

UKRAINIAN CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION UNDER MARTIAL LAW: A CHALLENGE AND THREAT TO THE FINANCIAL SECURITY OF THE STATE

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Since the beginning of the invasion of Ukraine by the aggressor country, migration processes have taken on a mass character. First and foremost, people are trying to save their lives and their future. Migration because of the war affects various economic aspects: the labor force, the consumer market, domestic business, and national welfare. The dangers of migration are declared not only in Ukraine, but also in the host countries. Even if immigrants help replenish the basic factors of production, the cost of these resources becomes an additional burden on the system of social assistance, education, transportation, and housing. This increases the burden on the economic and financial security of the state. The article analyzes cross-border migration from Ukraine for military reasons, the trends of emigration processes and the impact on the financial security of the state. Statistical methods of obtaining information were used, a comparative analysis of data was carried out, the methodology of the research holding 4Service Group on the survey of Ukrainian emigrants was collected. Current statistics collected by the UN Refugee Agency are presented – more than 5.5 million Ukrainians are registered all over Europe. A comparative analysis of data from neighboring countries bordering Ukraine and other selected European countries was conducted separately for registered refugees from Ukraine and refugees officially registered for temporary protection in the host country. It turned out that safety was the most important factor during forced emigration for all Ukrainian refugees. The first condition for choosing a country to leave was the presence of acquaintances (relatives, friends). Some chose the country for its proximity to the border, others for its developed economy and more attractive social conditions. Justifies the need for an important task today for the Government of Ukraine, namely, it is necessary to make every effort to return the abandoned population, to stop this sufficient number of working-age population, which affects elements of the economy: the tax area, budget, business development, social processes.

Keywords: migration, security, military regime, cross-border processes.

JEL Classification: E44, F22, J11

Problem statement. The conflict in Ukraine, unleashed by the aggressor country, the Russian Federation, on February 24, 2022, resulted in civilian casualties and destroyed infrastructure, forcing people to leave their homes in search of safety, protection and assistance. Millions of refugees were forced to resettle within the country or across the border with neighboring countries. Migration processes caused by the state of war in Ukraine have affected the country's economy. Financial security, which is a component of economic and national security, has collapsed. The problem of migration, which is acute in Ukraine today and directly affects the state of security, involves the study of mass external migration movements of the population.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Many domestic economists, such as E. M. Libanova [1], O. A. Malinovska [2], O. U. Khomra [3], O. R. Ovchinnikova [4], M. D. Romaniuk [5], I. P. Olshevska [6], M. O. Stasyuk [7], M. V. Nikolaychuk [8], T. A. Dragunova [9], I. P. Maidanik [10], A. Lapshina [11] were interested in modern migration processes. The following foreign scholars have examined the problems of cross-border migration in Europe: M. B. Denysenko [12], I. A. Aleshkovsky and V. O. Iontsev [13], E. Ravenstein [14]. Researchers have tried to find effective methods for regulating migration

processes. But still to solve the problem it is necessary to analyze the causes, namely how migration affects the economic environment in the country and what processes it is caused by. Therefore, the need to study modern transboundary migration in Ukraine and the intensity of the development of this process was identified.

Formulation of the goals of the article. The main task of the paper is to study cross-border migration processes on the territory of Europe, which actively began as a result of the war in Ukraine, as well as to analyze the interconnections and mutual influences on financial and economic security.

Presentation of the main research material. Migration reflects the process of movement of a person for certain reasons. It can be internal (in the middle of the country between regions), external (direct border crossing with other countries and subsequent cross-border movement). According to the European Committee on Migration, "the term 'migrants' is used to refer, depending on the context, to emigrants, return migrants, immigrants, refugees, displaced persons and persons of immigrant origin or members of ethnic minorities who have resulted from immigration." [15] Migration can also be divided into formats depending on various factors such as motives, legal status, or duration. Some commonly used categories of migrants are as follows:

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- temporary labor migrants (also known as guest workers);
- highly qualified and business migrants: professionals moving in the internal labor markets of transnational corporations and international organizations
- illegal (or undocumented, unauthorized) migrants: people who enter the country without the necessary documents and permits;
- internally displaced person: refugees seeking shelter, or people forced to move due to external factors such as armed conflicts or environmental disasters;
- return migrants: people who return to their countries of origin after a period in another country.

The number of migrants from Ukraine registered in Europe reflects the estimated number of individual refugees who fled Ukraine and are now in European countries. The total number of refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes in Europe reflects the total number of registered applications based on the latest country data. As registration is still ongoing in all countries, this number is expected to grow.

The following data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the migration situation in Ukraine after February 24, 2022, caused by the military conflict of the Russian Federation as of July 5, 2022 (Table 1 – statistics of neighboring countries, Table 2 – other European countries).

