated with migration, and harness the potential benefits of international migration for all stakeholders involved. It is important to note, that aims of migration regulation vary depending on the country and its specific context. However, it is possible to determine the main aims of migration regulation, which include [74, p.254]:

- Managing migration flows – establishing mechanisms to control and monitor the entry, stay, and departure of migration. By managing such migration flows, countries can address issues related to national security, social integration, and economic considerations.
- Protecting national interests of a country – ensuring national security, the economic well-being of the country and promoting social cohesion. Regulations may focus on preventing the entry of individuals who pose a threat to national security, addressing labor market needs, and fostering the successful integration of migrants into society.
- Protecting rights and well-being of migrants – ensuring that migrants are treated fairly, have access to essential services, and are protected from exploitation and discrimination. Regulations may encompass different provisions for refugee protection, their fair employment, access to healthcare and education, and mechanisms to prevent human rights. These goals are interconnected and should be pursued in a balanced manner, considering the complex dynamics of migration and the diverse needs and rights of migrants, and receiving communities.

At the national level, the regulation and development of the international migration systems refer to the actions, policies, and laws implemented by individual countries to govern and manage the movement of people across their borders, which are

specific to each country and are designed to address the unique challenges and opportunities associated with migration within their jurisdiction. The national level of regulation and development encompasses a range of areas, including immigration laws, visa policies, border controls, integration programs, and labor market regulations, among others. These measures aim to balance the interests of national security, economic needs, humanitarian considerations, and the protection of migrants' rights within the country's specific social, political, and economic context [74, p.254].

Regulation and development of the migration system depending on specific country, involve various government institutions and agencies, which are conducting employ instruments and mechanisms to fulfil their mandates. In the United States, for example, there are three primary government agencies. One of them is the Department of State (State) and Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), which works at national, regional, as well as at international levels [78].

The first responsibility of PRM is to provide financial assistance to international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that work on refugee and migration issues. The Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) requested funding for the fiscal year 2023 of \$3,912 million will provide support in addressing refugee and humanitarian matters [26, p.12]. The request will also fund various humanitarian organizations, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and other international and non-governmental organizations dedicated to tackling urgent humanitarian needs worldwide [78].

Another responsibility is to provide lifesaving humanitarian assistance. Through collaboration with international and non-governmental humanitarian organizations, the programs supported by the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account contribute to saving lives, alleviating suffering, upholding human dignity, and addressing complex humanitarian situations of regional and global significance [75]. These programs provide assistance to individuals from Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq, Ethiopia South, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, and other locations. Recent years, special focus was put on providing

assistance to the partners in Ukraine, as well as to European countries hosting refugees from Ukraine. This commitment allows to provide substantial support to those affected by Russia's war on Ukraine. They also maintain active involvement with European governments, aiding refugees through the EU Temporary Protection Directive. The response of the United States is formulated after defining specific needs and evaluating the requirements created by Government of Ukraine, host countries, the United Nations, and other humanitarian organizations. PRM coordinates the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, which facilitates the resettlement of refugees in the United States or settling permanently in a third country, who cannot safely return home or be locally integrated. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) [27], the number of refugees worldwide who are resettled accounts for less than 1%. However, although resettlement is typically considered a last option, it continues to be an essential mechanism for offering international protection.

The Department of State also engages in diplomatic efforts to address global migration challenges and collaborate with other countries on migration-related issues. The humanitarian assistance provided by the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), alongside diplomatic efforts, forms a vital component of U.S. foreign policy. For example, the diplomatic relationships with countries that host refugees, such as Uganda, Colombia, Bangladesh, Jordan, and Turkey [75].

The regulation of international migration systems also involves multiple U.S. federal executive departments, including the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The DHS, is responsible for developing immigration policies, securing borders, and enforcing immigration laws. These efforts contribute to the management of international migration flows and the prevention of smuggling and trafficking, which have implications for international economics [76]. Furthermore, the HHS, specifically through the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), plays a significant role in the care and well-being of certain migrant populations. The ORR's responsibilities include providing support to unaccompanied migrant children and facilitating their placement with sponsors or family members. Additionally, the ORR contributes to the resettlement of refugees, providing financial and

medical assistance and assisting with their integration into American society. These efforts have implications for international migration systems and can impact international economics through factors such as labor market dynamics and social welfare considerations [77].

Overall, the regulation of international migration systems by U.S. federal executive departments, such as the DHS and the HHS, has important implications for international economics of both sending and receiving countries, including labor markets, trade, and the socio-economic integration of migrants.

The mechanism and instruments of regulation and development of the migration system in Canada primarily revolve around the functions and initiatives of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). IRCC plays a crucial role in managing immigration processes and ensuring the successful settlement and integration of migrants. IRCC administers various immigration programs aimed at attracting individuals from around the world to contribute to Canada's economic and social development. These programs include economic immigration streams, such as the Express Entry system, Provincial Nominee Programs (PNPs), and the Atlantic Immigration Pilot Program. Additionally, IRCC oversees refugee resettlement programs, providing protection and assistance to individuals fleeing persecution and conflict. The department receives and reviews visa applications, ensuring that applicants meet the eligibility criteria set forth by the immigration programs. IRCC conducts assessments to determine an applicant's admissibility, which includes factors like health, security, and criminality. Once approved, IRCC issues visas or permits that grant individuals the right to enter and stay in Canada.

IRCC recognizes the importance of successful settlement and integration of newcomers into Canadian society. As part of its mandate, the department provides a range of settlement services to support newcomers during their transition. These services include language training programs to enhance communication skills, employment assistance initiatives to help newcomers find suitable jobs, and community support programs to foster a sense of belonging and connection within Canadian communities. IRCC collaborates with various stakeholders, including regional settlement

organizations, educational institutions, and employers, to deliver these services effectively [28]. Overall, the mechanisms and instruments employed by IRCC play a vital role in regulating and developing the migration system in Canada, allowing for the efficient processing of immigration applications, and providing essential services to assist migrants in their journey towards a fulfilling life in Canada.

Another important agency involved in the regulation and development of the migration system in Canada is the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA). The CBSA plays a vital role in ensuring the security and integrity of Canada's borders. One of its key responsibilities is border control, which involves conducting immigration inspections, screening travellers, and enforcing immigration laws. CBSA officers are stationed at various ports of entry, such as airports and land border crossings, where they verify the admissibility of individuals entering Canada. They examine travel documents, conduct interviews, and make decisions regarding entry or denial based on immigration regulations [29]. Furthermore, the CBSA is responsible for enforcement and removal activities. This entails identifying individuals who are inadmissible to Canada or have violated immigration laws. The agency conducts investigations, detains individuals as necessary, and carries out removal procedures. CBSA works in collaboration with other enforcement agencies and follows established legal processes to ensure the proper enforcement of immigration laws. The CBSA's efforts in border control, enforcement, and removal contribute to maintaining the integrity of Canada's immigration system. By upholding immigration laws and addressing inadmissible individuals, the agency helps safeguard the security and welfare of the country [29].

In Mexico, the regulation of migration system involves various mechanisms and instruments implemented by different entities. Two key institutions involved in this process are the National Institute of Migration (INM) and the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs (SRE).

The National Institute of Migration (INM) is responsible for establishing and enforcing regulations related to the entry, stay, and exit of foreigners in Mexico. This includes overseeing visa requirements, residence permits, and border control procedures. The INM plays a crucial role in managing the flow of migrants into the country and

ensuring compliance with immigration laws. Additionally, the INM provides important support and assistance to migrants. This includes facilitating access to legal services, offering humanitarian aid, providing protection against human rights abuses, and carrying out programmes, such as a repatriation initiative to help vulnerable Mexicans deported from the United States [30]. The institute recognizes the vulnerable position of migrants and strives to address their needs, ensuring their well-being and safeguarding their rights throughout the migration process.

The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs (SRE) in Mexico engages in diplomatic efforts to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation on migration issues. Through negotiations and agreements, the SRE works to foster collaboration with other countries on matters related to migration. The secretariat also participates in international forums and discussions on migration, contributing to the development of comprehensive and effective migration policies and frameworks under the terms of the Law of the Mexican Foreign Service and [31].

Both the INM and the SRE play critical roles in the regulation, protection, and management of migration in Mexico. They work together to establish regulations, provide assistance to migrants, and engage in diplomatic efforts to address migration challenges and promote cooperation at both national and international levels [31].

At the regional and international levels, also other instruments and mechanisms are in place to regulate and develop the international migration system. Regional consultative processes are created for discussing migration challenges that face different countries, got promotion of cooperation, and exchange of best practices [32]. For instance, the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) involves North and Central American countries, such as the US and Mexico. Regional agreements and treaties establish frameworks and protocols to regulate migration and enhance regional cooperation. These agreements often cover areas such as border management, labor migration, and protection of migrant rights. An example is the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which includes provisions on the temporary movement of professionals and workers between Canada, the US, and Mexico. According to new amendments and supplements to managing regional migration, there are also aims to

reduce unlawful migration, expand lawful pathways for protection, and ensure the safe, orderly, and humane processing of migrants. The U.S. government plans to coordinate closely with regional partners, including Mexico, Canada, Spain, Colombia, and Guatemala, to implement these measures [33].

Internationally, cooperation and dialogue among countries address global migration challenges through sharing experiences and coordinating efforts. International forums like the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) provide platforms for dialogue and cooperation on migration issues. Furthermore, the United Nations (UN) has established conventions and protocols that guide member states in managing migration and protecting the rights of migrants. For instance, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families establishes the rights concerning the treatment of migrants and their families [34, p. 17]. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, adopted in 2018, is another comprehensive framework by the UN that aims to enhance migration governance, protect migrant rights, and promote safe and orderly migration globally. International organizations, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), offer guidance, technical assistance, and capacity-building support to manage migration, protect migrant rights, and provide humanitarian aid.

These instruments and mechanisms foster cooperation, establish frameworks, and address challenges and opportunities related to international migration. They prioritize dialogue, cooperation, and the protection of migrant rights while aiming for orderly, safe, and regular migration.

To sum up this subchapter, the international migration system is governed by various instruments and mechanisms at the international, regional, and national levels as represented in Table 1.2. The regulation of migration aims to manage migration flows, protect national interests, and ensure the rights and well-being of migrants. Countries implement policies and laws specific to their context to address the challenges and opportunities of migration, as well as strike a balance between facilitating the movement of people and protecting the integrity of national borders.

