

# Ukraine

## Migration Profile



2013

## Contents

<b>FOREWORD</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>A. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>B. ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PRECONDITIONS FOR MIGRATION</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>B.1. ECONOMIC SITUATION</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>B.2. DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>B.3. LABOUR MARKET</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>B.4. LIVING STANDARDS OF POPULATION</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>C. ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION FLOWS IN UKRAINE</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>C.1. IMMIGRANTS</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>C.1.1. IMMIGRATION DYNAMICS</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>C.1.2. GROUPS OF IMMIGRANTS</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>C.1.3. IRREGULAR MIGRANTS</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>C.2. EMIGRANTS</b> .....	<b>39</b>
<b>C.2.1. EMIGRATION DYNAMICS</b> .....	<b>39</b>
<b>C.2.2. GROUPS OF EMIGRANTS</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<b>C.2.3. IRREGULAR MIGRANTS</b> .....	<b>60</b>
<b>C.3. DIASPORAS ABROAD</b> .....	<b>63</b>
<b>C.4. REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD</b> .....	<b>65</b>
<b>D. POTENTIAL FUTURE MIGRATION TRENDS</b> .....	<b>70</b>
<b>E. PECULARITIES OF MIGRATION SITUATION AND SPECIFIC NEEDS</b> .....	<b>72</b>
<b>F. MIGRATION POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION</b> .....	<b>73</b>
<b>F.1. OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION POLICY OF UKRAINE</b> .....	<b>73</b>
<b>F.1.1. RECENT LEGISLATIVE CHANGES</b> .....	<b>74</b>
<b>F.1.2. INSTITUTIONS</b> .....	<b>74</b>
<b>F.2. PROBLEMS OF COORDINATION</b> .....	<b>77</b>
<b>F.3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b> .....	<b>78</b>
<b>G. ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF MIGRATION AND MIGRATION POLICY ON DEVELOPMENT</b> ..	<b>81</b>
<b>H. CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>87</b>
<b>H.1. KEY CONCLUSIONS ON MODERN MIGRATION TRENDS</b> .....	<b>87</b>
<b>H.2. NEED TO IMPROVE MIGRATION STATISTICS</b> .....	<b>87</b>
<b>H.3. RECOMMENDATIONS ON MIGRATION MANAGEMENT</b> .....	<b>89</b>

## Foreword

Migration became in the last years the focus of the intervention of national stakeholders. A number of legislative initiatives have been adopted in order to better understand and manage migration processes.

The first important step was the approval, by a Presidential Decree in May 2011, of the Concept of State Migration Policy. Another important decision was the creation of the State Migration Service (SMS). In its capacity, the SMS is tasked to provide the government with appropriate and updated information on migration issues in order to allow the adoption of evidence based policies by the Ukrainian decision makers.

One of the possible tools for complying with the above duty is the periodical publication of a migration country profile. In line with the indications from the Prague Process (2009) and benefitting from the support from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the SMS has published in 2012 a first migration country profile.

Furthermore, the SMS asked the ILO to provide support to the agency in order: a) to update the country profile including details on labour migration and the recent data from the migration survey 2012, and b) to improve the capacity of the Service in data collection and analyses of information concerning migration, so that in the future could be entirely produced by them.

The ILO, within the current EU funded project “*Effective Governance of Labour Migration and its Skill Dimensions*”, accepted the above assignments and started the elaboration of the Migration Country Profile. The report is a result of teamwork, involving Mrs. Olena Malynovska, ILO national consultant; Mr. Oleksii Pozniak, migration research department head of the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of Ukraine; Mrs. Natalia Popova, ILO DWT/CO Senior Employment Specialist, Mr. Francesco Panzica, ILO international consultant and Ms. Tetyana Minenko, ILO National Project Coordinator, who worked on the form and content.

The authors are grateful to the colleagues from the State Migration Service who have been very supportive along the drafting process.

The structure of this Migration Profile is following the model indicated by the European Commission and already used for the Country Report 2012.

Sections **A** and **B** provides an overview of the socio -economic situation in Ukraine , considered the factors that influenced international migration.

Sections **C** and **D** are devoted to the analysis of the migration situation , the dynamics of migration , volume, composition and nature of migration flows. It provides data on Ukrainian diaspora abroad, remittances of migrants to their homeland , as well as estimates of the migration situation in the future.

Section **E** focuses attention on the features and the specific problems of Ukraine in the field of migration and its political interests and priorities.

Section **F** provides an overview of migration policies and laws of Ukraine, responsible institutions.

Section **G** The effect of migration and migration policy on the development of the state.

Section **H** provides recommendations on improving migration management in Ukraine .

## General information<sup>1</sup>



**Capital city:** Kyiv

**Area:** 603 500 km<sup>2</sup>

**Borders:** Total length - 6 992 km, land border - 5 637 km, sea border - 1 355 km. Border with The Russian Federation – 2 295,04 km, Belarus – 975,2 km, Poland – 542,39 km, Slovakia – 97,852 km, Hungary – 136,7 km, Romania – 613,8 km, Moldova – 1 222,0 km.

**Population:** 45 464 917 persons (as of 1 August 2013); density of population - 75,5 persons/ 1 km<sup>2</sup>;

**Ethnic groups:** Ukrainians – 77,8%, Russians – 17,3%, Belarussians – 0,6%, Moldavians – 0,5%, Crimean Tarars – 0,5% (according to the population census of 2001);

**Languages:** Official language - Ukrainian

**Form of state rule:** Republic

**President:** Viktor Yanykovich

**Head of the Government:** Mykola Azarov

**GDP per capita in USD (in current prices)<sup>2</sup>** 7,418 USD in 2012

**Human Development Index<sup>3</sup>** 0.740 in 2012

<sup>1</sup>Map:<http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/ukraine.pdf>

<sup>2</sup><http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD>

## Executive summary

The extended Migration Profile of Ukraine has been prepared by Ukrainian and international experts, specialists of the State Migration Service of Ukraine, and other ministries and agencies concerned, within the framework of the EU funded ILO project “Effective Governance of Labour Migration and its Skills Dimensions”. It aims to equip officials and the public at large with as full and diverse as possible information on migration processes and migration policy in Ukraine. The up-to-date migration situation is presented in the Profile as a result of its evolution during the independence period, i.e. after the year 1991, fateful to Ukraine. Drafting of the Profile used state and departmental statistics, data from international organizations, population survey results, national and foreign analytical materials, and scientists’ works.

1. The review of the migration situation in Ukraine is based on an analysis of the country’s socio-economic development during the past two decades. Problems of the transition period and delays in implementation of reforms resulted in low wages in the registered economic sector, high unemployment, poverty dissemination, and substantial property-based stratification. In its turn, it provided a ground for development of migration processes, first of all labour migration of Ukrainian nationals abroad.

2. Migrations of Ukraine’s population in the independence age evolved under the influence of diverse and multidirectional factors. Key ones included democratization of public life, securing freedom of movement, dismantling of the iron curtain that had separated Ukraine, like other Soviet republics, from the world, as well as market-driven reforms and a deep economic crisis in the transition period.

Due to the USSR disintegration and termination of mass population movements between the Soviet republics, resettlement migration volumes within the post-Soviet space declined considerably. Meanwhile, the first independence years were marked with a massive repatriation flow. Ethnic Ukrainians and people of other nationalities originating from Ukraine, particularly the Crimean Tatars deported by the totalitarian regime, were coming back to Ukraine. Due to that, the balance of migration became highly positive. The country’s population kept growing despite negative indicators of its natural reproduction.

Emigration from Ukraine to the countries that had not been part of the USSR was mainly of ethnic nature. It recruited mostly ethnic Jews, Germans, Greeks, etc. However, the emigration volumes, high after opening of borders, decreased both due to elimination of political, ethnic and religious reasons to emigrate and because its ethnic base was exhausted.

In the second half of 1990s, the nature of migration processes changed. They began to be determined not by political but by economic factors. A deep economic crisis led to growing labour migration to foreign countries, which reached its peak at the turn of the century, however it still remains a migratory flow most massive and socially significant for Ukraine. More than 40% of labour migrants go to Russia whereas the majority heads for the EU countries. Their trips to neighbouring countries are mostly short-term and circular. At the same time, migrants who left for distant countries of Southern Europe stay there for long periods of time.

Labour migration is a source of income for many families, promoting economic development due to considerable sums of migrant earnings remitted to Ukraine as well as owing to the progressive knowledge and skills they acquired abroad. At the same time, it creates a number of serious problems

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<sup>3</sup> It measures three basic dimensions of human development: health, education and income. The HDI of Europe and Central Asia as a region increased from 0.651 in 1980 to 0.771 today, placing Ukraine below the regional average. <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/UKR.html>

for the state and society, particularly population decline due to transformation of some part of temporary migration into permanent, brain leakage, neglect of children left by migrants at home, etc.

Immigration to Ukraine fails to compensate for migration loss today. Due to its socio-economic standing, the country remains unattractive to immigrants. Besides, legal channels of immigration to Ukraine are rather narrow, limited mainly to arrival of foreign students and few employees, first of all managers and experts. At the same time, illegal migration, mainly transit migration, is a problem to Ukraine.

3. Available data give no ground to expect any possible tangible increase in emigration from Ukraine in the future. Demographic potential of labour migration to other countries appears mainly exhausted. If the visa-free regime for trips to the EU is secured, more active departure is likely to be seen first of all among young people, mainly for educational purposes. At the same time, return of labour migrants from the countries with much higher living standards than in Ukraine is little probable.

Due to swift population ageing, Ukraine will face a shortage of working-age population in as soon as few years. Given such conditions, demand for replenishment of human resources by immigration can grow. Ukraine is now standing at the threshold of a migration transition, i.e. transformation out of a population-sending country into a population-receiving one.

4. Ukraine's migration policy started to take shape upon acquisition of independence, under difficult transition period conditions, with no required resources, experience and staff. However, the aspiration for building a democratic state open to the world, and orientation on recognized human rights protection standards allowed developing migration law basics and establishing state bodies to implement them as soon as during the 1990s.

The most recent years are marked with considerable efforts aimed to improve Ukraine's migration law and bring it into conformity with international standards as well as with substantial restructuring of executive authorities responsible for implementation of the country's migration policy. The Concept of State Migration Policy of Ukraine has been approved, a series of important migration laws has been passed, the State Migration Service of Ukraine has been established, and a central executive authority for the implementation of the state policy on employment and labour migration has been formed. An important external impulse for legislative changes was provided by the EU's Action Plan on Liberalization of the Visa Regime for Ukraine, and development of international cooperation on migration, particularly within the neighbourhood policy framework.

5. Meanwhile, the migration component is still not enough considered in the drafting of Ukraine's general development's strategy. At the same time, analysis of the impact of migration on Ukraine's socio-economic development suggests that migration has considerable positive potential. The country faces the task of making full use of potential benefits of migration for development, at the same time minimizing social problems caused by it. The state's migration policy must play the most important adjusting role in this process.

6. Hence, the role of migration policy and management is growing. However, despite certain achievements, they need further improvement. It is necessary to continue law-making work in this field, particularly to pass a law on regulation of labour migration of Ukrainian citizens and on protection of labour migrants' rights. The executive authorities responsible for implementation of the state migration policy need to be developed and strengthened, and coordination between them should be improved.

The state's efforts must aim first of all to reduce the population's outflow and encourage return of those who left earlier, first of all for employment purposes. A specific task consists of promoting reintegration of returning migrant workers into the Ukrainian society. To replenish Ukraine's human resources with culturally and linguistically similar groups, it is necessary to develop special programmes for foreign Ukrainians that would simplify their immigration to Ukraine. Involving workers from among other

foreigner categories, necessary for economy, needs improved immigration laws, a simplified procedure of immigration for specialists and graduates of Ukrainian higher educational institutions, and a regularized legal status for immigrants who work, have families in Ukraine, do not break law and order but who failed to acquire a proper legal status for various reasons.

Making policy decisions in regulation of migration processes, adequate to current needs, puts forward a pressing task of improving migration statistics and ensuring a proper level of scientific research.

## A. Introduction

Since its independence gained 1991<sup>4</sup> Ukraine, being isolated in the past, turned out to be on the crossroad of migration routes and it realized both the advantages and disadvantages of freedom of movement. Ukraine is a country of origin, transit and destination of migrants. The State admitted the repatriates (including those deported in the epoch of totalitarian regime), granted asylum to refugees, had to counter irregular, mostly transit migration to the West. Simultaneously Ukraine has turned into the country of origin of migrant workers. Economic problems, political instability lead to loss of population as a result of migration which was complicated by natural depopulation.

The challenges caused by migration necessitated development of the State migration policy as well as establishment of the relevant institutions to be responsible for its implementation. It had to be done during the short period of time in the context of economic hardships and of lack of experience, and qualified personnel.

In whole, thanks to the mobilization of internal resources as well as to the international aid, Ukraine has coped with that challenge. As of today Ukraine is a party of key international instruments regulating migration processes at both national and global level, it has developed legislation on migration based on universally recognized international standards, has established the relevant institutions to ensure its implementation.

However, the rapidly changing migration trends in the world and in Ukraine particularly, their impact on society necessitate improvement of the State migration policy, together with the development of the international cooperation on migration.

In its turn, to take adequate decisions it is necessary to have a keen understanding of migration processes, to monitor the impact of political decisions taken. This Migration Profile of Ukraine has been developed to furnish decision makers and society at large with the possibly complete and reliable data on the migration situation in the country and on the trends of migration policy development.

This Migration Profile has been based on the 2001 All-Ukrainian Population Census data and on the data on migration regularly collected by the State Statistics Service. The administrative data have been used which are regularly collected by the State Migration Service of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (numbers of permits granted to immigrants, of registered immigrants, of foreigners temporarily residing in Ukraine, of asylum seekers and of irregular migrants detected etc.), by the State Border Service of Ukraine (numbers of border crossings, of detained irregular migrants, of persons transferred to Ukraine within the readmission agreements). The data on the number of foreign students have been provided by the Ministry of Education and Science, and the data on the number of foreign workers have been provided by the Ministry of Social Policy.

The analysis of labour migration of Ukrainians has been based on the results of two labour migration surveys conducted by the State Statistics Service . with the support of the ILO, IOM and World Bank, in 2008 and 2012 (hereinafter referred to as 2008 LMS and 2012 LMS).

The data on the number of Ukrainian citizens living, working, studying, seeking asylum abroad, have been based on the information of the destination countries and of the international organizations, namely EUROSTAT.

The migration policy of Ukraine has been analysed on basis of the official documents, national legislation and international agreements.

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<sup>4</sup> On the Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine, Resolution of the Ukrainian SSR Verkhovna Rada of 24.08.1991 № 1427-XII, available at: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1427-12>

## B. Analysis of socio-economic preconditions for migration

Low wages in the registered economy, high unemployment rate, poverty growth and wealth divide have become key features of socio-economic situation in Ukraine. The demographic situation may be described as follows: depopulation, ageing of population, in particular of people of active working age, increase of demographic load on population of active working age.

### B.1. Economic situation

Since its independence in 1991, the transition to a market economy in Ukraine went through three different challenging phases<sup>5</sup>.

During the first phase (1991-1994) which was the initial stage of reforms, the structure of economy and of employment kept the features of the Soviet model. Enterprises tried to keep workers despite low economic efficiency. Though latent unemployment was growing up, the official unemployment rate was very low (0.1-0.3%) and the number of vacant places was 1,5-2 times more than the number of registered unemployed.

The second phase (1995 - 2001) was characterized by severe restrictive monetary and fiscal policies aimed at fighting against inflation and stabilizing the financial system. But since such actions were not accompanied by structural reforms, they had a heavy impact on the labour market: the number of unemployed exceeded the number of vacancies with an increased load factor for each vacancy to over 30 by late 1998. The number of officially registered unemployed people rose from 126 900 in late 1995 to 1 million 174 thousand and 500 in 1999. Employment declined in almost all economic sectors during that period: industry, construction, transport and communications, education, culture, art, science and scientific service.

Labour migration of Ukrainian citizens abroad was a response to unemployment growth, forced underemployment, low wages and wages arrears, poverty growth and wealth divide, increase of gap between wages in Ukraine and foreign countries.

The third phase (started in 2001) was characterized by positive changes. However, even during economic growth in 2001-2008 demand for labour force did not increase and living standards of wider population did not improve. In 2009 the GDP (in fixed prices) reduced by 14%<sup>6</sup> in comparison with 2008, the average real wage decreased by more than 9%<sup>7</sup>.

The national currency (Ukrainian Hryvnya or UAH) exchange rate to USD fell down by nearly 1,5 times in 2009 in comparison with 2008, and UAH/EURO exchange rate declined by more than 40%<sup>8</sup>.

In 2010-2011 there was a restart of economic development; however, in 2012 the GDP (in fixed prices) remained unchanged in comparison with 2011 (Figure B.1.) and was at the level of 1993. As of today most of socio-economic development indicators lag behind those of both economically developed countries and of the neighbouring countries. According to GNI by purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita there is a gap of 2-7 times between Ukraine and main destination countries for Ukrainian migrants (Table B.1). The GDP per capita it is lower than in Canada (13,5 times), Germany (11 times), Italy (8,5 times), Poland and Russia (more than 3 times).

Employment opportunities in the formal labour market remain limited, the average wage, despite its growth during recent years, was UAH 3026 in 2012<sup>9</sup> (EURO 295 according to the average yearly

<sup>5</sup> Economy of Ukraine: Strategy and Policy for Long-Term Development/Ed. by V.M. Geys, Academician of NAS of Ukraine. – K.: Institute of Economic Forecasting, Phoenix, 2003. – Sec.3.

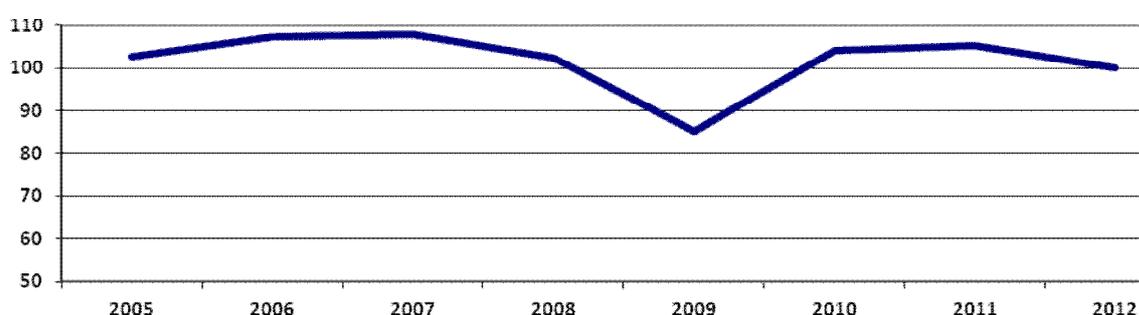
<sup>6</sup> Socio-economic development of Ukraine in 2011. – Kyiv, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2011 - p. 4.

<sup>7</sup> *ibid*, p. 21.

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.bank.gov.ua/files/Exchange\\_r.xls](http://www.bank.gov.ua/files/Exchange_r.xls)

exchange rate of the National Bank of Ukraine)<sup>10</sup>. So the average wage was lower than in Belarus (by 1,5 times), in the Russian Federation and V4 Visegrad Countries (by 3-5 times), in Spain and Italy (by more than 10 times). Employment in the formal economy does not guarantee well-being and often even does not satisfy the needs to restore the working capacities of a worker. With that the availability of workplaces even with such wages has decreased: in 2009 the registered unemployment rate of population aged 15-70 calculated under the ILO methodology was 8.8% of the economically active population, that being the highest figure since 2004.. Since 2010, the unemployment rate slightly declined, however it is still higher than its pre-crisis level. In 2012, the unemployment rate of population aged 15-70 was 7.5% of the economically active population (7.9% in 2011). In such circumstances labour migration was almost the only solution to ensure adequate living standards for a considerable segment of Ukraine's able-bodied population.

**Figure. B.1. GDP indices for Ukraine (in % to previous year in fixed prices)**



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

**Table B1. GDP and GNI in selected countries, 2012**

	GDP per capita, USD	GNI per capita by PPP, international dollars
Belarus	6 685	15 210
Canada	52 219	42 690
Czech Republic	18 608	24 550
France	39 772	36 460
Germany	41 514	41 370
Hungary	12 622	20 200
Israel (as of 2011)	31 281	28 070
Italy	33 049	32 280
Poland	12 708	20 920
Portugal	20 182	24 670
The Russian Federation	14 037	22 760

<sup>9</sup> Ukraine in figures. 2012. Statistical bulletin. – Kyiv, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2013 – p. 189.

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.bank.gov.ua/files/5-Exchange\\_rates.xls](http://www.bank.gov.ua/files/5-Exchange_rates.xls)

Spain	29 195	31 780
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>3 867</b>	<b>7 290</b>
Great Britain	38 514	35 800
USA	49 965	50 610

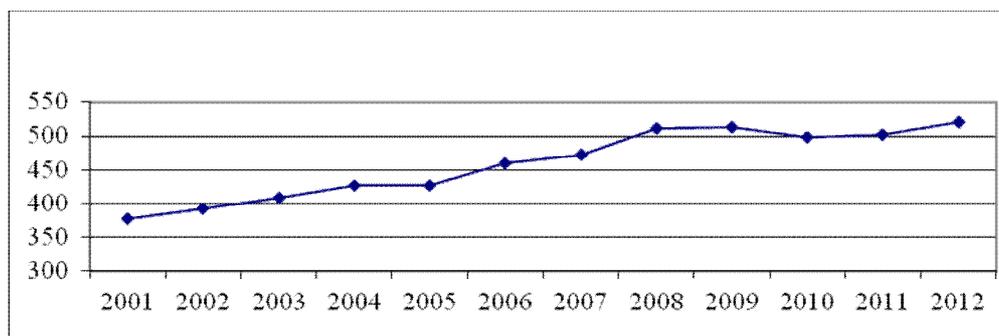
Source: World Bank database

## B2. Demographic situation

Scale and intensity of migration depend on the number and structure of population of the countries (regions) of origin and of destination which in their turn depend on natural and mechanic population movement.

In XX century in Ukraine, a steadily declining trend in the birth rate emerged, and it ceased to ensure simple reproduction of the population since the late 1960s.. Since 2001, when the aggregate birth rate was the lowest (1.1), it has been steadily increasing and reached 1.5 in 2012. The number of new-born children in 2012 increased by 1.3 times in comparison with 2001 and was 520.7 thousand (Figure B.2).

**Figure. B.2. Birth rate dynamics in 2001–2012, thousand persons**



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Despite emerging positive trend the birth rate in Ukraine is one of the lowest in Europe. It does not provide for replacement of the population. Since 1993 there has been depopulation in Ukraine.

Both low birth rate and high mortality rate of population of active working age, namely of men are key reasons for that. Untimely death of male population of active working age causes the difference between life expectancy of men and women<sup>11</sup>. In 2012 the difference between average life expectancy for men and women was 9,9 years and it was higher for women.

High mortality rate is caused, first of all, by low living standards, poor health care system, lack of attention of people to their health, unsatisfactory environmental situation (as a consequence of Chernobyl catastrophe), and high rate of employment in production in unhealthy conditions.

However, during 2006-2013 the average life expectancy at birth has increased. While in 2004 – 2005<sup>12</sup> it was 67,96 years (62,23 for men and 73,97 for women), in 2012 it increased by 3,19 years.

<sup>11</sup> Mortality rate of people of working age in Ukraine (multi-author book) / Executive editor E.M. Libanova. - Kyiv: Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine, 2007. – p. 55.

<sup>12</sup> Up to 2011 the average life expectancy at birth was calculated for two years and since 2011 it has been calculated for one calendar year.

The ageing of population has become a negative demographic trend in Ukraine. It is higher in rural areas due to outflow of youth. As of 1 January 2013 the share of persons over 60 years old was 21,4% in Ukraine and 23,2% in rural areas.

Demographic ageing of population means that more and more young people have to support elder people. In such circumstances young people are ready to work in unfavourable and even harmful and dangerous working conditions if such a work is paid better. Higher migration rate of people from rural areas in comparison with people from urban areas has been also stipulated by higher ageing rate and demographic load in rural areas.

In short term perspective the labour migration potential is expected to reduce as the generation at the age of high migration activity (men 20-50 years old and women 20-55 years old) will be less numerous.<sup>13</sup>

### B.3. Labour market

The economically active population aged 15-70 was 22.0 million in 2012, out of which 20.4 million, or 92.5%, were engaged in economic activities and the remaining 1.6 million were unemployed (according to the ILO methodology). The share of employed is higher in urban areas (68,8% of the total employed population). Of those working in urban areas, 91.2% were employees and 8.8% were self-employed. In the rural areas the share of self-employed was 40.8%.

During 2012, 1,826.1 thousand off-the-job persons were on records of the state employment service, of which 1,353.2 thousand had the unemployed status. As of 1 January 2013, the service's database offered 48.6 thousand vacancies. The services provided by that institution were used by 526.2 thousand off-the-job persons. The load for one vacancy was 11 unemployed.

In the total number of the registered unemployed, 216.0 thousand (42.6%) were young people under 35 years of age, of which 20.7 thousand were graduates of educational institutions. From Ukrainian employers' perspective<sup>14</sup>, the main causes of youth unemployment are mismatch between vocational education and labour market needs, bad quality of training, poor working conditions. The imperfect functioning of vocational education system is caused by lack of funding, weak mechanism of State order for education sector not linked to labour market needs. In addition, some professions are not attractive for young people which seem not to be interested in manual labour.

In 2012, the average job-search period for the unemployed aged 15-70 (as per the ILO methodology) was 6 months, whereas in 2010 it was 7 months and during 2004-2007 it varied within 8-6 months (Table B.2).

**Table B.2. – Dynamics of selected labour market indicators in Ukraine in 2000-2012**

	<b>Employment rate of population aged 15-70, % of the population of respective age</b>	<b>Unemployment rate of population aged 15-70 (ILO methodology), % of the <i>economically active population</i> of respective age</b>	<b>Average job-search period for the unemployed aged 15-70, months*</b>
2000	55.8	11.6	10
2001	55.4	10.9	10
2002	56.0	9.6	10

<sup>13</sup> Population of Ukraine. Labour Emigration in Ukraine. – Kyiv.: Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine, 2009. – p. 64.

<sup>14</sup> R. Kolyshko and al: Research and analysis on vacancies and skills needs in the EU, in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine ILO, 2012 (to be published soon).

2003	56.2	9.1	9
2004	56.7	8.6	8
2005	57.7	7.2	7
2006	57.9	6.8	6
2007	58.7	6.4	6
2008	59.3	6.4	6
2009	57.7	8.8	6
2010	58.5	8.1	7
2011	59.2	7.9	6
2012	59.7	7.5	6

\*Duration of unemployment

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

The informal economy creates distortions in the labor market . According to results of a sample household survey for economic activity, the total employment in the informal sector was 4.7 million persons in 2012, or 22.9% of the total employment (for the population aged 15-70 years). This economic sector provides a major labour application place for every second person among employed rural residents. In urban settings, this employed is less common due to more favourable labour market conditions. Agricultural production is a core economic activity in the informal economic sector (74.9% of all those employed there). Other common economic activities of the population in this economic sector included construction, trade, repairing of cars, domestic appliances and personal items, as well as hotels and restaurants.

**Labour remuneration.** The level of wages is one of main indicators of the capacity of the domestic labour market to offer a decent remuneration, prevent migration, reduce reservation wages that are induced by the remittances and finally making less competitive the informal economy.

Official wages<sup>15</sup> are low in Ukraine. In 2012, the average monthly nominal wage amounted to UAH 3 thousand<sup>16</sup>, which is 2.7 times more than the minimum wage and the minimum of subsistence per an able-bodied person in force in December 2012<sup>17</sup> (UAH 1,134). The most highly paid were the employees of air transport and financial institutions, and among the industrial businesses those were mine-workers and those producing coke and petroleum products. Wages of workers of fisheries and fish culture, agriculture, hunting and related service, hotels and restaurants, are significantly lower than the average wages (less than 68%) (Table B.3).

<sup>15</sup> Because of high social contributions (up to 40% of the salary fund), many enterprises pay wage “in envelopes”, i.e. they officially pay a minimum wage and the rest is paid in cash. By some estimates, wages “in envelopes” may constitute up to 50% of shadow economy. By the information of the Tax Administration, in 2011 the volume of cash wages reached UAH 170 billion or 13% of GDP:

[http://news.dt.ua/ECONOMICS/obsyag\\_tinovoyi\\_ekonomiki\\_ukrayini\\_stanovit\\_350\\_mlrd\\_grn\\_polovina\\_tsih\\_koshtiv\\_-\\_zarplati\\_v\\_konvert-107273.html](http://news.dt.ua/ECONOMICS/obsyag_tinovoyi_ekonomiki_ukrayini_stanovit_350_mlrd_grn_polovina_tsih_koshtiv_-_zarplati_v_konvert-107273.html)

<sup>16</sup>UAH 1 = Euro 0,09492 as of 10 May 2013.

<sup>17</sup> According to the Law of Ukraine on the State Budget of Ukraine for 2012, from 1 January 2013, monthly minimum wage was UAH 1073, from 1 April – UAH 1094, from 1 July – UAH 1102, from 1 October – UAH 1118, and from 1 December – UAH 1134.