Since the beginning of the invasion of the Russian Federation, most refugees from Ukraine have tried to flee to countries in close proximity. However, the border policies applied to Ukrainian citizens have allowed refugees to move, with some people choosing specific destination countries, while others preferred to stay closer to home, wait for the security situation to improve, and return to Ukraine if possible.

Outflows from Ukraine to neighboring countries are represented as crossing the border from Ukraine by crossing the border points of Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary and Belarus. The largest number of migrants (refugees in Russia are not taken into account, we consider neighboring Western countries) is observed in Poland – 1207650 Ukrainians. However, there were 4472349 border crossings from

Ukraine. Many people who crossed the Polish border did not stay in the country, but migrated further, of whom 2985120 returned to Ukraine. This includes people who were in Poland for a certain period, as well as those who went to other countries and returned home through the Polish border.

Most moved to Germany – 867,000 people, of whom 670,000 were officially registered for temporary protection. More than 2.6 million Ukrainians migrated to other non-neighboring European countries, and 2.2 million applied for temporary asylum. That is, 85.7% of people who fled have applied for permanent residence. A potential number of people may stay and not return to Ukraine, at least until the end of hostilities.

The UN tracks individual border crossings, but it is important to note that arrivals may include people who have crossed several borders since leaving Ukraine. For example, a refugee traveling to Romania via Moldova or from Poland to Germany may be counted twice in the data set. For this reason, summing the totals for individual countries yields a number in excess of 6.6 million people. Also, the UN does not take into account border crossings by people from bordering countries who leave Ukraine to return home (e.g., Romanians returning to Romania). Nevertheless, among those forced to leave Ukraine are also citizens with dual citizenship.

Figure 1 shows the general dynamics of codon crossings from Ukraine since the beginning of hostilities in the country [16].

The UNHCR government constantly monitors the situation of Ukrainian migrants: together all refugees from Ukraine registered across Europe as of 5 July 2022 are 5640475; refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes in Europe are 3610805; 8792763 people crossed the border from Ukraine (since 24 February 2022); 3296112 Ukrainians crossed the border to Ukraine (since 28 February 2022). The biggest wave of migration began a few days after the Russian Federation invaded Ukraine. At least 660000 people, mostly women and children, fled the country within five days of the Russian invasion. This situation was the most intense wave of European migration since at least the 1990s [18].

Table 1 – Statistics of officially registered migrants from Ukraine to neighboring countries

Country	Individual registered refugees from Ukraine	Refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection or similar national schemes	Border crossing points from Ukraine	Border crossing points to Ukraine
Russian Federation	1518394	not applicable	1518394	data not available
Poland	1207650	1207650	4472349	2985120
Republic of Moldova	83832	not applicable	523707	154316
Romania	83704	42742	786839	455138
Slovakia	80533	80343	569702	301538
Hungary	26199	26199	905104	data not available
Belarus	9745	not applicable	16668	data not available
In total	3010057	1356934	8792763	3296112

Source: Operational Data Portal (ODP) [16]

Table 2 – Statistics of official migrants from Ukraine to European countries

Country	Date	Individual registered refugees from Ukraine	Refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection or similar national schemes
Germany	21.06.22	867000	670000
Czech Republic	05.07.22	388097	387945
Turkey	19.05.22	145000	not applicable
Italy	28.06.22	141562	132619
Spain	04.07.22	125757	125668
France	04.07.22	92156	92156
United Kingdom	27.06.22	86600	86600
Bulgaria	05.07.22	84498	119517
Austria	05.07.22	74492	74492
Netherlands	05.07.22	62050	68050
Lithuania	29.06.22	57979	57979
Switzerland	05.07.22	56722	55906
Belgium	05.07.22	50242	49617
Portugal	05.07.22	46579	46484
Estonia	28.06.22	43909	28412
Sweden	27.06.22	40765	38975
Ireland	05.07.22	39278	41737
Latvia	28.06.22	34259	34256
Denmark	26.06.22	30900	28900
Finland	26.06.22	26629	29158
Georgia	26.06.22	22112	not applicable
Norway	28.06.22	19439	19439
Greece	14.06.22	15565	15565
Croatia	05.07.22	15380	15379
Cyprus	05.07.22	12492	13973
Serbia and Kosovo	05.07.22	11155	795
Montenegro	05.07.22	9394	4885
Slovenia	05.07.22	6962	6962
Luxembourg	05.07.22	5775	5775
Azerbaijan	05.07.22	4812	not applicable
Albania	05.07.22	2192	not applicable
Malta	26.06.22	1250	1172
Iceland	28.06.22	1215	1215
North Macedonia	05.07.22	1174	not applicable
Armenia	05.07.22	489	not applicable
Bosnia and Herzegovina	05.07.22	298	not applicable
Liechtenstein	22.06.22	240	240
In total		2630418	2253871

Source: Operational Data Portal (ODP) [16]

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Statistical Review [17] of June 29, 2022:

- 5.5 million individual refugees from Ukraine, registered throughout Europe;
- 8.4 million border crossings from Ukraine were recorded;
- 3.6 million refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes in Europe;
- 3.1 million people crossed the border with Ukraine.