Table 1.2 – Characteristics of the instruments and mechanisms of regulation and development of international migration

Level	Instruments and Mechanisms
National	- Immigration laws and policies; - Work permits, visa systems, residence permits and regulations; - Border controls and immigration enforcement; - Labor market regulations and employment schemes; - Integration programs and services; - Return and reintegration programs; - Refugee and asylum systems; - Data collection and migration statistics;
Regional	- Regional migration frameworks and agreements; - Regional labor market integration initiatives; - Joint border control and surveillance efforts; - Regional cooperation on migrant rights; - Information exchange and sharing mechanisms; - Regional resettlement programs
International	- Policies, agreements, and organizations - International conventions and treaties; - United Nations agencies and programs; - International Organization for Migration (IOM) - Global Forum on Migration and Development - Bilateral and multilateral dialogues - Human rights frameworks and protections

Source: compiled by author, based on [29; 31-33; 74-78]

In addition to national efforts, regional and international mechanisms play a crucial role in addressing migration challenges. Consultative processes and agreements are established to foster cooperation among member states, share best practices, and develop common approaches to migration management. These mechanisms provide a platform for dialogue, information exchange, and coordination, with the aim of guiding member states in effectively managing migration while upholding the rights of migrants.

Overall, these instruments and mechanisms promote cooperation, protect rights, and address the complexities of international migration. By working together at regional and international levels, countries can enhance their collective capacity to manage migration in a more coordinated and humane manner, while also recognizing the economic, social, and cultural contributions that migrants make to their host communities.

CHAPTER 2

DEVELOPMENT OF MIGRATION SYSTEM IN NORTH AMERICA AND UKRAINE

2.1. Analysis of key trends and patterns of migration system in North America

North America, the third-largest continent, in which migration into the the region is dominated. In 2020 approximately 59 million migrants from various regions were living in North America, as illustrated in Figure 2.1. Since 2015, when there were about 55.6 million migrants in the region, that number has increased by about 3 million. Migration from Latin American and the Caribbean regions was the largest group (around 26 million of migrants), this number followed by Asia (18 million) and Europe (7 million) [35, p. 109].

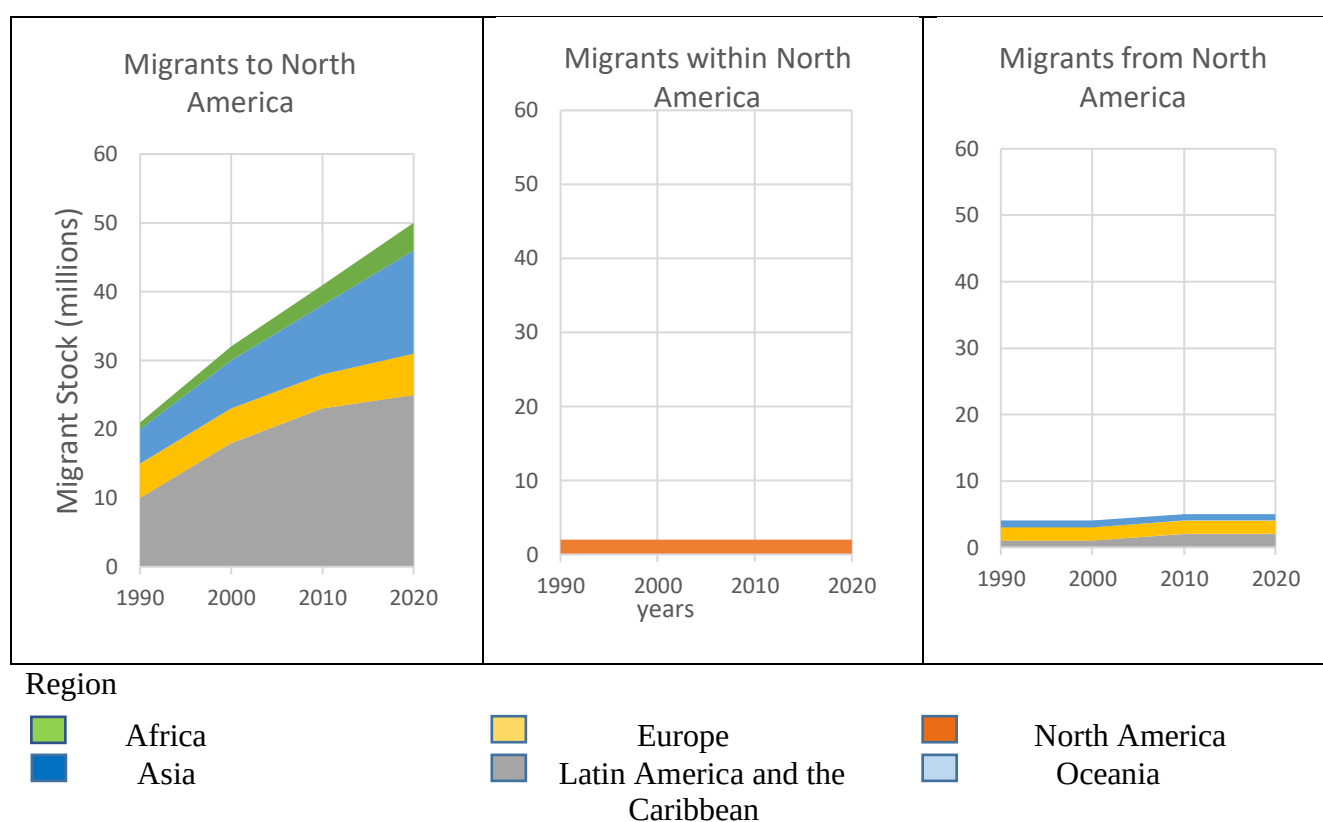


Figure 2.1 – Migrants to, from and within Northern America in 1990-2020

Source: compiled by author, based on [35, p. 109]

In the last three decades, the population of migrants in North America has experienced a significant increase of over two times, primarily due to emigration from Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and Ukraine. Additionally, this growth can be attributed to the economic advancement and political stability within North America. As fact, all Americans, except for a small number of native Americans, can trace the roots to other countries but the United States does not even keep track and counts of Americans who emigrate abroad and thus there is only statistics kept by the destination countries available. The total population number, which emigrates from the United States is equal to 9,000,000 (2016) [36]. The reasons for emigration to the United States are include job, business opportunities, lower cost of living (economic reasons); emigration due to marriage or to experience a different culture [37]; political dissatisfaction and security concerns or sometimes to avoid legal obligations (frequent past situation was an evasion of compulsory military service). The number of North American migrants living in the region is much smaller than that born abroad in regions such as Asia and Africa. In these countries, intraregional migration is predominant, with more North American-born migrants lived not in the region (about 3 million) than had moved to other regions (approximately 1.1 million) in 2020 [35].

The share of the total population of foreigners in Canada (over 21%) was significantly higher than in the United States in 2019 (15%), as illustrated in Figure 2.2. At the same time, Canada also had a larger share of its emigrant citizens, in comparison with the U.S. In Canada, last population changes have mainly driven by immigration. It can be considered as the main driver of population growth in Canada. The influx of immigrants has contributed significantly to Canada's overall population composition, resulting in a notable share of foreigners residing within its borders. This data suggests that Canada's openness to immigration and its welcoming policies have attracted a substantial number of foreigners to the country. The higher percentage of foreigners in Canada, as well as the larger share of emigrant citizens, distinguishes it from the United

States in terms of population dynamics and highlights the impact of immigration on Canada's population growth.

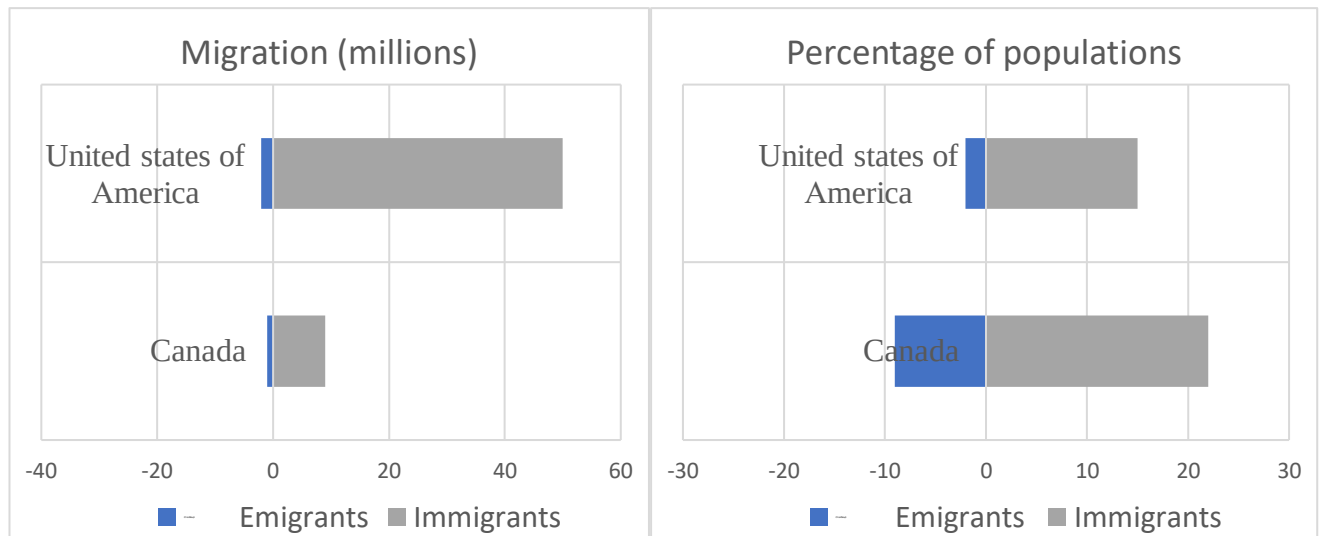


Figure 2.2 – Main migration countries in North America in 2020

Source: compiled by author, based on [35, p.110]

The main destination region is the United States, which hosts the largest number of international migrants (approximately 51 million), with the total of 281 million in 2020 [1], followed by Canada (8 million) in mid-2020 [35, p.364]. There are the top 10 migration corridors involving North American countries, as shown in Figure 2.3. They were created as a result of the accumulation of migration movements over time. Their main function is to provide an overview of how migration patterns have evolved into foreigners in specific destination countries. The largest migrant corridors in North America are the center of attraction of migrants from Asia or Latin America and the Caribbean to the U. S. Mexican-born migrants constitute the largest group of migrants. In the case of Mexico, it is the only country in North America where emigration outweighs immigration and create a trend of increase in migration. This is due to the economic situation, which mainly affects the poor people of Mexico, who are constantly looking for better jobs and opportunities to increase their living standards in other countries. More than 12 million Mexican people live in the United States in 2019, accounting for approximately 22.5 percent of the total amount of immigrants in the United States [38]. The next largest migration corridors cover densely populated Asian countries,

including the Philippines, China, and India. As a result of conflicts or political changes in countries of origin many years ago, other major migration corridors from Vietnam, Cuba, and the Republic of Korea to the United States have also grown rapidly.