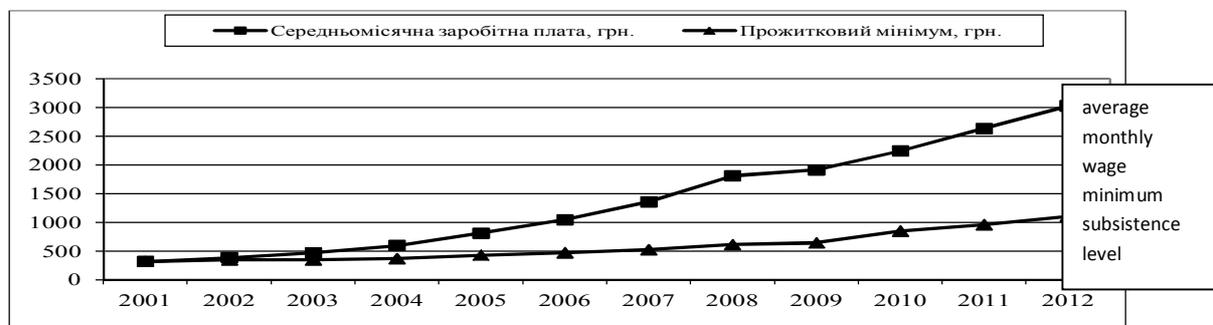
**Table B.3. – Average monthly wages by types of economic activity, 2012.**

<b>Total</b>	<b>3 026</b>
Agriculture, hunting and related services	2 023
Forestry and related services	2 534
Fishing	1 552
Manufacturing	3 500
Construction	2 491
Trade; repair of motor vehicles, domestic appliances and personal items	2 696
Hotels and restaurants	2 057
Transportation and communications activities	3474
transportation	3622
postal and communications activities	2924
Financial activities	5954
Real estate operations, leasing, engineering and services for business	3436
incl. research and development	3790
Public administration	3442
Education	2527
Health care and social assistance	2201
Communal and individual services, culture and sports	2964
incl. culture and sports, recreation and entertainment	3162

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

The positive trend has been observed: the difference between minimum subsistence level and average monthly wage was increasing during 2001-2012 (Figure B.3).

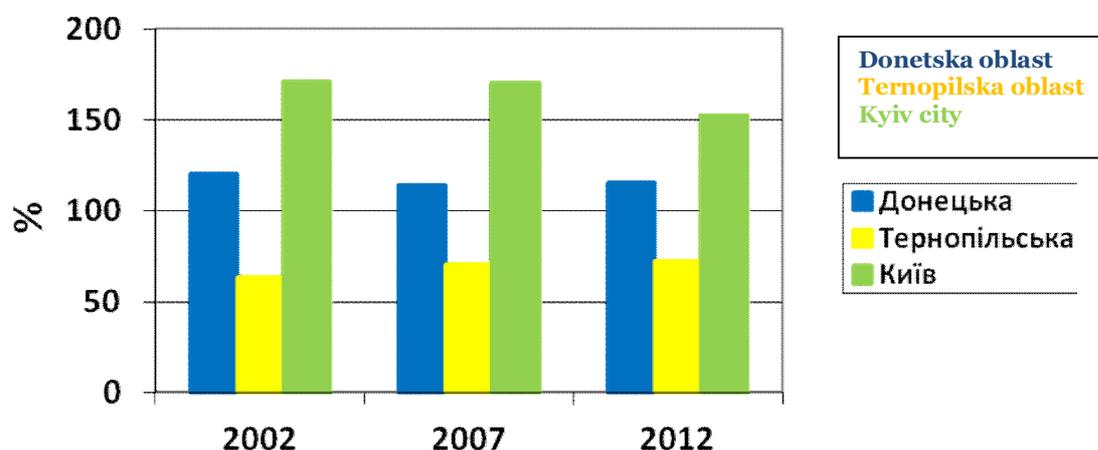
**Figure. B.3 – Dynamics of average monthly wage and minimum subsistence level in 2001-2012, UAH**



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

During the recent years the gap between wages by regions has been reducing (Figure B.4), including the gap between wages in Kyiv and other regions. At the same time in 2012 the average wage varied from UAH 2185 in Ternopilska oblast to UAH 3496 in Donetska oblast and 4607 in Kyiv.

**Figure. B.4. Wages dynamics in selected regions of Ukraine in 2002-2012 (in % of average level in the country).**



Примітка. За рівнем середньої заробітної плати Донецька область посідає друге місце (після Києва) серед усіх регіонів, Тернопільська область – останню позицію.

Note: by average wage Donetska oblast occupies the second place (after Kyiv) among all regions. Ternopilska oblast is on the last place.

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

A serious problem is posed by wage payment delays. As of early 2013, wage arrears made up UAH 893.7 million, that being 1.3 times greater than a pre-crisis amount as of early 2008 when it was UAH 667.8 million – the minimum since the XXI century beginning (Table B4).

**Table B.4. Dynamics of wage arrears**

Year	Wage arrears (as of year beginning, m UAH)
2000	6 400.8
2001	4 928.0
2002	2 656.6
2003	2 548.2
2004	2 232.4
2005	1 111.2
2006	960.3
2007	806.4
2008	668.7
2009	1 188.7

2010	1 473.3
2011	1 218.1
2012	977.4
2013	893.7

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

**Demand and supply in the labour market.** Demand for labour force remains to be relatively low. At the end of 2012, the number of vacant jobs (positions) at enterprises, institutions and organizations was 48.6 thousand, or 18.1% less than as of late 2011.

In the total number of vacant jobs (positions) announced by enterprises as of late 2012, every fifth was offered in manufacturing industry, every sixth in public administration, and every ninth at enterprises in trade and repair of cars, domestic appliances and personal items. Decrease in demand for staff to fill vacant jobs was observed in all economic activities but extractive industry (Table B.5). At the same time, the State Employment Service database included 1.2 million vacancies in 2012, of which only 26% offered a minimum wage (minimum of subsistence), and only 4% of vacancies assumed a wage higher than average for the respective region. As a result the big share of those vacancies was not filled.

**Table B.5. Demand for labour force by economic activity as of late 2012 (thousand)**

	Enterprises' demand for staff to fill vacant jobs (positions)		Including for		
	Total, thousand	% to 2011	worker jobs	employee jobs	jobs requiring no vocational training
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	2.5	86.3	1.3	0.5	0.7
Industry	13.8	83.1	8.9	2.1	2.8
extractive	1.3	101.0	1.0	0.1	0.2
manufacturing	10.6	81.4	6.7	1.7	2.2
production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	1.9	82.2	1.2	0.3	0.4
Construction	2.2	63.0	1.5	0.5	0.2
Trade; repair of cars, domestic appliances and personal items	5.2	73.6	2.9	1.8	0.5
Hotels and restaurants	0.8	69.3	0.5	0.2	0.1

Transport and communications	4.4	87.7	2.8	1.1	0.5
Financial activities	0.6	65.3	0.0	0.6	0.0
Real estate operations, leasing, engineering, and services for business	3.5	73.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
Public administration	7.6	99.6	0.9	6.5	0.2
Education	1.9	87.7	0.5	1.2	0.2
Health care and social assistance	4.7	80.3	0.9	3.6	0.2
Other economic activities	1.4	78.6	0.6	0.5	0.3

Source: State Employment Service of Ukraine

Enterprises' demand remains the highest for skilled workers (19.9% of the total number of vacant jobs as of late 2012), professionals (16.8%), elementary occupations (14.1%), and workers engaged in maintenance, operation and control of process equipment, and assembly of equipment and machines (13.8%) (Table B.6).

**Table B.6. Labour force demand and supply as of late 2012, by occupational group**

	Enterprises' demand for staff to fill vacant jobs (positions), thousand		Unemployed per 10 vacant jobs (positions), persons	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>108</b>
Chief executives, seniors officials and legislators (managers)	5.3	4.3	93	123
Professionals	9.1	8.2	50	56
Specialists	7.0	5.9	68	86
Technical employees	1.7	1.3	161	223
Workers in trade and services	6.2	5.1	116	151
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.6	0.6	347	326
Skilled workers	13.0	9.7	44	63
Workers engaged in maintenance, operation and control of process equipment, and assembly of equipment and machines	7.9	6.7	119	151

Elementary occupations (including labourers)	8.5	6.8	104	131
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Source: State Employment Service of Ukraine

**Education and skills shortages and/or oversupply.** In general, Ukraine's population is well educated<sup>18</sup>. Higher education rates have also steadily grown over the last years: while in 2001 13% of Ukrainians had complete higher education, in 2010 this share has raised to 18,5%, and among people of 25-44 years old, 30% have a higher education degree<sup>19</sup>.

Despite growth of educational level of population there is a misbalance by occupations and qualifications in the labour market. The number of pupils coming to the VET institutions is decreasing from year to year: e.g. from 412 thousand and 300 students in 2009 to 407 thousand in 2012. The number of persons entering higher education institutions is increasing<sup>20</sup>. As a result there is the deficit of blue-collar workers while the graduates of higher education institutions face problems with job-placement (up to 40% graduates of higher education institutions do jobs not corresponding to their education background).

**Skills needs in medium and long term.** Looking at a mid-term perspective – up to 2015 - the most required professions will be those related to the development of business services and those required by industrial production (skilled craftsmen). In terms of occupations major changes will occur in the groups of managers, employees providing services to businesses and individuals, experts in food processing industry. Number of operators and assemblers of equipment and machines may increase by 2,9 – 3,3 times).

The trend for the less qualified jobs in key economic sectors (except construction) will be positive. However, tendencies of employment in the agricultural sector are a bit conflicting: the need for managers and certain professionals is increasing, while demand for unskilled workers will be declining.

The skills forecast up to 2020 shows that employment in service sector will significantly increase by 35,9%; in transportation and communication it will be slightly reduced (3%) and employment in agriculture will dramatically decrease by 51%. By 2020 the most significant reduction will be for teachers and other specialists in education, higher-level company managers, employees who work with machines, who work with clients, car assemblers. The laid off staff may be forced to emigrate for employment abroad.

Consistent improvement is foreseen for elementary occupations (from 17 to 25%) but also for managers (from 13,4% to 44,25%), creating a polarization similar to that registered in the rest of Europe. The professions expected to be highly on demand are the following:

- Engineers and designers in the field of high technologies: IT-services (electronic, high-tech, support); specialists of the processing industry, pharmaceutical industry, development of technological solutions;
- Experts in biology, agronomy (new modern agricultural technologies, efficient use of soil, etc.) and medicine;
- Municipal managers, food sales and grain food sales managers.

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/ukraine\\_statistics.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/ukraine_statistics.html)

<sup>19</sup> State Statistics Service of Ukraine, Household survey – 2010.

<sup>20</sup> Official data of the Ministry of Education and Science (2009-2012, [www.mon.gov.ua](http://www.mon.gov.ua)) and State Statistics Service of Ukraine ([www.ukrstat.gov.ua](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua)).

#### B.4. Living standards of population

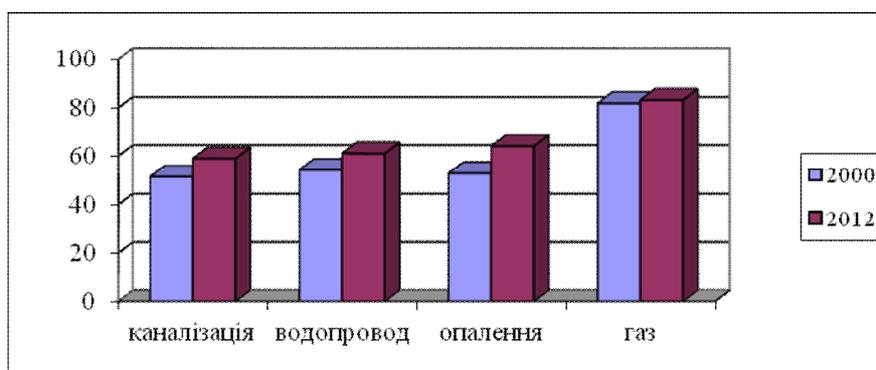
In 2012 the poverty line calculated according to the national criterion (75% of median level of aggregate equivalent expenditures per one adult individual) was UAH 1125 per person per month, which was UAH 63 more than in the previous year. In 2012 one fourth (25,5%) of Ukrainian population was poor. In comparison with 2011, in 2012 the poverty level increased by 1.2 pps. In comparison with 2006 (when the poverty level was maximum) it declined by 2.6%. The households with children and with adults having low education level are in the most risky situation. In 2011 the highest poverty rate was registered in Khmelnytska (40,8%) and Rivnenska (40,0%) oblasts. Over 35% of population is poor in Ternopil'ska, Zhytomyr'ska, Kirovohrad'ska and Lviv'ska oblasts. This means that half of oblasts with high poverty rate are located in the Western part of Ukraine where the labour emigration is the most intensive. In Kyiv city the poverty rate was the lowest in Ukraine during several years (in 2011 it was 5,1% which is 5 times less than the average figure for the whole country). Situation is comparatively better in the following oblasts: Zaporizh'ska (13,8%), Mykolayiv'ska (14,3%), Cherkasska (14,5%), Kharkiv'ska (15,3%) and Poltav'ska (19,7%).

At the same time not all households, even not classified as poor, have decent living standards. According to Living Conditions Survey conducted in 2012 by the State Statistical Service, out of every 100 households in rural areas 81,7 only had washing machines (88,7% in urban areas); 61,9% had electric vacuum cleaners (82,5% in urban areas), 4,4% did not have colour TV and each sixth household did not have photographic camera. While all over Ukraine in average one third households have personal computers, in rural areas only 16,6% have them.

Living conditions, in particular availability of housing, are important component of living standards. In 2012 in average each inhabitant of Ukraine had 23.7 m<sup>2</sup> of total living area (22,1m<sup>2</sup> in urban areas and 27,2<sup>2</sup> in rural areas). In 2001, by availability of housing indicator, the worst situation was in AR of Crimea (20.3 m<sup>2</sup>). Low availability of housing is also typical for some western oblasts (Volyn oblast – 20.9 m<sup>2</sup>, Rivne oblast – 21.4 m<sup>2</sup>, Lviv oblast – 21.9 m<sup>2</sup>), Sevastopol (21.1 m<sup>2</sup>), Kyiv ( 21.3 m<sup>2</sup>), and Mykolaiv oblast (21.8 m<sup>2</sup> per resident).

The degree, to which the housing properties of Ukraine are equipped, is not satisfactory. In 2012 only 59,0% of housing properties were equipped with canalization, 61,1% were equipped with water supply system and 64,1% were equipped with heating (situation with gas supply is a bit better – 83,2%). During 2000-2012 equipment of houses with heating had the fastest grow up; only in 2012 the share of houses equipped with it grew up by 11,3%. (Figure B.5).

**Figure. B.5. – Share of total housing properties, equipped with sewer, water supply system, heating and gas supply in 2000-2012, %**



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Sewer Water supply system Heating Gas supply

The degree of equipment of houses in rural area is lower than in urban areas. While in urban areas the share of houses with central heating was 77%, in rural areas it was 38,6% only. Houses equipped with water supply system was 78% in urban areas and less than 29% in rural areas Only one fourth of rural houses are equipped with sewers while in urban areas it is 76,9%.

Lack of water supply is a serious problem in rural areas: only one fifth of rural population live in villages where the water is available through the water supply systems. Over 100 thousand inhabitants of 500 villages (namely on the South of Ukraine) use transported water. Only one third of villages is equipped with street lighting system.

Cultural, educational and medical services in rural areas are very poor. In average there are 2,7 hospitals, 10,8 ambulance stations, 5,1 cinemas, 23,8 child care centres, 49-57 schools, social clubs and community centres, libraries, assistant-doctors-midwife stations per each 100 rural settlements (Table B.6). In comparison with 2001 social infrastructure has reduced (especially the number of hospitals and cinema units).

**Table B.6. – Availability of educational, culture and health care institutions in rural area depending on population (number of acting institutions per 100 villages of corresponding size)**

	All rural areas	Up to 100	100-199	200-299	300-499	500-999	1000 and over
child care centres	23,8	0,0	1,1	6,5	20,5	45,2	70,2
schools	49,6	0,5	10,5	36,0	66,7	88,5	105,0
social clubs, community centres	56,5	4,5	33,1	58,9	77,6	88,5	95,4
libraries	52,8	1,2	14,9	41,3	73,4	92,3	105,1
cinema units	5,1	0,2	0,8	2,1	4,6	8,1	15,7
hospitals	2,7	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,5	2,6	13,6
ambulance stations	10,8	0,1	0,3	1,4	4,8	15,4	44,6
feldsher-midwife stations	53,9	11,1	49,9	73,6	83,8	78,8	47,6

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

To resume the living standards and living conditions of Ukrainian population remain rather low. In rural areas the employment and income generating opportunities are much more limited. Living conditions is a strong push factor for migration of youth out of rural areas and out of Ukraine with purpose of employment.

### C. Analysis of migration flows in Ukraine

Migration that has been taking place since Ukraine got its independence is different from migration processes that took place in earlier periods. After the collapse of the USSR, the traditional channels for migration ceased to exist: organized labour force recruitment, guaranteed first job placement of graduates. As the new independent States emerged, multitudes of population migrated: people wanted to come back to “their” republics to formalize citizenship, property rights and for family reunification. Many victims of totalitarian regime were rehabilitated after repressions and deportations and came back to motherland.

The war conflicts in some post-Soviet States intensified repatriation process. Even if in some new countries there was no direct confrontation, the process of developing new independent states and more active use of the national languages contributed to psychological tension and difficulties for peoples of other nationalities and pushed them to migrate back to their ethnic homeland.

Democratization contributed to weakening of the State control over the movement of people (in the USSR it was done with the help of passport regime and registration system (propyska)). The fall of the Iron Curtain, isolating Ukraine (and other Soviet Union republics) from the rest of the world, as well as granting of the right to freely go abroad and return were ground-breaking. That allowed for movement outside ex-USSR and enlarged the geography of migration.

The liberalization of border regimes led to more intensive migration of foreigners to and through the territory of Ukraine. Due to these developments, new categories of foreigners started coming to Ukraine (businessmen, investors, refugees, irregular migrants) that would not be possible in Soviet times.

After collapse of the USSR, the internal inter-republican migration turned into international migration which was a more complicated process. To cross the border it was necessary to get relevant documents and follow the new procedures. Former compatriots turned into foreigners and lost access to employment opportunities, social protection system, health care and education systems.

The transition period, after the breakdown of the USSR, was characterised by a deep economic crisis. Increase of prices for basic consumer goods, transportation costs and drop in the living standards made migration of the population more difficult. Guaranteed job placement, free State housing, free health care services did not exist anymore. The education system commercialized and migration of youth for education reduced. At the same time the economic difficulties forced people to look for opportunities to survive, including migration. Russia became one of the most attractive countries in the post-Soviet area for those who were looking for job and higher incomes.

The huge difference between living standards in post-Soviet and Western countries significantly contributed to migration to the West for permanent residence and temporary employment.

The steady reduction of the migration turnover (the sum of departures and arrivals) has been evident in Ukraine during the last 20 years (the reference is made to data on officially registered migration for permanent residence)<sup>21</sup>. As of the beginning of the 1990’s, the migration turnover was twice less (up to 700 thousand persons per year) than the average yearly migration turnover for the last decade of the Soviet epoch. In course of time, this trend has become stronger. In 2012 the migration turnover, or gross-migration, was 8 times less than at the beginning of 1990’s (91,000 persons only).

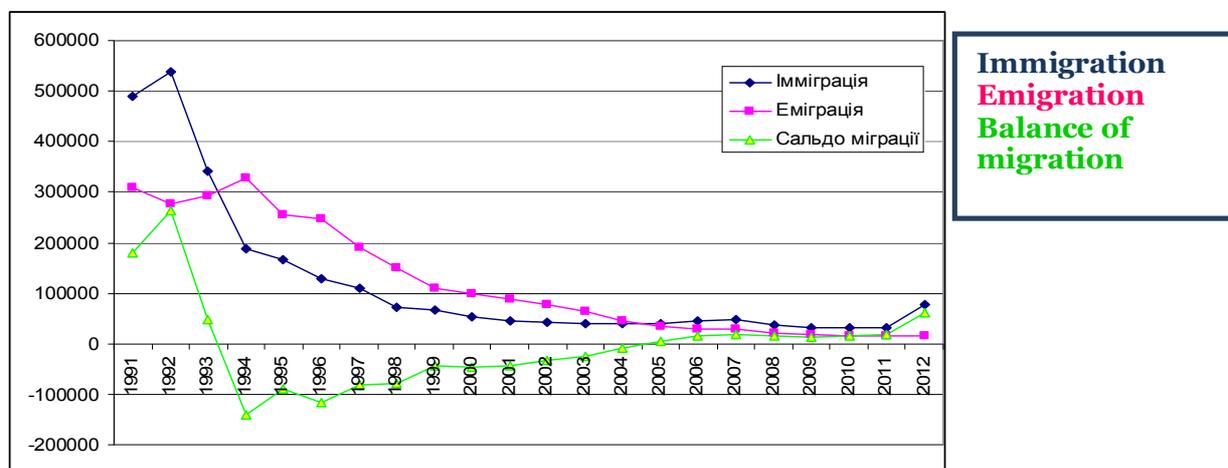
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<sup>21</sup> Herein and after, if not specified, the current migration statistics data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine are cited. They are compiled on basis of information about registration (cancellation of registration) by place of residence in the country. Registration (cancellation of registration) is done by migration service departments located by place of residence. Persons coming to certain area for 6 months and more (or leaving it for 6 month and more) shall be registered. The registration procedure provides for recording some socio-demographic characteristics of migrants.

Diversification of migration destinations has become a second significant feature of modern migration. Before Ukraine got independence, people migrated to the East (within the USSR borders). Afterwards, with the opening of the borders, Ukrainians have been migrating to many other countries. However the former Soviet Union republics and first of all Russia remain the main partners of Ukraine for population exchange, the share of other countries in migration turnover has increased and was equal to nearly a half in 2012.

The rapidly changing migration balance is the third significant feature of migration in independent Ukraine. As of the beginning of 1990, despite the negative birth rate, there was a population growth thanks to intensive repatriation process. However, from 1994 (the most difficult year during the transition period in terms of crisis) till the beginning of 2000's (revival of economy) the population of Ukraine decreased due to the negative migration balance. Since 2005, the balance of migration became positive, though slightly,<sup>22</sup> amid general reduction in resettlement migrations (Figure C.1).

**Figure.C.1. Emigration, immigration and balance of migration in Ukraine in 1991-2012, persons**



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

This optimistic conclusion, which is based on administrative migration data should be cited with reservation. After the collapse of the USSR, the strict rules for registration by place of residence were cancelled (in the USSR non-observance of passport regime was qualified as criminal offence). As a result, the freedom of movement given to population led to considerable under-estimation of movement of population<sup>23</sup>. In most cases labour migration abroad is considered by labour migrants as temporary and citizens do not cancel registration by place of residence and consequently are not included in statistics. Therefore the positive migration balance, registered by the national statistics, shows a change in migration trends and intensification of temporary labour migration to foreign countries. Labour migration has become the most significant migratory outflow from Ukraine. According to UN data,

<sup>22</sup> Balance of migration, persons: 1991: +151300, 1992: +287800, 1993: +54500, 1994: -142900, 1995: -131600, 1996: -169200, 1997: -136000, 1998: -152000, 1999: -138300, 2000: -133600, 2001: -152200, 2002: -33791, 2003: -24210, 2004: -7615, 2005: +4583, 2006: +14245, 2007: +16838, 2008: +14921, 2009: +13447, 2010: +16133, 2011: +17096, 2012: +61844.

<sup>23</sup> The 2001 All-Ukrainian Population Census showed that the real depopulation as a result of migration was 1,7 mil higher than the current statistical records showed. Comprehensive demographic survey in Ukraine: / Edited by E. Libanova. – Centre of Social Reforms. Kyiv, 2005. - p.144.

based on arrivals of Ukrainians in other countries, the balance of external migration remains negative. In 2000-2005 it could be -35 thousand per year and -16 thousand per year in the following years<sup>24</sup>.

It may be concluded that the migration of population of independent Ukraine has developed under the influence of diverse and often contradictory political and economic factors. During the first phase after the USSR collapse, the following factors played the most significant role: inertia of migration ties (reflecting the migration policy of Soviet times) which caused high levels of migration and “shock” factors (collapse of the State and creation of new independent States). In the course of time, those factors weakened and other reasons have become more influential (involvement of Ukraine in the global migration process caused by difference in living standards and income-generating opportunities). By its directions, forms and contents, migration from Ukraine has become similar to migration trends in other sending countries with similar level of development.

As a consequence of transformation of migration processes, Ukraine has been facing a number of challenges such as depopulation, reduction in the population of reproductive age, in the economically active population, brain drain. There has been insufficient protection of labour migrants abroad as the majority of them worked without relevant permits and contracts. Another challenge has been the risk of smuggling of illegal migrants to and through the territory of Ukraine and risk of human trafficking.

### **C.1. Immigrants**

According to the 2001 All-Ukrainian Population Census, the number of immigrants, i.e. persons born outside Ukraine, was 5,3 million.<sup>25</sup> According to the United Nations Population Division, which is collecting and analysing data on population of Member-States, by the number of immigrants Ukraine holds the 11<sup>th</sup> place in the world and 6<sup>th</sup> place in Europe (after the Russian Federation, Germany, Great Britain, Spain and France)<sup>26</sup>. The vast majority of immigrants residing in Ukraine, over 90% at the time of the population census, were natives of the post-Soviet countries (3,6 million – of the Russian Federation, 270,000 of Belarus, 245,000 of Kazakhstan, 242,000 of Uzbekistan, 165,000 – of Moldova). Nearly 78% of immigrants, or 4,1 million, arrived in Ukraine during Soviet times. At that time, they were internal migrants moving within the borders of one State.

Among the countries which were not part of the USSR, according to the 2001 population census, Poland and Germany were the main countries of origin of immigrants residing in Ukraine (145,000 and 64,000 respectively). In the case of Poland, the figures might be explained by the post-war exchange of population, when approximately 0,5 million ethnic Ukrainians were resettled from Poland to Ukraine under the inter-governmental agreement. In the case of Germany, the figures were the result of 50 years location of the Soviet Army military reservation on the territory of Eastern Germany. The families of military persons lived there too and their children were born in Germany.

#### **C.1.1. Immigration dynamics**

During the first years after Ukraine got independence, immigration flows were the most intensive as Ukrainians were returning to home: in 1991-1992 0,5 million persons per year returned to Ukraine. Most of the immigrants arrived from the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. The changes in ethnical composition of return migrants confirm the repatriation nature of this immigration process. Ukrainians constituted 46% of immigrants in 1992. They constituted 60% of the returnees from the Baltic States, 54% from Tajikistan, approximately 50% from Belarus, Russia, and Kazakhstan.

<sup>24</sup> UN Population division electronic database, available at:<http://esa.un.org/UNPP/p2k0data.asp>

<sup>25</sup> Population of Ukraine by place of birth and citizenship, according to 2001 all-Ukrainian population census, 2004. – 223 pages.

<sup>26</sup> United Nations Population Division. Trend in International Migration Stocks. The 2008 Revision: <http://POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008>

Due to the democratic reforms, the former political prisoners and deported persons, both Ukrainians and natives of Ukraine of other nationalities got chance to return. The Crimean Tatars deported in 1994 constituted up to 7% of immigrants. During 1991-1993 approximately 88,500 Tatars entered Ukraine<sup>27</sup>.

The 2001 All-Ukrainian Population Census registered increase in the share of ethnical Ukrainians: from 72,7% in 1980 to 77,8% in 2001, which indicates a growth by 5,1 percentage points., while the total number of population decreased by 6,2%. During the period between the two population censuses in 2001 and 2012, the number of Crimean Tatars increased by 5,3 times: in 2001 248,200 Crimean Tatars were registered. In 2012, there were more than 260,000 of them, or over 13% of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea population.

Concurrently with voluntary repatriation from regions involved in war conflicts after the USSR breakdown, the forced immigration to Ukraine emerged. During 1993 local authorities provided assistance to 14,000 refugees coming from different locations in the CIS area. The group of Ukrainians was the most numerous (27%) as well as was the group of Russians (nearly the same share).

In 1994, there were 18,000 requests for assistance<sup>28</sup>. Among forced immigrants, there were Ukrainians, natives of Ukraine of other nationalities and native population from the territories involved in war conflicts. The military operations in Transnistria (Republic of Moldova) led to an increase in Moldavian immigrants, similarly the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan caused an increase in Armenian and Azerbaijani immigrants, and the conflict in Abkhazia (Republic of Georgia) provoked an increase in Georgian immigrants. According to the 2001 population census, in comparison with 1989, the number of Azerbaijanis in Ukraine increased by 20% (45,200 in 2001), the number of Georgians increased by 1,5% (34,200 ) and the number of Armenians increased by 1,8% (99,900).

The massive migratory movement caused by the collapse of the USSR was not longstanding. In the middle of 1990, the majority of war conflicts on the post-Soviet territory were resolved. The “shock” push factors leading do forced migration weakened. At the same time, Ukraine became less attractive for immigrants due to the depth of the economic crisis. The inflow of population sharply reduced.

During the 2000's, according to official current records on migration, the inflows to Ukraine stabilized at the level 30-40,000 persons per year. 75-85% of them arrived from post-Soviet States and the remaining share of immigrants arrived from other countries.

During 1991-2012, the migration statistics registered approximately 2.9 million immigrants to Ukraine (2.7 million from the CIS countries, including 1,5 million of those who arrived during 1991-1993; and 273 thousand of immigrants from other countries). The majority of immigrants from outside the former USSR area arrived due to withdrawal of the Soviet Army troops from the Central Europe countries during the first years after the USSR breakdown (in 1991-1993 approximately 100,000 persons arrived). The other part of the immigrant flow was made of foreign students and their number has been steadily increasing.

As the next population census in Ukraine is being postponed, it is not possible to compare the data on registered immigration with the updated population census data. The administrative data of the State Migration Service of Ukraine confirm low immigration flows to Ukraine (until 01.08.2012 the Ministry of Interiors of Ukraine was responsible for registration, starting from August 2012 – State Migration Service of Ukraine). In 2012, the State Migration Service of Ukraine registered 104 865,900 foreigners.

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<sup>27</sup> The sum of Crimean Tatars and Tatars groups because most repatriates returning to Crimea were included in the current migration records as Tatars without specifying “Crimean”.

