



Assessment of the European Union's capacity to accept refugees with descriptive characteristics of migration waves

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Abstract. For many years, the issue of Ukrainians migrating to other countries has been one of the most pressing issues in modern Ukraine. However, on 24 February 2022, this problem reached unprecedented proportions. The full-scale military invasion of Ukraine by Russian troops has led to a phenomenon that the country has not seen since World War II – a multimillion migration of the population. The first countries on the path of Ukrainians fleeing the war were, admittedly, the neighbouring European countries that share borders with Ukraine. And then other EU countries and the world. The recipient countries suddenly faced a large-scale problem of being able to accept and provide aid to millions of Ukrainians. The purpose of this study was to formulate an assessment of the level of the European Union's ability to overcome the socio-economic challenge caused by the massive migration crisis. To fulfil this purpose, several general scientific methods were used – analysis, synthesis, and generalisation, as well as elements of special scientific methods of sociological observation and expert assessment. The study found how quickly and orderly the EU countries responded to the powerful migration wave; which countries host the largest number of migrants; what is the biggest problem for migrants in the EU; and how the migration wave may affect the entire EU economy. The findings of this study may be useful in conducting further sociological research on both the current stage of the existing migration crisis and the study of general migration processes in the historical perspective. Furthermore, the analysis of the current experience of the EU countries helps to predict the algorithm of necessary actions by the authorities in similar situations in the future, as well as to provide practical recommendations to Ukrainians today

Keywords: IDPs; displaced persons; temporary protection; social support; security; crisis

INTRODUCTION

“Ukrainian migration has long been a unique national phenomenon. It has its own history – its past, present, and future. It is an archive of the achievements and losses of Ukraine's human and labour potential, an expression of the motivations, needs, and experience of its population. Migration lives on in the memory of the Ukrainian people” (Sadova, 2019). The issue of Ukrainian migration reached a new level of urgency with the outbreak of war in Ukraine in February 2022. Millions of Ukrainians have fled their homes and sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Most of the migrants moved towards the western borders, to European countries.

The largest wave of migration in this century has forced the European Union to implement operational measures to cope with the massive flow of people in need of assistance.

Research on Ukrainian migration processes has always been of particular interest to various national scholars (sociologists, lawyers, economists), as migration from Ukrainian lands has a history of more than a century. The main centres of gravity for migration from Ukraine have been Europe and the Americas. Massive resettlement led to the formation of Ukrainian diasporas with a prominent level of institutional organisation, education and culture

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in Western Europe and America. A. Haidutsky (2011) considered the issue of migration from the economic standpoint. In his studies, one can learn about the main causes, factors, and stages of mass migration. The researcher also found out the reasons why some countries are unable to create important sectors of the economy, while others are unable to provide sufficient income to the indigenous population, which leads to the departure of citizens to other countries for economic reasons. A. Khudoliy (2018) conducted a fairly broad overview of migration processes in Europe in the 21st century. O. Kremen & O. Havrysh (2013) investigated the specific features and causes of migration processes in Ukraine. O. Borysenko & K. Tarasenko (2017) discussed the main stages of Ukrainian emigration, its essence and periodisation in detail. V. Lopukh (2006) and V. Tsi-vaty (2020) described the third and fourth waves of Ukrainian migration. The present study attempts to identify, formulate, and describe the newest contemporary wave of Ukrainian migration.

O. Kkhasravi (2016) provides an exhaustive explanation of the terms “migrant”, “refugee”, “displaced person”, “internally displaced person”. The researcher offers his definitions of these terms, identifies common and distinctive features of the terms “internally displaced person” and “displaced person”, and proposes a certain classification of internally displaced persons. In the context of the current migration wave, the terms “refugees” and “displaced persons” differ somewhat from the definitions offered by the explanatory dictionary. Currently, “refugees” are persons who have acquired legal refugee status. And they have documentary evidence of this. Furthermore, in Council Directive of the European Union No. 2001/55/EC (2001), the term “displaced person” (which, according to the dictionary, means that a person has been moved to another country against their will) is used in the sense of “migrants” (i.e., those who have voluntarily left their country). These differences in definitions are important to consider both for participants in the migration process and for researchers who study and describe these processes. The world's migration researchers are interested in such issues as the nature and causes of migration flows and their consequences (Castels & Miller, 1998); illegal and undocumented migration (MacGregor, 2019; Triandafyllidou *et al.*, 2019); the level of migrant mobility (Deutschmann & Recchi, 2019); and the development of a framework for assessing different possible approaches to forecasting migration processes (Bijak *et al.*, 2019). Thus, the purpose of this study was to review, systematise, and assess the level of ability of EU countries to provide IDPs with the socio-economic aid they need.

▮ MATERIALS AND METHODS ▮

The research was based primarily on official statistical and sociological data from international organisations directly involved in resolving problems related to migration crises, specifically, in the European Union – the UN, UNESCO, and the European Parliament. As well as information on the specifics of the conditions of stay of IDPs in the territory of a particular recipient country from the relevant official legislative bodies of that country.