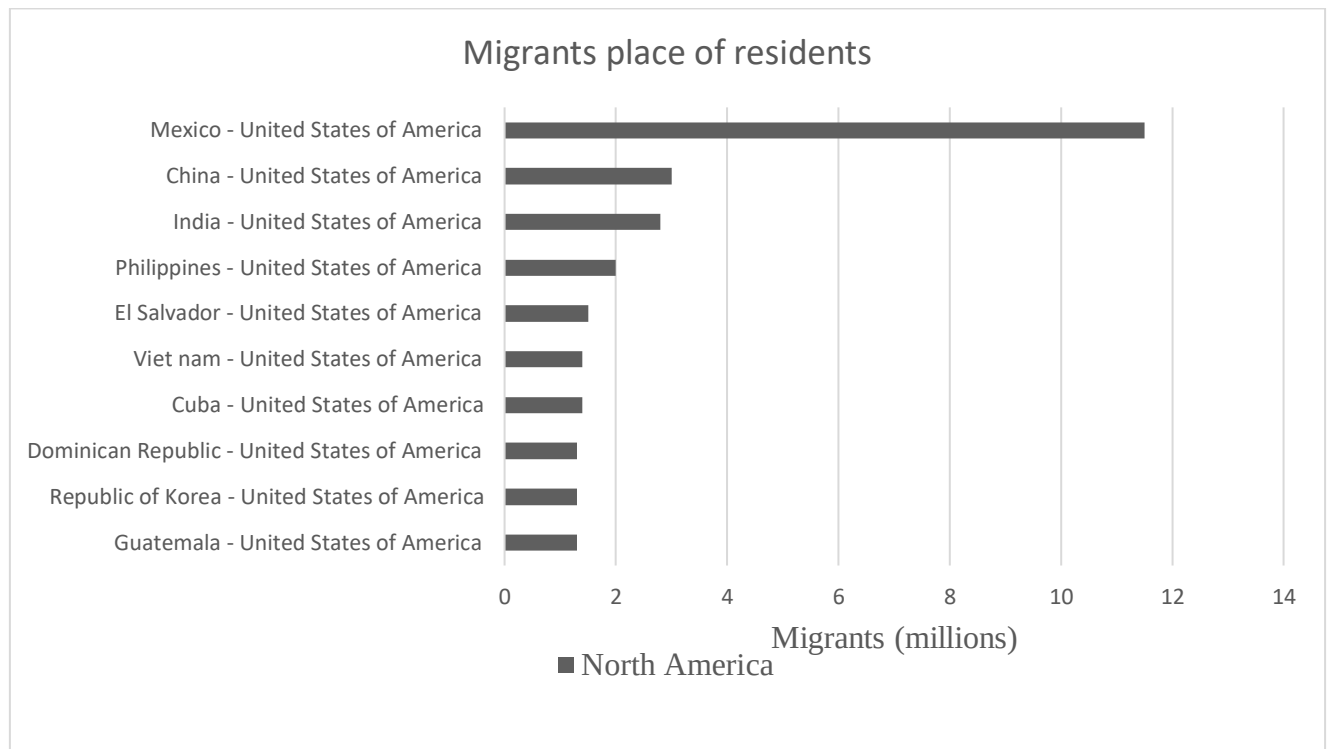


Figure 2.3 – Top 10 migration corridors involving American countries, 2019

Source: compiled by author, based on [38, p.109]

Another key trend is the growing number of asylum seekers arriving from Latin American countries such as Venezuela, from countries in Central America including Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras and from Mexico. Many individuals and families, primarily from Central America, are seeking asylum due to socioeconomic and political factors such as violence, persecution, and lack of economic opportunities in their home countries. The US immigration system has faced challenges in managing and processing the large influx of asylum seekers, leading to increased pressure on facilities and resources. The United States hosted approximately 341 thousand of refugees in 2020. Approximately 1 million individuals seeking asylum resided in the country during that year, according to Figure 2.4. Canada, meanwhile, provided refuge to nearly 110,000 refugees and over 85,000 asylum seekers in 2020 [35]. A significant number of Canadian refugees originated from nations like Nigeria, Pakistan, and Turkey.

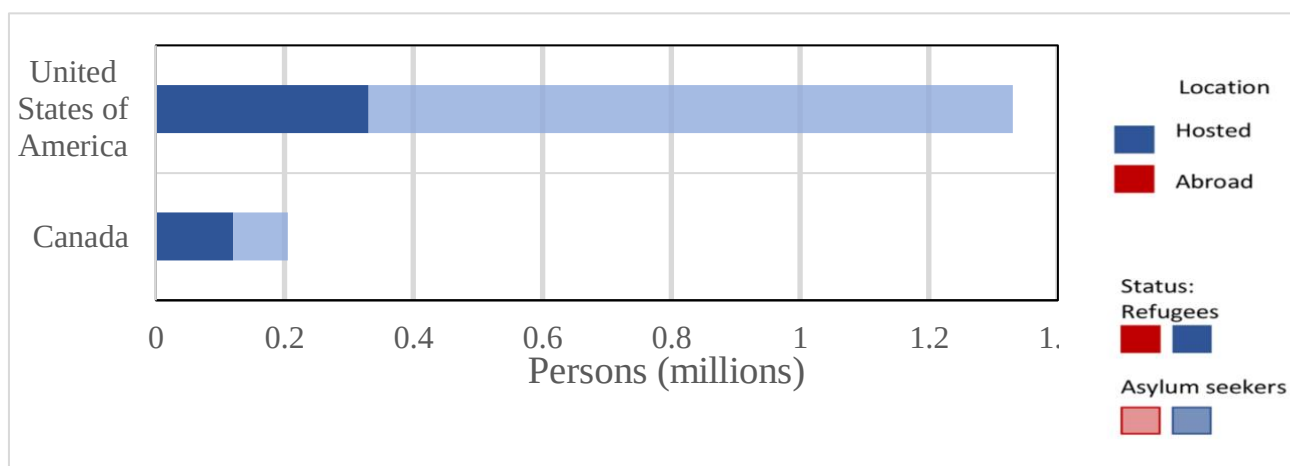


Figure 2.4 – Number of refugees and asylum seekers in and from Northern American countries (United States of America and Canada) in 2020 [35]

Source: compiled by the author, based on [35]

Most new internal displacements in 2020 have occurred as a result of disasters in North America. The United States recorded the largest number of people displaced by wildfires and flooding - more than 1.7 million people, as shows Figure 1.5. But in other parts of North America, displacement rates were much lower than in the U.S.; For example, in Canada, there were 26,000 new relocations in 2020. In general, the number of internal movements due to disasters in United States ranked first among the countries of the Americas.

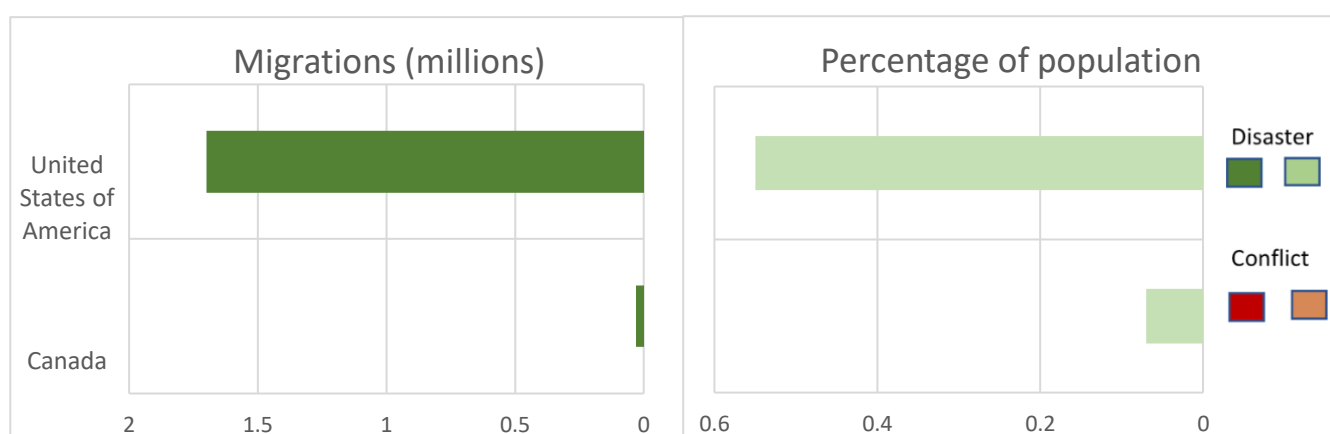


Figure 2.5 – Top North American countries by new internal displacements (conflicts and disaster) in 2022

Source: compiled by the author, based on [35]

Furthermore, the United States has undergone notable policy changes regarding immigration in recent years. The Biden administration reversed some of the strict immigration policies implemented by the previous administration, such as the "Remain in Mexico" policy and the zero-tolerance policy. The implementation of more lenient immigration policies, including a temporary halt on deportations and a pathway to citizenship for certain undocumented immigrants, has influenced migration patterns in the region. Based on information from the Migration Policy Unit, there has been a consistent rise in the number of Mexicans returning from the United States in the early months of 2022. When comparing the data from January and February 2021 to the corresponding period this year, there is a noticeable increase of 66.35%. In 2021, there were 24,788 recorded return events during this period, whereas in 2022, the number has reached 41,231. Among these return events, approximately 86.8% consist of men, while women account for 13.2% [40].

There have also been a trend of fluctuations in border enforcement strategies in the United States. Under the Trump administration, there was an emphasis on stringent border control measures, including the construction of a border wall and increased deportations. However, the Biden administration has taken a different approach, focusing more on addressing the root causes of migration and creating more orderly pathways for legal migration. These shifts have influenced migration patterns and the behaviour of individuals seeking to enter the United States [79].

