

## THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF MILITARY EVENTS

**The article considers approaches to defining the main terms related to migration processes used by international organizations, in particular «forced migration», «refugees», «persons in a situation similar to refugees», «asylum seekers», «internally displaced persons», «mixed displacement», «disaster-induced migration», «resettlement». The effects of international migration due to military events for the recipient country are determined. Threats to global security associated with international migration as a result of military events have been clarified.**

**Keywords:** international migration; military events; forced migration; refugees; asylum seekers; internally displaced persons; mixed displacement; resettlement.

**Formulation of scientific problem and its significance.** Russia's full-scale military aggression against Ukraine provoked many social, political, economic, humanitarian and other problems. They arose not only in Ukraine and the aggressor country, but also at the global level. An important such problem was the problem of migration, connected with the fact that a large part of the population of Ukraine was forced to leave the country due to military operations. At the strategic and current level, this causes a corresponding chain reaction and consequences for both Ukraine and the host countries. This significantly actualizes the need for scientific research on the theoretical and practical aspects of international migration in the context of military events.

**Analysis of recent publications.** A significant number of scientific works by foreign and domestic scientists are devoted to the issue of international migration, including: G. Biffle, I. Gorbachova, O. Grishnova, O. Gulina, O. Dlugopolskyi, T. Zatonatska, M. Kolosnitsyna, V. Kostenko, I. Kukuza, E. Libanova, O. Malinovska, N. Mamontova, Yu. Markovska-Manista, O. Makhonyuk, V. Moisei, O. Ovchinnikov, V. Onyshchuk, N. Pak, K. Novosad, T. Petrova, D. Salt, O. Khomra, A. Khomyak, J. Hugo.

**The purpose of the article** is to determine the theoretical prerequisites for the analysis of international migration processes as a result of military events.

**Presentation of the main material.** Throughout the history of mankind, migration accompanied all social transformations, political conflicts, demographic changes, etc. Every year, millions of men and women left their homes and crossed national borders in search of greater security for themselves and their families. Migration was a bold manifestation of human will to overcome adversity and live a better life. Now, in the modern world, when globalization has become one of the dominant trends in international relations, the process of migration and its role in society have begun to grow. International labor migration has become a major global problem that affects most countries of the world and occupies a high place in international, regional and national political agendas. Especially this interest in this issue increased when the negative consequences of this process began to be felt [1].

Along with such factors of international migration as globalization, the uneven development of different regions, the demographic situation in host countries, the movement of direct foreign investments, the development of transport and means of communication, a very important factor is the official policy of regulating migration itself. Due to the fact that international migration covers many countries and regions, it makes the latter interdependent on migration flows, so changes in the migration policy of one country can affect the migration situation in other countries as well. To a certain extent, the migration policy affects the quantitative and qualitative parameters of migration flows, their direction and the ratio of legal and illegal migration.

The complexity and close intertwining of all spheres of social life has provoked not only increased attention of scientists and practitioners to the problems of international migration in the last twenty years, but also led to a multifaceted approach to the study of the nature of international migration, turning it into an object of economic, political, ethnic and cultural, social, philological, gender and other studies.

An important aspect of the analysis is international migration during the war period between Ukraine and EU countries, because in recent months there has been an increase in the scale of international migration from Ukraine to many EU countries. In this context, the question of the influence of international migration on the economic and social development of the countries of origin of migrants and the receiving countries in particular becomes particularly relevant.

Military international migration is one of the most complex subsystems of international economic relations, which in a certain way affects the world economy and is in the center of attention of many scientists and economists of the world.

In 1998, the UN Statistics Division (English: "UN Statistics Division")

developed "Recommendations on statistical data on international migration", which provided definitions of migration [2]: long-term migration includes persons who have moved to a country that is not for them, the country of permanent residence, for a period of at least one year; persons who have moved to a country that is not their country of permanent residence for a period of at least 3 months but not more than 1 year are in short-term migration (except for rest, vacation, visiting friends and relatives, business trips, treatment, pilgrimage).

T. Dragunova emphasizes that the definition of migration only as the movement of the population is too broad, therefore it is necessary to define migration as the resettlement of a community of people, characterized by certain quantitative and qualitative parameters [3, P. 36].

The glossaries of international organizations use the following basic terms related to migration as a result of military events (Table 1).

Table 1

Terms of the International Organization for Migration regarding migration in wartime

Term	Definition of term	Source
Forced Migration	A migratory movement which, although the drivers may be diverse, involves force, coercion or coercion. The definition includes a note explaining that "although not an international legal concept, the term has been used to describe movements of refugees, displaced persons (including those displaced by disasters or development projects), and in some cases human trafficking victims. Internationally, the use of this term is debated due to the widespread recognition that there is a continuum of agencies, rather than a voluntary/involuntary dichotomy, and that this may undermine the existing legal regime of international protection	IOM Migration Glossary, 2019 [4]
Refugees	These are persons who flee their country because of a "well-founded fear" of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and who are outside their country of nationality or permanent residence and because of this fear are unable or do not want to return to it.	United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and its Protocol of 1967 [5]

