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# ECONOMIC AND LEGAL REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF COUNTRIES UNDER MILITARY FACTORS

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to analyze the status of international migration and identify the problems of its economic and legal regulation in the context of ensuring financial and economic cooperation of countries in the conditions of increasing the influence of military factors. The results of the study prove that military factors have a dominant impact on the intensification of international migration processes. It is established that international migration is considered to be a complex, unpredictable socio-economic phenomenon that is gaining a global scale, covers a large number of countries, is difficult to regulate at the economic and legal level and periodically intensifies under the influence of factors and dangers of an economic, social, political and military nature. The authors prove a significant increase in the volume of international migration under the influence of the war of Russia against Ukraine, which intensified as a result of the mass movement of the Ukrainian population outside the country in order to save their lives and health. The significant problems regarding the economic and legal regulation of international migration in the context of ensuring financial and economic cooperation of countries in the conditions of the increasing influence of military factors are identified, which are manifested in the inconsistency of international law with the provisions of national legislation of the countries of the world. It is found that the growth of international migration processes stimulates destructive changes in the international labour market, and causes an increase in unemployment and a decrease in employment rates at the national level. In the article proposes to review the existing mechanisms of legal regulation of international migration and protection of the rights of migrants outside Ukraine, and formulate an international strategy for harmonizing migration policies of different countries of the world.

**Keywords:** international migration, financial and economic cooperation, emigration, migration flows, international labour market, Law, labour resources, human capital losses

**JEL Classification:** F22, O15

## INTRODUCTION

The emergence of new challenges and dangers of our time has significantly destabilized the existing world economic order and reformatted the established mechanisms of international markets. The problems of instability and uncertainty have become particularly acute as a result of the full-scale invasion of Russia on the territory of Ukraine and its active hostilities, which have intensified the processes of internal displacement of a significant number of people, their mass emigration and the need to increase the amount of funding for the livelihoods of both internally displaced persons and those who have left the country. Obviously, under such conditions, significant imbalances are observed in the international labour market development, which is oversaturated with cheap labour and has a destabilizing effect on international financial and economic cooperation. At the present stage, the international migration processes have transformed into a complex global socio-economic phenomenon, have reached threatening levels and pose a considerable threat to the social and economic development of both highly developed and transition countries. Therefore, identifying the problems of economic and

legal regulation of international migration in the context of ensuring financial and economic cooperation of countries in the conditions of increasing the influence of military factors is an extremely important and urgent task at both the national and international levels and the identified issues require thorough research and in-depth study.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The existing scientific approaches to identifying the nature of international migration, the problems of its spread and the search for ways and methods of effective economic and legal regulation over a long time reflect current research and are conditioned by the challenges of our time, the aggravation of financial and economic and socio-political crises, and are also related to the need to identify the impact of armed conflicts in different parts of the world on the international socio-economic development of countries. Most scholars studying this issue consider the international migration processes to intensify in the period of deepening instability and the emergence of global problems. In particular, Yu. Bilan [1] is of the opinion that international migration is an unpredictable global phenomenon, covering a large number of countries, it is difficult to regulate at the economic and legal level and it is periodically intensifying under the influence of factors and dangers of economic, social, political and military nature. However, the researcher proves the positive influence of international migration processes on the development of the global economy and states that international migration creates favourable conditions for the migration regimes liberalization, and also provides an opportunity for the implementation of communication, technological and transport movements of the population outside the country.

Kurtsev O. and Popova H. [2, p. 61] state that international migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, which consists in the resettlement of people from one country to another and requires strict regulation by both the state and international organizations, as well as the formation of a strategy and policy for managing migration processes.

Some scientists prove the dependence of international migration on the aspirations of emigrants to improve their own social and living conditions and realize their own labour potential, therefore, they are convinced that international migration in most cases aims at employment in the recipient country on favourable terms and with a higher salary. In this context, Z. Koczan, G. Peri, M. Pinat and D. Rozhkov [3] point out that international migration is one of the ways of increasing the population's well-being, however, it has an ambiguous effect on donor and recipient countries. It has been established by scientists that there are greater migration flows from less developed countries to countries with high development. Moreover, countries from which a significant number of people leave, experience considerable losses of human resources and replace them with less skilled labour. On the other hand, the countries where a significant share of migrants are directed are experiencing overloading of their own labour markets, their significant imbalances and a gradual increase in inequality in access to jobs.