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a substantial impact on migration patterns in North America. Travel restrictions, border closures, and economic downturns have resulted in a decline in international migration. The pandemic has also highlighted the essential role of migrant workers, particularly in sectors like healthcare, agriculture, and food processing. Efforts to address labor shortages and protect the health and rights of migrant workers have gained attention [40, p.20].

Temporary work programs, such as the H-1B visa in the US and the Temporary Foreign Worker Program in Canada, have also played a significant role in shaping migration patterns. These programs allow employers to hire foreign workers for specific occupations and sectors facing labor shortages. While these programs offer temporary

opportunities for migrants, they can also create vulnerabilities and exploitation in some cases [39, p. 19].

Remittances trends in North America have also been significant in recent years due to the large immigrant populations residing in the region. Remittances refer to transfers are often made by immigrants to support their families and contribute to the economic development of their home countries. The United States, in particular, has a substantial number of immigrants who regularly send money to their families in other countries. Mexico, China, India, the Philippines, and Guatemala are some of the top recipient countries of remittances from the United States. The World Bank's estimates indicate a substantial rise in migrant remittances through official channels to countries in the Americas during 2021. To illustrate, there was a 25 percent increase in remittances received in Mexico between 2020 and 2021, amounting to USD 54 billion [39].

The last, but not least important trend is due to the war in Ukraine. A new development involves numerous Ukrainian refugees who have arrived at the U.S.-Mexico border, eagerly awaiting permission from U.S. immigration agents to enter the country on humanitarian grounds. The government considers that Ukrainians might be excluded from the asylum limits policy, which was implemented to curb the transmission of Covid-19 through the application of Title 42. Furthermore, on March 3, 2022, the DHS declared Ukraine as eligible for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for a duration of 18 months [40, p. 22].

Overall, recent trends and patterns in the migration system of North America reflect complex factors such as political developments, economic conditions, policy changes, international economics, and humanitarian crises. These dynamics continue to shape the movement of people within the region, requiring ongoing efforts to address the challenges and develop comprehensive migration policies that can adapt to the evolving dynamics within the region. It is crucial to consider the interconnected nature of these factors and collaborate on corporate strategies to ensure the fair and efficient management of migration flows.

2.2. Development of government policies and corporate strategies on migration in North America

As international migration develops rapidly in North America, understanding major trends in migration policy is crucial. In this subchapter, I will disclose details of migration policy and corporate strategies separately for each country in this region.

The first and the largest country of North America is the United States. Immigration laws in the United States are based on the following principles: family reunification, the adoption of highly skilled workers, or whose skills may be beneficial to the economy, the protection of refugees, and promoting diversity. The set of laws that is central to regulating immigration policy is called the Immigration and Citizenship Act (INA). It enables the United States to grant up to approximately 680,000 permanent immigrant visas each year for several categories of visas [47, p.1]. If a person obtains such an immigrant visa upon arrival in the United States, he or she becomes a legal permanent resident. Thus, legal permanent residents are foreigners who are allowed to stay legally and permanently in the United States. They have the legal right to apply for almost all jobs, which are provided for indigenous peoples. According to the law, LPRs are eligible for US citizenship after residing in the country for 5 years [47, p.1]. Each year, the United States also temporarily accepts a variety of non-immigrant. This can be either tourists or temporary workers or foreign students. Such visas are usually non-quantitative and can be granted to anyone who meets the criteria for obtaining a visa. Notable examples of immigration programs entail the following:

- I. Family reunification is a meaningful program, which governs immigration policy. On the basis of this category, citizens and the LPRs can legally bring their family members to the United States. Potential immigrants, which are classified as close relatives must meet standard eligibility criteria, and applicants must meet certain age and financial conditions [47]. The family immigration system is summarized in Table 2.1

Table 2.1 – Family immigration system [41]

Category	U.S. Sponsor	Relationship
Immediate Relatives	U.S.Residents adults	Unmarried minor children, spouses, and parents
Preference allocation		
1	U.S. citizen	Unmarried adult children
2A	LPR	Spouses and minor children
2B	LPR	Unmarried adult children
3	U.S.residents	Married adult children
4	U.S.residents	Brothers and Sisters

Source: compiled by the author, based on [41, p.4]

II. Temporary classification of visas allows employers to hire foreign residents for specific jobs for a limited period. There are more than 21 types of visas for temporary non-immigrant workers. Examples include P visas for entertainers and skilled performers; L-1 visas for intracompany transfers; R-1 visas for religious workers; various A visas for diplomatic staff; and various H-visas for both highly-skilled and less-skilled workers. All of these visas are classified according to eligibility requirements, duration, and other factors. By law, temporary workers must leave the United States if their status expires or if workers are dismissed from their employment [47, p.3].

III. Permanent immigrants, which is 140,000 visas per year, is divided into five preference categories:

- "Persons of extraordinary ability" in art, education, science, business; professors and investigators, multinational executives and managers;
- Representatives of professions with academic degrees or persons with exceptional abilities in the field of art, business, or science;
- Skilled workers with two years of training or experience, or other workers for unskilled work that is not temporary or seasonal;
- Individuals who will invest between \$ 500,000 and \$ 1 million in a job creating company that employs at least 10 full-time employees from the United States.

Lawful permanent resident (LPR) status, commonly referred to as a "green card," grants legal permission to non-citizens to reside permanently in the United States. LPRs who meet specific requirements can also apply for U.S. citizenship. According to information provided by the United States Department of Homeland Security, roughly 1.9 million individuals from Central America, North America, and the Caribbean acquired lawful permanent residence, commonly known as "green cards," in the United States during the period from Fiscal Years 2016 to 2020 [42].

IV. There are different categories of legal admission for people who are fleeing persecution or cannot return home due to life-threatening or emergency conditions. By law, the United States accepts refugees because of the inability to return to its home countries because of race, belonging to a particular social group, national origin, or political opinion. Each year, the president consults with Congress to determine and set the total number of refugees to be admitted to the United States through the American Resettlement [43]. In 2019, the president set an annual limit on refugees for fiscal year 2020 of only 19,000. It is the lowest level in history [44]. Asylum is available to persons who seek protection on the same five protected grounds as refugees and there are no restrictions on accepting this type of migrant. Refugees and asylum seekers are eligible to become LPR after 1 year being admitted to the United States as a refugee or 1 year after receiving asylum status [44].

V. The Diversity Visa Program is another component of North American migration policy. It was created for immigrants who come from different countries and who need help in the form of asylum. To be eligible for a diversity visa, an immigrant must have a high school education or have experience in working for at least two years in a profession that requires at least two years of training [47, p.6].

VI. Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is other form of humanitarian assistance and it granted to people who are in the United States but are unable to return to their country of origin due to a natural disaster, temporary emergency, or armed conflict. It is granted for a period of 6, 12 or 18 months and may be extended beyond this period if dangerous conditions remain in the country [47, p.7]. According to the Congressional Research Service (CRS) in 2022, the US Government declared three new Temporary

Protected Status (TPS) designations for Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Cameroon, each lasting for 18 months. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) approximates that around 59,600 individuals from Ukraine, 74,500 individuals from Afghanistan, and 11,700 individuals from Cameroon might meet the eligibility criteria to apply for TPS under these designations [45]. Deferred Forced Departure (DED) provides protection against deportation for persons whose countries of residence are unstable and therefore return is dangerous. Childhood Deferred Action (DACA) is a program that allows to remain in the United States to some individuals who have been brought to the United States under the age of 16 and who had resided in the U.S. since 2007 [47, p.7].

VI. In order to qualify for United State's citizenship, a person must have LPR (green card) status for at least five years.

For summarising key details about existing U.S. immigration programs, I provide figure 2.6. This Figure shows how many percent of total new lawful permanent residents in 2017 represented, based on immigration program.

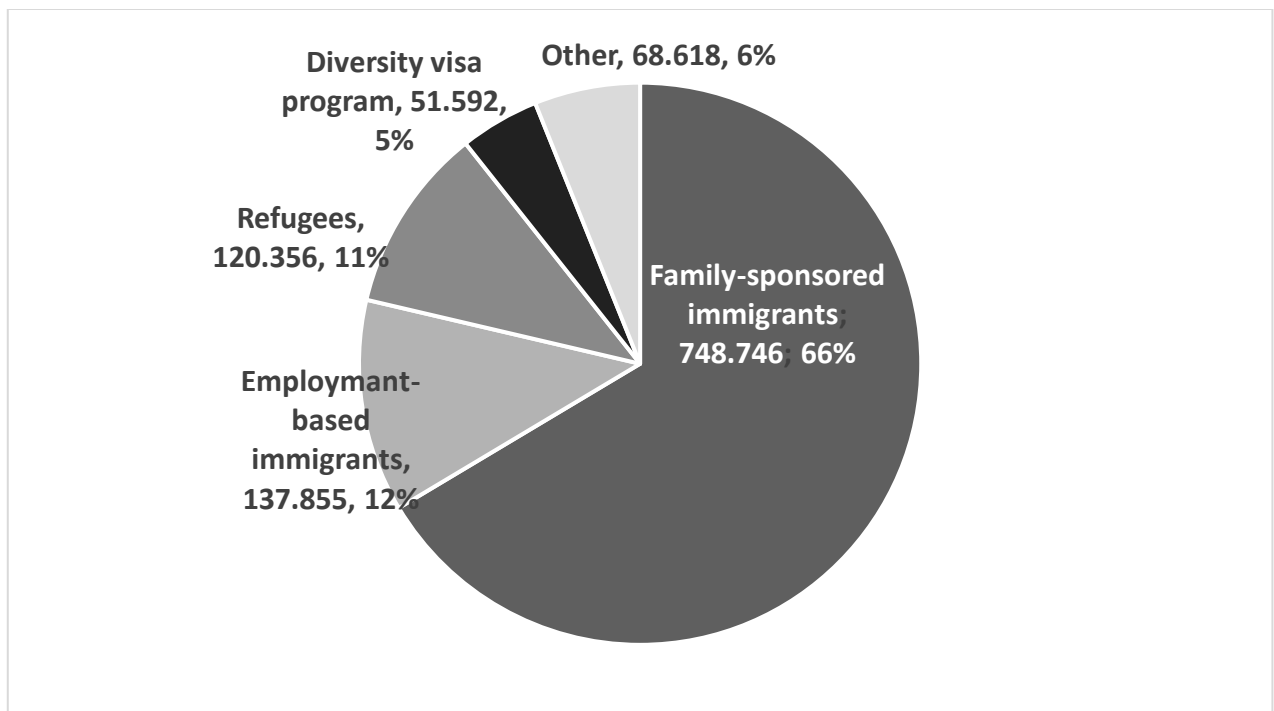


Figure 2.6 – Admission categories for 2017 lawful permanent residents

Source: compiled by the author based on [46, p.5]

As in the United States, immigration has significantly changed Canadian society and culture almost the same and played a vital role in Canada's economy, with a relatively

young flow of workers. Despite efforts to attract skilled immigrants, Canada continues to face a substantial shortage of skilled workers. Nowadays, immigrants account for nearly a quarter of Canadian workers [48].