## Continuation of the table 1

Persons in a refugee-like situation	Includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who are at risk of protection similar to the risks of refugees, but for whom refugee status has not been established for practical or other reasons	Management of the UN High Commissioner [6]
Asylum seekers	Persons who have applied for international protection and whose claims for refugee status have not yet been resolved	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner [6]
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or forced to flee or leave their homes or places of permanent residence, in particular as a result of or to avoid the consequences of an armed conflict, a situation of general violence, human rights violations or natural or man-made disasters and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border	Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2. [7]
Mixed movement	Movement in which several people travel together, usually irregularly, using the same routes and means of transport, but for different reasons. People traveling in mixed movements have different needs and profiles and may include asylum seekers, refugees, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied/separated children and irregular migrants	IOM Migration Glossary, 2019 [4]
Disaster-induced migration	Movement of people as a result of "serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society, involving massive human, material, economic or environmental losses or impacts that exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources"	UN Office for Mitigation of disaster risk, 2009 [8]
Resettlement	The movement of refugees from the country in which they applied for protection to another state that has agreed to accept them — as refugees — with permanent residence status	IOM Migration Glossary, 2019 [4]

It is worth considering military international migration as a complex socio-economic process, which is determined by many factors and plays a significant role in economic, social, inter-ethnic and demographic changes, in the development of communities and society as a whole, and has a projection into the socio-political and cultural life of people. Military international migration, which is the largest component of international population migration, is influenced by

groups of economic and non-economic factors [9]. At the same time, international migration has economic and non-economic consequences in the recipient country, which is dictated by a number of factors (Figure).

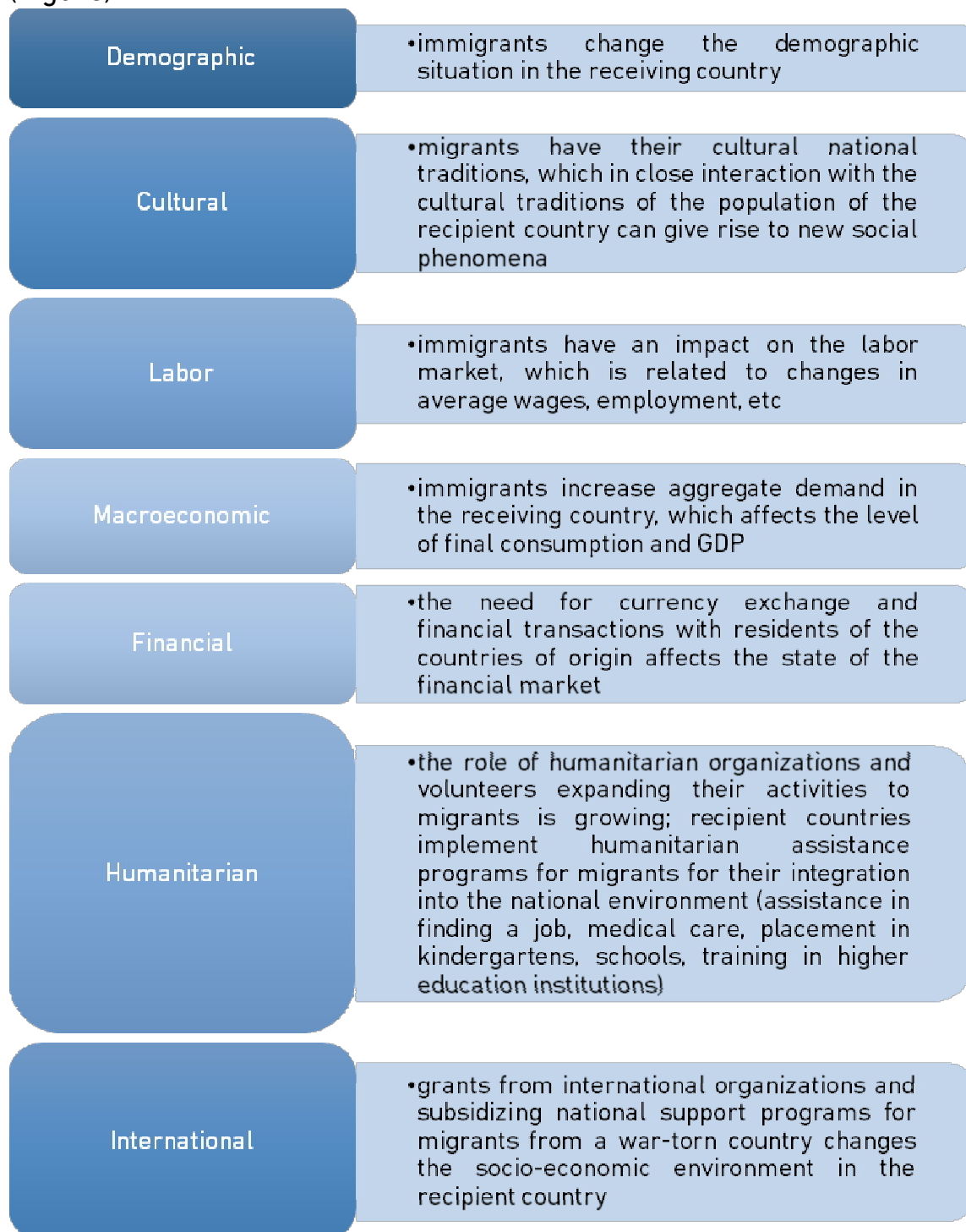


Figure. Effects of international migration due to military events for the recipient country