Brunow S., P. Nijkamp P. and Poot J. [4], as well as Sakka F. and Ghadi M. [5, p. 9] share the opinion of scientists, revealing the interrelationship of international migration with increasing the level of socio-economic development of the country and ensuring its well-being. The scientists also claim that the international migration processes have the same positive impact on both recipient countries and donor countries because money earned on the territory of another country is returned to the country from which the emigrants left, which stimulates its economic growth. At the same time, scientists emphasize that international migration primarily involves the use of human capital in the country to which emigrants are sent, which leads to a change in its management tools. Complementing the research of previous scientists, H.S. Alkaabi, G.S. Naamo and A.M. Fahmi [6] emphasize the need to preserve and develop human capital in the process of its international migration, since in the strategic perspective its value will grow and gain significant importance, which, according to K. Tipayalai [7] and F. Tanrikulu [8], will lead to increasing the opportunities to attract highly qualified labour force, increasing the labour productivity indicators, as well as stimulating the processes of attracting innovations to the economy.

The problems of international migration became particularly acute during the Russian-Ukrainian war of 2022-2023, as active hostilities in large areas of Ukraine, large-scale destruction of housing and critical and other infrastructure led to massive population displacement, the lion's share of which moved outside the country. The analytical report of the National Institute for Strategic Studies [9, p. 4-5] estimates the volume of international migration and identifies the volume of migrants depending on several types of migration observed in Ukraine at the moment, including (1) migration abroad (international migration) – as of 2022 7.8 million people; (2) internal displacement within the country – 8 million people; (3) illegal removal of Ukrainian citizens to the Russian Federation – 3.4 million people; (4) immigration to Ukraine – 304,167 people. Obviously, the problem of international migration has become a threatening one for Ukraine; it is characterized by a significant scale and is creating significant problems at the global level, which E. Libanona [10] proposes to divide into those that unbalance international and national labour markets, cause competition in them and those that contribute to the concentration of highly qualified labour in countries with a high level of social and economic development. In this

context, K. Sandvic and A. Garnier [11], as well as J. Isaksen [12] note that international migration is increasing under the influence of instability processes and as a result of socio-political, financial and economic crises in states, and the growth of migration flows is caused by intensified competitive struggle in the national and international labour market. At the same time, scientists have found that the russian armed aggression against Ukraine and the war caused a new wave of migration crisis, and the scale of international migration has increased to unprecedented levels, covering a significant number of the countries of the world.

Stepanek M. [13] sees a partial solution to the existing problems of international migration in the establishment of close financial and economic cooperation between countries, which involves the establishment of processes for regulating the international labour market. However, the scientist identifies significant problems with their economic and legal regulation, since at the legislative level the mechanisms for harmonizing national legislation with international law in this area are rather limited and imperfect. Therefore, the need to solve the problem of implementation of international legislation in the field of international migration regulation to the conditions of functioning of national labour markets remains quite significant. Moreover, L. Tytarenko and T. Sakalo [14] consider international migration to be the main cause of the labour potential changes in the countries, and state that its intensification threatens to reduce the share of the highly skilled labour force in the countries from which migration flows are growing. Therefore, scholars are of the opinion that it is advisable to conduct the qualitative and quantitative parameters assessment of the international labour market and regulate it taking into account the interests of each country.

The negative impact of military factors on international migration was proved by O. Pavlov [15], who revealed its cyclical nature and conditionality due to political instability in the country, and found that the processes of money transfer are insufficiently regulated, which causes an increase in the shadow economy level in the countries around the world.

It is obvious that international migration is an ambiguous socio-economic phenomenon that significantly affects the development of the country's economy and society, which requires coordinated financial and economic cooperation at the national and international levels to resolve problematic aspects and protect national interests.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the article is to analyze the state of international migration and identify the problems of its economic and legal regulation in the context of ensuring the financial and economic cooperation of countries in the conditions of increasing the influence of military factors. To achieve the set goal the following tasks should be solved: defining the essence of international migration and identifying the features of its development in conditions of uncertainty, instability and increased dangers of a military nature; outlining the main ways of economic and legal regulation of international migration in the context of ensuring financial and economic cooperation of countries in the conditions of increasing the influence of military factors; assessing the state and trends of changes in parameters of international migration; determining the main priority directions for reducing the destabilizing influence of international migration on ensuring the financial and economic cooperation of countries.