<sup>28</sup> Consolidated report by countries // CIS Conference on Refugees and Migrants - European series. – Vol.2. - №1. – UNHCR, 1996. - p.20

Eleven years before that, the 2001 census recorded 192,600 foreigners. The majority of them were the citizens of the CIS countries (84.9%), mostly of Russia (103,700). In addition there were 84,000 stateless persons<sup>29</sup>, the majority of whom were repatriates who did not settle the issue of citizenship at the moment of taking the population census. To sum up, during the last decade the number of foreigners residing in Ukraine has not increased significantly (Table. C.1).

It should be noted that in comparison with the Soviet Population Census of 1989, the share of immigrants (persons born outside Ukraine) among the total population decreased from 13,6% to 10,7%. It happened because of the reduction in intensive movements between the former Soviet republics. At the same time, the structure of immigrants by country of origin and ethnicity has become more diverse as a result of the openness of Ukraine to the rest of the world.

### C.1.2. Groups of immigrants

**Regular immigration** to Ukraine is governed by the Law of Ukraine “On immigration” of 2001. According to it, foreigners willing to arrive in Ukraine or stay in it for permanent residence, shall be granted the immigration permit. It is the lawful ground for further permanent residence permit<sup>30</sup>. The immigration quota, that is the maximum number of persons who could be granted immigration permit during a calendar year, is set by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. For 2013, that quota is for 6,200 persons. The Law also provides for immigration permits beyond the quota set and it is for family members of Ukrainian citizens, persons having right to be granted Ukrainian citizenship by territorial origin (natives of Ukraine and their descendants), foreigners of Ukrainian origin and their family members, foreigners whose arrival is of State interest. Out of 210,000 foreigners permanently residing in Ukraine in 2011, 17,5% only were granted immigration permit within the quota and the remaining part were admitted beyond the quota (Table C.1.).

**Table C.1. Foreigners and stateless persons who were granted immigration permits and permanent residence permits in Ukraine in 2008-2011, by citizenship and in relation to quota for immigration, persons.**

Citizenship	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Total	Granted permit for immigration within quota	Granted permit for immigration beyond quota	Total	Granted permit for immigration within quota	Granted permit for immigration beyond quota	Total	Granted permit for immigration within quota	Granted permit for immigration beyond quota	Total	Granted permit for immigration within quota	Granted permit for immigration beyond quota
<b>Total</b>	<b>178 830</b>	<b>35 666</b>	<b>143 164</b>	<b>187 545</b>	<b>35 900</b>	<b>151 645</b>	<b>198 325</b>	<b>35 944</b>	<b>162 381</b>	<b>209 929</b>	<b>36 877</b>	<b>173 052</b>
Russia	107 095	18 410	88 685	106 238	17 502	88 736	117 757	18 133	99 624	123 843	18 432	105 411
Moldova	9 193	2 296	6 897	9 753	2 339	7 414	11 060	2 400	8 660	12 280	2 477	9 803

<sup>29</sup> Population of Ukraine by place of residence and citizenship according to the 2001 population census / Edited by O. Osaulenko. – Kyiv: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, 2004. 223 pages.

<sup>30</sup> According to the Law of Ukraine on Immigration, foreigners who permanently resided in Ukraine before its adoption, are considered to have been granted immigration permit. The Law of Ukraine on Immigration, available at <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2491-14>

Citizenship	2008			2009			2010			2011		
Armenia	8 025	2 260	5 765	8 065	2 259	5 806	8 688	2 258	6 430	9 267	2 399	6 868
Stateless	6 930	1 687	5 243	6 148	1 522	4 626	6 093	1 394	4 699	5 875	1 353	4 522
Georgia	6 578	1 517	5 061	6 732	1 499	5 233	7 581	1 634	5 947	7 807	1 643	6 164
Uzbekistan	6 493	1 910	4 583	6 273	1 858	4 415	6 629	1 806	4 823	7 213	1 869	5 344
Azerbaijan	5 906	1 648	4 258	6 339	1 624	4 715	7 411	1 854	5 557	8 137	2 018	6 119
Belarus	4 451	849	3 602	4 647	852	3 795	5 380	883	4 497	5 920	920	5 000
Vietnam	3 645	1 754	1 891	4 219	2 033	2 186	3 999	2 073	1 926	4 197	2 140	2 057
Kazakhstan	3 396	870	2 526	3 219	822	2 397	3 268	765	2 503	3 245	742	2 503
Israel	1 478	327	1 151	1 577	333	1 244	1 663	357	1 306	1 709	361	1 348
Lithuania	1 160	189	971	1 141	187	954	1 239	194	1 045	1 293	193	1 100
Turkmenistan	1 044	254	790	1 018	236	782	1 014	246	768	1 010	236	774
China	645	179	466	814	188	626	1 038	209	829	1 240	227	1 013
Poland	774	171	603	881	184	697	1 021	216	805	1 083	223	860
Turkey	526	24	502	708	36	672	984	45	939	1 171	57	1 114
Syria	881	36	845	951	52	899	1 105	62	1 043	1 234	75	1 159
Others	10 610	1 285	9 325	12 672	1 632	11 042	12 395	1 415	10 980	13 405	1 512	11 893

Source: State Migration Service of Ukraine

In 2011, the number of foreigners permanently residing in Ukraine was 0,46% of the total population. The majority of them (85,1%) were citizens of CIS countries, mostly Russia, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Uzbekistan. Vietnamese make the majority of the immigrants from other countries (4,000).

Every year 22,000-25,000 immigration permits are granted (Table C.2) beyond the quota. During last 10 year, the quota set has never been filled in.

**Table C.2. Foreigners and stateless persons who permanently or temporarily resided in Ukraine in 2006-2011, persons**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Permanently resided in Ukraine	149 408	165 028	178 830	187 545	198 325	209 929
Granted permit for immigration during a year	24 295	23 379	24 890	24 330	22 791	22 987
Temporarily resided in Ukraine	224 588	113 958	115 154	111 251	103 661	101 878
Registered	83 410	102 728	100 628	89 883	92 260	84 271

Source: State Migration Service of Ukraine

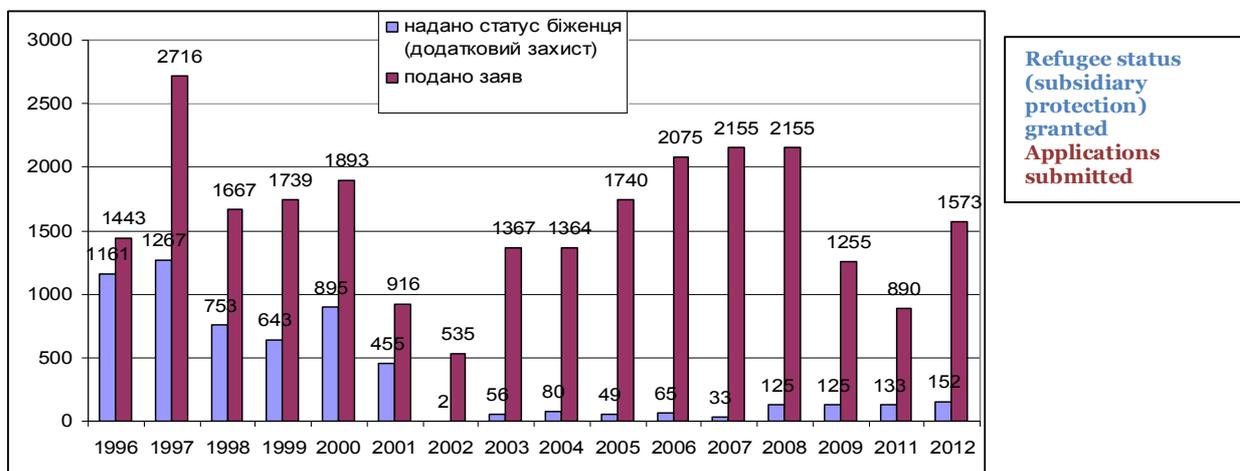
According to Article 26 of the Constitution of Ukraine<sup>31</sup>, foreigners and stateless persons may receive asylum in the country. **Persons granted the refugee status** have the same rights as foreigners

<sup>31</sup> Constitution of Ukraine, available at <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80>

permanently residing in Ukraine. The first Law of Ukraine “On Refugees” adopted in 1993 provided for the procedure for granting of refugee status which came in force since 1996. In 1999 the number of recognized refugees residing in Ukraine was the biggest (3,356 persons including children). As of 1 January 2012, there were only 2, 435 refugees. The decrease in the number of refugees is determined by their return to their home country, as well as a result of naturalization: over 1000 refugees were granted Ukrainian citizenship, including 15 persons in 2012. Another reason is that the number of positive decisions in reply to the applications of asylum seekers has decreased at the beginning of 2000. During the first period of procedure application for asylum granting, the number of positive decisions was high as there was a need to regulate the status of foreigners who already resided in Ukraine and could not return to the countries of origin, in particular former students, for fear of persecution). In addition, the composition of asylum seekers considerably changed. The number of persons who left their country of origin for economic reasons increased. Moreover, the new Law of Ukraine “On Refugees” adopted in 2001 has complicated the procedure of granting the refugee status. The big number of refusals was conditioned by the fact that, in accordance with the UN Convention of Refugees of 1951, the new Law provided for granting the refugee status in case of persecution for reasons of race, nationality, citizenship, religion, political opinions or membership of a particular social group. Any subsidiary forms of protection have not been foreseen. It should be added that the implementation of the legislation on refugees was undermined by numerous reorganizations of relevant governmental institutions.

In 2010, the State Migration Service of Ukraine has been established and in 2011 a new Law has been adopted, introducing additional forms of protection. The number of satisfied applications of asylum seekers has increased. During 2012, 1,573 applications were submitted by foreigners (average figure for the last years) and 152 persons (10%) have been granted the refugee status or subsidiary protection (Figure C.1). Those were mainly citizens of Afghanistan, Somalia, Syria and Iraq.

**Figure C.2. Number of applications submitted by asylum seekers to be granted the refugee status in Ukraine and number of positive decisions taken, 1996-2012.**



Source: State Migration Service of Ukraine

The majority of foreigners who were granted refugee status and resided in Ukraine, were citizens of Afghanistan (1, 348 persons, or 55,4% of the total number of refugees in 2013). Considerable share of refugees come from Armenia (199 persons), Azerbaijan (170 persons), Russia (17 persons) (Table C.3).

**Table C.3. Refugees who resided in Ukraine in 2008-2011, by countries of origin, persons**

Citizenship	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>2 317</b>	<b>2 345</b>	<b>2 435</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>133</b>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	1	1	1
Belarus	10	18	21	24
Yugoslavia		4	4	4
Serbia		1		1
Russia	115	108	103	103
<b>Asia i</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>1 906</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>2 023</b>
Azerbaijan	185	173	167	170
Afghanistan	1 131	1 250	1 280	1 348
Bangladesh		7	7	7
Armenia	189	195	198	199
Georgia	68	73	71	71
India	2	1	1	2
Iraq	47	50	52	53
Iran	31	38	43	41
Jordan	3	2	3	3
Kazakhstan	5	8	7	7
Lebanon	4	4	4	5
Palestine	6	16	17	19
Syria	40	40	42	44
Tajikistan	12	12	12	12
Turkey	6	6	7	8
Turkmenistan	8	6	4	9
Uzbekistan	6	15	15	15
Sri Lanka	6	4	4	4
<b>Africa</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>258</b>
Angola	9	28	28	28
Burundi	6	7	7	7
Guinea	1	1	2	2
Democratic Republic of Congo	1	54	55	55
Congo		29	29	29
Ethiopia	54	22	22	22

Egypt	16	2	2	2
Zaire	12	4	3	3
Liberia	3	3	3	3
Madagascar	1	2	2	2
Mali	1	2	2	2
Nigeria	1	3	3	3
Ruanda	6	6	6	6
Somali	24	20	17	21
Sudan	57	56	55	53
Sierra Leone	13	6	5	5
Stateless persons	15	18	18	19

Source: State Migration Service of Ukraine

All other foreigners, with the exception of those who have permanent residence permit and refugee status or are granted subsidiary protection, are considered as persons temporarily residing in Ukraine. According to data on registration by the Migration Service bodies, the number of **persons temporarily residing in Ukraine** has been decreasing (Table C.2). One of the possible explanations might be that part of the persons prolonged duration of their stay and the foreigners and stateless persons residing in Ukraine for up to 90 days, are not to be registered by place of residence in Ukraine as the registration on the border is sufficient.

Among the foreigners temporarily residing in Ukraine, the majority come from the CIS countries such as Russia (every fourth came from it in 2011) Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova. Citizens of China, Iraq, India, and Nigeria form the majority of foreigners from other countries (Table C.4). Persons who had temporary residence permit in Ukraine in 2011 constituted 0,22% of the total population in that period.

**Table C.4. Foreigners who had temporary residence permits in Ukraine in 2008-2011, by country of origin, persons**

Citizenship	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>115 154</b>	<b>111 688</b>	<b>103 661</b>	<b>100 474</b>
Russia	27 394	26 880	26 457	23 154
Azerbaijan	7 934	9 080	8 315	7 586
China	8 328	8 111	6 850	6 193
Georgia	6 040	5 651	4 652	3 693
Turkmenistan	2 737	3 593	4 820	7 650
Uzbekistan	6 266	5 709	2 721	2 857
Turkey	5 887	4 218	3 454	3 516
Moldova	4 720	4 691	3 316	3 138
India	3 268	3 331	3 487	3 483
Armenia	3 691	3 475	2 904	2 567

Jordan	2 841	2 663	2 787	2 849
Nigeria	1 701	2 213	3 097	3 564
Iraq	1 184	1 736	2 864	3 606
Syria	2 915	2 217	1 763	1 755
Belarus	2 190	2 200	2 227	2 029
Vietnam	2 617	2 244	1 976	1 507
Iran	2 486	2 202	1 861	1 583
Morocco	1 322	1 242	1 300	1 626
Tajikistan	1 269	1 337	1 255	960
Poland	1 074	1 332	1 021	1 229
USA	1 336	1 126	1 021	917
Kyrgyzstan	1 132	899	841	630
Lebanon	1 033	867	783	793
Kazakhstan	998	863	800	713
Tunisia	927	854	778	728
Afghanistan	663	856	750	642
Malaysia	1 322	886	395	33
Palestine	668	656	617	534
Israel	579	492	545	583
Pakistan	690	636	399	345
Sudan	481	462	454	446
Cameroon	286	413	538	563
Germany	516	413	419	437
Congo	190	341	475	500
Ghana	345	390	430	301
Stateless persons	326	342	319	367
Libya	288	327	355	302
Egypt	305	332	280	302
Bulgaria	393	330	264	217
Algeria	265	217	386	267
Other countries	6 264	5 599	5 432	5 972

Source: State Migration Service of Ukraine

Among the foreigners and stateless persons temporarily residing in Ukraine, the **immigrants who arrived with the purpose of studying** form the majority. In 2010/2011 academic year, 37,000 persons from 128 countries studied in higher education institutions; in 2011/2012 academic year, there were

42,500 students from 134 countries. In 2012/2013 academic year, there has already been 60,000 foreign students from 146 countries (Table C.5). In addition, over 1,500 pursued PhD, internship and doctoral studies (Table C.6). The most represented countries include: CIS countries – 33% (in particular Russia, Turkmenistan), Asia – 16% (China, India, Jordan and others), Africa – 16% (Nigeria, Morocco), Europe – 5%. Ukraine is among the top 10 countries, leading on the international market of education services.<sup>32</sup> During one year the foreigners paid UAH 4,3 billion (over USD 1,5 billion) for education services only. Up to 40% of the students study medicine, engineering, finance and economics. The majority of foreign students study in Kyiv and Kharkiv. Those cities are followed by Odessa, Donetsk, Lviv, Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk, and Vinnytsya.

**Table C.5. Number of foreigners who studied in Ukraine to get higher education in 2009-2012, by citizenship, persons, needs to be refined**

Citizenship	2009/2010	2009/2010	2011/2012
Turkmenistan	2 985	4 369	7 335
Nigeria	1 725	2 596	3 313
Iraq	1 198	2 013	3 142
India	2 829	2 906	3 097
China	3 949	3 787	3 078
Azerbaijan	973	1 685	3 067
Jordan	2 441	2 322	2 380
Russia	2 597	2 271	1 971
Syria	1 494	1 229	1 120
Morocco	853	925	1 067
Turkey	1 093	1 106	1 048
Iran	1 614	1 348	1 028
Vietnam	937	884	738
Other countries	10 069	9 769	10 206
Total	34 749	37 210	42 590

Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine

**Table C.6. Number of foreigners who pursued PhD, internship and doctoral studies in Ukraine in 2009-2012, by citizenship, persons**

Citizenship	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Georgia	178	202	261
Iraq	73	107	151
Syria	143	152	146
China	115	135	137
Iran	103	113	127

<sup>32</sup> D. Tabachnyk, Government addresses education and science matters at almost every meeting // Uriadovy Kurier. – 2013. – 29 August. – № 155. – Available at [http://ukurier.gov.ua/media/documents/2013/08/28/Spec\\_nomer.pdf](http://ukurier.gov.ua/media/documents/2013/08/28/Spec_nomer.pdf)

Lebanon	103	88	75
Jordan	95	78	64
India	73	81	62
Morocco	32	46	45
Russia	45	50	45
Azerbaijan	49	40	44
Sudan	41	42	42
Palestine	52	46	31
Libya	22	22	25
Turkmenistan	14	22	23
Uzbekistan	5	8	15
Afghanistan	4	8	14
Belarus	5	7	13
Vietnam	13	12	12
Algeria	11	12	6
Other countries	211	237	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 387</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>1 588</b>

Source: Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine

**Foreign Ukrainians** are a separate group of foreign citizens studying in Ukraine (they are the representatives of Ukrainian diaspora in foreign countries and according to the legislation have the same rights to education as Ukrainian citizens)<sup>33</sup>. They have right to benefit from preferential treatment to enter educational institutions within the set quota. In order to implement the “State programme of cooperation with foreign Ukrainians up to 2015”, in 2013 the Ministry of Education and Science has provided 300 grants (fellowships) for foreign Ukrainians in the educational institutions, subordinated to the Ministry (educational services to be provided and paid by the State budget). The students may enter based on the results of an interview and are not required to pass exams.

**Labour immigrants** are another group of foreigners temporarily residing in Ukraine. According to the national legislation, foreigners, who are not permanent residents of Ukraine, may be employed based on work permit. It should be solicited by an employer from the State Employment Service. The work permit is granted in the case of an employer providing that s/he had failed to find the required specialist on the national labour market. The permit is granted for 1 year and may be prolonged.

The number of labour immigrants in Ukraine is not significant, however it has increased during the 2000’s. In 2000, 3,100 foreigners were granted work permits, in 2007 there were 12,000 of them. After the economic crisis, the number of foreign workers reduced, and it has been gradually increasing in the post-crisis period. The citizens of the Russian Federation, Turkey, Poland, Belarus and Germany make the majority of labour immigrants (Table C.7).

<sup>33</sup> On Ukrainians Abroad. Law of Ukraine, available at <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1582-15>

**Table C.7. The largest groups of labour immigrants who had work permits in Ukraine in 2007-2012, by citizenship as of end of year, persons**

Citizenship	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 959</b>	<b>12 330</b>	<b>8 856</b>	<b>7 725</b>	<b>8 018</b>	<b>7 469</b>
CIS countries, including	<b>2 955</b>	<b>3 781</b>	<b>2 891</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>2 612</b>	<b>2 628</b>
Russia	1 491	1 525	1 312	1 148	1 194	1 219
Uzbekistan	347	430	195	202	257	292
Azerbaijan	167	449	451	306	292	238
Moldova	258	338	270	205	228	178
Belarus	302	324	363	293	342	369
Other CIS countries	390	715	300	246	299	332
Stateless persons	6	1	3	3	4	5
Other countries, including	<b>8 998</b>	<b>8 548</b>	<b>5 962</b>	<b>5 322</b>	<b>5 402</b>	<b>4 836</b>
Italy	116	166	157	131	240	207
Germany	323	404	353	356	341	298
Poland	469	515	464	419	417	456
France	180	225	212	189	229	244
Turkey	5 047	3 746	1 761	1 108	1 421	994
China	316	535	327	180	202	184
Vietnam	222	537	457	560	253	11

Source: State Employment Service

The labour migrants from other countries are mostly men (85.5% of total). A considerable share of foreigners with Ukrainian work permits occupy posts of managers, specialists, and officers, whereas 19.1% of migrants work according to their profession. Only few labour immigrants do unskilled work. Over half of the immigrants are employed in Kyiv and Kyivska oblast. They work also in Donetsk, Dnipropetrovska, Lvivska, Odeska oblasts and elsewhere. The labour immigrants are most often employed in construction, trade, repair of cars, domestic appliances and personal items, and in manufacturing industry.

### **C.1.3. Irregular migrants**

During the last decade, irregular migration of foreigners to and through Ukraine (due to its geographical location) has become a part of the overall migration process. The Central European route for irregular migration to Western Europe transits Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Poland, and Slovakia. It is used by the nationals of the CIS countries, as well as those of Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia.

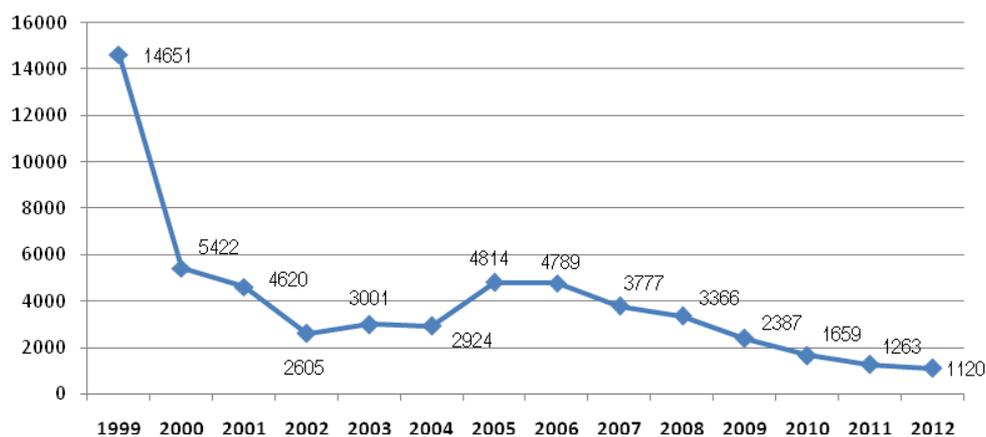
The citizens of China, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan migrate to the CIS countries, Russia, Belarus and then go to Ukraine by crossing the Russian-Ukrainian border, then they move to the Ukraine-Slovakia border and go to the EU countries by crossing the territory of Slovakia. The citizens of

the CIS countries (Russia, Central Asia and Caucasus countries) , who have the right to visa-free entrance for 3 months-stay in Ukraine, migrate to the western border and go to EU countries. The citizens of Moldova cross the Ukraine-Moldova border and then go to the Ukraine-Slovakia border by cars and enter the EU by crossing the Slovak territory. According to the border control services of European countries, 2,2% of illegal attempts to enter the EU are detected on that the above-mentioned route<sup>34</sup>.

Irregular migration emerged in Ukraine at the beginning of the 1990's, following the USSR breakdown, since the inter-republican frontiers became "transparent", migration legislation was missing as well as the reliable visa and border controls. Irregular migrants from various regions of the world started to use the frontiers of Ukraine to get to Western European countries. If in 1991, 148 irregular migrants were detained at the borders, in 1999 the number of detained irregular migrants grew up by 10 times (14,600).

After the State frontiers of Ukraine have been strengthened and the visa procedures have been introduced, the country has managed to stop the growth of illegal entries. During the last decade, a steady reduction in the number of detained irregular migrants has been observed. In 2012, their number was a little bit more than 1,000 (Figure C.3).

**Figure C.3. Number of illegal migrants detained because of illegal Ukrainian State border crossing in 1999-2012**



Source: State Border Service of Ukraine

Most of the detentions occur outside state border passing points, and only one fourth occur at the border control points. The composition of irregular migrants attempting to cross the borders of Ukraine has changed. During recent years, approximately half of the detained irregular migrants have been natives of the CIS countries (mostly from Moldova, Georgia, Russia, and Tajikistan) (Table C. 8). Although the border control has been strengthened, the migration route to the West, transiting Ukraine, remains attractive for irregular migrants because of visa-free regime, territorial proximity, cultural ties with the Ukrainian population and low financial costs.

<sup>34</sup> Annual risks analysis 2013 / FRONTEX. - Warsaw, 2012 [electronic database]: [http://www.frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk\\_Analysis/Annual\\_Risk\\_Analysis\\_2013.pdf](http://www.frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Annual_Risk_Analysis_2013.pdf)

**Table C. 8. Irregular migrants detained because of illegal Ukrainian State border crossing in 2008-2012 by citizenship, persons**

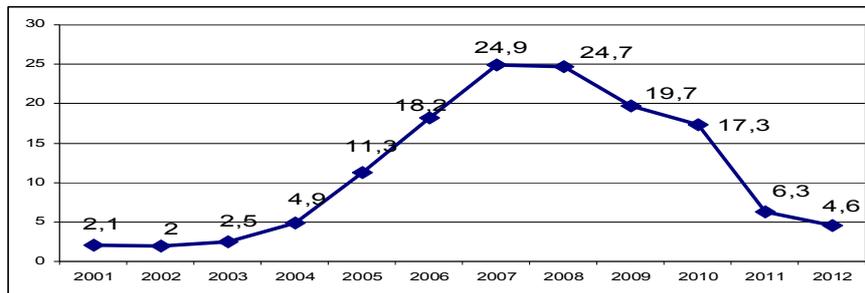
Citizenship	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Moldova	734	737	525	247	254
Afghanistan	219	309	206	201	138
Somalia	183	74	102	167	133
Georgia	508	360	239	168	119
Russia	120	170	109	95	72
Tajikistan	106	79	87	60	45
Kyrgyzstan	31	44	75	77	36
Bangladesh	102	8	3	8	32
Turkey	72	68	17	20	30
Algeria	19	13	5		26
Vietnam	74	44	16	28	24
Eritrea	1	1		6	20
Syria	11	24	13	12	17
Stateless persons	4	7	11	9	16
Armenia	41	53	51	19	14
Azerbaijan	14	11	8	10	11
Uzbekistan	29	12	19	19	10
Kongo	8	18	2	7	10
Other	1090	355	171	110	113
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 366</b>	<b>2 387</b>	<b>1 659</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>1 120</b>

Source: State Border Service of Ukraine

The number of foreigners, not admitted to Ukraine, has increased. In 2003, the border guards prevented entry of 2,500 potential irregular migrants; in 2005, there were 11,300 of them and in 2008, there were 24,800. However, during recent years, the number of persons not admitted to Ukraine, has sharply reduced. In 2012, less than 5,000 persons were not permitted to enter the territory of the country (Figure C.4).

Over 40% of the potential irregular migrants, not admitted to Ukraine, have been detained at the Russia-Ukraine border, while nearly one third have been detained at the Ukraine-Moldova border. The overwhelming majority of the detained potential irregular migrants come from the CIS countries (Table C. 9). It may be concluded that the transit migration route, crossing the territory of Ukraine, is becoming less attractive due to improved border and migration controls.

**Figure C. 4. Number of potential irregular foreign migrants not admitted to Ukraine in 2001-2012, in thousands.**



Source: State Border Service of Ukraine

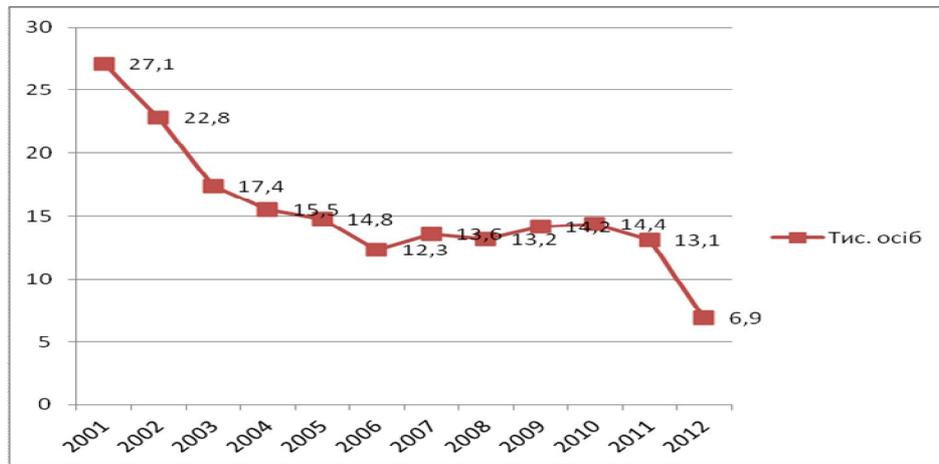
**Table C.9. Potential irregular foreign migrants not admitted to Ukraine in 2008-2012, by citizenship, persons**

Citizenship	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>24774</b>	<b>19731</b>	<b>17336</b>	<b>6366</b>	<b>4640</b>
Moldova	9932	6161	3519	1482	733
Uzbekistan	5532	5507	5998	1538	750
Tajikistan	2338	1989	1981	549	1483
Azerbaijan	2107	1667	1343	495	172
Armenia	1589	1486	1309	478	136
Georgia	733	627	791	795	596
Kyrgyzstan	663	585	1179	404	348
Russia	340	209	148	118	12
Kazakhstan	212	253	265	73	33
China	196	115	98	70	30
Turkey	165	108	66	24	42
Other countries	967	1024	639	340	305

Source: State Border Service of Ukraine

Part of the foreigners enters Ukraine legally but later on loses the legal status. For example pursuing higher education studies have become one of the channels for irregular migration. Studying in the higher educational institutions in Ukraine is often used as a channel for irregular migration. A number of irregular immigrants come for work but do not have work permit. Better internal migration control helps to prevent breach of the rules for the residence. The number of irregular migrants detected within the country has been decreasing as well as the number of irregular migrants detained at the borders. While some years ago the number of irregular migrants detected on the territory of the country was over 20,000, in 2011, there were 13,000 of them (Figure C.5). Among that group of irregular migrants, the citizens from CIS countries make the majority – 88% in 2011 (Table C.10).