As a rule, Canadians perceive immigrants more positively than their colleagues in the United States. This is partly due to the Canadian government's efforts to adopt a policy of multiculturalism and to transform diversity into a national identity. In Canada, new permanent residents are accepted under the four primary categories:

I. Economic program for immigrants, who comes through federal programs for highly skilled workers. It tends to prioritize individuals who are young, highly educated, possess substantial work experience, and demonstrate proficiency in both English and French languages. Canada's well-established immigration economic system has been touted as a model for other countries. The Provincial Nominee Program is the second largest area of economic immigration. It accounts for almost a one-third of all economic immigrants [48].

II. Family program, under which, permanent residents can legally apply to sponsor their relatives from other country [48].

III. Program for protected persons and refugees. In 2018, Canada was ahead of the United States in the number of refugees accepted [48]. There are two main types of displaced refugees: private funding and government aid. As a rule, after person arrived in the territory of Canada it is possible to receive the status of the permanent resident. Canada is also known for its openness to migrants who come to the country and seek asylum. As of 2017, about two-fifths [48] of asylum seekers enter the country without a permit, which does not lead to criminal prosecution because government can decide whether to grant the applicant protected status for almost two years. During this time, asylum seekers receive medical care and housing, social security, and employment rights. Moreover, government tends not to deport failed asylum claimants, and they may stay in Canada illegally [48].

IV. Canada also provides a permanent residence for humanitarian reasons and difficulties faced by applicants if they are to return to their parents [48].

Considering immigration policies in Mexico it is important to note that it is primarily governed by the Migration Act [49] and its regulations. Their main goal is to protect the security of Mexicans and established channels of communication with neighboring countries to exchange information and exchange strategies related to border security. The Migration Act stipulates that foreigners must generally present a valid passport and a valid visa to enter Mexico. Visas are not required only in cases where the country of origin of the foreigner is exempt from this requirement by international agreements or a unilateral decision of the Mexican government [50]

There are several types of visas, including visas for visitors (with or without a work permission), for adoption processing, temporary resident student, temporary resident, and permanent resident visas [51]. Visas and entry and residence permits can be denied for several reasons, either if the foreigner is subject to criminal proceedings or has been convicted for a serious crime under Mexican law, or for reasons of national security or public safety, which related to the foreigner's experience in Mexico or abroad. Mexican citizenship can be acquired by birth or naturalization. The Mexican Citizenship Act stipulates that a foreigner, which want to apply for naturalization must demonstrate that he / she has resided in Mexico for at least five years [52]. In addition, candidates for naturalization must speak Spanish, demonstrate knowledge of Mexican history and integration into its culture, and obligatory apply for naturalization to the Mexican Department of Foreign Affairs [53].

In North America, both government policies and corporate strategies play important roles in addressing migration and its impact on international economics. Considering corporate strategies, it is important to define that companies in North America develop strategies to attract and retain international talent, thereby contributing to the field of international economics. They actively recruit skilled workers from other countries to fill labor gaps or bring in specialized expertise. This often involves partnering with immigration law firms or consultants to navigate complex visa processes and ensure compliance with immigration regulations.

Recognizing the value of diverse workforces, many corporations in North America develop strategies to promote inclusion of immigrants and individuals from different

cultural backgrounds. They implement policies that foster a welcoming environment, provide support networks, and offer cultural sensitivity training to employees.

Some companies engage in corporate social responsibility initiatives related to migration. This can involve supporting refugee integration programs, providing employment opportunities for refugees and immigrants, or partnering with non-governmental organizations to address migration-related challenges in their communities.

In addition, corporations operating in North America must comply with immigration laws and regulations. They establish internal processes to ensure proper documentation and legal authorization for their employees. They conduct due diligence to avoid employing unauthorized workers and monitor changes in immigration policies that could impact their workforce, aligning with the evolving dynamics of international economics.

2.3. Assessment of impact of migration policies on socio-economic development in North America and Ukraine

Over the last ten years, several indicators have been developed to measure migration policies. These indicators are important for determining the direction of main policy trends and assessment of migration policies on social-economic development in North America and Ukraine. Most indices take a different pass. They can assume that policies are based on their liberal or restrictive nature, meaning whether they are aimed at expanding the rights of immigrants or restricting them. Typically, these indicators can be grouped by space, policy categories, or time to analyze trends in these dimensions. Some of the main indicators relevant today shown in table 2.2. The use of these indicators provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of migration policies in addressing societal needs and economic growth. By analyzing these indicators, it is possible to make informed decisions to improve migration policies and promote inclusive development.

Table 2.2 – Recent migration policy indexes in North America

Index	Policy dimensions	Focus on	Country of coverage
MIPEX [54]	Labour market Mobility; Education; Family Reunification; Political Participation; Anti-discrimination, Health	Integration	Canada, U.S.
IMPALA[55]	Economic migration; family reunification; asylum migration; student migration; acquisition of citizenship	Integration and admission	United States
IMPIC [56]	labour migration; family reunification; refugees and asylum;	Admission	Canada, USA, Mexico
DEMIG [57]	control of land and borders; Legal Entry and Stay; Integration; Exit	Admission and Integration	Canada, Mexico, U.S.

Source: compiled by the author based on [54-57]

The most indices are concentrated due which in the United States and Canada, as illustrated in Figure 2.7. In these countries, migration policy is most developed, in areas such as integration policy, resettlement and highly-skilled migration. These indices in particular have either a sectoral focus (for example, labor migration, asylum etc) or are more complex in their approach.



Figure 2.7 – Indexes geographical scope [58, p.6]

The DEMIG policy highlighted that the level of restrictions in migration policy varies depending on the migration categories and groups of migrants. According to this policy, it has become more restrictive in controlling and leaving the border and less restrictive in terms of entry and in relation to highly skilled and low-skilled workers, students, and refugees. Migration policies that attract skilled immigrants can contribute to economic growth by filling labor market gaps, stimulating innovation, and boosting productivity [57]. IMPIC policy noted that the conditions and criteria for the selection of migrants have become more liberal for migrant workers, asylum seekers, and people joining their families, while the policy on illegal migrants has become much stricter. Such migration policies shape the demographic composition of the population. In North America, policies that facilitate family reunification and refugee resettlement can contribute to a diverse and culturally vibrant society [56].

Evaluating different categories of policies, Canada has more liberal policies than the United States when considering family reunification, control, and more restrictive policies in Canada than there are in the United States but over time the policies of asylum and family reunification have become more liberal in the United States [58, p.6]. The control policy, namely the policy aimed at securing borders and reducing illegal migration, is more directed towards increasing the number of restrictions.

The second aspect that is important to consider is the issue of security in the United States and Canada through migration processes. Following the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington in 2001, the US government carefully reviewed border security policy and examined all ways in which foreigners could access the country [64, p. 9]. As a result of these studies, the United States has identified several key elements of strengthening security in migration policy:

- Enhanced cooperation with North America's neighbors on border control;
- Administrative integration of customs;
- Increasing the level of control over entrants to the United States;
- Increased investment in migration management technology [64, p.9].

These elements did not lead to significant changes in migration flows to the United States, but they did reduce the entry of students, refugees, asylum seekers, and legal and unauthorized immigrants from Muslim countries. For them, the rules of entry into the country have become stricter and the requirements for the necessary documentation have become more difficult for migrants from most countries. Migrants have experienced significant delays in processing visas [64, p.11].

Currently, the United States has the largest number of immigrants in the world. Despite the fact that immigrants assimilate more quickly in the United States than in developed European countries, immigration policy has become quite influential. The main economic consequences are that the influx of foreign labor has not reduced American jobs or wages in the long run, and the economic consequences of immigration are largely positive for Native Americans and the international economy as a whole. When immigration increases labor supply, firms increase investment to compensate for any reduction in capital per employee. This helps keep the average salary. Moreover, immigrants are often a low-skilled replacement for local workers. This means that there is a vacancy for everyone and there are competitions for the same jobs.

Immigrants occupy leading positions in innovation in the United States and offer jobs to less skilled local workers to become more specialized in their work, thereby increasing their productivity and the average wage of local workers. Immigration also improves the government's fiscal situation, as many immigrants pay more taxes over their lifetime than native-born residents.

Competition in the labor market is another important aspect. In fact, while immigrants increase labor supply, they also spend wages on homes, food, and other services, thereby expanding economic demand. This increased demand, in turn, creates more jobs for the construction of these homes, the production and sale of food and the provision of services. On the one hand, this can be seen as a long-term benefit to the employment and wages of immigrants, on the other hand, these benefits come from short-term losses [59]. Immigration can lower wages first, and once a firm increases investment, capital will recover, which in turn will restore wages. As a rule, the growth of the ratio

of capital and labor interferes with the average productivity of workers, and therefore, their average wages, in the long run, are reduced.

Although the average wage is stable, immigration can affect the relative wages of different types of workers. The biggest influence was on the supply of workers without high school and workers at the highest level of education - those who have a bachelor's degree or graduate school. Thus, immigration primarily increased the supply of the least and most skilled workers. In many cases, immigrants complement workers of American descent. Because immigrants with less education often do not have the linguistic skills needed for many jobs, they tend to work in such labor-intensive jobs. Thus, highly educated people from management, the media, and other cultural and linguistic jobs face little competition than highly skilled immigrants. The results of the academic analyse of the impact of immigration on wages over the past few decades shown in Table 2.3. These studies explain the investment response of firms and the imperfect substitutability between immigrants and indigenous workers. They have a small but positive effect on the average wages of local workers. One study indicates a slight decrease in the wages of those without higher education, while another study shows only positive results.