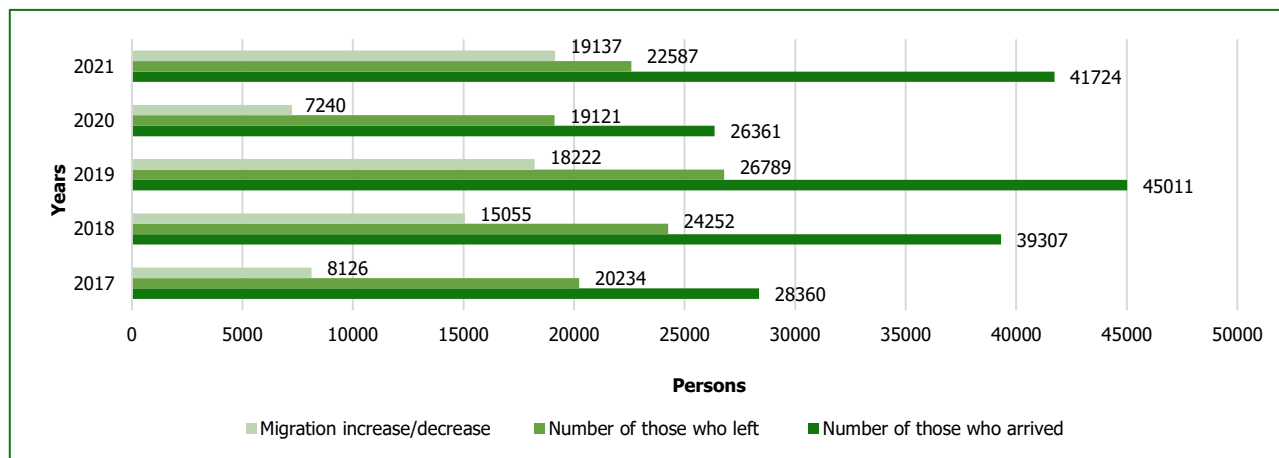
## METHODS

The general scientific methods of economic analysis and special methods of scientific knowledge constitute the methodological basis of the research, in particular, the method of scientific abstraction, comparative and systematic analysis was used to determine the essence of the concept of "international migration" and to identify the problems of its economic and legal regulation in the context of ensuring financial and economic cooperation of countries in the conditions of increasing the influence of military factors; the method of observation and the functional and systemic approach are used to study the main ways of the economic and legal regulation of the problems of the growth of migration flows from Ukraine, which are caused by the intensification of hostilities as a result of the russian armed aggression; the method of comparison and statistical analysis were used in conducting empirical assessments of the state and tendencies of international migration indicators changes in the pre-war period and during the war; the method of generalization and systematization was applied in order to form the results of the conducted research and formulate conclusions.

## RESULTS

Globalization and mega-regionalization processes caused an increase in international migration, the volume of which has reached critical levels. The events of 2022-2023, due to the full-scale invasion of russia on the Ukrainian territory, further

deepened global instability and uncertainty and intensified the processes of population movement from Ukraine to Europe and other countries. As a result, migration flows have intensified even more, as proved by the results of studies of international migration parameters in the pre-war period of 2017-2021 (Figure 1) and during the russian-Ukrainian war.