**Figure C.5. Number of irregular migrants detected by the Ministry of Interiors' bodies on the territory of the country in 2001-2012, thousands**



Source: Ministry of Interiors of Ukraine (from August 01, 2012 – State Migration Service of Ukraine)

**Table C.10. Irregular migrants detected on the territory of Ukraine in 2008-2012 by the Ministry of Interior's bodies, by citizenship, persons**

Citizenship	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 229</b>	<b>14 183</b>	<b>14 397</b>	<b>13 140</b>	<b>6 994</b>
Russia	2 156	2 470	2 757	2 765	1 478
Uzbekistan	2 394	2 380	2 428	2 166	1 247
Azerbaijan	1 783	1 987	2 109	1 759	1 069
Moldova	1 563	1 647	1 825	1 751	587
Georgia	1 673	1 757	1 504	1 272	575
Armenia	821	864	896	942	478
China	390	507	287	219	102
Kyrgyzstan	208	222	272	301	172
Belarus	239	225	245	213	118
Tajikistan	211	216	284	176	74
Turkey	321	188	185	120	63
Vietnam	209	186	146	92	44
Kazakhstan	96	110	105	137	60
Afghanistan	98	187	91	63	49
Pakistan	184	169	52	32	13
Nigeria	57	81	117	105	82
Turkmenistan	116	50	61	63	25

Syria	51	86	71	54	42
Somali	9	22	100	71	59
Jordan	33	43	48	58	29
India	66	41	40	31	21
Iran	31	68	28	47	15
Iraq	57	31	45	31	35
Romania	22	36	43	35	24
Stateless persons	33	37	30	23	13
Poland	26	25	40	31	50
Egypt	20	52	27	18	14
Tunis	19	41	26	30	24
Palestine	14	23	30	36	28
Bangladesh	36	24	26	16	16
Other countries	293	408	479	483	388

Source: Ministry of Interiors of Ukraine

The steady decrease tendency in the number of irregular migrants detained and not admitted to Ukraine could be explained by measures taken by the State Border Service of Ukraine, in cooperation with other law-enforcement bodies and border services of neighbour countries, to detect, prevent and suppress offences in the field of migration, operational, technical and physical reinforcement of border protection. These developments can be confirmed by data on the number of persons admitted in accordance with the Ukraine-EU Readmission Agreement (in force since January 2010). The number of such persons is few and the majority of them are Ukrainian citizens, while the citizens of countries with so called "migration risk" are fewer in numbers (Table C. 11).

**Table C.11. Number of persons admitted by the State Border Service under the Ukraine-EU Readmission Agreement 2010-2012**

Citizenship	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>396</b>
<b>Countries of Asia and Africa including</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>27</b>
Afghanistan	75	17	5
Bangladesh			1
Guinea			1
Vietnam	9	12	
India	2		
Iraq	2		

Iran	1	5	
Cameroon			1
China	1		
Rwanda	1		
Senegal			1
Somali	13	35	5
Tunisia		1	
Turkey	1	3	8
Nigeria	4		
Pakistan	9		
Palestine	10		
Egypt		2	1
Eritrea			1
Sri Lanka	2	1	
<b>CIS</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>368</b>
Azerbaijan	1		
Belarus		2	
Armenia	9	4	4
Georgia	60	36	27
Moldova	159	95	39
Kyrgyzstan	3	1	
Russia	34	25	10
Tajikistan	1		
Uzbekistan		1	
Ukraine	469	392	288
Other countries			1
Hungary			1

Source: State Border Service of Ukraine

Human trafficking is closely linked to irregular migration. Ukraine has become not only the country of origin but also the country of destination for victims of trafficking. During the period January 2003 – December 2011, the IOM Mission in Ukraine assisted 412 foreigners – victims of trafficking. During 2000-2013, over 9,000 persons requested assistance from the IOM, and among them, foreigners constituted 5%. This group included Moldovans (70%), citizens of the Central Asia countries (20,8%)– Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan), Russians were approximately 5%. These immigrants were exploited in agriculture, construction, small enterprises.

**Table C. 12. Foreigners – victims of trafficking assisted by the IOM mission in Ukraine in 2003-2012, by citizenship, persons**

Citizenship	2003 – 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>56</b>
Moldova	267	-	11	1	1	46
Russia	21	-	1	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	33	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	32	-	11	4	5	10
Kazakhstan	4	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1	1	1	-	-	-
Other countries	2	2	3	3	8	-

Source: IOM Mission in Ukraine

The Law of Ukraine “On countering human trafficking”<sup>35</sup> came in force in 2012. It provides for counter trafficking measures for Ukrainian citizens and for those of other countries as well as provision of assistance regardless of citizenship.

The foreigners or stateless persons, who have become victims of trafficking, enjoy the same rights foreseen by the Law, regardless of availability of identification documents. In particular, the foreigners – victims of trafficking have right to receive information; medical, psychological and legal assistance; right to accommodation in specialized centres; free interpretation services. It is important to note that that the persons declaring themselves victims of trafficking cannot be referred to the specialized centres for irregular migrants or be expelled from the territory of Ukraine. Such persons are entitled to have temporary legal stay in the country. In the cases where human trafficking has been proven, the foreigner recognized as a victim, has the same rights to receive assistance as Ukrainian citizens, as well as the right to be granted 3 months stay in the country that may be prolonged. In case, where justified grounds exist that the return to the home country could pose a threat to the life, health, freedom and personal inviolability of such individuals the period of stay in Ukraine may be prolonged.

According to the amendments, made in the Ukrainian Law “On immigration” to ensure implementation of the Law “On countering human trafficking”, a foreigner – victim of human trafficking, after 3 years of legal stay on the territory of Ukraine, may be granted immigration permit (subject to an immigration quota) and permanent residence permit. Repatriation may be the other alternative and it shall be accompanied by information and legal assistance.

## **C2. Emigrants**

### **C2.1 Emigration dynamics**

Emigration and immigration processes have been the most intensive during the first years after independence. Every year, approximately 200-300 thousand emigrants were leaving Ukraine. The peak of emigration was registered in 1994 (328,000 emigrants), in the period of transition crisis. Later on, the emigration outflow gradually reduced (Figure C. 1).

<sup>35</sup> The Law of Ukraine on Counteraction to Human Trafficking, available at <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3739-17>

Most emigrants left for post-Soviet States. In 1991, 76.7% of emigrants moving within the post-Soviet area emigrated to Russia. In 1994, their share rose up to 89.5% and in 2012 it was 75.8%(4,920 persons) of departures to the CIS countries.

As for the countries outside the USSR, the most intensive outflow was registered in 1990. At that time, 90,000 Ukrainian citizens were granted emigration permits, 92% of them left for Israel. After the declaration of independence of Ukraine, the emigration outflow reduced since many people expected to have improvement in living standards. In 1992, 44,000 emigration permits were granted, mostly for emigration to Israel. However, in 1994 emigration increased and reached its maximum of 58,700.

Although a main flow of emigrants to the countries that had not been part of the USSR went to Israel, it was gradually losing its status of main destination country for emigrants from Ukraine among countries others than ex-USSR republics. During 2000-2010, only 13-21% of emigrants, who went to the countries others than ex-USSR republics, left for Israel. Another 19-41% of emigrants left for Germany and 14-29% left for USA.

In 2012, among the destination countries others than ex-USSR republics, , Germany was in the lead with 1,616 emigrants from Ukraine, followed by Israel (1,326 emigrants), and the USA (754 emigrants). Emigration to the other, including European, destination countries, increased in comparison with 1990's: in 2012 it was 53% while in 2000 it was 15,7% only.

At the beginning of the 1990's, emigration from Ukraine had mostly ethnical character. Among the emigrants to post-Soviet countries, Russians formed the majority (in 1992-1996, they constituted over 50%) and they left for Russia as well as the representatives of other nations from the former Soviet Union. As a result of repatriation, the all-Ukrainian population census of 2001 registered decrease in the number of Russians living in Ukraine by 26,6% in comparison with 1989. Further, their share in the total population decreased by 4,8 percentage points (to 17,3% in 2001).

The emigration to countries others than the former Soviet republics had even stronger ethnical character. At the beginning of 1990's, over 60% of persons who applied for emigration permits, belonged to the Jewish ethnical group. In addition to them, other ethnical minorities were involved in emigration too. First of all, it is about those groups, whose home countries were implementing programmes to support repatriation. During 1992-1996, approximately 40,000 persons of German origin and their family members left for Germany<sup>36</sup>. According to Greek researchers, up to 12,000 ethnical Greeks left for Greece and 3,000 left for Cyprus<sup>37</sup>. The share of ethnic Hungarians, among those leaving to Hungary, was considerable (60-70%).

According to the 2001 All-Ukrainian Population Census and in comparison with 1980, the number of Ukrainian inhabitants with Jewish nationality went down by almost 5 times (382,700 persons) and accounted for only 104,000 at the moment of the population census. The share of Jewish people in the total population reduced from 0,9% to 0,2%. Other ethnic groups became smaller too. During the period 1989-2001, there was a decrease in the number of Czechs (by 35%), Polacks (by 34%), Slovaks (by 19%), Germans (by 12%), and Greeks (by 7%) (despite the arrival of groups of Germans and Greeks from the former USSR republics to Ukraine). The number of Hungarians went down by 4%<sup>38</sup>.

In the course of time, emigration from Ukraine has lost its ethnical character. Its composition has become more similar to that of the total population. The structure of migration to post-Soviet States has

<sup>36</sup> Deitz B. Migration policy challenges at the new Eastern Borders of the enlarged European Union: The Ukrainian Case. Working Paper N 267. – July 2007. - Osteuropa Institute Munchen. - P.15.

<sup>37</sup> Kaurinkovski K. Migration from Ukraine to Greece since perestrojka: Ukrainian and “returning” ethnic Greeks. Reflections on the migration process and on collective identities // Ethnicity and Migration: The Greek Story Is this a book??

<sup>38</sup> National composition of population of Ukraine and its linguistic characteristics: according to all-Ukrainian population census of 2001/State Statistics Committee of Ukraine. – Kyiv, 2003.

change in favour of ethnical Ukrainians. In 2005, Ukrainians made 42,3% of emigrants going to post-Soviet republics and Russians made less than one third (2005 is the last year for which data on ethnical composition of migrants are available).

In 2005, Ukrainians constituted over a half of the emigrants and the Jewish population made only 5,6% of people moving to countries others than the former Soviet republics. The reduction in the share of Jewish emigrant population may be explained by the gradual exhaustion of demographic resources for ethnical emigration and by redistribution of Jewish emigrants in favour of destination countries others than Israel. Most probably, the latter was caused by economic push factors over ethnic reasons. In 1993, 47% of Jewish emigrants left for Israel and 54% left for the USA and Germany. In 2004, the distribution was 27,8% for Israel and 53% for the USA and Germany. The share of Jewish emigrants to Israel was decreasing (57% in 1995, 30% in 1999, 16% in 2005). In 2005, Ukrainians and Russians made the majority of emigrants to Israel (61%).

After the independence of Ukraine, the official statistics registered 2.9 million persons who emigrated outside the country (data for 1991-2012).<sup>39</sup> Out of them, approximately 2.2 million left for post-Soviet countries and about 700,000 left for other countries. As Ukraine was becoming more open to the world, the share of the latter group of emigrants was increasing in the total number of emigrants. In 1991, it was about one fourth and in 1994, when the emigration was at its peak, it was one fifth. In 2012, it was accounted for over 60%.

Changes in the direction, composition and character of emigration from Ukraine took place in parallel with its reduction. Recently, approximately 15,000 emigrants have been registered per year. The coefficient of migration (per 1000 inhabitants) has reduced from 6,4 in 1994 (the highest) to 0,3 during recent years. The several factors contributed to this development: lack of political, ethnical and religious reasons for emigration; exhaustion of demographic resources for ethnical migration; stricter regulations for admission of refugees and immigrants, introduced by destination countries (both in the West and within the former USSR); deep economic crisis in the 1990's and impoverishment of the population.

It should be highlighted that the increased opportunities for temporary labour emigration restrained people from emigration for permanent residence since it was complicated, time consuming and costly to arrange. The sharp decrease of registered permanent emigration has occurred in line with sharp increase in international temporary mobility of Ukrainians. In 1992, the border control services registered 4,3 million border crossings (outflow) by Ukrainian citizens and in 2000 their number was 15-16 million. In 2012, the citizens of Ukraine crossed the State border 21,8 million times to go abroad (Table C.13). Labour migration, in most cases temporary or circular, turned into the most frequent form of migration. It has become an alternative to permanent emigration.

**Table C.13. Number of border crossings by the citizens of Ukraine by countries of destination in 2008-2012**

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 498 567</b>	<b>15 333 949</b>	<b>17 180 034</b>	<b>19 773 143</b>	<b>21 755 162</b>
Russia	5 610 191	4 982 047	5 233 972	5 475 455	6 204 406

<sup>39</sup> Herein and after, if not specified, the current migration statistics data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine are cited. They are compiled on basis of information about registration (cancellation of registration) by place of residence in the country. Registration (cancellation of registration) is done by migration service departments located by place of residence. Persons coming to certain area for 6 months and more (or leaving it for 6 month and more) shall be registered. The registration procedure provides for recording some of the socio-demographic characteristics of migrants.

Poland	2 245 876	2 954 199	3 999 602	5 102 885	5 787 078
Moldova	1 893 321	1 989 372	1 889 724	2 221 379	2 180 027
Hungary	1 276 180	1 602 608	1 789 308	1 726 957	1 762 567
Belarus	1 242 560	1 036 245	1 135 094	1 581 128	1 722 523
Turkey	564 181	440 245	459 061	605 592	597 711
Romania	521 131	544 864	503 195	556 792	559134
Slovakia	438 412	377 593	383 961	425 585	510278
Egypt	381 416	237 099	328 623	299 927	299837
Czech Republic	179 452	123 738	107 743	150 181	299929
Germany	151 869	190 050	383 325	361 689	382619
Italy	117 183	99 618	112 700	130 283	155269
Austria	88 439	66 995	66 423	83 365	104415
France	67 793	62 819	61 193	69 064	75632
Netherlands	66 976	47 706	45 375	49 444	73169
Israel	64 360	60 626	66 108	130 921	143358
Bulgaria	59 685	60 120	57 741	41 478	52762
USA	53 246	36 485	27 843	21 519	23333
Greece	46 060	39 445	63 467	94 240	124542
Great Britain	43 658	61 861	62 589	88 388	85088
United Arab Emirates	34 475	40 242	65 842	109 861	151526
Spain	33 072	27 681	33 709	69 432	94124
China	25 986	11 387	14 624	19 649	19050
Georgia	24 514	23 947	31 635	37 576	54934
Croatia	24 285	11 050	20 160	24 857	27326
Portugal	22 632	11 765	12 160	12 637	11907
Tunisia	21 103	10 314	11 333	1 990	219
Switzerland	19 827	18 633	21 218	27 160	33863
Thailand	19 590	13 951	19 519	22 491	23321
Cyprus	17 032	14 179	12 642	20 640	27015
Latvia	13 159	12 859	15 720	22 523	23009
Montenegro	5 113	12 851	20 700	34 013	39487
Finland	12 564	6 778	8 139	11 107	11217

Armenia	11 094	17 055	17 471	15 718	18660
Serbia	10 016	1 139	5 101	2 593	1684
Azerbaijan	8 505	9 687	10 447	14 144	16707
Kazakhstan	3 425	3 448	7 265	17 755	23617
<b>Other countries</b>	80 186	73 248	75 302	92 725	33819

Source: State Border Service of Ukraine

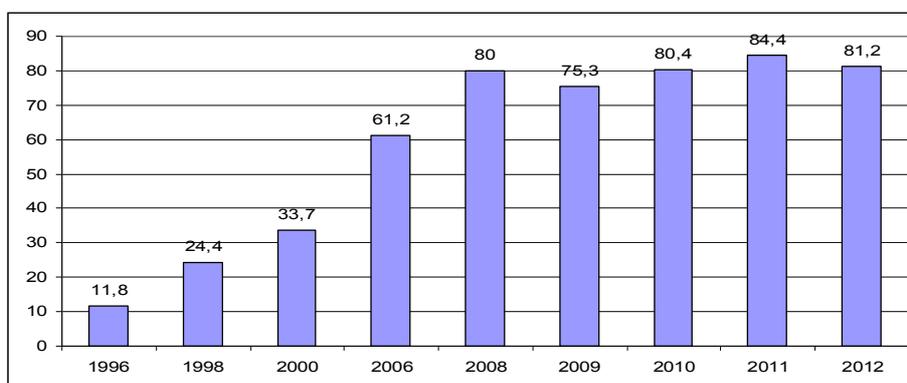
## C2.2 Groups of emigrants

**Labour emigrants.** The control over the trips abroad was weakened during the last years of Soviet Union existence. Since 1 January 1993, the Government of Ukraine has abandoned the procedure when every citizen, going abroad, had to be granted a special permission of the competent authorities (internal affairs and security bodies). After adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On departure from and arrival to Ukraine of Ukrainian citizens”, since January 1994, the right to freely leave the country has been guaranteed by legislation. During the years of deep economic crisis in the 1999’s, the trips abroad became a survival strategy for many Ukrainian families and labour emigration turned into the most numerous and socially important migration flow.

In these initial stages, it was about trips to the neighbouring countries for trade, the so-called “shuttle traders” transporting small amounts of goods to be sold.

According to intermediary firms, the volume of their services has been increasing. In 1996, with their assistance 11,800 Ukrainians were employed by foreign employers and in 2008 the number increased by nearly 7 times (80,400 persons). During the crisis in 2009, the number of persons employed only slightly decreased (74,600), however it went up again and reached over 86,700 persons in 2012 (Figure C.6).

**Figure C.6. Number of Ukrainian citizens temporarily working abroad in 1996-2012, placed in jobs by economic entities properly licensed by the Ministry of Social Policy, thousand**



Source: State Employment Service of Ukraine

However, the above-mentioned registered data hardly reflect the scale of labour emigration, as a considerable share of migrants work abroad unofficially and are not included in the statistics. Therefore, the number of labour emigrants from Ukraine is being calculated on basis of various surveys.

In 2001, the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine conducted a pilot sample survey of labour migration in 8 oblasts of Ukraine covering 18,000 persons of working age . The survey gave the opportunity to

assess the volume of temporary labour migration at that time (2,3-2,7 million, or 10% of economically active population)<sup>40</sup>.

As a whole, the above figures are in line with the estimates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, based on the information provided by Ukrainian embassies. According to these estimates approximately 2,5 million Ukrainian citizens resided abroad in 2001. According to the estimates of the Ministry of Social Policy, based on the analysis of labour market indicators, the number of Ukrainian citizens staying abroad was about 3 million persons<sup>41</sup>.

In 2008, the State Statistics Committee, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms, conducted a sample household survey on labour migration (hereinafter referred to as the labour migration survey) in all regions of the country. The survey covered, from early 2005 to 1 June 2008, 22,000 households (48,000 persons of working age). According to the data obtained, during 2005-2008 approximately 1,5 million Ukrainians (5,1% of the economically active population) emigrated abroad for work at least once<sup>42</sup>. The results provided fewer figures as the border commuting labour migrants who had left abroad for work before 2005 and had not returned to Ukraine during 2005-2008, were not covered by the survey. Moreover, the external labour migrations slightly reduced after having reached its peak in the 2000's, just before the crisis, when the Ukrainian economy showed positive trends.

The second national labour migration survey was conducted by the State Statistic Service of Ukraine in cooperation with the M.V. Ptukha Institute of Demography and Social Studies, NAS of Ukraine, in 2012. According to its results, the number of Ukrainian citizens 15-70 years old who were working or looking for a job abroad during the period from 1 January 2010 through 17 June 2012, was 1.2 million, or 3.4 % of the population of respective age. The share of labour migrants among the working-age population was 4.1% during that period. The survey does not include in the number of external labour migrants the border commuting labour migrants and the persons working and receiving wage in Ukraine and making trips abroad for operational reasons.

While assessing the scale of labour migration, it is necessary to take into account if the data on migration are sufficiently comprehensive and to clarify the definition of labour migration. The State statistics in Ukraine reflect the registration by place of residence. If a person living abroad does not cancel his/her registration, which happens in most cases, s/he will not be classified as emigrant.

On the other hand, it is important to specify who labour emigrants are. If citizens, who left Ukraine for work abroad did not cancel their registration and have been living outside of the country for 10 years and more, then together with seasonal and commuting workers, the number of labour emigrants may be greater than 3 million. If such persons are classified as emigrants permanently residing abroad, the number of labour emigrants who kept ties with their home country will be lesser.

According to the 2012 LMS, short-term labour emigrants constituted almost half (48.5%) of the total number of labour emigrants; one third was made of persons who returned to Ukraine and only one in seven labour emigrants worked abroad for 12 months or longer. The latter category includes more women than men, and more urban than rural residents (Table C. 14).

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<sup>40</sup> External labour migration of Ukrainian population/ Edited by E. Libanova, O. Pozniak. – Kyiv: CSRF of Ukraine, 2002. – p. 78.

<sup>41</sup> Parliamentary hearings of 17 November 2004: "Modern Ukrainian labour migration and the issues of legal, and social status" // [www.portal.rada.gov.ua](http://www.portal.rada.gov.ua)

<sup>42</sup> External labour migration of Ukrainian population / State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, Ukrainian Centre of Social Reforms. – Kyiv: SE "Information and Analytical Agency", 2009 – 118 pages.

**Table C.14. Labour emigrants by migrant group, sex and place of residence before departure, 2010–2012**

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour emigrants, thousand persons	1,181.6	405.9	775.7	540.1	641.5
including by migrant groups, %					
return migrant workers	37.4	32.8	39.8	37.3	37.4
short-term migrant workers	48.5	43.1	51.3	44.6	51.8
emigrant workers	14.1	24.1	8.9	18.1	10.8
Share of labour migrants among population aged 15-70, %	3.4	2.2	4.8	2.2	6.3

Source: Labour Migration Survey, 2012

All surveys confirm that up to half of Ukrainian emigrants work in Russia, others work in the neighbouring countries of Central Europe (Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia) as well of South Europe (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece).

Considerable share of labour emigrants from Ukraine works abroad without proper permits. According to the 2008 LMS data, 35,1% of labour emigrants had residence and work permits, 39,3% had temporary registration, 25,6% had no official status. The situation of the legal status has improved after a number of destination countries declared migration amnesty (Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece), and Russia and Poland have implemented new legislation. According to the 2012 LMS data, 20,4% of migrants (including persons who left with a tourist visa) worked abroad having no legal status.

According to the 2012 LMS data, labour migration is more common among men – they make up two-thirds of the total number of labour emigrants. The share of labour emigrants in the total number of men aged 15-70 is 4,8%, whereas the percentage for women is almost twice less (2,2%).

Overall, rural residents comprise 54,3% of the entire emigrant contingent. The rural population's rate of participation in labour migrations is 2,9 times higher than that of urban population: 6,3% of rural residents aged 15-70 are involved in labour migration, whereas the figure for urban residents is 2,2%.

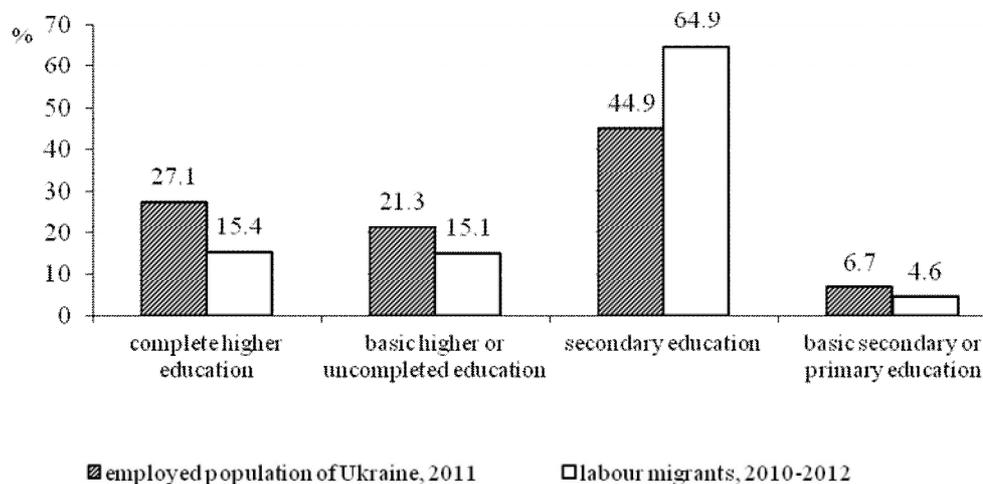
Most labour emigrants are 25-49 years old. That is to say they already have certain work experience and qualifications, and at the same time maintain a high working capacity level.

Attention is drawn to the fact that men begin to be actively involved in labour migrations at the age of 25, whereas women do so at 30 years of age or more. Furthermore, whereas men dramatically decrease their migration activity upon reaching 50 years of age, women both of pre-retirement and junior retirement age demonstrate a higher rate of participation in labour migration. This is explained by the fact that male migrants are mainly engaged in heavy manual labour, whereas women tend to be engaged in work which is not overly physical.

Almost two-thirds of labour emigrants have completed general secondary education. The percentage of those having completed higher education is 15,4%, whereas the share of those with higher education of

all levels is 30,5%. The educational attainment of labour migrants is considerably lower compared to all the employed population. Individuals with higher education are less interested in employment abroad because they have better employment opportunities in the domestic labour market (Figure C. 7).

**Figure C.7. Employed population of Ukraine and labour emigrants by level of education**



Source: Labour Migration Survey, 2012

Labour migration flows have rather distinct geographical trends – mostly people migrate to the nearest countries, or alternatively, to the more remote ones but with better conditions (Table C.15). The principal recipient countries for Ukrainian workers are the Russian Federation (43,2%), Poland (14,3%), Italy (13,2%), and Czech Republic (12,9%). Other countries of significant migration include Spain (4,5%), Germany (2,4%), Hungary (1,9%), Portugal and Belarus (1,8% each).

**Table C.15. Labour emigrants by countries of migration, sex and place of residence before departure, 2010–2012**

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
<b>Total number of labour migrants, thousand persons</b>	<b>1,181.6</b>	<b>405.9</b>	<b>775.7</b>	<b>540.1</b>	<b>641.5</b>
including by countries of migration, %					
The Russian Federation	43.2	20.4	55.2	45.2	41.6
Poland	14.3	19.5	11.5	13.3	15.1
Italy	13.2	30.2	4.3	13.5	12.9
Czech Republic	12.9	9.4	14.8	7.0	17.9
Spain	4.5	5.6	3.8	6.7	2.5
Germany	2.4	2.5	2.3	4.4	0.6
Hungary	1.9	3.0	1.4	1.0	2.7
Portugal	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.2

Belarus	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.2	2.3
Other countries	4.0	4.9	3.4	5.2	3.2

Source: Labour Migration Survey, 2012

Differences are evident in direction of male and female labour migration. Women prevail among those migrating to Hungary (53,0%) and particularly among those migrating to Italy (78,5%). Men prevail among those working in Belarus, Poland and Spain, but the share of women there is notably greater than in all migratory flows. The Russian Federation and Czech Republic appeal mainly to males (83,8% and 75,1% respectively). The gender structure of Ukrainian emigrants in Germany and Portugal largely corresponds to the general breakdown of labour migrants by sex.

The intensity of labour migration is higher in the western regions of Ukraine<sup>43</sup>. 10,8% of persons aged 15-70 years are involved in labour migration there while in other regions only 2% of persons of the same age group participate in labour migration. Inhabitants of the Western part of the country make over 70% of labour migrants. The South takes the second place (1,9%) and is followed by the North (1,3%). On the East that indicator is slightly higher than 1% and in the Centre it is less than 1%. The highest share of women has been recorded among labour migrants from the Western regions (38,3%), the lowest figure was recorded in the South (20,8%) and North (20,4%).

A significant share of external labour migration in Ukraine is of cyclical and seasonal character. According to the survey data, one migrant within the reference period on average made three trips abroad for work. Almost half of the total number of migrants (45,9%) made one trip each, 43,5% made a few trips per year, and 7,3% travelled once or more per month.

During their most recent trip, one in three migrants stayed abroad for 1-3 months, and one in four stayed for 3-6 months. Only one in six stayed in a receiving country for 6-12 months or for a year or longer. The average duration of stay abroad was 5 months.

Persons migrating to neighbouring countries (Russia, Belarus, Poland, Czech Republic, and Hungary) prefer periodic short trips with a permanent return to Ukraine. However those travelling to the South European countries and Germany usually stay on working there for a longer period of time (Table. C.16).

**Table C.16. Labour emigrants by countries of destination and duration of stay during last trip, 2010–2012**

	Total, thousand persons	including by duration of stay (months), %				
		less than 1	from 1 to 3	from 3 to 6	from 6 to 12	12 and more
<b>Total number of labour emigrants</b>	<b>1,181.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>
including by countries of destination						
The Russian Federation	511.0	12.0	50.1	19.5	9.7	8.7

<sup>43</sup> To assess inter-regional differences of intensity and structure of migration, of working conditions etc. all 27 administrative units of Ukraine were grouped in 5 economic zones: North (Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Sumska, Ch�nihivska oblasts and Kyiv city), East (Dnipropetrovska, Donetska, Zaporizhska, Luhanska, Kharkivska oblasts), South (AR Crimea, Mykolayivska, Odeska, Khersonska oblasts, Sevastopol city), Centre (Vinnytska, Kirovohradska, Poltavska, Cherkasska oblasts) and West (Volynska, Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Lvivska, Rivnenska, Ternopilska, Khmelnytska, Chernivetska oblasts). It is explained by the fact that the survey data at oblast level are not reliable enough.