The research methodology is a synthesis of several general scientific methods (description, analysis, synthesis, and generalisation) and elements of special scientific methods of sociological observation and expert evaluation. The first stage of this study was a description of the existing periodisation of Ukrainian migration waves in sociological science. The periodisation described above was supplemented using sociological observation: the newest migration wave was formulated and described. The second stage of the study is a description and analysis of the activities of international organisations and relevant legislative documents regulating the socio-economic conditions of IDPs in the European Union. Further, at the third stage of the study, by means of synthesis and generalisation of the research data, 7 out of 27 EU member states were identified for direct analysis, which are leaders in terms of the number of accepted migrants in the context of the described migration crisis. Describing and analysing the living conditions of IDPs and refugees in all European countries is a task for a more detailed and extensive sociological study.

During this study, data on the specific features of Ukrainians' stay in such European countries as Poland, Germany, Czech Republic, Italy, Spain, France, and Bulgaria were collected, structured, and analysed. The level of capacity of these recipient countries to quickly meet the needs of an extremely large number of foreign nationals was analysed according to the following sociologically important criteria: length of stay, housing, financial aid, medical care, employment, and education. According to these criteria, based on official statistical and sociological data from international organisations, tables of socio-economic conditions of IDPs in the EU were developed for each recipient country studied separately. The method of sociological observation helped to identify and formulate the main problems faced by Ukrainians during their stay in the EU. The expert assessment was used to determine how the migration crisis could affect the economies of EU countries.

The conclusions drawn as a result of this study are of practical value in that, firstly, they help to provide practical recommendations to Ukrainians forced to seek asylum in Europe. Secondly, to assess,

optimise and forecast a set of actions required by authorities that must be taken urgently in similar situations in the future. The analysed materials contribute to a detailed understanding of the specific features of migration processes from a sociological standpoint to make further scientific predictions of the development of these processes. From a scientific standpoint, the findings of this study are a complement to the existing research on this topic and may also be useful in conducting further sociological studies of both the current stage of the existing migration crisis and the study of general migration processes in the historical perspective.

RESULTS

There are several classifications of the preconditions and causes of migration based on different criteria (Kavchynska-Butrym, 2008; Haidutsky, 2011). According to one of them, migration in the modern world can be economic and non-economic.

Economic migration includes migration to find a job and earn money. They are focused on so-called “property benefits” and divide migrants into two groups: “survival migrants” (needing to meet basic material needs: food, clothing, shelter) and “mobile migrants” (wanting to improve their living standards and aiming for development: a better car, owning a house, business, investment, etc.). (Mansoor & Quillin, 2007).

The source of non-economic migration is:

- Natural disasters and environmental catastrophes. Purpose: to find a new place to live to replace the one that was destroyed as a result of a natural disaster or environmental catastrophe.
- Political conditions. This includes migration caused by armed conflicts and wars, as well as displacement related to border changes. The purpose of such migrations is usually to ensure physical safety, protection of life and health of themselves and their families.
- Educational ambitions. They are focused on acquiring knowledge and improving the professional competence of migrants.
- Religious tourism, pilgrimage, religious persecution. The purpose of such migrations is to seek opportunities to practice their faith, religious rites and practices freely and safely (Kavchynska-Butrym, 2008).

The migration processes of the early 21st century in Ukraine were quite civilised up to a certain point: people emigrated outside their own country in search of a better standard of living. That is, not to survive, but to improve their lives. These were mostly economic migrants and “mobile migrants”. Since 2014, with the outbreak of the armed conflict between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, a wave

of non-economic migration of Ukrainians has begun in eastern Ukraine. Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the world has seen the largest migration crisis since the Second World War, which was caused not by economic but by the existential issue of saving lives.

The Vice-Rector of the Catholic University of Lublin, Mirosław Kalinowski, once said: “we are all potential migrants. The human species has migration written all over it, as our ancestors, Adam and Eve, had to leave their homeland and look for work elsewhere. So, does it make sense to say that migration poses a specific challenge for the 21st century? Can we say that some of the reasons that motivate people to migrate have disappeared? That there are no migrations caused by wars or natural disasters?” (Ziemba, 2008). Today, the world is experiencing migration caused by war, and specialists in various fields (politicians, economists, lawyers, sociologists, psychologists, doctors, educators, etc.) are tasked with optimising their knowledge and skills to regulate this process in such a way that both recipient countries and forced migrants suffer the least losses. To differentiate between the terms necessary to describe the phenomena investigated in this study (“emigration”, “immigration”, “migration”, “migrants”, “displaced persons”, “resettlers”), lexicographical sources were analysed. According to dictionaries, these concepts have the following interpretations (Bilodid, 1970; 1971).

Emigration is a mass resettlement from one's homeland to another country; a long stay outside one's homeland as a result of resettlement.

An *emigrant* is a person who has resettled to another country (for the country *from which* they left).

Immigration is the entry of foreigners into a country for permanent or long-term residence.

An *immigrant* is a person who has entered a country for long-term residence (for the country *of entry*).

Thus, the same person can be both an emigrant (in their home country) and an immigrant (in the country where they came).

Migration is the movement of people within or outside a country for permanent or temporary change of residence.

A *migrant* is someone who has resettled, is resettling to a new place of residence or has been relocated somewhere.

A *displaced person* is a person forcibly removed from the temporarily occupied territory to a foreign country.