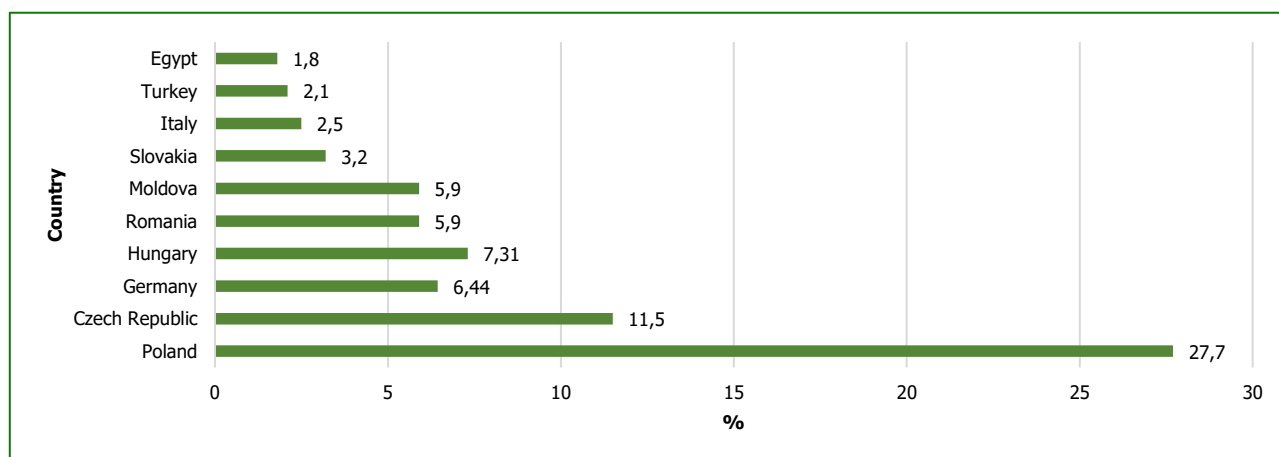


**Figure 1. State and dynamics of changes in the parameters of international migration in 2017–2021.** (Source: calculated on the basis of [16])

On the basis of the obtained data, it can be asserted that over a long period of time migration flows from Ukraine are quite significant and grow during the period of exacerbation of financial-economic and socio-political crises, which is indicated by the decrease in the indicators of those arriving in Ukraine and the increase in the indicators of those leaving the country.

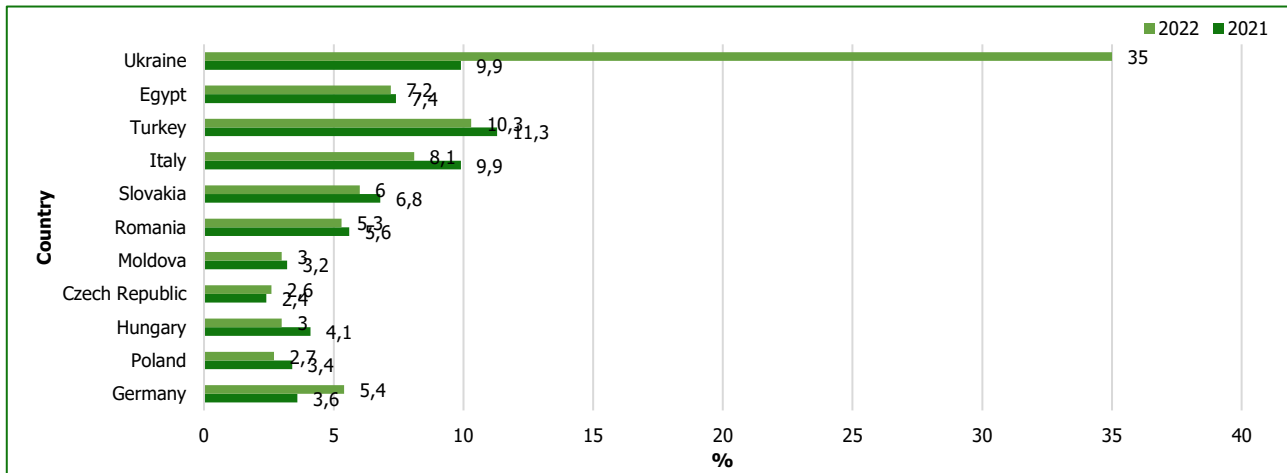
The assessment of the dynamics of international migration indicators in 2022 is complicated by the difficulty and impossibility of obtaining data from the territories where active hostilities are taking place and from the territories under the occupation of the aggressor country. However, the International Labor Organization [17] made an attempt to unify existing digital material and analyzed data on international migration, as a result of which the following figures were published: the total number of persons, who were forcibly displaced, is 13.7 million people, 5.7 million of whom are outside Ukraine. At the same time, the International Labor Organization focuses on the fact that the vectors of international migration from Ukraine have significantly shifted from labour migration to migration to preserve the life and health of the population, which creates an additional financial burden on the recipient countries, which give obligations to support immigrants from Ukraine. At the same time, the majority of refugees from Ukraine strive to find work in the country where they arrived, which causes a significant imbalance in the labour market of the respective country and significant disparities in its development.