Poland	168.4	31.3	45.5	18.8	2.1	2.3
Italy	156.0	-	1.8	24.0	30.0	44.2
Czech Republic	153.0	3.9	12.6	54.4	20.1	9.0
Spain	52.6	-	-	6.5	29.5	64.0
Germany	27.8	-	7.2	6.5	70.1	16.2
Hungary	23.0	65.2	14.3	-	-	20.5
Portugal	21.7	-	-	48.4	14.3	37.3
Belarus	21.5	36.3	63.7	-	-	-
Other countries	46.6	5.4	-	17.6	30.7	46.3

Source: Labour Migration Survey, 2012

Migrants working in Poland are more likely to make short-term trips as almost half (47,8%) of all labour emigrants going abroad on a monthly basis (for one or more times) work in that country only.

Overall, average duration of stay of Ukrainian workers in its neighbouring countries varies between 2 months (in Poland) and 5 months (in Czech Republic), while in more remote countries it is between 9 months (in Portugal) and 12 months (in Spain).

As the survey data show, in most cases migrants have their status of stay and employment appropriately formalized according to local legislative requirements of their destination countries.

More than one-third of labour migrants (38,7%) had residence and work permits whereas one quarter (23,7%) had temporary registration and 12,8% had work permits.

Some 16,7% of emigrants stayed abroad without any official legal status, and another 3,7% had only tourist visas which of course provide no legal ground for job placement abroad. The shares of men and women with such informal status were almost equal (16,8% and 16,5% respectively); at the same time, this figure was 17,8% among rural residents and 15,4% among urban ones. Such disparity can be explained by the urban residents having better access to the institutions dealing with migration issues.

Labour emigrants working in Czech Republic revealed the highest level of legal status with more than two-thirds of them (71,7%) having both residence and work permits. More than half of emigrants (59,1% and 54,5%, respectively) had such legal status in Spain and Italy, and about one-fourth of emigrants had it in Poland and Russia (28,2% and 23,5%).

The survey found no person without a formalized legal status in Portugal. The share of labour emigrants having no official status in Czech Republic was minimal at 2,4%, whereas in the Russian Federation and in Poland every fifth emigrant stayed on an unlawful legal basis (20,7% and 19,2%, respectively). Some 8,0% of emigrants in Poland had only a tourist visa. Every eighth emigrant in Italy (12,5%) had no official status, and almost the same percentage (12,8%) entered the country with tourist visa only.

Most often Ukrainian labour emigrants look for employment abroad by requesting help from their friends, relatives or acquaintances. According to the survey results, three quarters of labour emigrants (77,3%) used exactly those means of job search in foreign labour markets.

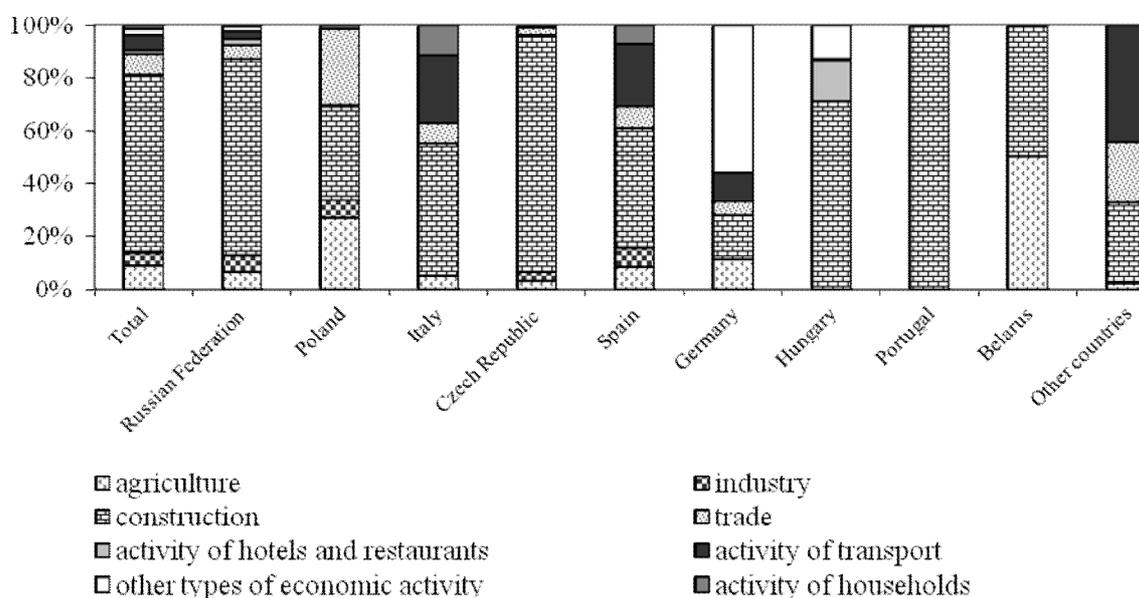
Most emigrants who worked abroad held the status of employee. 63,8% were engaged at or in enterprises, institutions and organizations (hereinafter referred to as enterprises) whereas 29,3% were engaged in households of other states' nationals. At the same time, just 7% of emigrants were doing business as self-employed.

The most common types of economic activity include construction (45,7% of their total number) and household activities (18,3%). Other industries where the labour emigrants primarily worked included agriculture (11,3%) and trade (9,1%)

Breakdown of migrants by activity type varies substantially depending on gender and the country of stay. In particular, Ukrainian male labour emigrants were mainly engaged in construction (Figure C.8). That economic activity type dominates among the men working in Portugal, Czech Republic, the Russian Federation and Hungary. In Germany emigrants were mainly engaged in engineering, geology and geodesy.

For male Ukrainians working in Belarus, construction is one of the two basic activity areas along with agriculture; a high share of persons employed in agriculture is also recorded among those migrating to Poland. Among the Ukrainian men working in Poland, there is a high percentage of those employed in trade; in Hungary, there are high numbers in hotels and restaurants; in Italy and Spain – in household activities; there is high employment of male emigrants in transport.

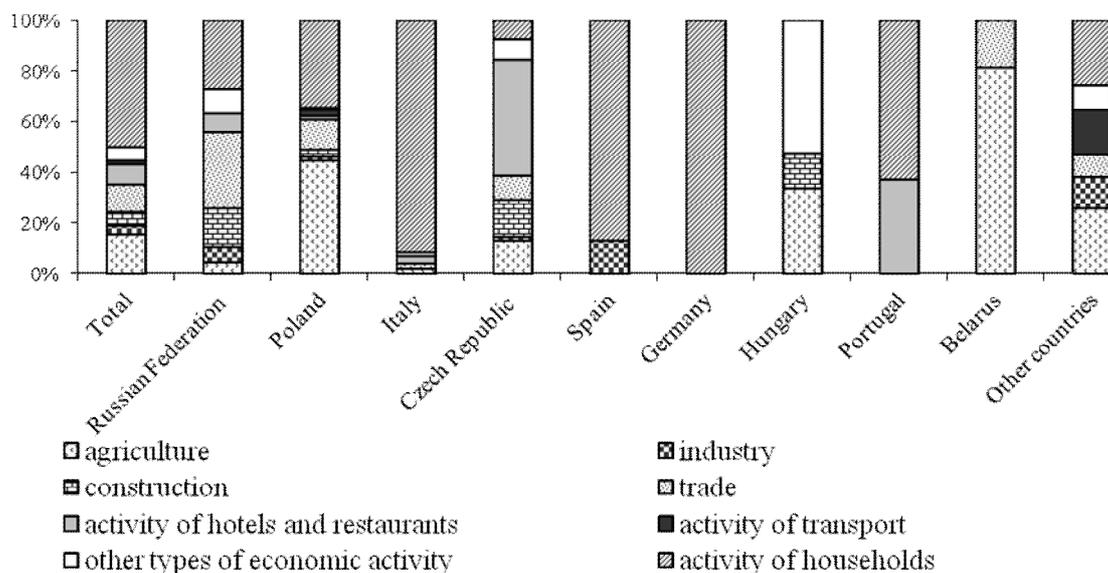
**Figure C.8. Labour emigrants - men by types of economic activity and countries of migration**



Source: Labour Migration Survey, 2012

The employment structure of female Ukrainian emigrants varies considerably depending on the country of stay (Figure C.9). Key activities include working as household servants (especially common in Germany and Italy as well as in Spain and Portugal), agriculture (especially in Belarus as well as in Poland and Hungary), trade (mainly in the Russian Federation and Belarus), hotels and restaurants (in Czech Republic and Portugal), and construction (in the Russian Federation, Czech Republic and Hungary). A considerable percentage of those employed in industry is found among emigrant women working in Spain.

**Figure C.9. Labour emigrants-women by types of economic activity and countries of migration**



Source: Labour Migration Survey, 2012

The survey results indicate that Ukrainian emigrants do not compete with the local population in the countries of destination for prestigious vacancies in the labour market, but rather do less attractive jobs. This is confirmed by the distribution of labour emigrants by occupational groups. More than a third of labour emigrants (39,1%) belonged to elementary occupations. Craftsmen comprise almost one-fourth of the total number of labour emigrants (24,7%), and another 2,7% worked as skilled agricultural workers. Every sixth emigrant (16,5%) worked in trade and services whereas every tenth (10,8%) worked as a professional, specialist or technician. Among professionals, men make a greater share compared to women, and residents of urban settlements make greater share than rural residents.

According to the survey results, only slightly more than a third (38,0%) of labour emigrants had a written employment agreement with foreign employers. It occurred least often in Ukraine's neighbouring countries such as Russia and Poland. In the former, every fourth emigrant (28,9%) formalized his/her labour relations with a written document, whereas the share of such persons in Poland was even less, only 11,7%. Only in Czech Republic, Belarus and Germany, more than a half of Ukrainian emigrants (58,1%, 56,9%, and 52,9% respectively) concluded written employment agreements (contracts).

Labour emigrants working in private households abroad are especially vulnerable to violation of their labour rights because of the specificity of the labour application sites. This category of Ukrainian emigrants formalizes their labour relations with a written document only rarely (in 16,5% of cases). Among emigrants working as employees in organizations, institutions or enterprises, the number of persons having concluded written employment agreements reached almost half, 47,8%.

In terms of the prevalence of written agreements, among all the major sectors where Ukrainian labour emigrants work, transport and communications is the leading one. The overwhelming majority of Ukrainians in that sector (95,1%) worked under a written employment agreement. The relevant indicator was high for emigrants employed in industry (71,9%) and hotels and restaurants (70,4%). Emigrants working in construction had written employment contracts far less often, only in 26,4% of cases. Given the unregulated legal status of many Ukrainian labour emigrants working abroad, employment conditions do not always comply with proper standards. In particular, a considerable number of them have no access to necessary resting time that would allow them to recuperate properly

after work. For example, one quarter of the emigrants (25,9%) work without any weekly day-offs. Working conditions of Ukrainian emigrants vary depending on country of destination. In Czech Republic, the percentage of Ukrainians working without weekly day-offs is relatively low – 7,8%; in Italy, the number of such persons is almost twice (12,5%). Almost every fifth emigrant in Poland (21,1%) had no day-off; in Russia it was every third (34,2%); in Hungary more than half of the emigrants were denied this basic entitlement (58,7%) (Table C.17).

Work schedules for emigrants depend on the type of work. About half of those engaged in trade, transport and communications worked without any day-off, whereas every seventh one among those employed in hotels and restaurants had no day-off. Every fourth emigrant had access to social insurance abroad. In Czech Republic, Hungary and Portugal, the numbers of those having access to these preference types were several times greater than the general figure. Health insurance was a part of work arrangements for every fifth emigrant (20,8%); most often it happened in Czech Republic, least often in the Russian Federation. Most emigrants are motivated by a desire to earn as much money as possible from employment abroad. It is disappointing to note therefore that only slightly over a quarter (28,3%) of them had a provision for overtime work pays in their employment agreements. Overtime provisions are usual in such countries as Czech Republic, Hungary, Portugal and Spain. They are also a feature in such sectors as agriculture (36,3%), hotels and restaurants (35,7%), and transport and communications (33,3%).

**Table C.17. Labour emigrants by countries of destination and level of social security, 2010–2012**

	Total, thousand persons	thereof by benefits provided in labour contracts, %								
		health insurance	paid annual leave	paid sick leave	weekly rest day	pay for overtime	social security	not eligible any	undefine d	
<b>Total number of hired labour emigrants</b>	<b>1,081.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	
including by countries of destination										
The Russian Federation	474.0	9.4	10.0	5.5	65.8	19.9	13.1	23.4	4.5	
Poland	132.9	10.8	7.4	6.3	78.9	36.6	11.9	19.3	-	
Italy	149.4	19.9	40.9	8.1	87.5	27.4	10.0	6.8	1.6	
Czech Republic	136.3	51.1	34.3	34.2	92.2	42.6	70.3	0.8	1.1	
Spain	52.6	29.7	14.1	4.0	81.4	41.4	20.5	8.2	5.7	
Germany	27.8	49.6	3.2	38.8	75.5	25.9	6.5	10.4	-	
Hungary	23.0	41.3	41.3	19.6	41.3	41.3	100.0	51.3	7.4	
Portugal	20.8	28.8	14.4	14.4	70.7	40.4	72.0	6.3	8.2	
Belarus	19.5	16.4	-	4.6	71.3	-	16.4	29.2	-	
Other countries	44.9	41.2	36.5	14.0	58.6	37.6	54.3	22.3	2.4	

**Note:** multiple answers were allowed.

Source: Labour Migration Survey, 2012

According to labour agreements reached only 18,7% of labour emigrants had access to annual paid leaves. However it needs to be noted that a great number of labour emigrants stay abroad for less than a year, so the significance of annual leave to them diminishes or disappears entirely. This conclusion is confirmed by the information obtained during the survey on access to that preference in various countries of destination and activity types. For example, in Czech Republic and Italy, where work duration of the Ukrainian emigrants is relatively long, the shares of emigrants whose employment agreements contain a provision on annual paid leave are greater than the general indicator. However, it is not confirmed in case of Spain and Portugal. Among various activity types where Ukrainian emigrants work, leave entitlement was enjoyed only rarely by those working in sectors where employment is mainly seasonal and temporary – agriculture (10,6%) and construction (10,0%).

Some emigrants had access to several categories of social insurance and preferences at once. However, by the same token, almost every sixth emigrant (17,0%) had no access to any of them. Whereas almost no person of the latter category was found in Czech Republic, and they were relatively few in Italy and Spain (6,8% and 8,2% respectively), in Hungary such workers numbered more than half of the total (51,3%).

According to the survey data, 52,600 persons, or 4,5% of the total number of labour emigrants, paid contributions to the Pension Fund of Ukraine. Most of them were persons aged 50-59 and aged 25-34 and their rate of participation in contributions payment to the Fund was 6,7% and 6,2% respectively. The lowest value of this indicator was recorded among labour migrants aged 40-49 (2,2% of the number of labour emigrants of this age). Male emigrants contributed more actively than women, and residents of urban settlements were more participatory than rural residents.

Duration of working time is one of the key indicators depicting working conditions of employed persons both in Ukraine and abroad. Considering that many migrants employed outside Ukraine have no access to social insurance and often work without day-offs, their working week is much longer than generally accepted standards. Almost two-thirds (62,6%) of the Ukrainian emigrants worked abroad for 41-60 hours a week, and almost every fifth emigrant (18,9%) worked even longer. Of them, 14,3% had a working week of 61-80 hours, and 4,6% even more than 80 hours.

The share of labour emigrants working less than 40 hours a week was 17,8%. In some countries, the share of such emigrants reached one-third (Hungary – 35,2%, Poland – 35,0%), elsewhere it was much lower (Czech Republic – 11,2%, Italy – 13,6%). By contrast, in Spain and Germany the survey found no emigrants with such short working week duration. The longest working weeks were typical for employment in Germany and Czech Republic.

Wholesale and retail trade is the only economic activity where the working week duration of most Ukrainian emigrants (57,7%) is no longer than 40 hours. This is evident by the limited hours of work of trade establishments in the EU countries employing Ukrainian emigrants. Almost one-third of emigrants (31,1%) working in transport also work less than 40 hours per week, while the numbers of workers with such a reduced working week duration in all other surveyed sectors are comparatively small.

Every seventh emigrant (13,6%) encountered problems related to remuneration, namely delays of payment or incomplete payment. Similar numbers incurred unfavourable working conditions and were asked to undertake duties that differed from what had been agreed (12,7% and 11,5%, respectively). Some 6,0% of labour emigrants worked overtime without proper remuneration, while 5,0% encountered instances of transfer from one employer to another without their consent.

According to the survey data, a labour emigrant's average monthly earnings were USD 930, which is almost three times higher than the average earnings of a staff worker employed in economy of Ukraine (USD 330).

Men's earnings were higher than women's ones: USD 996 and USD 813 respectively. Urban residents earned a little more than rural ones (USD 951 and USD 914 respectively), perhaps due to the former's higher educational attainments and skills (Table C.18).

Almost a half of those who reported their earnings (43,1%) received between USD 500 and 1 000 every month. One-fourth of emigrants had higher income and almost one-fourth had lower income. The highest and lowest earnings, i.e. more than USD 2 000 and up to USD 250 per month, were received by 5,9% and 4,4% of the respondents respectively.

Earnings levels range markedly depending on the emigrants' host country, legal status, and type of work. As the survey showed, employees working at/in enterprises, institutions and organizations were the best paid (USD 1 021). As far as economic activity types are concerned, transport sector workers had the higher earnings – USD 1,899 per month. Migrants engaged in industry, hotels and restaurants, and construction received twice less (USD 1,009, USD 967 and USD 943 per month respectively).

Emigrants employed in households had relatively lower earnings (USD 819 per month). The lowest average monthly income was received by self-employed migrants (USD 637). In the context of economic activity types, the lowest earnings were received by those working in trade – USD 530 per month.

When analysed by country of employment, the highest earnings were in Germany (USD 1,800 per month), Czech Republic (USD 1,100 per month) and Italy: a(USD 1,100 per month). Emigrants in Hungary and Portugal earned about USD 1,000; those in Spain and Russia received between USD 800-900. The lowest earnings were found in Belarus and Poland (USD 432 and 560 respectively), which can be explained by the fact that most emigrants working in those countries perform unskilled work in agriculture.

**Table C.18. Labour emigrants by sex, place of residence before departure and average monthly earning, 2010-2012**

	Total, thousand persons	including by average monthly earning, (USD), %					Average monthly earning of one labour migrant, USD
		less than 250	251– 500	501– 1000	1001- 2000	over 2000	
<b>Total number of labour emigrants that reported their average monthly earning</b>	<b>1,002.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>930</b>
women	363.9	4.4	29.6	42.6	20.8	2.6	813
men	638.5	4.5	17.3	43.4	27.0	7.8	996
urban settlements	433.5	5.3	20.7	45.7	18.5	9.8	951
rural areas	568.9	3.8	22.6	41.2	29.5	2.9	914
Share of persons, who refused to answer about monthly earnings in total number of labour emigrants,%	15,2	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Labour Migration Survey, 2012

As might be expected, the highest earnings abroad were received by emigrants who had secured official legal status, i.e. residence and work permits. Those persons earned USD 1,000 or more per month on average. Those having temporary registration only earned USD 849 on average. Ukrainians staying abroad with only tourist visas, which of course give no right to employment, received USD 674.

Some part of the income earned abroad is spent by emigrants in the host countries on daily consumption, housing, etc. Since the key goal of their employment in foreign countries is to improve their well-being, emigrants are extremely thrifty in their expenses. The survey showed that almost three quarters of them spent less than 25% of their earnings while abroad. Some 22,6% of migrants spent between 25% and 50% of their earnings, and less than 3% spent more than 50%.

Almost half of both female and male emigrants spend between 10% and 25% of their earnings on living abroad. To date, 3,6% of women and 2,4% of men spent more than a half of their earnings in their host countries. The differentiation between such migrants was considerably more notable among residents of urban settlements as compared with rural residents (4,9% and 1,1% respectively).

The amount of funds spent abroad depends first of all on the cost of living in the host country, as well as on the nature of migration thereto. In case of circular temporary migrations, mainly to neighbouring countries, when emigrant's main focus remains in Ukraine, the worker is motivated to transfer his/her earnings as much as possible to his/her homeland. However, in the case of long-term labour emigration to remote countries, increasingly often accompanied by family reunion in the host country, expenses for settlement abroad tend to escalate. Therefore, among emigrants working in Portugal, Italy or Spain, the share of those who spent more than a half of their earnings abroad was relatively greater (9,5%, 8,7%, and 5,7% respectively). However by contrast, among those employed in Belarus for example, the percentage of emigrants spending up to 10% of their earnings there was 91,6%; the figure for Poland was 43,6%.

In order to consider the country's migration potential and the prospects of a further outflow of Ukrainian labour migration, the survey included questions on people's intentions to migrate abroad. In the period of the next 6 months following the survey, i.e. during the period until the end of 2012, 875 600 persons, or 2,6% of the members of the surveyed households, aged 15-70, planned to go abroad (Table C.19).

Over half of those individuals planned a journey for tourist purposes or to visit relatives or friends. At the same time, 39,9% were planning to leave to work or to find a job (25,7% and 14,2% respectively). A minimal share of the respondents – 0,3% - intended to study abroad. Among the persons indicating a goal of their planned oncoming foreign trip other than employment, 4,2% pointed out that they were going to find a job abroad, and about 4% did not rule out such a possibility. So labour-related motivation for foreign trips remains common for Ukrainians.

**Table C.19. Citizens aged 15-70 who planned travelling abroad in the second half of 2012 by the purpose of travel, sex and place of residence**

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
<b>Total number of persons, who planned travelling abroad, thousand persons</b>	<b>875.6</b>	<b>377.5</b>	<b>498.1</b>	<b>594.7</b>	<b>280.9</b>
including by purpose of travel, %					
tourist travel, visit relatives, friends	51.9	70.6	37.7	66.8	20.4
family reasons	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.8	-

Ukraine/2013

family reunion	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.4
job search	14.2	7.0	19.6	9.5	24.1
work	25.7	16.2	32.7	12.7	53.1
business	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	-
business trip	1.9	0.6	2.9	2.7	0.2
specific feature of work is connected with permanent border crossing	3.7	0.9	5.9	4.9	1.2
study	0.3	0.6	-	0.4	-
other	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6

Source: Labour Migration Survey, 2012

**Returning migrants and their reintegration in the labour market.** Researchers classify several typologies of return migration:

- “Return of retirement” includes migrants of pre-retirement age (51 years and older for women and 54 years and older for men) who decide to return to their home to spend their old age out of work;
- “Return of innovation” refers to persons who seem to be successful in realizing their entrepreneurial potential in non-agricultural sector and making use of the skills and/or savings they acquired abroad;
- “Return of conservatism” includes migrants who returned to homeland because of the expiring of the contract/work permit, who have been either employed in subsistence agriculture or inactive because of studies or household work at the survey time.
- “Return of failure” refers to return migrants whose main reasons of return may be involuntary (family reasons, health problems, deportation or the end of the contract/work permit followed by unsuccessful attempts to extend it) or those representing failed migration experience (poor working conditions and low wages)<sup>44</sup>.
- Return migration after the objectives of migration are achieved.

The return of migrants is not always a successful story, largely depending on the effectiveness of reinsertion in the social and economic context of the homeland. Lacking adequate opportunities, migrants, especially those who have been abroad for a short period and have not accumulated enough financial capitals, are frequently forced to re-emigrate.

Labour market opportunities, possibilities for investment of savings, appropriate education and health services for migrants and their families, appear to be vital to attract back and keep migrants.

Returning migrants can contribute to the development of their country of origin. Therefore, identifying who can be interested to return to the homeland is very important for designing better targeted actions to attract them back.

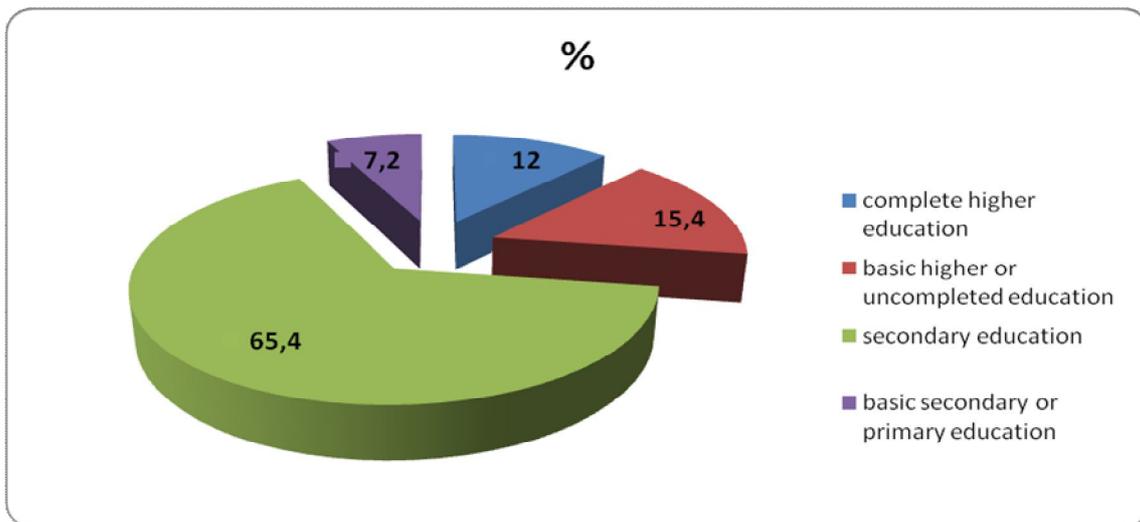
According to the 2012 LMS, return migrants made up 37,4% of all-migrants identified during the survey. The large majority of returnees are male (69, 9%), with a prevailing origin from rural areas (54,3%). According to the age of returnees, there is more or less even distribution with a peak in the cohort 40 - 49. The percentage of persons over 60 years of age (return for retirement) is only 2,7%.

<sup>44</sup> Jean-Pierre Cassarino, “Theorising Return Migration: The Conceptual Approach to Return Migrants Revisited.” *International Journal on Multicultural Societies*, 6, no. 2 (2004), UNESCO, Paris

The 2012 LMS shows that the major reasons for return to Ukraine are the end of contract or work permit (about 52 %), family reasons (25,5 %), poor working conditions and low wages abroad (11,5 %), and health problems (4,5 %). The 2012 LMS shows that major reasons for labour migrants to return to Ukraine include expiry of an employment agreement or a work permit, seasonal character of work and loss of a job (63.2%), family circumstances (14.9%), employment in Ukraine (8.9%), and a desire of coming back to Ukraine (6.1%).

Among returning migrants, persons having complete general secondary education account for almost two-thirds (65.4%) whereas those having complete higher and basic/incomplete higher make up over a quarter (27.4%). Hence, there is no negative change in return migration to Ukraine.

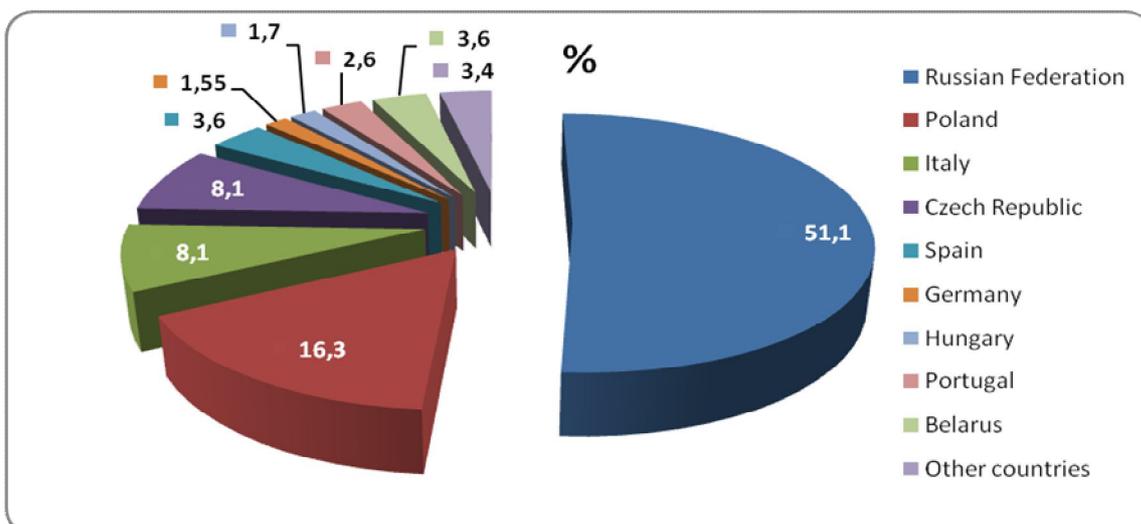
**Figure C. 10. Distribution of returning migrants by the level of education, %**



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2012

The large majority of returnees are coming from the Russian Federation (51,1 %), followed by Poland (16,3%), Czech Republic and Italy (8,1% each).

**Figure C.11. Returning migrants by counties of employment, %**



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2012

The large percentage of returnees from neighbouring countries such as the Russian Federation and Poland might be explained by the fact that the survey was capturing short term migrants, probably circular migrants.

Only 12,4% of returning migrants studied or were trained abroad. Trainings usually consisted of language courses, training to improve existing qualifications, on-the-job training and university courses.

There are two groups of return labour migrants in Ukraine: (i) relatively more educated individuals who migrate to Western Europe or some other countries in the world (not CIS and Central and Eastern Europe), stay there longer, have strong intentions to settle in the destination areas but return to Ukraine in the case of failure or strong family ties; (ii) less educated individuals from different parts of Ukraine (but with the vast majority from Western Ukraine) who frequently move for employment, usually short-term, in the neighbouring CIS or CEE countries, and often return to Ukraine because of the end of the contract or family reasons. The share of labour migrants returning because of having found a job in Ukraine was 5.0% of total in the first group and 10.4% in the second one. In both groups, very few returnees tend to come back to Ukraine in order to utilize their newly acquired skills and values, even if fewer of them are successful in being real actors of change (in terms of investing in productive activities and creating jobs), probably due to existing structural constraints and not very friendly business environment in the country.

Return migrants are predominantly employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry, construction, industry, trade, repair of cars, domestic appliances and personal items. At the same time, economic sectors which traditionally provide more stable employment (real estate operations, leasing, engineering and services for business, health care and social assistance, education, public administration, etc.) make up a lower share in employment of return migrants compared to non-migrants.