Refugees are people who flee their place of residence during a war or natural disaster.

Based on the historical chronicle of the largest migrations of the Ukrainian population, soci-

ologists have identified and described the main waves of mass migration from Ukraine (Kremen & Havrysh, 2013; Borysenko & Tarasenko, 2017). Such a division into waves is rather arbitrary, and different variants of it can be found in the studies of different scholars, but the essence of the periodisation does not change substantially. In this paper, it appears appropriate to propose the following periodisation of the main migration waves from Ukraine.

The 1st wave, “labour emigration” (from the early 1870s to the First World War). The representatives of this wave were mostly Ukrainian peasants of Galicia and Bukovina, who suffered from national oppression by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires. The governments of these countries deprived the peasants of their land and organised the resettlement of the population to the Far East. In search of satisfactory living and working conditions, people left for the USA, Canada, Brazil, Australia, and New Zealand.

The 2nd wave, “intellectual emigration” (the period between the two world wars (1917-1939).

At this time, medium-sized landowners, traders, employees, clergy, and intellectuals emigrated en masse. The reasons for leaving were mainly political in nature: repression by the authorities, collectivisation, the Holodomor, and disagreement with the Soviet government. Representatives of the second wave also moved to the United States and Canada, but also found refuge in European countries: Poland, Austria, Germany, France, Romania, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. Unlike their predecessors, these people were well educated, and therefore it was much easier for them to adapt to new living and working conditions.

The 3rd wave, “political emigration” (Second World War – post-war period). People who found themselves outside Ukraine as a result of the Second World War, deportees and those who did not want to live in Soviet society. She has lived in various countries of Western Europe, the USA, and Australia. This was the largest wave of emigration to date.

The 4th wave, “economic emigration” (late 1980s – late 1990s). As a result of the collapse of the USSR, the young independent Ukraine, like other countries that were part of it, found itself in a state of economic crisis. Low living standards and unemployment have led millions of Ukrainians to leave for different countries in Europe, the US, and Canada in search of work and a better life. There is a so-called “brain drain” and a loss of national identity.

Some Ukrainian researchers have proposed to distinguish the 5th wave as “socio-economic emigration” and date it from the beginning of 2013 (Borysenko & Tarasenko, 2017). The reasons for the mass migration of Ukrainians abroad include the devaluation of the hryvnia, high unemployment

and the unstable political situation in eastern Ukraine. “Migrant workers find jobs mainly in European countries: Poland, Italy, Germany, etc”. Considering these recent studies, it appears appropriate to single out and describe the 6th wave of migration from Ukraine, which in a few months of 2022 became perhaps the most powerful wave since the Second World War.

Thus, the 6th wave of migration, the “evacuation” wave (February 2022 – present). On 24 February 2022, the army of the Russian Federation launched a full-scale military invasion of Ukraine from the east, north, and from the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimea. Tens of thousands of Ukrainians fled their homes in a hurry to escape military aggression. They are mostly women, children, and the elderly who either took refuge in peaceful cities in western Ukraine or crossed the borders of neighbouring countries (mainly Moldova and Poland) to reach Europe. An “explosive” wave of refugees has emerged, and Europe is facing a difficult challenge to cope with a powerful migration crisis.

The Council of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as the EU) responded to this challenge quite quickly. Already on 4 March 2022, the Council Implementing Decision (EU) No. 2022/382 (2022) was activated at a meeting of the EU Council in Brussels. The decision was published in the Official Journal of the European Union and entered into force immediately. According to this Directive, persons who left Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022 have the right to stay in EU countries (except Denmark) for one year with the possibility of extending their stay up to three years, and are entitled to work, education, access to healthcare and social support. In Denmark, which has not acceded to the Directive due to special conditions of EU membership, a special law with provisions similar to the Directive was adopted on 17 March 2022, which makes provision for the fastest possible provision of housing, employment, education, and social aid to refugees from Ukraine. A residence permit in Denmark is granted for two years with the possibility of extension for one year. Thus, it is necessary to state the fact that the current migration wave in Europe is not chaotic and uncontrolled but is regulated in a certain way at the legislative level.

Notably, many Ukrainians who have travelled abroad do not apply for refugee status but are content with the right to temporary protection. The refugee status procedure is quite long, and while it is ongoing, a person is not allowed to leave the country in which they applied for refugee status (Triandafylidou *et al.*, 2019). Temporary protection already gives IDPs the right to enjoy all the opportunities necessary for a comfortable life: access to housing, healthcare, education, social benefits, and the

labour market, while allowing Ukrainians to move freely within the EU. *The European Union Temporary Protection Directive*. The need for the Directive arose in the European Union in the early 2000s and was triggered by the wars in the Balkans in the 1990s. The main purpose is to prevent overloading of asylum, humanitarian, and social aid systems, which may not be able to quickly process hundreds of thousands or millions of applications for assistance in the situation of a massive influx of refugees into the EU. Since Council Directive of the European Union No. 2001/55/EC (2001) was adopted, it has never been activated. The European Commission made the unprecedented decision to activate the Directive unequivocally and quickly, as it predicts that, depending on different scenarios in Ukraine, the number of Ukrainians seeking asylum in the EU could range from 2.5 to 6.5 million. The Directive applies to all EU countries except Denmark.