The statistics consist mainly of data provided by the authorities. The figures are approximate, which is as close to reality as possible. Nevertheless, since the data

are constantly monitored and verified, the deviation can retrospectively refer to changes in the figures. The figures presented reflect cross-border movements, not the number of people. This includes people who have crossed the border into different countries more than once.

Returns to Ukraine are of a pendular nature and do not indicate stable returns, as the situation in Ukraine remains very unstable and unpredictable. UN statistics show that as of June 21, there were more than 3 million cross-border returns to Ukraine [19]. However, this number does not refer to individual refugees, mainly those who have not applied for temporary protection in the countries from which they left. The Ukrainian Border Guard stated that

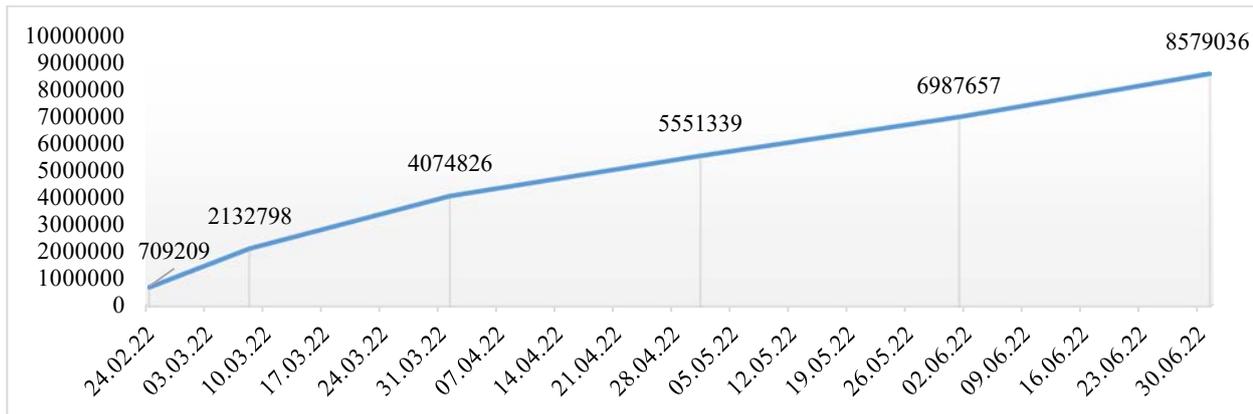


Figure 1 – Dynamics of crossing the border from Ukraine, from 24.02.22 to 30.06.22

people are returning to the country at a rate of about 30,000 per day.

Migrants related to the war in Ukraine can be conventionally divided into two groups: the first 85–90% of those who fled from the war to protect their lives and the lives of their children, most of them are determined to return; the second 10–15% of those who tried to take advantage of liberal conditions of stay in other countries, to obtain legal status and work, these people do not intend to return [20].

4Service Group studied the behavior and attitudes of Ukrainians who were forced to leave for Europe because of the war in Ukraine [21]. The study was conducted in 36 European countries and included 3,027 respondents abroad. The questions were related to how refugees choose a country to emigrate to, what their plans are for employment or education, what status they claim, and whether they plan to return home. The survey found that 93% were women and only 7% were men. Of these, 34.2% have one child, 26.5% have two children, 9.4% have three or more children, and 27.8% have no children. Interestingly, 52.4% of refugees have higher education and 10.8% have several higher educations or university degrees. This is a significant outflow of educated people. There is a good chance that Ukraine could lose them.

The country that received the bulk of refugees from Ukraine was Poland, with 40% of Ukrainians remaining in that country. In second place is Germany, which took 13% of refugees. In third place was the Czech Republic with 5.3% of refugees from Ukraine. Table 3 presents the results of surveys on the conditions of choice of countries where Ukrainian refugees have left.

The most important factor in choosing a country for all Ukrainian refugees is the presence of relatives, friends or acquaintances. 51% of refugees went to Poland because of its proximity to the border. Germany attracted Ukrainians because of excellent social conditions (32%).