When back home in most cases migrants are confronted with re-integration problems generated by the lack of jobs and low salaries. The creation of their own business is difficult due to insufficient funds and lack of information. In these circumstances, some migrants have no other choice than to re-emigrate.

Despite the importance of return migration, Ukraine still lacks programs aimed at the reintegration of returning migrants, even though certain legal acts tackle some aspects of the problem. The “Plan of Integration of Migrants into Ukrainian Society for 2001-2015”<sup>45</sup>, adopted in 2011, envisages information support on the issues of employment, entrepreneurial activities, social welfare and health care, as well as provision of psychological aid, to the migrants returning to Ukraine. The “Plan of Actions on Implementation of the State Migration Policy Concept”<sup>46</sup> adopted in 2011, explores the possibility of relieving Ukrainian citizens, who stayed abroad for six months or longer and return home, of certain types of customs clearance.

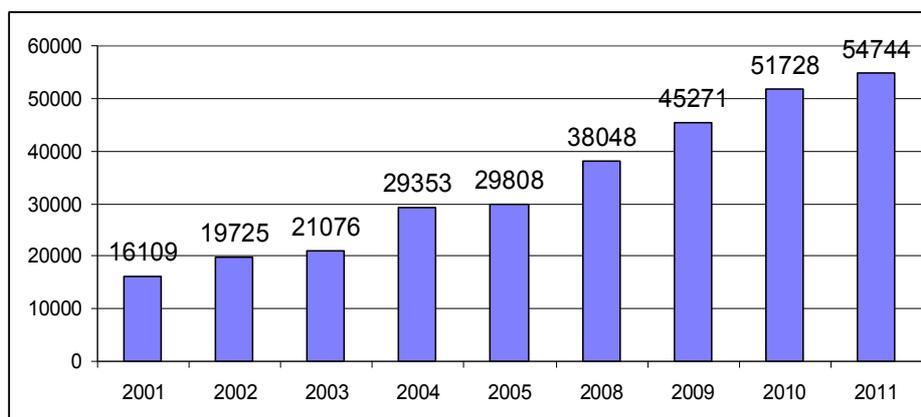
**Students and pupils.** Migration of youth with the purpose of education has intensified considerably. In 2001, 16,100 Ukrainian students studied abroad and in 2005 their number doubled and reached 30,000. In 2011, there were 55,000 persons studying abroad (Figure C.12)

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<sup>45</sup> <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/653-2011-%D1%80>

<sup>46</sup> <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1058-2011-p>

**Figure C.12 Number of Ukrainian students who studied abroad in 2001-2011, persons**



Source: UNESCO database

In 2011, the majority of Ukrainian students studied in the Russian Federation (23%), Germany (16%) and Poland (10%). Czech Republic, the USA, France, Italy and Hungary accounted for 3% each, while Spain, Great Britain, Canada and Austria accounted for 2% each (Table C.20).

**Table C. 20. Number of Ukrainian students who studied abroad to get higher education in 2001, 2011 by countries of studies, persons**

	2001	2011
The Russian Federation	6 272	12 805
Germany	3 942	8 825
Poland	1 272	5 275
Czech Republic	122	1 556
USA	1 656	1 553
France	414	1 532
Italy	69	1 484
Hungary	743	1 391
Spain	26	1 263
Great Britain	356	1 136
Canada	-	1 125
Austria	172	981
Greece	-	452
Portugal	-	425
Sweden	77	421
Switzerland	94	381
Netherlands	57	336

Norway	24	270
Denmark	36	217
Belgium	71	216
Turkey	364	208
Slovakia	121	157
Finland	75	145
Estonia	-	119
Other countries	146	12 471
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 109</b>	<b>54 744</b>

Source: UNESCO database

The list of countries where Ukrainian students go is diverse. Compared to 2001, in 2011 the number of students studying in the Russian Federation, Germany and Hungary doubled. Their number tripled in Great Britain and increased by 4 times in Poland and France. The number of Ukrainian students in Czech Republic increased by 13 times, in Italy by 20 times and in Spain by 49 (!) times. It may be concluded that the most significant increase of Ukrainian students occurred in the main destination countries for Ukrainian labour emigrants. It is possible to speak about the second generation of Ukrainian emigrants (children of labour emigrants).

The policies of destination countries, aiming to attract migrants for educational purposes, to raise the qualification level of their workforce on account of foreign graduates have impact on the number of Ukrainian students studying abroad. Such policies have become more active during recent years. As a result and taking into account the high emigration potential of Ukrainian youth (which was confirmed by several social surveys), in many cases migration for education is a first stage of emigration from Ukraine.

**Tourists and guests.** Despite that a considerable share of the persons going abroad have economic motives and go abroad for work and small trading, the number of Ukrainians going abroad with private purposes and for tourism and holidays has been increasing. According to the State Statistics Service, the number of Ukrainian tourists serviced by travel agencies, has been growing. In 2000, their number was 285,000 and in 2008 it increased by 4 times (1million and 282 thousand). After the global economic crisis, the flow of tourists decreased in 2009, but in 2010 it reached pre-crisis levels and continued to increase. In 2012, 2 million Ukrainians went abroad as tourists (Table C. 21). In reality, the number of tourists is higher and the table below shows the number of tourists serviced by travel agencies only.

**Table C.21. Number of tourists (citizens of Ukraine) who travelled abroad**

year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
persons	285 353	271 281	302 632	344 332	441 798	566 942	868 228	336 049	1 282 023	913 640	1 295 623	1 250 068	1 956 483

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

Visa free regimes with the CIS countries and some others as well as gradual simplification of the EU countries' visa granting procedures contribute to intensification of independent tourism and visits to other countries for holidays and medical treatment. In 2012, Ukrainians were granted 1 million 284,908 Schengen visas, which is 16% more than in previous year. 447,813 visas were granted by Poland, 136,257 – by Hungary, 128,800- by Greece, 100,534 – by Germany, 78,149 – by Spain, 73,927 – by Czech Republic. As for the number of Schengen visas granted Ukraine takes the second place in the world after

Russia. It is important that 38,56% visas were multiple and the share of refusals to grant visa has been decreasing (2,3% in 2012 versus 3,3% in 2011).

Agreements on “limited cross border movements” concluded by Ukraine with Poland, Hungary and Slovakia after they joined the Schengen zone have also contributed to increase of international mobility of Ukrainians. According to these agreements, the inhabitants of 30 km zone bordering with Poland and 50 km zone bordering with Hungary may be granted specific permits by consular services of those countries. They give right to enter border zone of destination countries without visa and to stay there for up to 90 days. According to the Consulate of Poland in Lviv, it issued over 100,000 permits. The Consulate of Hungary in Uzhgorod issued nearly 150,000 permits. According to the border control service, over half of the western border crossings are made on basis of such permits. Significant share of persons granted permits go abroad for buying/selling goods, however many of them travel to visit relatives and friends, for holidays, for funeral ceremonies (the ethnical minorities live on both sides of the border) etc.

**Refugees and asylum seekers.** After the USSR breakdown and due to the process of democratization, the political reasons for Ukrainians to look for refugee status in the West ceased to exist. However 2-3,000 citizens of Ukraine apply for asylum in a foreign country every year. Most of the applications are rejected but approximately each fifth application is granted (Table C.22). There are rare cases when asylum is sought for political reasons (in most cases on grounds of belonging to ethnical minorities). For example, in Germany there is a targeted programme for the Jewish population from the post-Soviet countries, which may apply for refugee status. In fact, the majority of asylum seekers from Ukraine are economic migrants trying to benefit from procedure and legalize their status in a destination country. That may be confirmed by the fact that the majority of applications for granting refugee status are submitted in the main destination countries of Ukrainian labour migration. In 2012, the majority of applicants for refugee status were registered in the USA (274 applications), France (210), Canada (178), Czech Republic (174), Sweden (133), Germany (124) and Poland (72). The total number of Ukrainian citizens covered by the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is 26,438 persons and over 20,000 of them reside in Germany.

**Table C.22. No. of applications to grant refugee status submitted by the citizens of Ukraine in foreign countries in 2006-2012 and No. of favourable decisions**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Applications submitted	3 087	1 875	1 691	1 724	1 599	1 603	1 749
No. of decisions to grant refugee status or to provide humanitarian protection	402	322	273	285	275	398	323

Source: UNHCR database

### C.2.3. Irregular migrants

In 2012, 18,103 citizens of Ukraine were denied entry in EU countries (on the external borders), which is 15% more in comparison with the previous year (15,810 refusals) (Table C.23). Out of total number of persons not allowed to enter the territory of EU, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland and who are citizens of third countries, Ukrainians constituted 16% and headed the list of the countries of origin. Most refusals were registered on the border with Poland, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia.

In 2012, in half of the cases, the grounds for refusal were incapacity to explain clearly the purpose of the trip, in 28% of the cases the refusal to admit to the territory of EU was justified by inappropriate visa and in 10% of the cases by insufficient finance. There were a few cases of use of false passports or visas (437

in 2011, or 8% of total number of breakers from third countries and 284 in 2012, or 3,6% of breakers from third countries).

**Table C.23. Number of citizens for whom administrative decisions were taken as breakers of the entry and residence rules (in the EU countries, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) in 2009-2012, persons**

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Entry refused	18 964	18 744	15 810	18 103
Detected on the territory with irregular status	10 021	8 835	12 847	13 081
Decisions taken to be expelled from a country	-	-	8 453	9 255
Expelled from a country	-	-	6 500	7 630
Including those who left voluntarily	-	-	4 716	6 068

Source: FRONTEX data

In 2012, 13,081 citizens of Ukraine with irregular status were detected on the territory of the EU-27 and Iceland, Norway, Switzerland. They constituted 3,8% of the total number of third countries' citizens with irregular status detected on the EU territory during the same year (Table C.23). In comparison with 2011, their number increased by 1,8% (12,847 persons)<sup>47</sup>. By the number of detected irregular migrants in 2012, Ukraine occupied the seventh place after Afghanistan, Morocco, Pakistan, Algeria, Tunisia and Albania. Most breakers of residence rules were detained in Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Germany.

In the case of 9,255 persons recognized as irregular migrants, the administrative or court decisions were taken (to leave the country of stay). This figure made up 3,4% of relevant decisions taken by the EU states regarding third countries citizens. In execution of these decisions taken, 6 500 citizens of Ukraine left the destination countries in 2011, and 7,630 in 2012. It should be noted that the majority of them returned to Ukraine voluntarily (73% in 2011 and 80% in 2012) and a small number of them was deported compulsorily (Table C.23).

The cited data show that the strategy of irregular migration of Ukrainian citizens is not to cross the borders illegally or to use false documents but to enter foreign country legally and to stay for work without proper permits. In most cases, irregular migrants use tourist visas and in case of migration to the Russian Federation they benefit from visa-free regime. According to the LMS surveys conducted in 2008 and 2012, the share of emigrants working abroad without any permits is significant, however it has been gradually reducing. According to the 2008 LMS, 25,6% of irregular emigrants were identified and according to the 2012 LMS their share was 20,4%. The number of irregular emigrants decreased in almost all destination countries. It means that part of them managed to legalize their status due to various migration amnesties in destination countries and that the number of illegal entries/stays has been reduced.

Irregular migration is also characterised by trafficking in human beings. According to social surveys conducted by the IOM Mission in Ukraine, there are grounds to suppose that during the last 20 years approximately 120,000 Ukrainians might have fallen victims of trafficking. The IOM provides

<sup>47</sup> Annual risks analysis 2013 / FRONTEX. - Warsaw, 2012 [Electronic database]. - [http://www.frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk\\_Analysis/Annual\\_Risk\\_Analysis\\_2013.pdf](http://www.frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Annual_Risk_Analysis_2013.pdf)

reintegration assistance to victims of human trafficking and has collected substantial data enabling to assess the scope and characteristics of human trafficking. Since January 2000 (when the IOM targeted programme was launched) till March 2013, 9,326 persons received various types of assistance (medical, psychological, legal, provision of shelter, reintegration grants, purchase of travel tickets etc.). The majority of the victims of trafficking were identified in Russia (40%) (Table C.24). Considerable share of victims returned from Poland (13%), Czech Republic (4%), and Italy (3%).

**Table C.24. Victims of human trafficking assisted by IOM in 2004-2013, by sex and type of exploitation, persons**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 1 quart.
<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1 085</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>215</b>
Including										
Women	540	713	761	849	625	596	693	471	414	101
Men	86	115	176	272	195	177	392	352	531	114
Type of exploitation:										
Sexual	403	558	597	581	392	397	369	203	125	10
Labour	190	232	320	503	404	337	612	574	761	202
Combined	24	28	15	33	7	23	30	5	1	1
Begging	9	10	5	4	14	16	16	19	53	2
Other	-	-	1	-	3	-	13	22	5	-

Source: IOM mission in Ukraine

Women fall victims to sexual exploitation and forced labour, mostly in service sector, textile and consumer goods industries. As cases of human trafficking for labour exploitation increased, more men have fallen victims too. Most male citizens of Ukraine, who fell victims to trafficking, were involved in forced labour in Russia or in other countries in construction, agriculture, manufacturing industry and navy (Table C.25).

**Table C.25. Number of victims of trafficking assisted by the IOM Mission in Ukraine during January 2000-March 2013, by countries of stay, persons**

Country of stay	2000-2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 544</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1 085</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>9 326</b>
Russia	728	359	350	367	569	532	628	158	3693
Turkey	895	117	90	62	40	9	14	-	1 227
Poland	425	192	179	102	166	108	64	14	1 250
Czech Republic	181	105	13	46	35	11	3	1	395
Italy	159	42	24	26	28	2	2	1	284

United Arab Emirates	111	79	13	11	3	12	1	-	230
Germany	83	18	16	11	16	7	-	-	151
Israel	91	17	6	11	1	4	3	-	133
Portugal	56	31	14	23	-	12	4	-	140
Other countries	815	161	115	114	227	126	226	41	1 823

Source: IOM mission in Ukraine

According to the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Article 149), the punishment for trafficking in human beings shall be deprivation of freedom for 3-15 years (similar to punishment for crimes against life and health).

**Table C.26. No. of registered crimes and sentences under the Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (former Article 124-1), in 1998-2013**

Year	Registered crimes	Sentences
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 321</b>	<b>726</b>
1998	2	-
1999	11	1
2000	42	1
2001	91	2
2002	169	10
2003	289	29
2004	269	62
2005	415	86
2006	376	75
2007	359	83
2008	322	69
2009	279	71
2010	257	85
2011	197	106
2012	162	46
2013	81	-

Source: State Court Administration of Ukraine

### C.3. Diasporas abroad

From 8,2 million (according to population censuses of foreign countries) to 20 million (according to various estimates) persons of Ukrainian origin reside abroad. Migration was the main precondition for emerging diaspora. The “first wave” of emigration took place at the end of XIX – beginning of XX

centuries. 10% of the population from Halychyna, Bukovyna, Zakarpattya (previously being part of Austro-Hungary) left for other provinces of the empire and overseas. The migrants from Ukrainian territories being part of the Russian Empire left to go East (the Volga territory, North Caucasus, Western Siberia, Amur River Region, Russian Far East). In 1895-1913 their number was at least 1,6 million persons.

The “second wave” of emigration emerged during the Inter-War Period. The economic emigration was complemented by political emigration as a result of the defeat in the national liberation revolution of 1917-1929. The involuntary emigration for remote lands took place within the territory of the Soviet Empire. At least 1 million of dispossessed kulaks were resettled during the period of collectivization.

The World War II and its consequences provoked the “third wave” of emigration. Emigrants for political reasons left mostly to the West. Three other groups of emigrants left for East: those involuntarily evacuated and refugees after the war; forcibly deported political prisoners (oppositionists to the Soviet power and “non-reliable” persons from Western Ukraine annexed to the USSR). In 1939-1940, up to 1 million persons and during 1944-1952 over 200,000 persons were deported). Those sent for development of virgin lands, natural resources of Siberia and Far East of Russia within organized labour force recruitment programmes.

The “fourth wave” of emigration emerged at the end of XX century and has mainly socio-economic grounds.

By geographical location, the Ukrainian diaspora is classified as Western and Eastern. The latter exists since the USSR breakdown and the emergence of new independent States. The Ukrainian ethnical groups that formed in these countries as a result of labour resources shifts and forced resettlements practiced by the totalitarian regime, got the status of foreign communities.

“Migration” of borders contributed to emergence of Ukrainian diaspora too. It is about foreign Ukrainians who were staying on its ethnical territory but found themselves in a number of European countries (Poland, Slovakia, Belarus, Romania, Moldovan Transdnistrian Republic, border regions of the Russian Federation).

The majority of foreign Ukrainians live in the Russian Federation. According to the 2010 All-Russian population census, 1,9 million, or 1,3% of total population of the country consider themselves as Ukrainians. They represent the third ethnical group after Russians and Tatars. However, the number of Ukrainians in Russia has been reducing. Within the 2002 population census, 2,9 million Ukrainians were registered (2% of the total population), while according to the last Soviet population census of 1989 there were 4,6 million Ukrainians (3% of the population). That is the result of assimilation and repatriation to Ukraine, a process that was particularly intensive in the first phase after the USSR breakdown. In addition, part of Ukrainians did not want to announce their nationality. It may be confirmed by the fact that during the Russian Federation population census of 2010 5,6 million persons (3,9% of the population) did not indicate their nationality.

Emigration and namely repatriation has become the key factor for reducing the number of Ukrainians in other post-Soviet countries. According to the 2009 population census in Kazakhstan, there were 333,000 Ukrainians or 2% of the population, while in 1989 there were 878,200, or 5,4%. The number of the Ukrainian population has been reduced in Uzbekistan (104,000 according to the 2000 population census versus 153,200 in 1989), Kyrgyzstan (21,900 according to the 2009 population census versus 108,000 in 1989), Turkmenistan (11,000 in 2010 versus 35,600 in 1989), and Tajikistan (1, 100 in 2010 versus 41,400 in 1989).

In comparison with the Soviet times, there has been a sharp reduction in the Ukrainian population in Transcaucasia, namely in Azerbaijan (from 32,300 in 1989 to 21,500 in 2002), Armenia (from 8,300 in 1989 to 1,600 in 2001), Georgia (from 52,400 in the same year to 7,000 in 2002).

The number of Ukrainians in Belarus decreased (from 291 000 in 1989 to 159 000 in 2009). A similar trend has been observed in Moldova, where according to the 1989 population census over 600,000 ethnical Ukrainians resided; according to the 2004 population census their number was 282 000, or 8,4% of population of Moldova (excluding Moldovan Transdnestr Republic) and 160,000, or 28,8% of population in the self-declared Transdnestr Republic.

By its size, the Ukrainian diaspora located in Canada is the second after the Ukrainian diaspora in Russia and the biggest in the West. According to the recent population census (2006), it makes 1,2 million persons of which 300, 000 have both Ukrainian parents and 900 000 have 1 Ukrainian parent. Ukrainians constitute 3,87% of total population of the country and are the 9<sup>th</sup> national group in Canada. In comparison with the 2001 population census, the number of persons of Ukrainian origin living in Canada increased by 138 000 which was stipulated by revival of Ukrainian identity of some Canadians and inflow of emigrants from Ukraine.

According to the 2006 statistics data, 961 100 Ukrainians live in the USA and make up 0,3% of the total population of the country. There, the number of Ukrainians has been increasing.

Considerable number of Ukrainians live in Latin America, mainly in Brazil (according to the estimates 500,000) and Argentine (300,000). During the last 20 years, the number of Ukrainians in Argentine increased by 25 000 persons as a result of “fourth wave” of migration. It was stipulated by the State policy of recruitment of qualified workers from Eastern Europe and by the implementation of Agreement on migration concluded with Ukraine (ratified in 2000).

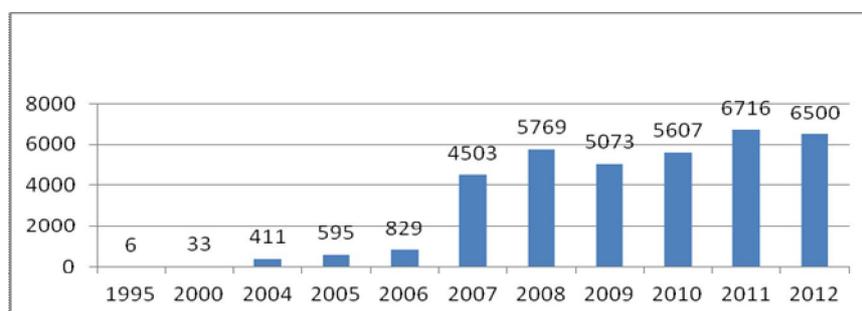
As a result of the “fourth wave” of migration, the new diasporas have emerged in counties where Ukrainians had not been present earlier, mainly in Eastern Europe. As of today, in Italy there are 214,500 Ukrainian citizens, in Spain – 88,800 and in Portugal – 49,500.

The foreign Ukrainians have set up non-governmental organizations. Most of them are in Canada: nearly 1000 political, cultural and educational, professional associations (for doctors, teachers, engineers, lawyers etc.), associations of women and of youth. Migrant workers are organizing too. In the countries of employment, the Ukrainian national and cultural associations, schools, religious communities have emerged. The unions of migrants of the “fourth wave” deal with cultural and educational issues as well as socio-economic. They represent migrants’ interests in the authorities in Ukraine and in the destination countries.

#### **C.4. Remittances from abroad**

According to the World Bank, the volume of remittances to Ukraine is quite high (Figure C.13). Ukraine takes the lead in the region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In 2000’s, the volume of remittances drastically grew up. It was a result of both intensification of labour migration and increase of remittances through the official channels due to reduction in commission fees, under the pressure of the Government. In addition, after the national legislation was amended in 2006, the Ukrainian Post Office got the right to carry out operations with foreign currencies. It has well developed network all over Ukraine and its fees are relatively low.

**Figure C.13. Private remittances to Ukraine in 1995-2012 according to the World Bank data, USD million**



Source: World Bank database

The estimates of private transfers from abroad made by the National Bank of Ukraine are even higher than those of the World Bank (Table C.27). The difference can be explained by the methodology, which counts also transfers through informal channels.

**Table C.27. Remittances to Ukraine in 2007-2012, according to the National Bank of Ukraine, USD million**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 922</b>	<b>6 177</b>	<b>5 370</b>	<b>5 862</b>	<b>7 019</b>	<b>7 526</b>
By transfer channels						
Bank correspondent accounts	2 818	3 275	2 832	2 959	3 252	3 278
International payment systems	1 458	2 097	1 825	2 126	2 804	3 213
Informal channels	646	805	713	777	963	1 035
By sources						
Wages (excluding taxes and expenditures in destination country)	1 842	3 024	2 855	3 373	4 022	4 619
Private transfers, including	3 080	3 153	2 515	2 489	2 997	2 911
Transfers of migrant workers from abroad	2 292	2 140	1 643	1 560	1 890	1 749
Other private transfers	788	1 013	872	929	1 107	1 158
Volume of transfers in % of GDP	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3

Source: National Bank of Ukraine

It is necessary to note that not all private transfers are linked to migration. It is also necessary to take into account the ties with relatives living in other former Soviet republics, mainly Russia.

The importance of remittances is high for Ukraine. This was also confirmed in the crisis period. In 2009, USD 5 billion and 370 million of private funds were transferred to Ukraine through both official and unofficial channels (according to the National Bank of Ukraine). It was 13% less than in 2008. However, in the light of significant reduction of economic activity, their share in GDP raised from 3,4% in 2008 to

4,6% in 2009. And their importance for the economy and well-being of the population increased<sup>48</sup>. In 2010, the volume of remittances reached the pre-crisis figures and their share in GDP was 4,3%.

The anti-crisis role of remittances has been confirmed vis-a-vis direct foreign investments to Ukraine. As foreign investments went down, more than twice in 2009, and remittances decreased slightly, the latter surpassed foreign direct investments by USD 300 million (Figure C.14).

**Figure C.14. Private remittances and direct foreign investments to Ukraine in 2001-2011 according to the World Bank data, USD million**



Source: World Bank database

According to the National Bank of Ukraine, in 2011, individuals transferred over USD 7 billion. This figure was 19,7% more in comparison with 2010 and by USD 0,8 billion more than in the record pre-crisis 2008. The share of private remittances in GDP has not changed in comparison with the previous year (4,3%). thanks to relative improvement of economic situation. In 2012, the volume of private transfers has kept growing by 7,2% in comparison with the previous year and reached USD 7,5 billion. The volume of remittances is almost the same as the volume of direct foreign investments which were USD 7,2 billion in 2011 and USD 7,8 billion in 2012).

Significant share of funds are transferred to Ukraine through the international payment systems. In 2008-2009, their share was approximately one third of total remittances, in 2011 it was 40% and in 2012 it was 43%. According to the National Bank of Ukraine, over 150 banks of Ukraine (or nearly 90% of institutions with bank license) cooperate with the international payment systems.

According to estimates of the National Bank of Ukraine, transfers through informal channels (handing over of cash and of tangible assets from one household to another) make approximately USD 1 billion. This figure makes 13,8% of the total volume of remittances to Ukraine in 2012.

Remittances of workers employed abroad during less than one year grew up by 14,8% in comparison with 2011 and reached USD 4,6 billion. Remittances of workers employed abroad for more than 1 year slightly decreased (USD 1,7 billion). In general the share of remittances linked to migration has been increasing and it reached 86,4% of the total volume of remittances in 2012 (Table C.27).

According to the National Bank of Ukraine data, most remittances were transferred from Russia. In comparison with 2011, their volume grew up by 18,2% and made up USD 2,3 billion or 30% of the total volume of private remittances to Ukraine. 9,3% of total private remittances came from the USA and

<sup>48</sup> National Bank of Ukraine. Overview of remittances to Ukraine, included in the statistics of balance of payments [Electronic database]. – [http://www.bank.gov.ua/Publication/econom/Balans/Ogl\\_grosh\\_perekaz.pdf](http://www.bank.gov.ua/Publication/econom/Balans/Ogl_grosh_perekaz.pdf)

6,2% came from Germany. These countries are followed by Cyprus, Greece, Italy, and Great Britain. However, the volume of remittances from the EU countries decreased by nearly 5% in 2012 due to the economic crisis.

The list of main countries of origin for remittances remains unchanged. However, the nature of remittances differs. In particular, the remittances from Russia are linked to modern labour migration and strong family ties, related to the massive resettlements of Soviet times. Remittances from the USA and Germany are partly linked to labour migration and more to massive ethnical emigration from Ukraine to these countries (Jewish population, Germans). Remittances from Italy and Greece have direct relation to labour migration. However, in the case of Greece, it is necessary to consider emigration of ethnical Greeks that occurred after the USSR breakdown.

The experts of the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Science (NAS) of Ukraine attempted to assess the volume of remittances linked to labour migration only. They based their estimates on the 2008 LMS, in particular the data on wages, expenditures in destination countries, frequency of remittances and sums of transfers. The calculations were made in accordance with the number of Ukrainians residing in a country, sector of employment and duration of stay for work abroad.

The result was that in 2010, the total earnings of Ukrainian labour migrants might be USD 6,32 billion. The volume of remittances (including bank transfers and funds transferred through the informal channels and those brought by migrants in cash) was estimated at the level of USD 4,43 billion<sup>49</sup>. This figure very close to the National Bank of Ukraine data on wages and remittances of workers. In 2010, they were equal to USD 5 billion (Table C.27).

As the 2012 LMS shows over half of labour emigrants (56,5%) transferred money to their families in Ukraine. 82,0% of migrants in Germany and 82,0% of migrants in Hungary made remittances, as well as 78,9% of migrants in Czech Republic, 69,4% in Italy, 68,8% in Spain, and 48,8% of migrants working in Portugal. At the same time, most emigrants working in Belarus and Poland did not send remittances. Thus, it could be assumed that emigrants brought funds from neighbouring countries into Ukraine by themselves.

This conclusion is confirmed by the answers to the question on the channels for transfer of funds earned abroad. About a quarter of interviewed emigrants delivered funds to the homeland personally. This was certainly the case with the overwhelming majority of emigrants working in Hungary, almost a half of those employed in Poland, and more than one-third of those working in the Russian Federation. On the other hand, money was not delivered personally from the South European countries and Germany.

Bank and mail transfers, as well as money transfers via international payment systems such as Western Union, are used by nearly 40% of emigrants, and are very common in remote countries (67,4% in Spain, 67,9% in Portugal). Another common way for money transfer is via couriers who most often are personal acquaintances of migrants as well as bus drivers engaged in transportation between Ukraine and the migrants' host country. More than 40% of emigrants in Italy, every third employed in Portugal, and every fifth in Czech Republic sent money and valuables to Ukraine through vehicle drivers.

Actual amounts of funds remitted from abroad are a rather sensitive issue for the respondents, and only half of them agreed to answer this question. According to almost one-third of the answers, remittances from the labour emigrants sent to their households in Ukraine did not exceed USD 1 000. A considerable number – more than 40% - sent from USD 1 000 to 3 000 to their families in Ukraine in 2011. Another

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<sup>49</sup> Population of Ukraine. Labour emigration in Ukraine. – Kyiv: Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine, 2010. - p.192.

15,1% of migrants reported sending from USD 3 000 - 4 000, and 13,2% sent more than USD 4 000. On average, each migrant's household in Ukraine received USD 2 158 in 2011.

Although women's earnings abroad, according to the survey, are a quarter less than those of men, women sent their families sums 7,8% greater than male emigrants did, which reflects a woman's traditional connection with the family and caring role.

There was an interesting difference found in the amounts of remittances from emigrants with rural and urban origins. Although those from rural areas earned a little less abroad, their assistance to their families turned out to be 37.5% greater.

Remittances of labour emigrants significantly influenced the well-being of their households in Ukraine. According to the 2008 LMS, the remittances composed 42,8% of emigrants' household aggregate income. 65,2% of households, considering themselves as prosperous, received over half of their aggregate income from migrants. 41,6% of the households classifying themselves as those with medium-level income and 36,6% of households with low income had half of their income coming from labour emigrants' earnings.