“Temporary protection” and “asylum”: The difference between the concepts within the EU Temporary Protection Directive.

The Directive on Temporary Protection for Asylum Seekers in the EU uses the term “displaced persons”. Representatives of the EU Council emphasise that such persons are “refugees”, i.e., those who have been granted asylum. However, the term “temporary protection” and the status of “displaced person” and the term “asylum” and the status of “refugee” are somewhat different concepts and statuses, and they require different legal procedures. Upon arrival in the EU, Ukrainians have the right to apply for asylum and refugee status. During the time the application is being considered by the relevant authorities, the person must stay in the country in which the application was submitted. However, the process of granting refugee status can take a long time. Ukrainians receive the status of a displaced person with the right to temporary protection under the terms of the Directive automatically after crossing the border and undergoing the relevant registration procedure. After that, they are free to move to the EU country where it will be more convenient for them to find a place of residence (where they may have friends, relatives, or people willing to help). Therewith, they will have the right to apply for asylum and refugee status in the country where they settle.

The duration of temporary protection for Ukrainians. In 2017, Ukrainians were granted the right to enter the EU without a visa and stay in the entire Schengen area for 90 days. The Temporary Protection Directive adjusts such restrictions on the length of stay in the EU. Temporary protection is valid for one year. If the situation does not improve after a year and people are unable to return home, this period will be automatically extended for another 6

months. Six months later, if necessary, again for the same amount. The EU Council can then extend the opportunity for Ukrainians to receive protection for another year, and so on for up to three years. However, if the situation in Ukraine stabilises and people can safely return to the country, the European Commission reserves the right to terminate the Temporary Protection Directive.

Persons entitled to temporary protection in EU countries. There are three main categories of persons granted temporary protection:

1. Citizens of Ukraine who resided on the territory of Ukraine as of 24 February and were forced to leave their homes due to the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation;
2. Persons with political asylum in Ukraine;
3. Family members of categories 1 and 2: husband/wife (officially married or in a de facto marriage, provided that the recipient country recognises such a marriage); minor children; other close relatives, provided that at the time of the invasion they lived together and were dependent on members of the first two categories.

Furthermore, third-country nationals who have a permanent residence permit in Ukraine but cannot return to their home country for security reasons can also apply for temporary protection in the EU. Third-country nationals who do not have a permanent residence permit in Ukraine but were in the country as of 24 February (e.g., foreign students) are entitled to receive aid from the European Commission in returning them home if it is safe to do so. Otherwise, the possibility of granting them temporary protection is considered on an individual basis. Citizens of Ukraine who left the country shortly before 24 February 2022 (on holiday, business trip, etc.) may also receive temporary protection on the recommendation of the EU Council, but this is also at the discretion of the national authorities of each recipient country.

The rights of Ukrainians under the terms of “temporary protection”. Fleeing war in the EU, Ukrainians are granted basic rights under the Temporary Protection Directive:

- the right to residence and housing;
- access to the labour market (including the opportunity to engage in entrepreneurship, attend training courses, or acquire a new profession);
- the right to social support;
- the right to medical care;
- the right to school education;
- the right to a guardian (for children who find themselves in an EU country without parents or other relatives).

Each EU country may have its own specifics of implementation of these rights. In other words, to make full use of them, IDPs need to contact the

relevant authorities (in each country, these may be different institutions) and receive advice on their status and rights in that particular country. Notably, even though the provisions of the Temporary Protection Directive for Ukrainians are common to all EU countries (except Denmark), the government of each country has the right to make its own adjustments to these provisions to improve the conditions of stay of Ukrainians, considering the specifics of a particular country.

Relaxation of border controls for migrants from Ukraine. The European Commission has provided practical recommendations to EU countries bordering Ukraine on how to simplify border crossing procedures for migrants from Ukraine. Thus, border controls have been considerably relaxed. Specifically, this applies to documents. Ukrainians with biometric passports cross the border without any additional checks at all, unless there are clear doubts about the identity of the person or there are grounds to believe that the person may pose a threat. Those who do not have a biometric passport can obtain a document (EU entry declaration or temporary travel document) and cross the border if they have any other document (internal Ukrainian passport, expired passport, birth certificate for children).

Additional support for recipient countries and IDPs. As an additional financial support to the recipient countries, the European Council decided to provide them with access to the EU emergency aid foundation *REACT-EU* for a total of EUR 3.5 billion (Council of the European Union, 2022). This solution will help countries to considerably reduce the budgetary burden associated with accepting numerous refugees from Ukraine. To help Ukrainians quickly find their way around in a new country, the European Commission has launched a specialised website (European Commission, n.d.), where people can learn about their rights and practical advice on adaptation in host countries. The information on this website is available in EU languages, as well as in Ukrainian and Russian.

DISCUSSION

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports that between 24 February and July 2022, 8.793 million people left Ukraine (UNHCR Ukraine, 2022). The top ten recipient countries by the number of migrants from Ukraine, apart from the EU countries, also include Turkey, the UK, and Moldova, but this article focuses on the socio-economic situation in the context of a powerful migration wave in the EU countries. According to the UN, as of July 2022, there are almost 5 million Ukrainian IDPs in Europe.