It is worth noting that the most destabilizing changes are observed in a number of countries of the European Union, which accepted the largest number of Ukrainian emigrants, the list of which with the share of displaced persons is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2. The share of emigrants from Ukraine to the countries of the world in 2022, %.** (Source: calculated on the basis of [18])

Such countries as Poland, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Moldova, Slovakia, Italy, Turkey and Egypt not only accepted the largest number of refugees from Ukraine but also employed a significant share of emigrants and provided them with minimal social packages, which in turn, along with the imbalance in their national labour markets, caused an additional burden on state budgets and an increase in unemployment rates, the trends of which are shown in Figure 3.

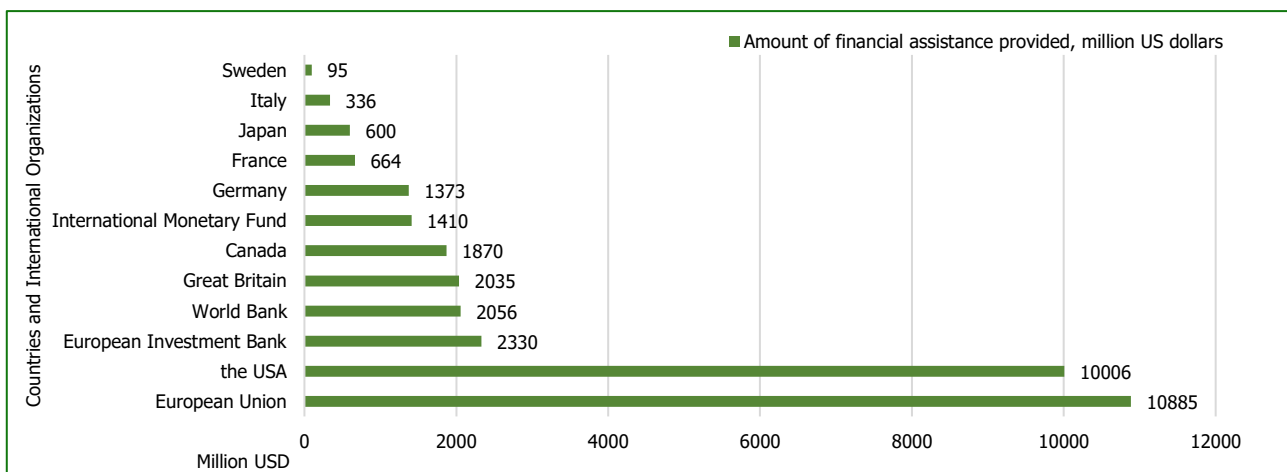


**Figure 3. Unemployment rate in countries with the largest number of emigrants from Ukraine and in Ukraine in 2021–2022, %.** (Source: calculated on the basis of [19])

The level of unemployment in Ukraine in 2022, which reached the mark of 35% of the economically active population, is particularly critical, which is due to large-scale job losses in Ukraine as a result of the war. According to estimates by the International Labor Organization [20], Ukraine lost more than 4.8 million jobs in 2022, and according to preliminary data, this indicator reached 7 million jobs in 2023.

Such a situation indicates that Ukraine cannot independently reduce the level of international migration, and the existing international mechanisms for regulating the processes of international migration are ineffective. It becomes obvious that the outlined situation gives grounds for asserting the need to find ways out of the crisis situation, for which it is necessary to consolidate the international community efforts in the direction of support and assistance to the country on the territory of which heavy hostilities are taking place. To do this, it is necessary to form and establish mechanisms for providing credit and grant assistance, as well as financial support.

If we analyze the main approaches to solving the problems regarding financing and financial and economic cooperation between the countries from which migrants leave and the countries to which they arrive, it can be stated that the largest amounts of financial support at the international level are directed to Ukraine, as evidenced by its calculation data, which are summarized in Figure 4.



**Figure 4. Total amounts of financial assistance to Ukraine directed by individual countries and international organizations in 2022, million USD.** (Source: calculated on the basis of [21])

At the same time, it was established that the largest amounts of financial support and assistance come to Ukraine from the countries of the European Union (USD 10,885 million) and from the United States (USD 10,006 million), somewhat smaller, but sufficiently significant amounts of financial support are provided by such countries as Great Britain (2,035 million USD), Canada (USD 1,870 million) and Germany (USD 1,373 million), as well as such international organizations as the European Investment Bank (USD 2,330 million), the World Bank (USD 2,056 million) and the International Monetary Fund (USD 1,410 million). Even lower amounts of funding come from Japan (USD 600 million), Italy (USD 336 million), and Sweden (USD 95 million).