Funds arriving to households from abroad provide an important source of their aggregate income. Cash aid making up more than a half of aggregate income is received by 53.8% of households.

The funds earned abroad certainly promote improved welfare of migrant households and prevent poverty. At the same time, they act as an additional driver of people's property stratification. According to the survey data, an overwhelming majority of households describing themselves as poor and very poor (53.4%) received up to USD 1,000 from migrants.

Inverse correlation between level of income of the households and share of remittances in aggregate income is confirmed by the survey of households' budgets. It states that remittances contribute to both poverty reduction and wealth divide. Namely, remittances constituted 4,3% of aggregate income of the poorest households and 6,6% of the better-off households of Ukraine<sup>50</sup>.

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<sup>50</sup> E. Libanova. Migrants' remittances. Poverty and inequality in Ukraine //Socio-economic and ethno-cultural impact of migration on Ukraine. – Kyiv.: National Institute of Strategic Research, 2011. – p.18.

## D. Potential future migration trends

The scope and directions of external migration from Ukraine in the future depend on both internal and external factors. The most influential internal factors are the following:

- modern trends of migratory movement of population;
- expected socio-demographic and economic situation in Ukraine;
- State migration policy of Ukraine.

The most influential external factors are the following:

- probable economic and socio-political developments in the countries which have migration links with Ukraine or may have them in the future;
- migration policy of States being partners of Ukraine in the context of migration.

The potential for labour migration has nearly exhausted in Ukraine. It is hardly possible that the situation similar to that of mid-1990's would happen (when significant migratory flows emerged). Meanwhile according to 2012 LMS the share of persons having intention to go for work abroad significantly surpasses the share of active labour migrants in the Central and Northern regions of the State. Population from those areas has been traditionally less involved in external labour migration: this means that there is a possible "enlargement" of labour migration from regions previously less involved in labour migration.

At the same time sharp increase of intensity of labour migration is not likely to happen. Even in case of unemployment growth the share of Ukrainians planning to go abroad during the coming year is 6,2% (according to the monitoring of the Ukrainian society conducted yearly by the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine)<sup>51</sup>. It is just slightly more than the number of current short-term labour emigrants (long-term emigrants could not be covered by that monitoring). Considering that not all having intention to migrate will exercise it, it may be assumed that the migration will occur again by those who already migrate for work.

According to the survey "Thoughts and opinions of the inhabitants of Ukraine" conducted by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology in February 2010, nearly half of respondents (45,9%) reported that in case of unemployment they would look for a job in the area they reside, 12,1% would look for a job in neighbouring areas within the same oblast. Only 9,7% of respondents declared their readiness to look for a job abroad. That says about insignificant volume of potential external labour migration, taking into account first of all probable share of intentions exercised and low probability of total unemployment in Ukraine.

The possible visa-free regime with EU countries would not lead to massive labour migration as it does not guarantee an easier access of Ukrainians to the European labour market. Anyway those willing to go to EU will have to submit documents confirming the purpose of trip, financial guarantees etc. as it is required now. The difference will be only that the border guards and not consulates will require those documents<sup>52</sup>.

Slight increase of labour migration is possible among youth who has recently entered or is about to enter the labour market. But even among representatives of that group of population there are no strong intentions for emigration. In 2011 the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of

<sup>51</sup> "Ukrainian Greece": causes, problems, perspectives (according to the results of labour migrants interrogation) / E. Levchenko [et al] ; Edited by E. Levchenko – K: [Agency "Ukraine"], 2010. – p. 41.

<sup>52</sup> Consequences of Schengen Visa Liberalisation for the Citizens of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova <http://www.migrationpolicycentre.eu/docs/RR%202012%2001%20-%20visa%20final.pdf>. Знято з сайту 14.02.2012 р.

Ukraine supported by UNDP conducted the survey “Gender peculiarities of migration behaviour of Ukrainian population”. The students were interviewed in 6 cities of Ukraine: Zaporizhzhya, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Odessa, Uman and Khmelnytsk.

The survey shows that right after studies 5,6% plan to go abroad for permanent residence and 13,7% would go for work. 56,1% of respondents recognize the probability to emigrate for work in the distant future. However it is not about persistent intention. The survey shows more motives for students to look for attractive jobs in Ukraine (in the areas of studies or resettlement in the locality other than the place of birth). Kyiv is particularly attractive for youth. With every next year of studies the intention to settle in the area of studies gets stronger and intention to emigrate weakens.

On the other hand even in case of significant socio-economic development in Ukraine the massive return of Ukrainian labour emigrants staying abroad for many years is not likely to happen. As global experience shows the longer is the duration of stay abroad and the more frequent the trips abroad are the higher is the probability that the labour migrant will settle in the destination country. If on the edge of 1990’s the cases of transformation of the part of labour migration into permanent emigration were rare, nowadays it happens more frequently. It should be recognized that some share of Ukrainian emigrants will never return. The trend of family reunification in destination countries is likely to strengthen. The economic development itself would not motivate migrants to return. It is possible in case the economic development is accompanied by the target programmes stimulating return of migrants.

Despite nowadays Ukraine is mainly the country of origin of labour migrants, in case of economic development the situation may change in the near future. According to medium forecast scenario developed by the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine, as of beginning of 2061 the population of Ukraine 20-64 years old (age groups of high economic activity) may decrease by one third (now it is 29,5 million)<sup>53</sup>. According to labour force forecast the demand for labour force will be 20,4-20,9 million in the nearest future. If to take into account the natural unemployment, the yearly need for economically active population should be 21,5 million persons. And during recent years the number of economically active population is at the level of 77% of total resident population 20-64 years old that is 22 million.

Consequently even in case the socio-economic level will remain at the current level, in 8-10 years Ukraine will face the labour force shortage due to unfavourable demographic trends. In that case immigration would be the solution to provide additional labour force. As in Ukraine the living conditions are better than in most developing countries the intensification of immigration should be expected. To conclude now Ukraine is on the edge of transforming from the country of origin of migrant workers into the country of destination of migrant workers.

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<sup>53</sup> Comprehensive demographic forecast for Ukraine [electronic database]. – <http://www.idss.org.ua/public.html>

## E. Peculiarities of migration situation and specific needs

As of today the most massive migratory flow is linked to employment abroad.

Challenges caused by labour migration have been felt in demographic, socio-economic and psychological spheres. The loss of the most active and creative part of population is the most serious. Real emigration de facto is higher than the officially registered emigration, which is explained by the transformation of part of temporary migration into permanent emigration.

Losses caused by migration complicate demographic problems, lead to worsening of educational level of population as persons with high level of education make majority of emigrants, stipulates the deficit of necessary specialists by regions and by occupations (technical, medical etc.). Even in case of return of migrants to Ukraine the losses would not be offset: as migrants are employed for low-qualified jobs for a long time they lose qualifications; in most cases the elder migrants return and in Ukraine they become economically inactive.

Increase of share of women among labour migrants and their intention to prolong their stay abroad lead to family crisis and dissolution. Their children left in Ukraine lack adequate upbringing. That problem is particularly serious in the regions of massive emigration.

Inadequate social protection of labour emigrants working irregularly is a serious problem because every fifth of them works abroad with no official status. That has detrimental effect on emigrants themselves and the social protection system of Ukraine, while members of labour migrant's families and return migrants enjoy guaranteed social benefits.

A number of problems are linked to immigration to Ukraine. It is not attractive for immigrants due to socio-economic situation, tight admission channels, limited employment opportunities and opportunities to be granted residence permit as well as due to lack of migrants' integration policy.

Migration statistics has disadvantages and is misreporting various data on migration, in particular those on immigration for employment. Lack of scientific researches is another challenge in that field. Up to now in the country there is no scientific centre for migration studies, which would function on basis of multidisciplinary approach and contribute to comprehensive understanding of migration processes.

Another social challenge is a lack of efficient migration policy which would ensure adequate response to emerging problems and use migration opportunities for development of the country.

Therefore the key priorities of Ukraine in the area of migration are the following: reduction of migration outflow; protection of rights and interests of citizens of Ukraine working abroad; encouraging return of migrant workers and their reintegration in the Ukrainian society; improvement of attractiveness of the country for highly qualified workers needed for economic development; successful integration of immigrants in Ukrainian society; prevention of irregular migration.

Successful achievement of these objectives depends on further development of State migration policy, on improvement of the national legislation and on efficiency of the international cooperation.

## F. Migration policy and its implementation

### F.1. Overview of migration policy of Ukraine

The development of migration policy of Ukraine started after it got independent. Migration policy development process may be divided in 3 phases. The first phase covers beginning of 1990 and reflects the intention of the new State to secure the human rights including the right to freedom of movement, development of the democratic society. In 1993 the authorities cancelled the authorization for trips abroad. In January 1994 the right to freely leave and return to the country was secured by the new Law "On entry and exit procedures for the the citizens of Ukraine"<sup>54</sup>. At the end of 1993 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law "On refugees"<sup>55</sup>. In 1994 the Law "On legal status of foreigners"<sup>56</sup> became a basic document for classifying the legal status of foreigners. It proclaimed non-discrimination and equality before the law, secured foreigners the possibility to immigrate to the country or apply for asylum. A number of orders and decrees laid the foundation of favorable conditions for the citizens who had been deported by the totalitarian regime and were returning to Ukraine.

In order to preserve the zone of free movement all over the post-Soviet territory and to protect rights of the citizens of Ukraine (pension rights and others) who had lived most of their time in the territory of other Soviet republics, Ukraine actively cooperated with CIS countries, signed agreements on visa-free regime, agreements to restore the rights of deported persons, to guarantee social protection and pension security, etc.

In 1993-1996 Ukraine concluded agreements on employment, admission and transfer of persons across the border with a number of Central European countries. According to the agreements, offices of UNHCR and of the IOM have been set up in Kyiv, providing support for development of migration legislation and of the relevant institutions.

The principles of migration policy, introduced during the first years of independent Ukraine were enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine adopted in 1996. That may be considered as completion of the first phase of migration policy development. The key guarantees introduced were the following: the right to free movement and residence, protection of the rights and interests of the citizens staying abroad, equal rights for foreigners, right to asylum etc.

The second phase of migration policy development was linked to harmonization of the national legislation with the Constitution and the international obligations of the country, first of all with the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ratified in 1997). In 2001 a new Law "On Ukrainian citizenship"<sup>57</sup> was adopted. It substantially simplified the procedure of granting citizenship to repatriates and refugees. In the same year the amended Law "On refugees"<sup>58</sup> was adopted which ensured the compliance of the national legislation on refugees with the international standards. That gave possibility to ratify the UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. As well the Law of Ukraine "On immigration"<sup>59</sup> was adopted which introduced immigration procedures. After adoption of the new Law "On freedom of movement and residence"<sup>60</sup> in 2003 the core national migration legislation was in place.

<sup>54</sup> Law of Ukraine "On entry and exit procedures for the the citizens of Ukraine", available at <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3857-12>

<sup>55</sup> Law of Ukraine "On refugees", available at <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3818-12>

<sup>56</sup> Law of Ukraine "On legal status of foreigners", available at [http://www.brama.com/ua-consulate/zakon\\_psi.htm](http://www.brama.com/ua-consulate/zakon_psi.htm)

<sup>57</sup> Law of Ukraine "On Ukrainian citizenship", available at <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14>

<sup>58</sup> Law of Ukraine "On refugees", available at <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2557-14>

<sup>59</sup> Law of Ukraine "On immigration", available at <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2491-14>

<sup>60</sup> Law of Ukraine "On freedom of movement and residence", available at <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1382-15>

At the beginning of 2000's the attention of the society was focused on labour migration of Ukrainians abroad. The report of the Ombudsman for Human Rights in Ukraine delivered in Verkhovna Rada in 2003 played its role. As a result of discussions of that speech the Government was charged with several tasks such as the control over the private agencies mediating job-placement abroad that was strengthened, the Programme on ensuring protection of the rights and interests of citizens going abroad for employment was approved in 2004; the European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers was signed, the bilateral agreement on employment was signed with Portugal. However the attempt to adopt the Law "On Main principles of migration policy" and to establish a new specialized government agency – the State Migration Service – failed. The relevant draft laws were not supported by the Verkhovna Rada. As a result the National Council on Security and Defence of Ukraine (NCSDU) after discussing the migration policy improvement in 2007 came to conclusion that the concept of the migration policy was ambiguous and lacked strategic objectives and specific goals, including human rights protection standards<sup>61</sup>.

Realization of the NCSDU decision marked the beginning of the third, modern phase of migration policy development in Ukraine. Although realization of the Council decisions was hindered by the then political face-off, late in 2010, already under a new administration, the State Migration Service was established as a specially designated executive authority for migration. The Concept of State Migration Policy has been endorsed by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 30 May 2011<sup>62</sup>.

Additional impetus for improvement of migration policy and legislation was given by the EU Action plan on liberalization of visa regime containing a range of proposals related to migration ("Irregular migration and readmission", "Migration management", "Asylum") (November 2010).

### **F.1.1. Recent legislative changes**

According to the Concept of Migration Policy of Ukraine the scope is to ensure efficient management of migration processes, sustainable demographic and socio-economic development, prevention of uncontrolled migration processes, harmonization of the national migration legislation with the international standards, improvement of the social and legal protection of the citizens of Ukraine residing and working abroad, creation of conditions favourable for exercising the rights, freedoms and interests of migrants.

The adoption of the Concept gave impetus for further law-making activities.

The Law "On legal status of foreigners and stateless persons"<sup>63</sup> (which in fact is the core migration related law) was adopted in 2011. It improved the previous law which was rather declarative and ambiguous.

The Law contains definitions of the notions important in the area of migration. It gives the definition of "irregular migrant". According to the Part 2 of the Article 3 "foreigners and stateless persons being under the jurisdiction of Ukraine, regardless the legality of their residence, have right to identification of their legal standing and basic human rights and freedoms". In addition the Law says that if the foreigners were not deported outside Ukraine due to the reasons not depending on them (lack of documents, of transport connections etc.), they shall be considered as persons legally and temporarily residing in the country as long as the relevant reasons are in force.

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<sup>61</sup> "On the decision of the National Council on Security and Defence of Ukraine of 15 June 2007 "On directions of the state migration policy of Ukraine and urgent measures to improve its efficiency", Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 657 of 20 July 2007, available at <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/657/2007>

<sup>62</sup> "On the Concept of the State Migration Policy", Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 622/2011 of 30.05.2011, available at <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/622/2011>

<sup>63</sup> Law of Ukraine "On legal status of foreigners and stateless persons", available at <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17>

The law regulates granting the residence permit which previously was regulated by by-law acts inherited from Soviet times (that contradicted to the Constitution of Ukraine as in accordance with it the migration issues shall be regulated by laws).

The law describes the grounds for refusal of entry to the territory of Ukraine. It is said that availability of documented sufficient funds shall be one of the preconditions for entry.

The innovative provision on voluntary return of foreigners-breakers as alternative to forced return was introduced by the law. The temporary residence permit shall be granted for the period of maximum 60 days during which a foreigner, who agreed to return voluntarily, should leave the territory of the country.

In the same 2011 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the new Law “On refugees and persons in need of complementary or temporary protection”<sup>64</sup>. Its principal novel, as it can be understood from the name of the law, is the introduction, in addition to the conventional protection (according to the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951) of two subsidiary forms of protection: additional protection which may be provided to persons who are not covered by UN Convention and need international protection due to risk of death or torture as well as temporary protection which may be provided in case of massive arrival of the inhabitants of neighbouring countries to the territory of Ukraine (who were forced to leave their country because of external aggressive acts, civil war, natural or industrial disasters). The procedure of provision of additional forms of protection is similar to that of conventional protection. The form of protection shall be selected when the decision on the application of asylum seeker is to be adopted.

The Law “On uniform state demographic registry and documents confirming citizenship of Ukraine, special status and personal identification documents”<sup>65</sup> adopted in October 2012 is another document of high importance for migration regulation.

That law introduced the requirement to the personal identification documents of the citizens of Ukraine for travels abroad which should contain biometrical data (as of today it is the international standard). That may improve the conditions for overseas trips. In addition introduction of the new registry of population should contribute to improved and more precise recording of migratory movements. That in its turn should provide information necessary for justified political decisions related to migration regulation. As the registry should contain all the information on personal identification documents issued in Ukraine their falsification or “duplication” or use of “lost” documents which expired will be hardly possible and that should help to counter irregular migration. The registry should contain the unified administrative data on foreigners collected by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (issuing of visas), State Border Service (border crossings), migration service and internal affairs bodies (registration, breach of residence procedures).

### **F.1.2. Institutions**

The Ministry of Interiors of Ukraine was invested most of authorities related to migration issues until quite recently. It was responsible for implementation of the legislation on citizenship and immigration, for issuing documents for trips abroad for the citizens of Ukraine, for control over observance of residence rules by foreigners.

The State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions as Governmental specialized agency, bodies of migration service and its local units were responsible for the asylum issues.

<sup>64</sup> Law of Ukraine “On refugees and persons in need of complementary or temporary protection”, available at <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3671-17>

<sup>65</sup> Law of Ukraine “On uniform state demographic registry and documents confirming citizenship of Ukraine, special status and personal identification documents”, available at <http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5492-17>

Within the administrative reform launched in 2010 according to the relevant Decree of the President of Ukraine the new central body of executive power State Migration Service of Ukraine has been set up. It was invested with authorities related to citizenship, migration and registration of natural persons (previously they belonged to the functions of the Ministry of Interiors of Ukraine). The authorities of the State Committee of Ukraine on Nationalities and Religions concerning asylum<sup>66</sup> were delegated to the SMS as the former was dissolved.

Activities of the State Migration Service are coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Ministry of Interiors. The latter has remained responsible for development of the State migration policy (immigration and emigration), countering irregular migration, human trafficking.

According to its Standing Orders<sup>67</sup> approved in April 2011 the main functions of the State Migration Service are as follows: 1) provision of services related to citizenship, registration by the place of residence, documenting natural persons; 2) work with foreigners and stateless persons (processing and granting immigration permits, permanent residence permits, imposition of administrative sanctions on breakers of the residence rules etc.; 3) work with asylum seekers, first of all proceedings in applications for asylum and integration of refugees in Ukrainian society; 4) control over observance of legislation on migration, monitoring of migration situation, prevention and countering irregular migration.

To ensure fulfilment of the functions described the Government adopted its decision on establishment of 27 territorial units (departments) of migrations service (June 2011). The State Migration Service was delegated the function to manage the points of temporary placement of refugees (previously managed by the State Committee on Nationalities and Religions) and the points for temporary placement of foreigners and stateless persons illegally staying in Ukraine and to be deported (previously managed by the Ministry of Interiors of Ukraine).

Apart from the State Migration Service some other ministries and governmental agencies are in charge for migration issues.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is responsible for issuing visas, for consular services, registration of citizens residing abroad, it is responsible for connections with Ukrainian diaspora, it receives applications on granting citizenship, immigration permits (through diplomatic missions abroad) provides the bodies of migration services with information on status of refugees in countries of origin.

The State Border Service of Ukraine controls the border crossings, registers foreign citizens arriving to Ukraine, and counters irregular migration and malefactions at the borders. It also organizes receipt of application on granting refugee status if an asylum seeker submits it on the border or was detained when attempting to cross the border illegally. They are forwarded to the migration service after.

The Ministry of Social Police is in charge of labour migration and repatriation issues. It organizes admission, support for adaptation, cultural and linguistic integration of persons deported to Ukraine by criterion of nationality. It is also responsible for development and implementation of labour migration policy. In particular it participates in development of international agreements on labour migration and social protection and their proper implementation.

The new Law "On employment of population"<sup>68</sup> which came in force in January 2013 provides for establishment of the new central body of executive power to implement the State policy of employment and of labour migration. Those functions were given to the reorganized State Employment Service. Now it is the central body of executive power coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the

<sup>66</sup> "On optimization of the system of central executive authorities", Decree of the President of Ukraine of 10 December 2010, No. № 1085/2010

<sup>67</sup> "The matter of the State Migration Service of Ukraine", Decree of the President of Ukraine of 6.04.2011 No. 405/2011, available at <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/405/2011>

<sup>68</sup> Law of Ukraine "On employment of population", available at <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5067-17>

Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. In the area of migration the State Employment Service is responsible for employment of foreigners in Ukraine and of Ukrainians abroad, in particular it is authorized to issue permits for employers to hire foreigners and stateless persons, issues the licenses for activities on mediation of job-placement abroad and controls observance of license requirements by the licensed agencies. In addition the State Employment Service is empowered to promote integration of Ukrainian citizens returning to Ukraine in the labour market.

## **F.2. Problems of coordination**

As several institutions are responsible for migration issues, their efficient coordination is of high importance. With this in mind the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine established the Inter-Agency Coordination Council on migration in 1998. It was chaired by one of the Prime-Ministers and was composed of the high-level representatives of ministries and agencies responsible for migration management. However after few meetings the Council ceased its activities and was dissolved in 2005.

In 2007 the Inter-Agency Commission on migration was established in accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers. It had a status of consultative body in charge for development of proposals on improvement of the State migration policy, analysis of migration processes etc. Vice-Prime Minister of Ukraine was appointed as a Head of Commission and his deputies were the Deputy Minister of Interiors and Deputy Head of the State Border Service. It says about its focus on law-enforcement issues. The Commission was composed of deputy heads of other 14 agencies, representatives of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Council on Security and Defence and of the Ombudsman on Human Rights. Commission existed till 2009. Its dissolution was justified by establishment of a single body on migration issues (State Migration Service of Ukraine).

Coordination of efforts to counter fight irregular migration was more successful. Coordination councils were set up at both central and local levels. That contributed to successful implementation of a number of State programmes combating irregular migration (first one was adopted in 1996 and the second one covered a period till 2004). A specific inter-agency council in this field was created in 2002 but dissolved in 2005.

To date, in order to coordinate efforts of various agencies in prevention of illegal migration, a joint order of several agencies (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Social Policy, State Border Service, Security Service, External Intelligence Service) established a Contact Analytical Centre to exchange statistical information and conduct joint analytical research based on which recommendations are drafted as to implementing measures to fight illegal migration.

The establishment of the Council on Labour Migration of Ukrainian citizens abroad under the Cabinet of Ministers in January 2010 was also aimed at improving the coordination of migration management efforts. The Council is responsible for development of proposals on development and implementation of State policy on social protection of migrant workers; analysis of proposals of labour migrants and of their NGO's on improvement of legislation on social protection of migrant workers; submission of proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on creation of legal, economic and organizational stimulus for return of migrant workers to Ukraine. The Council is composed by the deputy heads of the competent ministries and agencies, social funds, representatives of the Ombudsman on Human Rights, trade unions and employers, international organizations as well as scientists. It is remarkable that the representatives of migrant workers' organizations are members of the Council and that their representative is one of the deputy heads of the Council (chaired by the Minister of Social Policy). Cooperation of Government and civil society organizations to resolve the problems of labour migration abroad is new and encouraging trend. So far, the Council is drafting the new law on external labour migration which has to be developed in accordance with the Concept of the State Migration Policy with a participatory approach

Though a single coordinating body on wide migration context does not exist in Ukraine, coordination of various institutions activities is ensured within the implementation of the Concept of State migration policy of Ukraine. In particular the Action plan for its implementation, approved in 2011, provides for cooperation while implementing specific tasks by the State bodies, dealing with migration issues as well as cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations, trade unions, employers' organizations.

### **F.3. International cooperation**

Development of migration policy of Ukraine took place in line with development of international cooperation in this area.

Ukraine is a party of a number of international and regional conventions on migration. These are UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951, and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, 2002, UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air supplementing it (2004), European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers (2007).

On the post-Soviet territory, in order to regulate migration processes Ukraine participated in conclusion of a number of multilateral agreements: Agreement on restoration of rights of deported persons, national minorities and peoples (1992), Agreement on cooperation of CIS countries to counter irregular migration (1998).

The rights and interests of persons who spent a part of their working life in other USSR republics are ensured by Agreement of CIS countries on guarantees of the rights to social security (1992), other multilateral agreements relate to social rights of the following groups of population: military servants, veterans of World War II, persons injured by Chernobyl catastrophe etc.

The Agreement of CIS countries on cooperation in the area of labour force migration and social protection of migrant workers (1994) is aimed at regulation of labour migration. Ukraine is also a party of Convention of CIS countries on legal status of migrant workers (2008) which entered in force for Ukraine in 2012.

The bilateral agreements on employment have been concluded between Ukraine and Azerbaijan, Belarus, Armenia, Moldova, the Russian Federation. Similar agreements have been signed with Poland (2005) (supplemented by the Protocol on seasonal employment), Czech Republic, Slovakia (expired), Lithuania, Latvia, Portugal, Libya, Vietnam, Spain.

Agreements on pension security based on the territorial principle (insurance obligations are to be fulfilled by a country where a person permanently resides) have been concluded with Belarus, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Kazakhstan. The similar agreements with Mongolia, Estonia and Hungary have been signed in the times of Soviet Union but remain in force for Ukraine. Agreements based on pro rata principle (each party is responsible for a share of insurance obligations but for calculation of benefits to be paid the insurance period completed on the territory of both parties is taken into account) have been signed with Bulgaria, Estonia, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Portugal, Israel (not ratified).

Readmission agreements (in area of migration) are another category of agreements of which Ukraine is a party. They relate to admitting (transferring) across the border of persons who infringed the residence rules, to the country from which they had originated or through which had arrived in transit. Such agreements are an important instrument to prevent irregular migration. Since mid-1990's Ukraine has signed a number of them first of all with neighbouring countries (Table F.1).

**Table F.1. Readmission agreements**

Parties of agreements	Date of entry in force
Hungary	04.06.1994
Poland	10.04.1994
Slovakia	28.03.1994, denounced on 04.10.2000
Lithuania	23.03.1997
Moldova	23.12.1998
Latvia	17.05.1998
Uzbekistan	20.08.2002
Turkmenistan	20.02.2002
Bulgaria	02.08.2002
Switzerland	01.10.2004
Georgia	26.05.2004
Turkey	19.11.2008
Russia	21.11.2008
Denmark	01.03.2009
Vietnam	10.04.2009
Norway	Not in force

A number of agreements relate to “limited” cross-border movement that enables the inhabitants of border territories to move freely to the border territories of neighbouring countries. On 18.09.2007, the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on the Rules of Small Border Traffic was signed (taking effect on 11.01.2008). On 28.03.2008, the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland on the Rules of Small Border Traffic (taking effect on 1.07.2009), and on 30.05.2008, the Agreement between Ukraine and the Slovak Republic on Small Border Traffic was signed (taking effect on 27.09.2008). Negotiations have been initiated to enter into a similar agreement with Romania.

Since January 2008 the agreement on the procedures of local cross-border movements between Ukraine and Hungary is in force, since September 2008 is in force the similar agreement with Slovakia. Starting from 1 July 2009 inhabitants of border territories of Ukraine and Poland may benefit from similar rules.

Ukraine has established efficient cooperation with specialized international organizations. In 1993 Ukraine received a status of observer in the IOM and has become its full-fledged member in 2002. In 1994 the Representative Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been set up. The relationships between Ukraine and IOM and UNHCR are regulated by the relevant agreements signed in 1996. ILO is implementing a number of programmes to strengthen capacities of the State on migration management.

Cooperation of Ukraine and EU on migration and visas is being actively developed. Support for personnel training, information exchange, technical and financial assistance of EU have become

important factor for improvement of border and migration control, significant reduction of irregular migration through the territory of Ukraine.

In 2005, demonstrating its good will, Ukraine unilaterally cancelled visas for citizens of the EU as well as of the US, Switzerland, and Japan.

On 18 June 2007, the Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union on the facilitation of the issuance of visas was signed; it took effect on 1 January 2008. The Agreement provisions simplify visa procedures for some categories of Ukrainian citizens; unify documents confirming the goal of a trip, and criteria for the issuance of multiple visas; cancel visa requirements for holders of diplomatic passports. The right to obtain free-of-charge Schengen visas was granted to 14 categories of Ukrainian citizens. In order to monitor implementation of the Agreement, a Joint Committee of Experts was established.

On 23 July 2012 in Brussels, the Agreement amending the Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union on the facilitation of the issuance of visas was signed; it took effect on 1 July 2012. The amended Agreement provides for extension of the category of Ukrainian citizens entitled to free and multiple Schengen visas and to simplified execution of free and multiple visas (representatives of civil society organizations, religious communities, professional associations, students and post-graduate students, participants of official exchange programmes). The Agreement improved the procedure of the issuance of visas for international carriers and mass media workers. The Agreement clearly specifies duration of multiple visas (1 year, 5 years), which will allow avoiding ambiguous interpretation of relevant provisions of the current Agreement (up to 1 year, up to 5 years).

The Agreement will promote communication between Ukrainian labour migrants and their family members because it envisages, inter alia, the issuance of 5-year visas to spouses, children (including adopted ones) under 21 or dependent, and parents (including custodians) visiting citizens of Ukraine legally residing in the territory of the Member States.

The agreement on simplification of visa regime of 2007 was accompanied by readmission agreements. Their enactment in relation to the third countries citizens was postponed for two years, during which the European Commission provided necessary financial and technical support to create conditions for admission of migrants who illegally entered the EU territory through the territory of Ukraine. The agreement is fully in force since January 2010.

In pursuance of the agreements reached at the Ukraine-EU summit on 9 September 2008 in Paris, a visa-free dialogue between Ukraine and the EU was officially launched on 29 October 2008.