According to UNHCR Ukraine, the leading European recipient countries in terms of the number of Ukrainian IDPs are Poland (1.208 million hosted persons), Germany (867 thousand), Czech Republic (388 thousand), Italy (141.6 thousand), Spain (125.8 thousand), France (92.2 thousand), and Bulgaria (84.5 thousand). The analysis of the conditions offered to Ukrainian migrants in these countries under the EU Temporary Protection Directive suggests the EU's ability to overcome the challenge posed by the current migration crisis. The analysis was conducted based on the following main criteria: length of stay, housing, financial aid, medical care, employment, and education. According to these indicators, based on official statistical and sociological data of international organisations directly involved in resolving the problems related to the migration crisis in the European Union – the UN, the European Parliament, the European Asylum Support Office, the International Fund for Migrants (European Commission, n.d.; UNHCR Ukraine, 2022; European Asylum Support Office (EASO), 2022; United Nations, 2020), the author compiled tables of socio-economic conditions of IDPs in the EU for each recipient country studied separately.

Poland. Poland is the leader among EU countries in terms of the number of migrants from Ukraine: between the end of February and July 2022, 1.208 million Ukrainians entered the country, the same number of officially registered persons (Table 1).

Table 1. Socio-economic conditions of IDPs in Poland

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
<i>Length of stay</i>	18 months	One needs to get a <i>PESEL</i> . This is a personal number that entitles IDPs from Ukraine to use all public services provided by Polish citizens.
<i>Housing</i>	Access to temporary housing.	
<i>Financial aid</i>	- One-time payment – PLN 300 (UAH 1.9 thousand) - Monthly allowance for each child under 18 – PLN 500 (UAH 3.1 thousand) - Annual allowance for school supplies – 300 PLN (1.9 thousand UAH).	
<i>Medical care</i>	- Free medical care. - Opportunity to get all mandatory vaccinations. - The ability to buy medicines in Polish pharmacies with Ukrainian prescriptions.	
<i>Employment</i>	Ukrainians in Poland can get a job and receive the minimum (3,000 PLN or 19,000 UAH) or higher salary.	

Table 1. Continued

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
<i>Education</i>	School attendance in Poland is compulsory for all children from the age of 7. This also applies to Ukrainian children.	Children are admitted to the appropriate class if they have a Ukrainian school certificate. In the absence of a certificate, children are interviewed by the Polish school board, which determines which class the child should be enrolled in.

Source: compiled by the author of this study based on European Commission (n.d.), UNHCR Ukraine (2022)

Germany. As of July 2022, Germany has hosted 867,000 IDPs from Ukraine. Therewith, there are 670 thousand officially registered persons (Table 2).

Czech Republic. As of July 2022, the Czech Republic has sheltered 388,000 IDPs from Ukraine (Table 3).

Table 2. Socio-economic conditions of IDPs in Germany

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
<i>Length of stay</i>	2 years (with the possibility of extension up to 3 years)	It is necessary to obtain a "residence permit" (<i>Aufenthaltserlaubnis</i>). For the period before obtaining <i>Aufenthaltserlaubnis</i> , Ukrainians are issued a temporary residence permit – <i>Fiktionsbescheinigung</i> . The identification procedure – <i>ED-Behandlung</i> – is mandatory. It is impossible to obtain documents without passing identification. In the procedure, a person must provide their personal data, including fingerprints (except for children under 14 years of age).
<i>Housing</i>	Access to temporary housing.	
<i>Financial aid</i>	- A single person with a child can receive financial aid in the amount of 449 EUR per month. - Those living with a partner – 404 EUR per person. - A person who has found shelter with friends or relatives – 360 EUR per month. - The monthly payment for each child under the age of 5 is EUR 285 per month; for children aged 6 to 13 – EUR 311 per month; for children aged 14 to 17 – EUR 376 per month.	
<i>Medical care</i>	Access to medical care on equal terms with residents.	
<i>Employment</i>	- Ukrainians have the right to get a job on equal terms with Germans. - The minimum salary is 1.700 EUR (51 thousand UAH) per month. - Once Ukrainians get a job in Germany, they lose the right to receive additional financial aid.	
<i>Education</i>	School education in Germany is compulsory for all children from the age of 7. This also applies to Ukrainian children. Children under 7 years old can attend kindergarten. However, there is an acute shortage of vacant places in pre-school education institutions.	

Source: compiled by the author of this study based on European Commission (n.d.), S. Sardoschau (2020), UNHCR Ukraine (2022)

Table 3. Socio-economic conditions of IDPs in the Czech Republic

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
<i>Length of stay</i>	1 year with the possibility of automatic extension for six months.	It is necessary to register with the Foreign Police (<i>Cizinecká policie</i>) within 3 days of arrival in the country. The same must be done within 3 days if the person changes their place of residence.
<i>Housing</i>	Access to temporary housing.	
<i>Financial aid</i>	Opportunity to receive financial aid (5 thousand CZK or 6 thousand UAH). However, those who have received free housing, food, and other basic necessities from the state can no longer count on such support.	