In addition, the survey clarified information regarding residence status, namely: 68% (2.9 million respondents) had applied for temporary protection status; 16% (658,000 people) had stayed in countries as tourists for 90 days; 5% (195,000 migrants) were not applying for any status and were planning to move to another country; and 2% (86,000) were receiving refugee status in their host country, most of whom had received this status in Germany (6%) and the Czech Republic (5%).

One of the main results of the study was statistics about the attitude of Ukrainians. 75.2% plan to return to Ukraine, 13.8% would rather return than not, 4% would

Table 3 – Criteria for selecting countries to which Ukrainians migrated

Criterion	All interviewed	Poland	Germany	The Czech Republic
The presence of relatives, acquaintances, friends	55%	50%	61%	66%
Proximity to the border of Ukraine	32%	51%	5%	18%
Working conditions	15%	15%	14%	19%
Conditions for refugees	14%	12%	32%	14%
Possibility to travel only to this country	13%	14%	9%	10%
When moving there was the most available information	10%	14%	8%	9%
Knowledge of language	8%	9%	7%	6%
Learning environment for children	7%	7%	10%	5%
Climate	6%	2%	3%	4%
Distance from the border of Ukraine	5%	3%	8%	1%
The presence of the Ukrainian diaspora	5%	7%	2%	3%
Desire to visit the country	4%	2%	3%	4%

Source: 4Service Group [21]

rather not return than return, 3% do not plan to return at all, and 4% found it difficult to answer due to the uncertainty of the moment. However, 61% of respondents admit that they may stay abroad if the war drags on. The decision to enter and return to Ukraine depends on when the hostilities end. If the active phase of the war continues long enough, Ukrainian migrants will somehow adapt to their new life abroad, and it is more likely that they will not want to return home. For a person who has already left, the most important condition for returning is safety. 89% of the population who left the country are ready to continue living and making plans for the future in Ukraine, but on the condition that the shelling stops.

Conclusions. The Ukrainian refugee migration crisis is of great concern in Europe today. On March 3, the EU activated for the first time the provisions of the 2001/55/EC Temporary Protection Directive providing for the unlimited admission of refugees during a crisis with immediate and automatic recognition of refugee status without the need to apply for asylum [22]. This avoided a lengthy administrative process of recognition and allowed access to basic services: housing, food assistance, health care, education, and a work permit for an initial period of three years. Poland, a country that has previously opposed any openness to non-EU refugees, has taken the lead in welcoming Ukrainians displaced by the war, saying it is

ready to accept "as many Ukrainians as will come to our borders." European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen stated that "all those fleeing from Putin's bombs will be welcomed with open arms" [23].

It is necessary to create favorable conditions for return. First of all, it is security and peace of mind. It is important to solve the issue of housing. Some people simply have no place to return to. The state must begin to rebuild what has been destroyed. Another factor influencing the return of Ukrainian emigrants is work. The Cabinet of Ministers' resolution on the inability to work abroad caused a lot of dissatisfaction among experts and the general public because it is necessary not to limit, but to encourage people to work in Ukraine from abroad. There are plenty of reasons for this: tax revenues, social and cultural ties, and most importantly, it increases the likelihood of returning to Ukraine.

Migration processes in Ukraine are caused by violations of state security and territorial integrity. However, migration, especially this large-scale one, affects the economy of the entire state and all elements of financial security. A large number of refugees means the loss of able-bodied population, a significant part of the consumer market, and many qualified specialists, who may not return. Therefore, the return of every emigrant forced to leave is very important today.

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ТРАНСКОРДОННІ МІГРАЦІЙНІ ПРОЦЕСИ УРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ: ВИКЛИК ТА ЗАГРОЗА ДЛЯ ФІНАНСОВОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ДЕРЖАВИ

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З початку вторгнення країни-агресора на територію України міграційні процеси активізувалися в широкому масштабі. Люди намагаються в першу чергу зберегти своє життя і майбутнє. «Воєнні» мігранти впливають на великий спектр економічних аспектів: трудові ресурси, споживчий ринок, внутрішній бізнес та загалом національний добробут. Небезпека міграції стосується не лише України, а й приймаючих країн, незважаючи, що завдяки іммігрантам вони поповнюють основні фактори виробництва, вартістю ж таких ресурсів стає додатковий тягар та підвищення навантаження на економічну та фінансову безпеку держави. У статті проаналізовано транскордонну міграцію з України спричинену воєнними мотивами, тенденції еміграційних процесів та вплив на фінансову безпеку державу. Представлені актуальні та сьогоденний день статистичні дані зібрані Агенством ООН у справах біженців – понад 5,5 мільйонів українців зафіксовано по всій Європі.

Ключові слова: міграція, безпека, воєнний режим, транскордонні процеси.

Стаття надійшла до редакції 10.07.2022

The article was received July 10, 2022

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