Table 2.3 – Estimates of the long-term impact of immigration on wages

	Percentage of changes in hours worked through immigration	Estimated impact on wages (in percent)	
		1990–2010	
		Native	Foreign-born
No degree	25,9	-0,7	-5.3
High school degree	8,4	0,9	-3.4
Bachelor's degree	10,9	0.5	-4.9
	Percentage of changes in hours worked through immigration	Estimated impact on wages (in percent)	
		1990–2010	
		Native	Foreign-born
No degree	25,9	-0,7	-5.3
High school degree	8,4	0,9	-3.4
Bachelor's degree	10,9	0.5	-4.9

Source: compiled by the author based on [60]

As for the impact of immigration in Canada, statistics show that for every 10% increase in immigration, wages in Canada are now declining by an average of 4%. [61]. Due to too long processing of documents and obtaining a certificate, many immigrants are forced to find work below the level of education and with a lower salary. But even if migrant workers do the same job, immigrants will receive much lower wages than locals. A recent study looked at data from several decades from 1991 to 2010 on wage convergence between immigrants and Canadians, indigenous peoples, and statistics showed a relative convergence in immigrants' incomes. The average annual wage of immigrant men in 2011 was 89% of the wages of indigenous men, compared to 78% in 1992 [62]. The explanation for the fact that newcomers earn less than native Canadians in the same jobs with the same skills and work experience is that immigrants' productivity is lower and therefore employers pay them less. The Canadian system places great emphasis on finding skilled immigrants [63]. According to statistics, immigrants to Canada are more qualified than immigrants to the United States. This can be explained by the fact that those who live in Canada have a better education and receive a higher salary after settling. Its migration policies influence social integration outcomes. Its policies that emphasize language training, access to education, and pathways to citizenship help immigrants integrate into society more effectively. Successful integration can lead to improved social cohesion and reduce disparities in areas such as education, healthcare, and income.

Canada, has also reorganized its government with a new Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. It includes an agency of border services, which combines the border functions of various government agencies and consolidates all agencies. It was also designed to improve surveys of immigrants, asylum seekers and visitors and to strengthen the asylum application process, including stricter selection procedures and reduced appeals and providing clearer detention provisions [65].

One important security initiative was was a system called the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System (NSEERS), which required some foreigners identified by security interests, and all citizens of Iraq, Iran, Syria, Libya, or Sudan registered with U.S.

officials upon entry. into the country, one month after entry and annual entry and exit. This system led to the illegal detention of legitimate visitors, which in turn provoked a public protest and in 2003 the registration requirements for the entry / exit component were relaxed. Such protests can impact public discourse, social cohesion, and the perception of immigrants' contributions to society [81].

The two most popular ways in which migration affects Mexico's economic development are remittances and the labor market. Mexico is one of the largest proportional remittances in North America, with a total remittance of \$ 60,3 billion in 2022 (about 4.2 percent of GDP) [65]. This confirms the fact that the labor market is growing and the benefits of household income from remittances. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to high levels of unemployment and financial stress for immigrants.

For many people in North America, remittances are a lifeline and play an important role in meeting basic needs such as food and housing. Millions of migrants face job losses, business closures, and at the same time the inability to send money to family and friends. For countries that depend on remittances, declining revenues have a devastating effect on their economies. Even in the United States, where the economy is very strong, remittance flows are also observed. According to statistics, official remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries reached \$ 540 billion in 2020. It is 1.6 percent below the 2019, in which was of \$ 548 billion [66].

Migrant workers have also experienced the significant impact of COVID-19. It left many unemployed, finding themselves on the border abroad and at greater risk of exposure to the disease. From February to May 2020, the unemployment rate for immigrant women increased from 4.4% to 17%, and for men - from 3% to 15.3% whereas for women, citizens of the United States, it changed from 3.3% to 15.3%, and for US - born men, it increased from 4.3% to 12.8% [66]. This means that many migrant workers will have to return home in the near future, increasing unemployment in their countries of origin. Most displaced people, including refugees and IDPs, live in the United States and Canada. Travel restrictions related to COVID-19 in these countries affect the delivery of humanitarian aid and closed borders also affect asylum seekers, as refugee resettlement programs have been temporarily suspended due to travel restrictions.

In Ukraine, migration policies affect socio-economic development through brain drain and remittances. Skilled professionals seeking opportunities abroad contribute to significant brain drain. Encouraging skilled immigrants to return or invest in Ukraine can mitigate this issue. Furthermore, remittances from Ukrainian migrants working abroad act as an important source of income, supporting local development [80].

Currently, Ukraine also faces economic challenges due to political instability and war, started by Russia. Migration policies addressing these challenges can attract investment, foster entrepreneurship, and facilitate knowledge transfer from skilled Ukrainian migrants living abroad.

Migration policies also impact social and cultural dynamics in Ukraine. Policies supporting the return of diaspora members and the integration of migrants from other countries contribute to cultural exchange, diversity, and the development of multicultural communities. Moreover, Ukraine has faced a significant refugee crisis due to conflicts in neighboring countries. Migration policies addressing the needs of refugees and providing humanitarian support can alleviate the associated social and economic burdens.

Overall, migration policies play a crucial role in shaping socio-economic development in both North America and Ukraine. By addressing labor market needs, fostering social integration, attracting investment, and managing refugee flows, well-designed migration policies can contribute positively to the economic and social fabric of these regions.

2.4 Modern challenges and perspectives of development of migration systems in North America and Ukraine

Migration plays a significant role in shaping societies and economies worldwide. In both North America and Ukraine, migration systems face unique challenges stemming from economic, social, and political factors. In this subchapter I will reveal the modern challenges faced by migration systems in North America, encompassing Canada, the United States, and Mexico, as well as in Ukraine. Moreover, I will explore the prospects

for the development of these systems and offers recommendations to Ukraine based on the experiences of the North American migration systems.

Some of the challenges migration systems in North America face in the modern era can be defined as:

1) Immigration backlogs, particularly, in the United States and Canada, resulting in delays and long waiting times for individuals seeking to migrate. For example, the backlog of pending immigration cases in the United States has reached record levels, leading to extended processing times and uncertainty for applicants [82].

2) Irregular migration, human trafficking, and smuggling networks, particularly in the United States and Mexico, strain border security and enforcement efforts [82]. For instance, the United States has faced surges in unauthorized border crossings, requiring increased resources for border control and management. Many people try to enter the US or Canada illegally using various routes such as desert, sea routes or illegal border checkpoints. This endangers security and violates the rules of migration law.

3) The arrival of large flows of migrants creates significant challenges for the migration system. For example, outbreaks of mass migration, which have been caused by political, economic, or environmental crises in some regions, can affect the system's ability to assimilate, accommodate and provide assistance to migrants.

4) The integration of displaced populations, including refugees and asylum seekers, poses challenges in terms of providing access to education, healthcare, housing, and employment opportunities. Countries like Canada and the United States have experienced increased numbers of displaced individuals, necessitating comprehensive integration programs and support systems [82].

5) Undocumented migration, particularly in the United States faces, including border security, enforcement, and addressing the status of undocumented individuals already residing in the country. Striking a balance between enforcement measures and providing a pathway to legal status remains a complex challenge and can become a danger to national security [83].

6) Retaining highly skilled professionals and preventing brain drain is a challenge in

such countries as Mexico and Canada [82]. They experience the outflow of talent to other regions or countries with better opportunities and working conditions. Retaining and attracting skilled individuals to contribute to economic growth and innovation is crucial.

7) Aligning the immigration system with labor market demands is a challenge in the United States, particularly in sectors with critical skills shortages. Balancing the need for skilled workers and protecting job opportunities for the domestic workforce presents ongoing challenges [82].

8) Despite shared migration challenges, achieving effective regional cooperation among North American countries remains a complex task. Coordinating policies, sharing best practices, and jointly addressing migration issues require sustained collaboration and mutual agreements among the United States, Canada, and Mexico [82].

9) North America has a complex asylum and refugee protection system. A significant number of people seek asylum in the US, Canada, and Mexico due to conflict, political persecution, violence, or economic hardship in their home countries. Providing adequate protection and processing asylum requests is a challenge for the migration systems of the countries of the region [82]. The complexity of the asylum and refugee protection system requires careful management, coordination, and resources to ensure the fair treatment and timely processing of asylum claims while upholding human rights and international obligations.

The migration system in Ukraine also faces several modern challenges that have significant implications for the country and its population. One of the primary challenges is the ongoing Russia's war in Ukraine, which has led to internal and external displacement, as well as an increased number of refugees. The war has not only disrupted the lives of many Ukrainians but has also strained resources and created a need for humanitarian assistance to address the needs of displaced populations [84, p.355].

In addition to the war, Ukraine struggles with creating sufficient economic opportunities and job prospects for its citizens, resulting in emigration and brain drain. Limited job opportunities, low wages, and inadequate infrastructure hinder the retention of skilled professionals, particularly in sectors such as IT and healthcare [80]. This

deprives Ukraine of valuable expertise and talent that could contribute to the country's development. Moreover, Ukraine faces challenges in integrating internally displaced persons and refugees into society. Providing access to education, healthcare, housing, and employment opportunities is crucial for their successful integration and long-term stability. Ensuring the social integration of these populations requires concerted efforts from various stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners. The country also grapples with the issues of irregular migration and smuggling networks, particularly along its borders with neighbouring countries. Strengthening border security measures, enhancing cooperation with neighbouring countries, and combating illicit activities are essential for effectively managing migration flows [85, p.45]. These efforts are crucial for maintaining border integrity and preventing the exploitation of vulnerable individuals. Furthermore, Ukraine faces the challenge of establishing effective social integration and support systems for displaced populations, refugees, and other vulnerable groups. This includes providing access to education, healthcare, housing, and employment opportunities, as well as fostering social inclusion and equal opportunities. Collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners is vital for addressing these challenges and ensuring the well-being of those affected [85, p.45].

The last but not least challenge is that Ukraine experiences brain drain as highly skilled professionals seek opportunities abroad. Retaining these individuals and promoting their development within the country requires offering competitive salaries, investing in professional development and education, and fostering partnerships with industries and research institutions [80]. By creating a conducive environment for skilled professionals, Ukraine can harness their expertise for its own advancement.

Thus, the migration system in Ukraine faces multiple challenges that encompass the consequences of war and displacement, the need for economic opportunities, integration of displaced populations, border security, social integration and support, and brain drain. Addressing these challenges necessitates comprehensive strategies, cooperation among various stakeholders, and investments in key areas such as education, healthcare, infrastructure, and job creation.