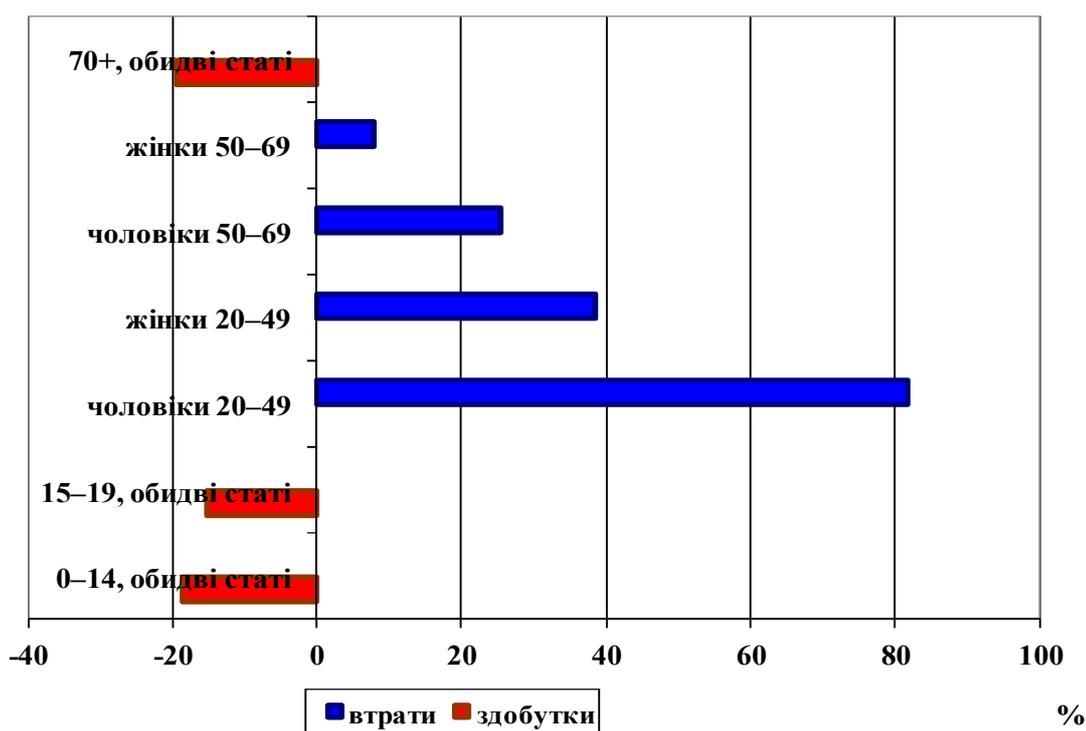
At the Ukraine-EU summit in Brussels in 22 November 2010, Ukraine was provided with the Action Plan on implementation of visa-free regime for short trips of Ukrainian citizens to the EU Member States drafted by the European Commission with account of positive experience that proved efficiency of similar roadmaps provided to the Balkan states.

On 22 April 2011, the President of Ukraine approved the National Plan for the Implementation of the Action Plan on Liberalization of the Visa Regime for Ukraine by the European Union (Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 494/2011). The Action Plan covers four units of visa dialogue issues: document safety, including adoption of biometric passports; migration management, including the fight against illegal migration, and readmission; public order and security; foreign relations. The Plan is to be implemented in two phases. In the first stage, Ukraine is to adopt required legislation and state programmes in the areas covered by the visa dialogue; the second assumes taking practical steps to implement the above documents and ensure adaptation of Ukraine's national practice to the European standards. At present, Ukraine is in the final stage of the first (law-making) phase of the Action Plan.

## G. Analysis of impact of migration and migration policy on development

Migration of population is one of the key factors in the socio-economic processes. Migration has contributed to the dissemination of European values and of market consciousness, helping the transformation of Ukrainian society from paternalistic mentality (heritage of the Soviet period) into an active multinational market oriented society. Migration has also a relevant impact on the dynamics of the population, especially concerning sex, age and ethnical structure. During the last decades of Soviet times in line with positive balance of inter-republic within the Soviet Union migration there was reduction of young population. Young people moved to Siberia, Far East, Far North of the Russian Federation and pensioners returned. As 2001 population census showed, after the independence (1989-2001), due to migration, the total population of Ukraine was reduced by 0,9% only. Going in details. It appears that migration was affecting particularly the most economically active groups (Figure G.1). In fact the number of men 25-29 years was reduced by 6,8% and that of women of the same age reduced by 4,9%, men 30-34 years old were -3,7% and women of the same age -2,1%. At the same time migration contributed to increase the population younger than 20 and older than 70 years.

**Figure G.1 – Structure of loss of ukrainian population by age groups as a result of migration during 1989–2001 pp. (as of end of the period)**



Source: Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine

According to the estimates of the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine in case of zero migration in 1989-2001 the 2001 population census would register the share of the most

economically active group (25-44 years) of population by 0, 5% more than the share recorded de facto and the coefficient of demographic load on working age population would be 2, 5% less<sup>69</sup>.

Shift in the territorial structure of population is another consequence of migration. It also leads to change of correlation between groups with different patterns of reproductive behaviour. In 1960-1980 the net migration of rural population of Ukraine was -150-250 thousand and the balance of migration of urban population was + 150-350 thousand per year. Rural migrants after having settled in cities gradually adopt reproduction model of urban citizens. Such a migration pattern leads to gradual decrease of birth rate at the national level.

Intensification of labour migration and its partial transformation into permanent lead to reduction of effective population of the country. According to estimates of the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS as of beginning of 2008 the permanent population was 1,3% lower than the official data<sup>70</sup> (Table G.1).

**Table G.1 – Resident population of Ukraine by sex and age as of beginning of 2008**

Sex-age group, thousand persons	Officially recorded resident population	Resident population estimated by IDSS
<b>Total population</b>	<b>46 192,3</b>	<b>45 609,3</b>
0-14 years, both sexes	6 501,1	6 501,1
15-44 years, men	10 141,7	9 905,6
15-44 years, women	10 168,0	9 957,1
45-69 years, men	6 271,1	6 250,2
45-69 years, women	8 193,6	8 078,5
<b>70 years and older, both sexes</b>	<b>4 916,8</b>	<b>4 916,8</b>
<b>Share of selected groups of population, %</b>		
65 years and older	16,3	16,5
25-44 years	28,6	28,3
women 15-49 years	26,2	26,0

Source: Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine

Migration has impact on the level of education of population. Migrants for permanent residence usually have high educational level and the level of education of emigrants is higher than that of immigrants. Even with positive balance of registered migration for permanent residence Ukraine is losing more educated groups of population.

Emigration from Ukraine, first of all emigration outside the former USSR area has a nature of “brain drain”: as of beginning of XXI century<sup>71</sup> the share of emigrants with higher education to those countries

<sup>69</sup> O. Poznyak. Migration of population as a factor of socio-economic and demographic development // International migration and development of Ukraine in the context of European integration: Compendium of documents of the international scientific conference, 16 October 2007, Kyiv / Edited by O. Vlasjuk – K.: Printing centre “Foliant”, 2008. – p. 14-15.

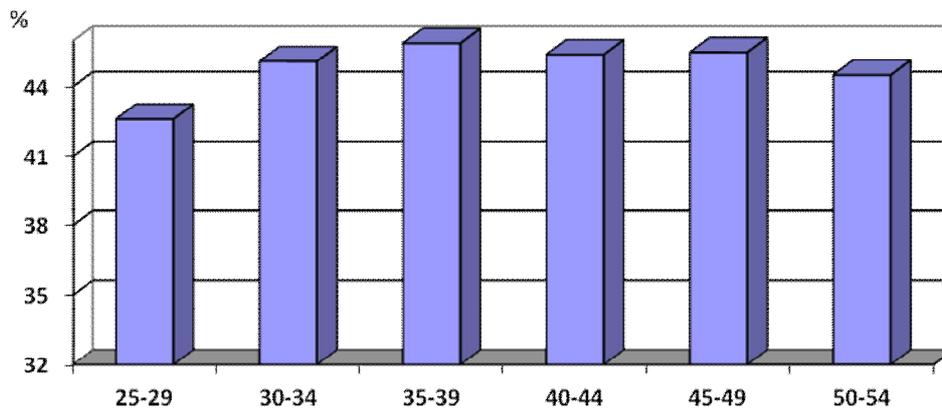
<sup>70</sup> External labour migration in Ukraine as a factor of socio-demographic and economic development. <http://www.carim-east.eu/media/CARIM-East-2012-RR-14.pdf>

<sup>71</sup> After 2004-2005 the adequate data on educational level of migrant workers are not available.

was 1,5 bigger than the similar share of emigrants among those who left for CIS countries and Baltic States, as well as among the immigrants to Ukraine. The level of education was particularly high among the emigrants to Canada.

The All-Ukrainian Population Census of 2001 recorded worsening of level of education of young generation. Persons of the age 24-29 years (recent graduates of higher education institutions) have lower education than population of elder age groups (Figure G.2). It happens regardless the fact that in independent Ukraine the number of graduates of higher education institutions increased.

**Figure. G.2. Share of persons with higher education (all levels) among representatives of selected age groups as of 05.12.2001**



Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

According to experts' estimates in 1990's Ukraine lost 15-20% of its intellectual potential as a result of emigration and of shift of specialists to the workplaces not requiring qualified knowledge and skills<sup>72</sup>.

In addition to worsening of qualitative characteristics of labour force, the "brain drain" leads to loss of investments to education of specialists as well as to loss of further revenues derived from taxes. However that conclusion is questionable in the context of modern high mobility of population and the country of origin of migrants has some gains too (remittances, investments, transfer of scientific and technological knowledge, development or scientific and technical cooperation, strengthening of international image etc.).

Labour migration which is the most numerous among all other types of labour migration has particular impact on development of Ukraine. The most evident negative impact of external migration is as follows: Change of number of population and of its structure as a result of transformation of temporary migration into permanent migration; Weakening of family ties, instability of family relations, the number of children left behind that impacts on birth rate and family life; Worsening of health of part of labour migrants as a result of exhausting labour and unsatisfactory living conditions; Loss of qualification by majority of workers as a result of doing low-qualified works; Risk of loss in value of domestic employment due to the development of strong stereotype among the youth in some regions that decent living standards may be secured only as a result of labour migration; Mostly irregular status of migrants due to which their social protection is inadequate.

The positive impact of labour migration is as follows: More funds to support children and wider access to health care services and quality leisure time thanks to migrants' remittances; Decrease of tension in

<sup>72</sup> O. Kuchynska. Impact of integration processes on economic activity of population, employment and labour market//Economy and state. – 2006. - № 3.– p.82-83.

the labour market as a part of active population goes abroad and another part becomes economically inactive (they accumulated enough funds for living expenses thanks to work abroad); Development of entrepreneurship and improvement of employment opportunities due to creation of new job places by some returning labour migrants who accumulated start-up capital; Adoption of the market consciousness, values and norms of civilized society by labour migrants, spread of new values among domestic population.

Nevertheless, labour migration also has a number of positive aspects that include: improving living conditions for families of migrants, enhancing their access to quality medical services, recreation and education owing to “migratory” earnings; mitigating tension in the labour market due to exit of some part of labour-active groups and to the fact that some persons, who accumulated funds necessary for life activities by means labour migration, transferred to the economically passive population category; development of business and improved employment opportunities due to new job creation by former labour migrants who earned enough money to start their own business; adoption by labour migration participants of market-based consciousness, values and standards of civilized society, and dissemination of respective attitudes among people having no experience of external labour migrations.

Labour migration has the strongest impact on the labour market. According to the estimates of the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine in case the labour migration opportunities were missing unemployment rate would be 12,2% and number of unemployed would be twice more in first half of 2008<sup>73</sup>. (Table G.2).

**Table G.2. Real and hypothetical labour market indicators in Ukraine in the first half of the year 2008**

	Real value	Hypothetical value (in case of “0” labour migration)
<b>Economically active population</b>	<b>22 471,6</b>	<b>24 005,1</b>
Employed population	21 070,4	21 070,4
Unemployed population (ILO methodology)	1 401,2	2 934,7
Unemployment rate,%	6,2	12,2

Source: Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine

Effect caused by remittances is the most visible impact of labour migration. In Ukraine remittances are usually spent on daily needs. A bit more than 8% of labour emigrants invested remittances in start-up or development of own business<sup>74</sup>. Labour emigrants invested mainly in trading enterprises, cafes, restaurants, hotels.. There is no evidence of any substantial investments in agrarian or industrial production. The reasons for that is lack of cheap loans and unfavourable investment climate. In addition migrants themselves are not ready to start-up own businesses. Low entrepreneurial potential may also be explained by lack of information about the situation in the country, in particular about business opportunities and relevant legislation, by the loss of social contacts, lack of knowledge on entrepreneurship and personal characteristics of majority of returning migrants (elder age, incapacity for work).

<sup>73</sup> External Labour Migration In Ukraine As A Factor In Socio-Demographic And Economic Development. <http://www.carim-east.eu/media/CARIM-East-2012-RR-14.pdf>

<sup>74</sup> S. Pyrozshkov, O. Malynovska, A. Khomra. External labour migration in Ukraine: socio-economic aspect. – Kyiv: National Institute of International Security, 2003. -p. 104.

However if to compare characteristics of migrants and those of general population it may be concluded that migration is linked to entrepreneurship to some extent. The survey of migrants' households conducted in 2003 showed that among migrants the share of self-employed was 1,5 times higher and the share of employers was by one third bigger than among employed population as a whole<sup>75</sup>.

Expenditures for personal needs also have economic impact. Migrants' investments in housing caused accelerated construction works in regions with intensive labour migration. The relevant indicators in those regions surpassed average indicator for Ukraine. Most probably those investments contributed to employment growth in construction and other sectors which is of particular importance in rural areas. Moreover large scale construction works (reconstruction or renovation of old houses) leads to growth of demand for construction materials, bathroom and lavatory equipment, furniture etc. That has positive impact on economic situation in Ukraine especially in the regions with intense labour migration.

At the same time there are evidences of impact of remittances on increase of prices. In particular remittances from abroad to some extent caused sharp and economically unjustified increase of prices for real estate in the regions with intensive labour migration (before the crisis the prices for housing reached the level of prices fixed in Kyiv city). In 2005 economists warned about the risk of housing bubble caused by remittances that threatens stability of financial institutions and security of savings<sup>76</sup>. That forecast realized in the years of financial crisis.

Even in the impact of migrants' earnings is questionable, investments in human capital, in particular in education and medical treatment, in improving living standards is positive. Increased demand of educational services caused by labour migrants' earnings lead to development of education sector. The number of new educational institutions and the number of students and graduates in oblasts with intensive labour migration increased faster than in average in Ukraine. For example, in Ternopil'ska oblast during 1995-2010 number of graduates of higher educational institutions of III and IV levels of accreditation increased by 3.8 times<sup>77</sup>.

Some researchers referring to economical-mathematical modelling say that without remittances Ukraine would lose 7,1% of its potential. Light and food industries would suffer the most as there would be reduction by 17 and 14% respectively. Consumption would reduce by 18% and households' incomes would decrease by 14-21%<sup>78</sup>.

Investment of migrants' earnings may play an important role in the economic development. However, it depends on how favourable conditions for entrepreneurship will be and how much migrants and their family members will be motivated to invest in own business. Unfortunately imperfect legislation, corruption, bureaucracy, tax pressure, low efficiency of loan schemes are the main obstacles for successful entrepreneurship development in Ukraine. According to the World Bank data, Ukraine ranked 152<sup>nd</sup> in the Doing Business ranking in 2011 among 183 countries of the world<sup>79</sup>. In 2012, Ukraine made it to the 133<sup>rd</sup> position but it is still not high.

Nevertheless the potential for involvement of migrants' earnings in investment in business is high. According to the survey of sons and daughters of labour emigrants conducted in November-December 2010 by the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of NAS of Ukraine, 61,4% of respondents (young people residing in Ukraine and whose parents work abroad) expressed their will to start-up own

<sup>75</sup> O. Malynovska. Ukraine, Europe, Migration: migration of Ukrainian population in circumstances of EU enlargement. – Kyiv: Blank-Press, 2004. - p.139.

<sup>76</sup> Labour migration and social capital of Western region of Ukraine: challenges and solutions/Regional office of the National Institute of Strategic Studies. – Lviv, 2005. – p.30.

<sup>77</sup> Web-site of the Statistics Department in Ternopil'ska oblast - <http://www.ternstat.tim.net.ua/>

<sup>78</sup> Atamanov A. et al. Income and Distribution Effects of Migration and Remittances: Analysis Based on CGE Models for Selected CIS Countries. - CASE network reports N 86. – Warsaw, 2009. - P. 30.

<sup>79</sup> Doing Business. Ukraine: The World Bank, available at <http://russian.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreconomies/ukraine>

business and other 23,5% answered “closer to yes than no”. Over a half of respondents would like to start-up business in partnership with their parents staying abroad. Most of respondents save money regularly or from time to time and nearly one third and their parents have enough funds to start up business.

The experts of the Institute of Demography and Social Studies identified that financial gains from possible involvement of labour migrants and their children staying in Ukraine in entrepreneurship would be more than UAH 1 billion per year (income tax revenues from entrepreneurs and hired workers, reduction of expenditures from the Unemployment Insurance Fund).

Therefore the Government of Ukraine should consider small business as a source of new workplaces, the factor reducing pressure on the labour market and relief for social security system and not as a basis for taxation. It is important that favourable business environment may stimulate labour emigrants to return to Ukraine.

In addition to remittances, there are also social transfers, i.e. ideas, opinions (including on democracy, healthy lifestyle, gender roles, human rights, and self-organization of civil society), behavioural models, and inter-personality relations able to be used as social capital, which are brought by migrants to the native country. Scientific and technological knowledge transferred to the fatherland is of special value.

Therefore, migration has obvious positive potential, though carrying great risks with it as well. The country faces the task of making full use of potential benefits of migration for development, at the same time minimizing social problems caused by it. The state’s migration policy must play the most important adjusting role in this process. However, the migration component is still not enough considered in the drafting of Ukraine’s general development’s strategy.

## H. Conclusions

### H.1. Key conclusions on modern migration trends

After decades of autarky migration has become an inherent part of modern life of Ukraine. Although, as earlier, post-Soviet States, namely Russia, have become key partners for migration exchange, geography of migration of Ukrainian citizens significantly diversified. International mobility of Ukrainian citizens constantly growth thanks to the right to freedom of movement and of residence.

The most significant migration flows after the USSR breakdown were the following:

After the USSR collapse that was repatriation of natives of Ukraine (and their descendants) including political prisoners and those deported by totalitarian regime, repatriation of representatives of ethnical minorities who resided in Ukraine to their homelands; forced migration caused by war conflicts and social tension in a number of territories of post-Soviet area, arrival of asylum seekers from the territories of war located outside former USSR borders; irregular, namely transit migration across the territory of Ukraine to the West that became possible as a result of former USSR borders disorganization, and of “transparency” of borders between new independent States, low efficiency of national system of migration control at its initial stage.

During two recent decades the character and directions of migration flows have been changing. Impact of “shock” migration factors stipulated by the USSR breakdown, gradually weakened. The socio-economic factors have become more and more powerful. Ethnical migration has transformed into economic migration.

The officially recorded migration for permanent residence has significantly reduced. Immigration to Ukraine is not numerous due to low socio-economic attractiveness of the country and unfavourable immigration legislation. As for emigration, short term labour emigration prevails over emigration for permanent residence procedures for which are quite complicated. The labour emigration is considered by Ukrainian migrant workers as temporary hence it is not duly registered and not recorded by statistics.

As comprehensive reliable data are missing, migration flows are estimated on basis of various surveys. According to them the labour emigration flow is the most numerous in comparison with others. Trips of Ukrainians abroad with the purpose of job-placement are temporary and circular. Migrants travel mainly to the neighbouring countries. Labour emigration to distant countries, first of all South European once, which was the most intensive at the beginning of the century, is long-term and gradually transforms into emigration for permanent residence.

As a result the statistics data, recording slightly positive migration balance should be considered with attention. Indeed Ukraine is losing population as a result of migration. It indicates at two problems: risk of loss of human potential especially warning in the context of demographic crisis and urgent need to improve accounting of migration flows as the reliable statistics is vital for correct political decisions.

### H.2. Need to improve migration statistics

The system of information provision for analysis of migration processes in Ukraine includes official statistics – information from state statistics bodies (including regular sample surveys conducted by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine) and administrative data from ministries, other central executive authorities, as well as information from special research conducted by scientific institutions and other organizations as well as individual researchers.

Despite the types of data are diverse, in general the migration statistics is not comprehensive.

Coverage of migrants (emigrants and immigrants) by State statistics is not complete. The matter is that the migration statistics is based on data about registration/cancellation of registration by the place of

residence. Unfortunately the citizens do not necessarily inform authorities about their relocations. As a result in fact there is statistics of registration but not of migration as it does not record significant number of relocations at new place of residence without registration. In this connection the real number of population registered within the 2001 population census, and its estimated number which was based on data about natural and mechanic (migratory) movement of population after the last Soviet population census of 1989, differ by nearly 0,5 million persons. Considering that birth and mortality rates data are very precise, that difference was caused by the migration processes not covered by registration procedures.

In such circumstances internal labour migrants as well as big share of external labour emigrants are not recorded by statistics. The next All-Ukrainian Population Census could fill in especially serious gaps in statistical data on migration. It was initially scheduled for 2011 but has been postponed for the third time already, now to 2016.

The administrative data also need significant improvements. In Ukraine there is no any single State body with comprehensive mandate related to migration. Various aspects of migration are within the competence of different government authorities collecting relevant part of data. As a result of low inter-agency cooperation the different approaches to collection of data on the same group of migrants may be applied. For example the State Border Service reports on the number of persons who arrived to Ukraine for studies, the Ministry of Interiors reports about foreigners registered with the SMS of Ukraine<sup>80</sup> as those who arrived to do studies, the Ministry of Education and Science reports on the number of foreign students. Those three groups of data differ in total as well by the citizenship of students.

At the end of 2010 the administrative reform has been launched in Ukraine. Some central executive authorities have been dissolved or reorganized. Unfortunately in the process of reforming the attempt to ensure proper succession in compiling migration statistics and maintain the data quality level achieved earlier failed. Especially it is about delegating the registration of foreigners by the Ministry of Interiors to the newly established State Migration Service.

Another disadvantage of departmental statistics is that big part of administrative data of ministries and agencies except those submitted to the State Statistics Service, are not published or are published for internal use only.

Specialized sample surveys of migration flows are usually conducted by NGO's or international organizations, they are not regular and are based on different methodologies. That makes data obtained inconsistent. In addition those data may not be considered as official with an exception of the sample labour migration surveys of 2008 and 2012 conducted by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine on basis of an additional module to the sample population (household) survey of economic activity regularly conducted by the State Statistics Service.

The data on Ukrainian migrants collected by the destination countries are additional sources of migration statistics. However, the differences in methodologies used complicate use of those data. Even in CIS countries where the single methodology (inherited from the Soviet times) is used to record persons changing place of residence, there are differences between the number of migrants by place of destination and place of origin.

Incompleteness of data on migration and their irregularity complicates development of deliberate and efficient State migration policy.

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<sup>80</sup> Before 2011 – with the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies

The following should be considered as tools for improvement of state migration statistics: encouraging citizens to comply with the rule of registration/cancellation of registration by the place of residence; to enlarge the list of indicators by which the information on shift of the official place of residence is collected and they should be complemented by the information on education and ethnic background etc.

To examine labour migration issues, relevant sample surveys need to be implemented, at least once per 4 or 5 years. For proper measuring of volume and structure of temporary labour migration it is necessary to introduce a system of regular sample surveys (at least every 3-4 years). Sampling methods which proved to be reliable in case of sample labour migration survey should be used for surveying other groups of migrants such as internal migrants, immigrants from developing countries.

Social services could also collect information on labour migrants' families (their composition etc.) to identify families in difficult situations and to take measures to support them. Such information could also be used as additional source of data on labour migration.

Improvement of registration of foreigners coming to Ukraine based on personalized approach is a precondition for proper statistics on migration. For that it is necessary to improve coordination between law-enforcement bodies (Ministry of Interiors, State Border Service) and of State Migration Service, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine. It is necessary to ensure regular exchange of information between those agencies to develop a register of foreigners in Ukraine. It should include information on granting visa for entry (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), entry to the territory of the State (State Border Service), residence in Ukraine (Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Migration Service, Ministry of Education and Science in case of foreign students, Ministry of Social Policy), departure of foreigners from the country (State Migration Service). Such a register could be of use for various agencies to fulfil appropriately their functions and as well it should be open for public and researchers.

Regular publishing of yearly inter-agency statistical compendium on migration would be useful too. The current bulletins contain limited data - mainly information regularly produced by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine from data provided by the State Migration Service of Ukraine.

It is necessary to restore the Inter-Agency Commission on Migration under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The State Statistics Service of Ukraine representative should be included in its composition in order to improve statistics data collection.

### **H.3. Recommendations on migration management**

Since independence of Ukraine development of the State migration policy and of tools for its implementation has become inherent part of development process. At the same time the gaps in migration legislation still exist and the institutions responsible for implementation of migration legislation need to be strengthened.

It is necessary to make a comprehensive analysis of current legislation related to migration management and to develop the Migration Code as a comprehensive document describing all procedures related to legal status of foreigners and stateless persons (from the moment of border crossing to the moment of granting Ukrainian citizenship). The Law "On State Migration Service" should be a part of such a Code and it should clearly describe the mandate of the Agency.

Substantial law-making work should be done related to regulation of labour migration (from and to Ukraine). As of today the legal basis of the State management is far from being perfect, specialized law on labour migration is absent despite development of the draft Law "On external labour migration" is foreseen by the Concept of the State Migration Policy.

Cooperation should be strengthened between various agencies responsible for regulation of migration and local authorities. It is necessary to establish efficient inter-agency commission on migration policy under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. It should be chaired by one of the Vice-Prime Ministers and should be responsible for generation of ideas on how to improve migration policy and law-making work in that field.

As labour emigration is the most significant form of migration, protection of rights and interests of the citizens of Ukraine working abroad and support of their return should be given high priority.

1. The priority task is to reduce outflow of Ukrainians abroad, reduce the volume of labour emigration abroad. With full respect of freedom of movement and choice of residence the State should do its best to reduce outflow of citizens by ensuring decent and productive domestic employment, creating favourable conditions for small business, providing reliable information on risks linked to external labour migration, developing regulated internal labour migration as alternative to external migration.

2. The obligation of the State is to protect the rights and interests of citizens working abroad. It should be ensured by means of external policy (signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements, providing assistance to migrants through diplomatic channels, supporting and developing cooperation with migrants' organizations abroad) and of internal policy (providing of reliable information on destination countries to potential migrants, organizing pre-migration trainings, supporting migrants' family members who stayed in Ukraine).

3. Particular attention should be given to the social protection of labour emigrants which is not sufficient nowadays. Irregular migrants are not covered by social protection; the social contributions are not recalculated in case Ukraine has not relevant agreement with respective country. In this connection it is necessary to continue negotiations regarding conclusion of agreements on social and pension security with main countries of destination of Ukrainian labour emigrants. In case the agreements are signed the labour emigrants in respective countries should have access to the information on their rights deriving from agreements concluded. In case the agreements are not signed Ukrainian labour migrants staying abroad should be encouraged to participate in voluntary pension insurance schemes in Ukraine and the relevant information should be widely disseminated.

4. Another task is to encourage return of labour migrants and support their reintegration. It may be provision of information and consultations on employment opportunities, business start-up; simplification of recognition of qualifications gain abroad; introduction of cheap and reliable mechanisms for transfers of funds earned abroad and promotion of new job places creation by returning migrants, support of self-employment. For that it would be useful to explore the possibility to introduce State guarantees for migrants' foreign currency deposit accounts; reduction of interest rate for educational loans, housing and home repair loans, loans for business start-up guaranteed by migrants' foreign currency deposit accounts; possible simplification of customs procedures in case of transfer of tools and machines by migrants for business purposes to Ukraine; introduction of tax exemptions for return migrants investing money earned in their own business.

Within the complex migration policy due attention should be given to immigration policy. In 10-12 years Ukraine will face the problem of labour force shortage that would slow down economic development. Depopulation and ageing of population are inevitable. That is why the trend of increase of demand for working-age population is evident and it will be long-term. Migration may become a single solution. As demographic situation in developed countries is similar the competition for human resources will increase and Ukraine's position is rather weak in comparison with more developed countries. In such circumstances it is necessary to introduce immigration policy corresponding to the interests of the State.

1. In order to replenish human resources by the population with similar mentality and culture, capable to adapt easily to Ukrainian context and be integrated in Ukrainian society, it is necessary to encourage return of foreign Ukrainians, natives of Ukraine of other nationalities and their descendants, to create favourable conditions.

2. As resources for repatriation are limited, it is important to admit other groups of immigrants and the priority should be given to economically active and qualified persons for whom there is demand in Ukraine. It would be appropriate to extend the educational services for foreigners, simplify procedures of granting immigration permits to persons who graduated in Ukraine; to simplify procedure of granting permits for job-placement to highly-qualified specialists etc.

3. Taking into account that most foreigners arrive from former Soviet republics with visa-free regime for temporary work, it would be appropriate, in case they (first of all seasonal workers) find job, simplify the procedure of their legal employment on temporary basis. It makes sense to introduce the patent system for foreigners working for individuals.

4. Legalization of some categories of immigrants residing in Ukraine without proper permits should become a part of the active immigration policy. First of all it would be necessary to legalize the status of irregular immigrants who reside in Ukraine for a long time, work, have families and did not commit any major infractions.

5. Intensification of global migration processes and involvement of Ukraine in them leads to diversification of composition of population in Ukraine by social and ethno-cultural characteristics. Proper attention should be given to the integration of immigrants into Ukrainian society, prevention of their social exclusion, creation of favourable conditions for social and political unity, prevention of racism and xenophobia.

The following factors may play the decisive role while fulfilling the above tasks: international cooperation, in particular with destination countries of Ukrainian labour emigrants that plays important role for social protection of Ukrainian labour emigrants from Ukraine; introduction of various schemes of circular migration would be beneficial for both Ukraine and countries of employment; provision of assistance by countries of employment to reintegrate returning migrants; joint countering irregular migration and simultaneous creation of conditions for regular migration; support to higher mobility of population with cultural, educational, recreational, private purposes by means of simplification of visa regimes.