Table 3. Continued

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
Medical care	Access to free medical care and the right to health insurance.	It is necessary to register with the Foreign Police (<i>Cizinecká policie</i>) within 3 days of arrival in the country. The same must be done within 3 days if the person changes their place of residence.
Employment	Access to the labour market with the opportunity to receive the minimum wage (16.2 thousand CZK or 19 thousand UAH).	
Education	School attendance in the Czech Republic is compulsory. Ukrainian children can either study at schools in the Czech Republic or continue their studies at their Ukrainian schools remotely at the request of their parents. However, it is necessary to provide a certificate to the educational institution at your place of residence in the Czech Republic.	

Source: compiled by the author of this study based on European Commission (n.d.), UNHCR Ukraine (2022)

Italy. As of July 2022, Italy has received 141.6 thousand IDPs from Ukraine. Therewith, there are 132.6 thousand officially registered persons (Table 4).

Spain. As of July 2022, Italy has received 125.8 thousand IDPs from Ukraine. Therewith, there are 125.7 thousand officially registered persons (Table 5).

Table 4. Socio-economic conditions of IDPs in Italy

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
Length of stay	1 year. If the situation does not stabilise, there is a possibility of extending the period of stay up to 3 years.	- Upon arrival in the country, it is necessary to contact the Police Commissariat/Commandant General (<i>Questura</i>) and inform the local authorities of one's stay in Italy. - Here one will also need to apply for a <i>permesso di soggiorno</i> (residence permit).
Housing	Access to temporary housing.	
Financial aid	An adult can count on financial assistance in the amount of 300 EUR; a child – 150 EUR.	Financial aid can be received for 3 months. For this, one needs to have a temporary protection status and an identification code.
Medical care	Access to medical care on equal terms with residents.	- To be able to receive full medical care, Ukrainian IDPs need to fulfil several conditions (obtain a temporary healthcare card and <i>STP</i> (<i>straniero temporaneamente presente</i>) code). - If the status has not yet been issued, Ukrainians still have access to some medical services (free emergency medical care, vaccinations, referrals for clinical examinations, and free medicines).
Employment	Access to the labour market.	
Education	Ukrainians can send their children to a free school.	Learning Italian is compulsory for IDPs.

Source: compiled by the author of this study based on European Commission (n.d.), UNHCR Ukraine (2022)

Table 5. Socio-economic conditions of IDPs in Spain

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
Length of stay	1 year and the possibility of extending the period of stay up to 3 years.	Spain has a foreigner's identification number (<i>NIE</i>). An IDP who does not have such a number cannot receive free medical care.
Housing	Not available.	Only persons who have been granted refugee status can receive temporary accommodation at refugee reception centres in Spain.
Financial aid	Not provided.	Financial aid in Spain can only be obtained by persons registered with the employment office, i.e., officially unemployed.
Medical care	There is access to medical care.	A healthcare card is mandatory, which is issued after the application for status, is valid for 1 year and is valid throughout Spain.
Employment	Access to the labour market.	Ukrainians can get professional help in finding a job at the Employment Bureau. One can also attend Spanish language courses or professional courses.

Table 5. Continued

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
<i>Education</i>	Children between the ages of 7 and 18 must attend school. Ukrainian children have the same opportunities for education as Spanish children.	To be able to register a child in a school or kindergarten, one must submit an application to the Bureau for Services and Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Madrid.

Source: compiled by the author of this study based on European Commission (n.d.), UNHCR Ukraine (2022)

France. As of July 2022, France has received 125.8 thousand IDPs from Ukraine. Therewith, there are 125.7 thousand officially registered persons (Table 6).

Bulgaria. As of July 2022, Bulgaria has received 84.5 thousand IDPs from Ukraine. Therewith, there

are 119.5 thousand officially registered persons. These figures indicate that a considerable number of people who have been granted temporary protection in Bulgaria are no longer in the country. They have either moved on to other EU countries or have already returned to Ukraine (Table 7).

Table 6. Socio-economic conditions of IDPs in France

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
<i>Length of stay</i>	6 months	In Paris, Ukrainians can apply to the <i>Urgence Ukraine</i> reception centre. This institution will help people find temporary accommodation, apply for temporary protection status and social support. They will also help those who have difficulties with documents and identification. In other regions of France, prefectures deal with these issues.
<i>Housing</i>	The state facilitates the search for temporary housing.	Ukrainians with temporary protection status can receive free accommodation for at least 3 months upon prior request to the prefecture.
<i>Financial aid</i>	A person who has received housing from the state can receive 6.8 EUR per day. If a person has found accommodation on their own, they will receive 14.2 EUR per day.	To receive financial aid in France, one needs to apply for a special card (<i>ADA</i>) at the French Office for Immigration and Integration (<i>OFFI</i>).
<i>Medical care</i>	Access to free medical care and the right to health insurance.	Health insurance in France covers both basic medical services (specialist consultations and proper treatment) and a very wide range of various medical services and goods (tests, dentistry, midwifery services, glasses, hearing aids, dentures, etc.).
<i>Employment</i>	Immigrants from Ukraine have full access to the labour market in France.	
<i>Education</i>	Children from 7 to 18 years old have access to the French education system, which is compulsory in the country.	