Developing a 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Migration System Development is essential to overcome these challenges, make the positive contributions to migrant well-being, to promote the development of countries of origin, transit, and destination, and to ensure safe, orderly, and regular migration with full respect for the human rights and humane treatment of migrants, refugees, and displaced persons [67, p.19]. This Agenda described in details in the table A.1 (Appendix A).

Summarizing the 2030 Agenda for the development of migration systems in North America and Ukraine, provided in table A.1 (Appendix A), which involves addressing various challenges and implementing strategies for progress it can be noted that in North America, the Agenda focuses on streamlining immigration processes by implementing digitalized and efficient visa procedures while enhancing border security. The aim is to improve processing times, accessibility of immigration services, and protection mechanisms for temporary workers. Strengthening cultural assimilation programs, promoting social inclusion, and facilitating access to education, healthcare, and housing for immigrants are also part of the plan. Moreover, creating attractive research and innovation environments, offering competitive salaries, and retaining highly skilled individuals are essential for addressing brain drain. Regional cooperation, conflict resolution, and economic development through job creation and talent retention strategies are emphasized, alongside measures to enhance border management.

In Ukraine, the agenda prioritizes efficiency, digitalization, and transparency in immigration processes, aiming to attract and retain skilled immigrants. Comprehensive integration policies are developed to ensure language acquisition, cultural assimilation, and social inclusion, while providing access to education, healthcare, and housing for immigrants. Strengthening labor regulations and protecting the rights of temporary workers are critical. Addressing brain drain involves creating an attractive environment through competitive salaries, professional development, education, and fostering talent retention partnerships. Cooperation with neighbouring countries to combat irregular migration, human trafficking, and smuggling networks, as well as efforts towards conflict resolution and the return of displaced populations, are essential. Stimulating economic growth, attracting foreign investment, supporting entrepreneurship, innovation, and

investing in infrastructure are vital for job creation and economic development. Strengthening border control measures, enhancing training for border personnel, and promoting social integration and support systems for displaced persons, refugees, and vulnerable groups are also part of the plan.

Overall, the plans for North America and Ukraine aim to overcome challenges by implementing comprehensive strategies focused on immigration processes, integration policies, temporary worker programs, addressing brain drain, regional cooperation, conflict resolution, economic development, talent retention, border management, and social integration. These plans consider the specific contexts and needs of each region while aiming for progress and sustainable development.

Migration regulation is a complex process, as it is influenced by many factors and interests of different parties. When the state ensures compliance with international standards for the regulation of migration flows, taking into account the interests of both the state and external migrants, such a policy contributes to the elimination of demographic imbalances, the development of the labor market, and the formation of a positive image in the international arena. On the contrary, the lack of a consistent policy that covers all areas of labor migration provokes further imbalances, exacerbates socio-economic problems, and may increase illegal migration.

In matters of regulation of the migration system in Ukraine, it is worth turning to the experience of North America, which is one of the strongest in the world. Ukraine can learn from some of the North American countries migration system by considering the following **recommendations**:

- 1) Develop clear and transparent immigration policies that outline the criteria for different types of visas and permits, as well as the rights and obligations of migrants. This will help ensure fairness, reduce ambiguity, and foster trust in the system.

- 2) Simplify and streamline the immigration application processes to reduce bureaucratic hurdles and unnecessary delays. Implementing online application systems and providing user-friendly guidance can enhance efficiency and accessibility.

- 3) Implement skilled migration programs that attract highly skilled professionals,

entrepreneurs, and investors. These programs can help promote economic growth and innovation by attracting individuals with specialized skills and knowledge.

4) Establish temporary foreign worker programs that allow employers to hire foreign workers for specific labor market needs, while ensuring protection of the rights and welfare of both workers and domestic employees.

5) Develop family reunification programs that allow eligible migrants to sponsor their immediate family members, promoting family unity and social integration.

6) Invest in language training and cultural integration programs to help newcomers integrate into Ukrainian society more smoothly. Develop initiatives that promote cultural exchange programs, language learning opportunities, and intercultural dialogue to foster understanding and integration between migrants and the host society. These programs can support language acquisition, facilitate access to essential services, and promote social cohesion.

7) Develop robust mechanisms to provide protection to refugees and asylum seekers, ensuring adherence to international human rights and refugee conventions.

8) Foster collaboration with international organizations, civil society, and other countries to share best practices, exchange information, and build capacity in managing migration effectively.

9) Establish comprehensive systems for data collection, analysis, and reporting to inform evidence-based policy development and decision-making. Accurate and up-to-date data is crucial for effectively managing migration flows and assessing the impact of policies.

10) Implement efficient and accessible immigration processes that prioritize efficiency, digitalization, and transparency to attract and retain skilled immigrants.

11) Establish stronger labor regulations and monitoring mechanisms to protect the rights of temporary workers, ensuring fair wages and better working conditions. Collaboration with employers and worker advocacy organizations is vital.

12) Create an attractive environment for skilled professionals by offering competitive salaries, investing in professional development and education, and fostering partnerships between academia, industries, and the government.

13) Improve infrastructure and public services, including healthcare, education, and social welfare, to meet the needs of both migrants and the local population. This will contribute to inclusive and sustainable development.

14) Ukraine should actively engage with its diaspora communities worldwide and leverage their skills, knowledge, and resources for the country's development. Establish networks and platforms that facilitate collaboration, knowledge sharing, and investment in Ukraine.

15) Create favourable conditions and support mechanisms for entrepreneurship and innovation to encourage the development of local businesses and attract foreign investment. This can help create job opportunities and retain skilled individuals in Ukraine.

After identifying the challenges, agenda and recommendations, prospects for the development of migration systems in North America and Ukraine can be outlined as follows:

In North America, the perspectives for the development of migration systems include continued emphasis on comprehensive immigration reform. The United States, in particular, has been engaged in ongoing discussions on comprehensive immigration reform. There is a growing recognition of the need to address undocumented migration, enhance border security, and provide pathways to legal status for immigrants already residing in the country. The prospects for comprehensive immigration reform can lead to more effective and efficient migration systems, ensuring the rights and well-being of migrants while addressing national security concerns. Another perspective involves the advancement of temporary worker programs. North American countries, including Canada and the United States, have implemented temporary worker programs to address labor market needs in various sectors. The perspectives for these programs involve further development and expansion to meet the demand for skilled labor and fill critical gaps in the workforce. The focus will be on streamlining processes, ensuring worker protections, and aligning labor migration policies with the evolving needs of the economy.

In terms of integration and social cohesion, North American countries will likely continue to prioritize the integration of immigrants and refugees into society. Efforts will

be made to enhance social cohesion, promote cultural diversity, and provide support for the successful settlement and inclusion of newcomers. By fostering inclusive policies, improving access to education, healthcare, and social services, and combating discrimination and xenophobia, North America aims to build cohesive and harmonious societies.

In Ukraine, the perspectives for the development of the migration system include economic development and job creation. Ukraine can focus on implementing policies that stimulate economic growth, attract foreign investment, and create job opportunities. By addressing economic challenges, improving living conditions, and enhancing employment prospects, Ukraine aims to reduce emigration pressures and retain skilled workers within the country. This will contribute to overall economic development and the stability of the migration system. Another perspective involves strengthening migration governance and the legal framework in Ukraine. The country has been working towards enhancing its migration governance and aligning its legal framework with international standards. The perspectives for development in this area involve further strengthening of migration policies, improving coordination among relevant institutions, and ensuring the protection of migrants' rights. This includes developing efficient asylum and refugee procedures and providing adequate support to vulnerable migrant populations. Furthermore, Ukraine can enhance its collaboration with regional partners, such as the European Union, to address migration challenges effectively. The perspectives for regional cooperation include sharing best practices, exchanging information, and coordinating efforts in managing migration flows, promoting safe and orderly migration, and addressing issues related to border management. Collaboration with regional partners can provide valuable support and resources for the development of Ukraine's migration system. By capitalizing on these perspectives, North America and Ukraine can work towards building robust and responsive migration systems that meet the needs of their societies, foster economic growth, including development of international economics, and ensure the protection and well-being of migrants.

Conclusions

To sum up, this bachelor thesis has delved into the formation and development of migration systems in North America, with a specific focus on Ukraine. By synthesizing theoretical frameworks on the evolution of national migration systems in the global era and conducting a comprehensive analysis of various aspects, including prerequisites, factors, tools, regulation, trends, strategies, efficiency, challenges, and prospects, a deeper understanding of the North American migration system has been achieved. The findings of this study contribute to a comprehensive overview of the complexities and dynamics involved in migration, highlighting key areas that warrant attention in the context of Ukraine's migration policies. Building upon these insights, a range of recommendations was proposed to enhance the effectiveness and adaptability of Ukraine's migration system, thus better addressing the needs and aspirations of both migrants and the nation as a whole.

1. With the rise of globalization and increasing migration across borders the study formation and development of the international migration system has become more complex and dynamic and remains, nowadays, one of the vital components of global policy as it has significant economic, social, and cultural impacts on both the countries of origin and destination. It encompasses various components and processes involved in the movement of people, including factors that drive migration, administrative and legal means, and cultural impacts. The theories of international migration system development include Migration Systems Theory, which recognizes migration as a complex system influenced by multiple factors; World Systems Theory, which examines global economic structures and their impact on migration patterns; Transnationalism Theory, which focuses on migrants' maintenance of connections across borders; and Dual Labor Market Theory, which explains the demand for foreign labor in certain sectors. These theories provide insights into the complexities of migration, including the role of global economic inequalities, transnational social networks, and labor market dynamics, as well as provide foundation for understanding the development and functioning of international migration systems.

2. The international migration system is influenced by various factors that have changed over time. Historically, the availability of undeveloped land attracted migrants. Economic factors, such as job opportunities, economic stability, and higher living standards, also played a significant role in attracting migrants. Political factors, such as security concerns and policies related to migration, shaped migration patterns. Environmental factors, including natural disasters and climate change, have contributed to displacement. At the meso level, factors such as migration policies, labor market demands, education opportunities, low levels of poverty, low levels of violence, religious or political freedom, technology, social networks, and support systems influence migration. At the micro level, individual aspirations and family/social networks play a role. These factors have shaped the demographic landscape, economic dynamics, and cultural diversity of the region, making it a vibrant and multicultural hub of global migration, which needs to be properly regulated.