In the case of international migration during the war period, we are interested in the global dimension of the migration of women and men by their age groups, based on the following considerations:

1) migration of women in the long term (meaning long-term or final) potentially leads to changes in birth rates, thus means a redistribution of demographic and labor potential (especially in countries where naturalization procedures are provided);

2) the migration of women means a redistribution of access to the means of labor, because the low level of female employment in one country can be compensated by their work in another, which contributes to the growth of the social product in the country that provides them with work (let's clarify that this will affect the GDP of the countries, in particular, will lead to an increase in the created product or service in the field of employment of this category of migrants);

3) as a rule, the salary of migrants is much lower than the salary of citizens of the countries. In addition, gaps in the wages of women and men exist in almost all countries of the world (the relevance of this statement is evidenced by the fact that this ratio is included in the HDI calculation methodology) [10].

The prerequisites of such a situation can be explained through the institutional influence on the formation of "attraction" and "push" factors, differentiation in the economic position of women and men (selective policy regarding the mobility of women in certain countries, different levels of their opportunities for migration processes and economic resources, peculiarities of cultural religious environment).

In Ukraine, the gender-age structure of Ukrainian migration during the war period is being transformed, which is characterized by an increase in the number of migrant women and children, which can provoke problems of the aging of the nation, a decrease in the birth rate, a deterioration of the labor potential of the population, etc.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) recognized excessive international migration as one of the six main threats to global human security in the 21st century. As stated in the official statement of the UN [11], the real threats to the security of humanity in the next century are caused to a greater extent by the actions of millions of people than by the aggression of a few nations. These threats will take different forms: uncontrolled population growth, differences in economic opportunities, excessive international migration, environmental degradation, drug production and trafficking, and international terrorism.

**Conclusions.** Migration processes in themselves are a complex phenomenon that has an important impact on the socio-economic environment of countries of origin and recipient countries, as well as on global processes as a whole. The implementation of military aggression further complicates the indicated phenomena, provoking a number of demographic, cultural, labor, macroeconomic, financial, humanitarian, international problems and consequences. Since the number of international migrants in the world is steadily increasing, as well as the complex of challenges for national economies associated with it, there is a need at the international level to develop a migration policy adequate to today's realities.

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## **ТЕОРЕТИЧНИЙ АНАЛІЗ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ В УМОВАХ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ ПОДІЙ**

**Актуальність досліджуваної проблеми пов'язана з тим, що Повномасштабна військова агресія РФ проти України спровокувала безліч соціальних, політичних, економічних, гуманітарних та інших проблем. Вони виникли не лише в Україні та країни-агресора, а й на глобальному рівні. Такою важливою проблемою стала проблема міграції, пов'язана із тим, що значна частина населення України була вимушена залишити країну через військові дії. На стратегічному та поточному рівні це викликає відповідну ланцюгову реакцію та наслідки як для України, так і для приймаючих країн. Це значним чином актуалізує необхідність наукових досліджень теоретичних та практичних сторін міжнародної міграції в умовах військових подій.**

**Метою статті є визначення теоретичних передумов аналізу міжнародних міграційних процесів внаслідок військових подій.**

**У статті розглядаються підходи до визначення основних термінів, пов'язаних із міграційними процесами, які застосовуються міжнародними організаціями, зокрема «вимушена міграція», «біженці», «особи, які перебувають у ситуації, що подібна до біженців», «шукачі притулку», «внутрішньо переміщені особи», «змішане переміщення», «міграція, спричинена катастрофою», «переселення». Визначено ефекти від міжнародної міграції внаслідок військових подій для країни-реципієнта. З'ясовано загрози глобальній безпеці, пов'язані із міжнародною міграцією внаслідок військових подій.**

**Автори дійшли висновку, що міграційні процеси самі по собі є складним комплексним явищем, яке здійснює важливий вплив як на соціально-економічне середовище країн походження та країн-**



**реципієнтів, так і на глобальні процеси в цілому. Здійснення військової агресії ще більше ускладнює вказані явища, провокуючи низку демографічних, культурних, трудових, макроекономічних, фінансових, гуманітарних, інтернаціональних проблем та наслідків. Оскільки чисельність міжнародних мігрантів в світі неухильно зростає, як і комплекс викликів для національних економік, з цим пов'язаний, то на міжнародному рівні постає потреба в розробці адекватної реаліям сьогодення міграційної політики.**

**Ключові слова:** міжнародна міграція; військові події; вимушена міграція; біженці; шукачі притулку; внутрішньо переміщені особи; змішане переміщення; переселення.

Отримано: 14 травня 2022 р.  
Прорецензовано: 19 травня 2022 р.  
Прийнято до друку: 24 червня 2022 р.