Source: compiled by the author of this study based on European Commission (n.d.), UNHCR Ukraine (2022)

Table 7. Socio-economic conditions of IDPs in Bulgaria

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
<i>Length of stay</i>	1 year with a possibility of extension.	It is necessary to issue a Registration Card of a foreigner granted temporary protection.
<i>Housing</i>	Access to temporary housing.	
<i>Financial aid</i>	- The one-time aid amounted to 375 BGN (5.7 thousand UAH). - One-time aid in issuing an identification card – up to 75 BGN (1.1 thousand UAH). - The state also helps to pay for heating during the heating season.	
<i>Medical care</i>	Free emergency medical care is available to all Ukrainians, and the full range of medical services is available only to those citizens of Ukraine who belong to “vulnerable categories” (children, pregnant women, pensioners, people with disabilities, etc.).	

Table 7. Continued

Conditions of stay in the country		Special conditions
<i>Employment</i>	Ukrainians have access to the labour market.	It is necessary to issue a Registration Card of a foreigner granted temporary protection.
<i>Education</i>	Children aged 7 to 18 are entitled to free schooling, and children under 6 can attend kindergarten free of charge.	

Source: compiled by the author of this study based on European Commission (n.d.), UNHCR Ukraine (2022)

Temporary housing. Even though in the vast majority of recipient countries, temporary protection gives IDPs the right to access temporary housing (in some countries even without registering for temporary protection), it is extremely difficult to actually obtain such housing, as the needs far exceed the possibilities. While difficulties in other socially major areas can be overcome quickly thanks to the prompt work of the relevant authorities, the problem of housing is much more difficult to solve. Many temporary accommodation camps have been built in the EU countries that host migrants from Ukraine. The authorities are actively encouraging local people to provide housing for Ukrainians and introducing various financial initiatives that can offset some of the costs. For example, Poland has passed a law according to which Poles who have taken in migrants from Ukraine receive financial assistance in the amount of 9 EUR per day. Furthermore, a considerable number of Ukrainians find refuge in the EU in the homes of relatives and friends and rent accommodation at their own expense.

Systematisation of migration flows. The European Commission, with the support of EU interior ministers, has adopted a 10-point plan to help better organise the reception of refugees from Ukraine. Specifically, according to this plan, it was decided to introduce a common platform for all EU countries, which will combine separate national systems for registering IDPs who are granted temporary protection. This platform allows the EU authorities to see which Ukrainians have applied for registration under the temporary protection mechanism and where, and who has already received it, and thus avoid double registrations.

Redistribution of IDPs from Ukraine. Ukrainian IDPs mostly prefer to stay in the EU countries bordering Ukraine: closer to home, so that they can return to their country as soon as possible when it is safe to do so. Poland has received the largest number of people, with many Ukrainians staying in Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania. The EU leadership notes that it is important to encourage IDPs to leave Poland and go to other EU countries. However, there is no talk of forced displacement or quotas on how many Ukrainians the country should accept. This does not refer to mandatory redistribution, but to "effective and voluntary redistribution". None of the

recipient countries hosting the largest number of IDPs requested redistribution.

For the convenience of Ukrainian citizens, the EU has a common solidarity information platform. This is an electronic resource where each recipient state posts information on how many people it can accommodate, the availability of affordable housing, etc. Furthermore, EU interior ministers have launched an initiative to create a special index that shows how many IDPs from Ukraine are in each EU country, how many refugees there are from around the world, and how these figures relate to the population of each country. To encourage Ukrainians to move to other EU countries that are more distant from Ukraine, coordination of transport routes has been strengthened; information hubs have been created where people can get comprehensive information on how to get to a particular country; and cooperation with the UK, US, and Canada has been organised to organise transport routes so that Ukrainians can easily move there as well (Bradley *et al.*, 2019).

The impact of the migration crisis on the EU economies. Experts predicted that with the current number of IDPs, the largest recipient countries in the EU will spend almost 0.2% of GDP on supporting them. The figure is small, but considering other losses caused by the war, the budget deficit could grow by 1.1% of GDP this year. Other experts make optimistic economic forecasts. In 2021, the unemployment rate in the Eurozone fell to a record 7%. According to the European Commission (n.d.), a quarter of businesses in January 2022 said they were experiencing labour shortages, which considerably hindered their productivity. Under such conditions, Ukrainians can be useful to Europe as a labour force. The vast majority of Ukrainians are much more qualified than other refugees (e.g., Syrians), and this is definitely a competitive advantage (Motylm, 2008). Therewith, enough jobs is unlikely to give locals a reason to accuse Ukrainians of taking their jobs away from them (Mohieldin & Ratha, 2019).

A. Haidutsky (2011) considered the issue of migration from the economic standpoint. He believes that "at the current stage of economic development, international migration is still a significant factor in social development. Its scale and importance are constantly growing, and it is becoming an integral

part of global economic processes. Countries are trying to take advantage of international migration. Most studies of migration processes show their positive impact on the economy and social development of host countries. However, the consequences of migration vary from country to country and are primarily determined by the scale and structure of migration flows. In developed countries, migrants play a complementary role, contributing to the levelling of labour market imbalances and the stable functioning of production". The results of this study confirm the opinion of A. Haidutsky (2011) about the positive impact on the economy and social development of recipient countries, as in the future Ukrainian migrants who will be working will pay taxes, thus not draining the local budget, but rather filling it. However, as of today, the EU economy is under critical strain.