3. The international migration system is regulated and developed through a range of instruments and mechanisms at the international, regional, and national levels. Regulation aims to manage migration flows, protect national interests, and ensure the rights and well-being of migrants. National-level regulation involves immigration laws, visa policies, border controls, and integration programs, tailored to each country's context. In the United States, for example, government agencies like the Department of State and Department of Homeland Security are involved in migration regulation. Canada's regulation is primarily carried out by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada and the Canada Border Services Agency. In Mexico, the National Institute of Migration and the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs play key roles. Regional and international cooperation through agreements, forums, and organizations address migration challenges and promote dialogue and cooperation among countries. The United Nations establishes conventions and protocols, and international organizations provide guidance and support for managing migration and protecting migrant rights. These instruments and mechanisms aim for orderly, safe, and regular migration while prioritizing dialogue, cooperation, and the protection of migrant rights.

4. The analysis of key trends and patterns in the North American migration system

reveals significant growth in the migrant population, primarily driven by emigration from Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and Ukraine. The United States serves as the main destination, hosting the largest number of international migrants, followed by Canada. Mexican-born migrants constitute the largest group, and there are notable migration corridors from Asian and Latin American countries to the United States. The region also faces challenges with increasing numbers of asylum seekers, particularly from Latin American and Central American countries. Displacement due to disasters is prevalent in the United States, while Canada has experienced a rise in immigration-driven population growth. Policy changes and the COVID-19 pandemic have influenced migration patterns, as well as temporary work programs and remittance flows. The war in Ukraine has led to a trend of Ukrainian refugees seeking asylum at the US-Mexico border. These trends highlight the complexity of the North American migration system and the need for comprehensive migration policies.

5. The government of the United States understand these and constantly develop new migration policies and Immigration laws, which are based on principles such as family reunification, attracting skilled workers, protecting refugees, and promoting diversity. The Immigration and Citizenship Act serves as the central legislation governing immigration, granting both permanent and temporary visas. To date, they select immigrants very carefully, creating specific requirements for potential migrants and the government and try to attract and accept primarily highly skilled workers, because of this, immigrants have become a significant driver in the creation of new businesses and intellectual property in the United States and, in turn, contribute to economic development. Canada's immigration system encompasses economic, family, protected persons and refugees, and humanitarian categories. The country prioritizes attracting highly skilled workers and emphasizes family reunification. Mexico's migration policies are governed by the Migration Act, which requires foreigners to have a valid passport and visa to enter the country. Different types of visas are available, including visitor visas, student visas, and permanent resident visas. Corporate strategies in North America involve actively recruiting skilled workers, promoting inclusivity and diversity, and complying with immigration laws and regulations. Understanding government policies

and corporate strategies is essential in shaping the migration dynamics in North America and impacting the experiences of migrants and receiving societies.

6. For the evaluation of migration policies' impact on socio-economic development in North America and Ukraine, several indicators have been developed, focusing on areas such as labor market mobility, education, family reunification, and integration. The United States and Canada have the most developed migration policies, particularly in integration, resettlement, and highly-skilled migration. The impact of migration on the economy varies, with immigration in the long run having positive economic consequences such as filling labor market gaps and stimulating innovation. However, it can also affect wages, with both positive and negative effects observed. In Ukraine, migration policies address brain drain and remittances, while also impacting social and cultural dynamics and addressing the refugee crisis. The well-designed migration policies can contribute positively to socio-economic development and international economics by addressing labor market needs, fostering integration, attracting investment, and managing refugee flows.

7. Migration systems in North America and Ukraine face challenges including immigration backlogs, irregular migration, integration of displaced populations, undocumented migration, brain drain, and the need for regional cooperation. To effectively address these challenges, a proposed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Migration System Development has been proposed. In the context of North America, which focuses on simplifying immigration processes, enhancing border security, strengthening cultural assimilation programs, promoting social inclusion, and facilitating access to education, healthcare, and housing for immigrants. It also emphasizes on addressing brain drain, fostering regional cooperation, resolving conflict, driving economic development, retaining talent, managing borders effectively, and promoting social integration. In the coming years, Ukraine has the potential to reach a new economic level, progressing from developing to developed country status, similar to its neighbouring states from the western border. However, it is important to note that the war in Ukraine is ongoing, and currently, there is a critical need to prioritize the creation of opportunities and initiatives that can motivate people to return and contribute to the economy. The proposed 2030

Agenda and perspectives for the development of the Ukrainian migration systems offer realistic and feasible solutions for implementing the planned actions. By following the recommendations that prioritize the well-being of the affected population, monitoring migration trends, and reporting on the policies' effectiveness, we can foster an environment conducive to economic growth and positive improvements. Efforts should be directed towards providing support and resources for those who wish to return to their homes and rebuild their lives. This can include initiatives such as job creation programs, skills development training, access to affordable housing, and the reestablishment of basic infrastructure. By addressing these fundamental needs, we can encourage the repatriation of individuals and the restoration of economic stability in our country. Furthermore, it is essential to establish clear and transparent policies regarding immigration and provide accessible information to the public. This transparency helps to build trust and confidence among potential migrants, ensuring that the system operates fairly and efficiently.

Due to Russia's war in Ukraine, there has also been an unprecedented outflow of refugees. Therefore, it is necessary to document this migration, simplify and digitalize the application processes that can reduce bureaucratic hurdles, making it easier for individuals to navigate the system and contribute to the economy. Strengthening border security is another critical aspect to consider. By modernizing border control mechanisms and implementing effective monitoring systems, Ukraine can better manage migration flows, ensuring both security and the orderly movement of people. This will help prevent irregular migration and enhance the overall integrity of the migration system. Additionally, for attracting foreign skilled immigrants, we can offer language training, social integration, support for entrepreneurship and innovation for those who want to invest in Ukraine. In my opinion, if these recommendations are implemented and Ukraine continues to forge strong connections with countries worldwide while promoting the advancement of new technologies, it will effectively address its migration challenges. This approach will attract and retain skilled professionals, stimulate economic growth, ensure the rights and well-being of migrants, foster social cohesion, promote inclusive development and will contribute to the development of Ukraine's migration system and will allow to rebuild it to an innovative, progressive, and independent state.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Table A.1– Migration System Development 2030 Agenda for the North America and
Ukraine

Components	North America	Ukraine
Immigration Processes	- Implementing digitalized and streamlined visa procedures; - Developing of transparent decision-making criteria; - Improving processing times and accessibility of immigration.	-Introducing the digitalized systems for applications for visas and immigration permits; -Improving the process transparency; - Streamlining visa procedures to attract and retain skilled immigrants;
Borders Security	- Enhancing border security measures; -Introducing the advanced technologies and infrastructure to prevent illegal migration; - Enhancing training for border personnel; - Cooperating with neighboring countries to combat irregular migration, human trafficking, and smuggling networks.	- Modernizing the borders, expand the controls points and improve equipment for effective control of illegals; - Enhancing training for border personnel; - Cooperating with neighbouring countries to combat irregular migration, human trafficking, and smuggling networks; - Strengthening border security measures through cooperation and information sharing with neighbouring countries.
Integration Policies	-Strengthening cultural assimilation programs and language acquisition support. -Promoting social inclusion and equal opportunities for immigrants; - Facilitating better access to social protection, education, healthcare, and housing; - Increasing international student mobility; - Recognizing migration as a potential climate change adaptation strategy and way to build resilience	- Developing comprehensive integration policies emphasizing language acquisition, cultural assimilation, and social inclusion. - Ensuring better access to social protection, education, healthcare, and housing for immigrants; - Increasing international student mobility; - Recognizing migration as a potential climate change adaptation strategy and way to build resilience

Continuation of the Table A.1

Components	North America	Ukraine
Temporary Worker Programs	- Enhancing protection mechanisms and rights of temporary workers; - Establishing stronger labor regulations and monitoring mechanisms; - Fostering partnerships with employers and worker advocacy organizations; -Combating trafficking for forced labour;	- Establishing stronger labor regulations and monitoring mechanisms to protect temporary workers' rights; - Collaborating with employers and worker advocacy organizations to protect workers' rights; -Improving labour migration governance
Addressing Brain Drain	- Creating attractive research and innovation environments; - Offering competitive salaries and professional growth opportunities; - Developing initiatives to retain highly skilled individuals.	- Offering competitive salaries and professional growth opportunities; - Investing in professional development and education to retain skilled professionals.
Regional Cooperation	- Fostering collaboration among North American countries; - Sharing best practices and jointly address migration challenges; - Promoting regional development through coordinated efforts. -Including migration and migrants in development partnerships and Diasporas	- Fostering collaboration and cooperation with neighboring countries to jointly address migration challenges and promote regional development.
Conflict Resolution and Stabilization	- Engaging in diplomatic efforts for conflict resolution; - Promoting dialogue and reconciliation processes; - Creating conditions for the return of displaced populations.	- Working towards a war end; Support dialogue, reconciliation processes, and provide conditions for the return of displaced populations
Economic Development and Job Creation	- Stimulating economic growth and attract foreign investment; - Supporting entrepreneurship and innovation; -Creating favourable conditions for job creation; -Lowering remittance transaction costs	- Implementing measures to stimulate economic growth, attract foreign investment, and create job opportunities; - Supporting entrepreneurship, innovation, and infrastructure development; - Investing in infrastructure and technology integration at borders.

Continuation of the Table A.1

Components	North America	Ukraine
Talent Retention Strategies	- Offering competitive salaries and professional growth opportunities; - Investing in research and innovation ecosystems; - Developing initiatives to retain highly skilled individuals	- Offering competitive salaries, invest in professional development and education, and foster partnerships for talent retention
Refugees and Asylum	-Strengthening mechanisms for processing requests for refugees and asylum, assistance to countries facing refugee outbreaks, cooperation with international organizations, volunteers	- Expanding the capacity for fast and fair consideration of refugee and asylum requests, cooperation with international organizations for the protection of refugees.

Source: compiled by the author, based on [67]

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6% Схожість

Найбільша схожість: 0.36% з Інтернет-джерелом (<https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/how-united-st>).

5.84% Джерела з Інтернету

740

Сторінка 69

1.27% Джерела з Бібліотеки

72

Сторінка 77

0% Цитат

Вилучення цитат вимкнене

Вилучення списку бібліографічних посилань вимкнене

0% Вилучень

Немає вилучених джерел

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Замінені символи

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