It is an absolute fact that international migration problems affect almost all countries of the world and are especially acute in those countries where instability and crisis situations are observed. Solving the problematic aspects requires the solidarity of countries and international organizations in the direction of providing aid and support from highly developed countries to countries of transitive type.

## DISCUSSION

The conducted research on the economic and legal aspects of international migration regulation in the context of ensuring financial and economic cooperation of countries in the conditions of increasing the influence of military factors gives grounds to assert that the economic side of the outlined issue is more developed and scientifically grounded, and the legal framework needs to be reviewed and improved. In the course of the calculations, it was found that the destabilization of the situation in Ukraine caused by Russian armed aggression and the deployment of active hostilities has led to significant destructive changes in international migration and unbalanced the international labour market, resulting in an increase in the unemployment rate in some countries, and in Ukraine it is 35 % of the economically active population. It is becoming clear that the impact of international migration on financial and economic cooperation between countries is ambiguous and is reshaping the existing mechanisms of employment and labour force management. Empirical studies have shown that the growth of migration flows from Ukraine has caused an increase in the size of the labour force in the European Union, and increased the employment and productivity indicators by attracting highly skilled workers to economic processes. At the same time, certain negative factors have intensified in terms of increased competitive struggle for highly paid jobs, as well as the use of labour from people staying in foreign countries illegally and without official employment. These aspects require additional legal regulation of international migration issues and protection of migrants' rights, as well as the development of an international strategy for harmonizing migration policies of different countries.

## CONCLUSIONS

Thus, based on the results of the study of economic and legal aspects of international migration regulation in the context of ensuring financial and economic cooperation of countries in the conditions of increasing the influence of military factors, it can be concluded that in modern times, the problems of international migration have become particularly serious. The specified problems are caused by the processes of globalization, European integration, mega-regionalization and geopoliticization, and also supported by the existence of a significant number of military conflicts on the European continent, especially dangerous of which is the war of Russia against Ukraine. It is established that military actions on the territory of Ukraine have led to an unprecedented increase in migration flows from the country and the reformatting of international migration from a labour vector to a vector of preserving the life and health of the population. A considerable destabilizing influence of international migration on the international labour market has been proved, which is manifested in unemployment growth in some countries and a decrease in employment. To overcome the crisis situation, it is proposed to strengthen the legal regulation of international migration and protection of the rights of migrants outside Ukraine, as well as to formulate an international strategy for harmonizing migration policies of different countries of the world.

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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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## **ЕКОНОМІКО-ПРАВОВЕ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ: ФІНАНСОВО-ЕКОНОМІЧНЕ СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВО КРАЇН В УМОВАХ ВОЄННИХ ЧИННИКІВ**

Метою дослідження є аналіз стану міжнародної міграції та виявлення проблем її економіко-правового регулювання в контексті забезпечення фінансово-економічної співпраці країн в умовах посилення впливу чинників воєнного характеру. Результати проведеного дослідження доводять, що чинники воєнного характеру мають домінуючий вплив на посилення процесів міжнародної міграції. Установлено, що міжнародною міграцією вважається складне, непередбачуване соціально-економічне явище, яке набуває глобального масштабу, охоплює значну кількість країн світу, важко регулюється на економічному й правовому рівні та періодично інтенсифікується під впливом чинників і економічних, соціальних, політичних та воєнних небезпек. Доведене значне зростання під впливом війни росії проти України обсягів міжнародної міграції, які інтенсифікувалися внаслідок масового переміщення населення України за межі країни з метою збереження життя й здоров'я. Виявлено значні проблеми економіко-правового регулювання міжнародної міграції в контексті забезпечення фінансово-економічної співпраці країн в умовах посилення впливу воєнних чинників, що проявляються в неузгодженості норм міжнародного права з положеннями національних законодавств країн світу. З'ясовано, що посилення процесів міжнародної міграції стимулює деструктивні зміни міжнародного ринку праці, зумовлює зростання рівня безробіття та зниження показників зайнятості населення на національному рівні. Запропоновано здійснити перегляд існуючих механізмів правового регулювання проблем міжнародної міграції та захисту прав мігрантів, що перебувають за межами України, а також сформулювати міжнародну стратегію гармонізації міграційної політики різних країн світу.

**Ключові слова:** міжнародна міграція, фінансово-економічна співпраця, еміграція, міграційні потоки, міжнародний ринок праці, трудові ресурси, право, втрати людського капіталу

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