The place of this study in the range of the investigated issues. A. Khudoliy (2018) studies the European migration processes, specifically immigration to Portugal in the 21st century. S. Sardoschau (2020) provided information on the prospects of migration to Germany, as well as methods for assessing migration forecasting. This paper reflects the current migration situation in 7 out of 27 European countries. S. Castels & M.J. Miller (1998) investigated and described the nature and causes of migration flows and their consequences on a global scale. O. Kremen & O. Havrysh (2013) investigated the specific features and causes of migration processes, as well as their consequences in the context of Ukraine. This study presents Ukrainian migration processes exclusively in a synchronous paradigm.

O. Borysenko & K. Tarasenko (2017) studied the main stages of Ukrainian migration, its essence and periodisation. In fact, the third and fourth waves of Ukrainian migration were studied and described in detail by V. Tsivaty and V. Lopukh, respectively (Lopukh, 2006; Tsivaty, 2020). This paper provides a general description of the migration waves accepted by the scientific community, as well as an attempt to identify, formulate, and describe the modern wave of Ukrainian migration.

CONCLUSIONS

The aggression by the Russian Federation has provoked a united response from the European Union, which imposes tough sanctions against the aggressor, provides substantial political, economic, financial, and military support to Ukraine, and hosts

millions of Ukrainians fleeing the war. The massive wave of migrants from Ukraine to the EU helped to identify and describe the 6th migration wave. The study helps to draw conclusions that meet the purpose of this study, namely, to formulate estimates of the level of ability of the European Union countries to overcome the socio-economic challenge caused by the powerful migration crisis.

1. Forecasts about the stabilisation of the tense economic situation in Europe due to numerous migrants from Ukraine are somewhat bipolar: some experts see the large number of migrants from Ukraine as an influx of cheap labour for the EU; others state that millions of Ukrainians are an excessive burden on the EU economy.

2. The organisation of actions to accept IDPs from Ukraine in the EU is regulated at the European legislative level (for the first time, EU states quickly activated the Temporary Protection Directive), with each member state having the right to adjust the conditions proposed by the European Commission according to its own capabilities and local legislation.

3. The biggest problem for Ukrainians in the EU was finding accommodation. It is extremely difficult for Europe to provide all IDPs with decent housing.

4. The overwhelming majority (about 90%) of Ukrainian IDPs plan to return to Ukraine after the war ends. Moreover, even though the security situation in Ukraine is still extremely difficult, the UN refugee agency reports documented border crossings back into Ukraine. Some people return to Ukraine for a while: to assess the situation, check their property, visit family members, or help them leave. Some returned but were forced to leave again due to damaged housing or lack of work in Ukraine.

Statistical and sociological data on the migration situation in the EU in 2022 are constantly changing. Even though March was the most active month in terms of the number of migrants, and the flow of people slowed down by about half by mid-year, migration processes between Ukraine and the European Union are still quite active. That is why further research on this topic should, first of all, reflect the most up-to-date data from official sources of information.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author of this study declares no conflict of interest.

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Оцінка рівня здатності Європейського Союзу на прийняття біженців з описувальною характеристикою міграційних хвиль

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Анотація. Проблема міграції українців до інших країн світу багато років є однією з найактуальніших проблем сучасної України. Проте 24 лютого 2022 року ця проблема сягнула небачених досі розмірів. Повномасштабне воєнне вторгнення російських військ на територію України призвело до явища, якого країна не бачила з часів Другої світової війни – багатомільйонної міграції населення. Першими на шляху українців, що рятувались від війни, постали, звісно ж, сусідні європейські країни, які мають спільні кордони з Україною. А далі – й інші країни ЄС та світу. Перед країнами-реципієнтами в один день постала масштабна проблема спроможності прийняти та надати допомогу мільйонам українців. Метою даного дослідження є формулювання оцінних даних рівня спроможності країн Європейського Союзу подолати соціально-економічний виклик, що його спричинила потужна міграційна криза. Задля досягнення поставлених цілей було застосовано ряд загальнонаукових методів – аналіз, синтез та узагальнення, а також елементи спеціально-наукових методів соціологічного спостереження та експертної оцінки. За результатами дослідження з'ясовано, наскільки оперативно та організовано країни ЄС відреагували на потужну міграційну хвилю; які саме країни приймають найбільшу кількість переселенців; що є найбільшою проблемою для переселенців у країнах ЄС; як міграційна хвиля може позначитися на економіці ЄС в цілому. Результати цієї роботи можуть бути корисними у процесі проведення подальших соціологічних досліджень як сучасного етапу існуючої міграційної кризи, так і у дослідженнях загальних міграційних процесів в історичній перспективі. Окрім цього, аналіз нинішнього досвіду країн ЄС дозволяє спрогнозувати алгоритм необхідних дій з боку влади у подібних ситуаціях у майбутньому, а також надати практичні рекомендації українцям вже сьогодні.

Ключові слова: переселенці; переміщені особи; тимчасовий захист; соціальна допомога; безпека; криза