



UKRAINE MIGRATION PROFILE*

2010-2014

**KYIV
2015**

* Migration Profile translated with the assistance of the ICMPD www.icmpd.org

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FOREWORD

The Ukraine Migration Profile for 2010-2014 is a collection of analytical and statistical information on migration in Ukraine started within the framework of Ukraine's implementation of the EU Visa Liberalization Action Plan for Ukraine.

The Migration Profile 2014 was revised by the State Migration Service of Ukraine with involvement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Border Guard Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry for Social Policy, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Culture, State Statistics Service, State Employment Service, National Bank, State Security Service, and other government agencies, research institutions, and NGOs.

The Migration Profile is a sort of a database on the main developments in the migration spheres in Ukraine and related spheres of activity over a certain time period, which allows using it as one of the tools to develop some areas of state policy in the demographic, social, and financial spheres, as well as to design approaches to labor and capital market regulation, etc.

Given that the state regulation of migration involves a number of both state and local authorities, the Migration Profile can be used by them to design their own development strategy, taking into account potential implications for other areas of activity.

The Migration Profile will also be useful for university students, school pupils, and general public, as it not only states the migration processes occurring in Ukraine, but also provides information on the circumstances that affect or may affect them.

The content of the Migration Profile 2014 is based on the dynamics of 2010-2014 with the aim of comparing the information available in it over a significant period of time.

The State Migration Service would like to sincerely thank all the experts and government agencies who were part of the Migration Profile revision for the information and support provided in preparation of this text.

We would like to separately thank the International Organization for Migration and the International Center for Migration Policy Development for the provided possibilities to acquire practical experience of updating the migration profile.

BACKGROUND

Map of Ukraine



Capital:

Kyiv

Area:

603,500 km²

Borders:

Total length – 6,992 km, land border – 5,637 km, sea border – 1 355km. Border with the Russian Federation – 2,295.04 km, Belarus – 975.2 km, Poland – 542.39 km, Slovakia – 97.852 km, Hungary – 136.7 km, Romania – 613.8 km, Moldova – 1,222 km.

Population:

42,929.3 thousand (as of the beginning of 2015).

Population density – 71 persons per 1 km².

Ethnic groups:

Ukrainians – 77.8%, Russians – 17.3%, Belorussians – 0.6%, Moldovans – 0.5%, Crimean Tatars – 0.5% (based on the 2001 census);

Languages:

State language – Ukrainian

Form of government:

Republic

Per capita GDP (in current prices)

8,970 USD per capita

Human development index

0.734 in 2014 or 83 position among 189 countries of the world

INTRODUCTION

In October 2013 at the UN Assembly General, the member states unanimously supported a declaration on inclusion of migration issues in the goals after 2015.

The international community committed to focus development programs after 2015 on the humanitarian area. The new agenda should establish the basis for a long-term and full-fledged international cooperation on migration issues, similar to the one adopted under the “Millennium Goals”, to make trade and technological exchange work for the benefit of humanitarian development.

This fact testifies to recognition of migration as an important factor affecting global development and a tool for regulating some spheres and sectors of economy not only of individual countries, but also worldwide.

Traditionally, as believed before, migration is viewed as a criterion of a country's successful development – if the economic development policy is a functioning one, people should not be leaving for other countries. Thus, migration is viewed as an issue which needs to be regulated, rather than a means for regulating the issue.

Looking back, even in history, it will transpire that migration is a phenomenon inherent in the human nature.

Further, migration is usually accompanied by many consequences, such as meeting the employers' demand for a specific range of professions and related increase in competition on the market and technological development growth rate, development of the donor country's financial sector through emigrants' remittances to their families, reduced poverty in the migrant-sending countries, increased scopes of internal consumer markets in the emigrant destination countries, etc.

The above consequences of migration do not make an exhaustive list and cause a chain reaction of other related consequences.

At the same time, the consequences of migration may cause not only positive, but also negative phenomena in the society, such as an increased level of crime, corruption, etc. Therefore, high-income countries have been carefully monitoring the quality of migrants coming to them, which is not always unambiguously perceived in the society either.

Migration today, thus, can be compared to blood renewal in the human body: the more frequently the blood is renewed, the better for the body. However, the renewal quality is also crucial and depends on the environment, in which people live and things they consume.

Thus, quality migration with a set of reasonable requirements to migrants is capable to significantly benefit both the sending and the receiving side.

I. Social and Economic Premises for Migration in Ukraine

1.1. Demographic Situation

In terms of its size, Ukraine ranks 45th in the world and 2nd in Europe.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine preliminary data, the number of Ukraine's available population (excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol) at the beginning of 2015 was 42,929.3 thousand (a 2,496.9 thousand reduction).

On the whole, the trend towards reduction of Ukraine's population has been observed since 1992 (Table 1).

Table 1 Dynamics of the Available Population of Ukraine

as of Jan. 1, thous. persons

#	Year	Available population, thous. persons		Births	Deaths	Natural gain/loss, thous. persons
		total	over the previous year, %			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1990	51,838.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	1991	51,944.4	0.2	657.2	629.6	27.6
3	1992	52,056.6	0.2	630.8	669.9	-39.1
4	1993	52,244.1	0.4	596.8	697.1	-100.3
5	1994	52,114.4	-0.2	557.5	741.7	-184.2
6	1995	51,728.4	-0.7	521.6	764.7	-243.1
7	1996	51,297.1	-0.8	492.9	792.6	-299.7
8	1997	50,818.4	-0.9	467.2	776.7	-309.5
9	1998	50,370.8	-0.9	442.6	754.2	-311.6
10	1999	49,918.1	-0.9	419.2	719.9	-300.7
11	2000	49,429.8	-1.0	389.2	739.2	-350.0
12	2001	48,923.2	-1.0	385.1	758.1	-373.0
13	2002	48,457.1	-1.0	376.5	746.0	-369.5
14	2003	48,003.5	-0.9	390.7	754.9	-364.2
15	2004	47,622.4	-0.8	408.6	765.4	-356.8
16	2005	47,280.8	-0.7	427.3	761.3	-334.0
17	2006	46,929.5	-0.7	426.1	782.0	-355.9
18	2007	46,646.0	-0.6	460.4	758.1	-297.7
19	2008	46,372.7	-0.6	472.7	762.9	-290.2
20	2009	46,143.7	-0.5	510.6	754.5	-243.9
21	2010	45,962.9	-0.4	512.5	706.7	-194.2
22	2011	45,778.5	-0.4	497.7	698.2	-200.5
23	2012	45,633.6	-0.3	502.6	664.6	-162.0
24	2013	45,553.0	-0.2	520.7	663.1	-142.4
25	2014	45,426.2	-0.3	503.7	662.4	-158.7
26	Early 2015	42,929.3				

The population dynamic development evidences that in 2010-2012 the situation, compared to the other years of Ukraine's independence, somewhat improved and the level of the population natural loss reduced to 142.4 thousand or 0.2% of the total population.

However in 2013, the level of population natural loss increased to 0.3%, but was smaller in absolute values than in 2011. In 2014, compared to the previous year, the population natural loss increased by 16.3 thousand or 11.5%.

Starting 1991, Ukraine has been observing a natural loss of its population. In the period of 2001 through 2013, this dynamics not only stabilized, but began reducing, somewhat worsening in 2014 (Table 1).

Despite an improving trend in the number of Ukraine's population, the birth rate has been lower than the death rate since 1991.

Instead, in 2010-2013 the death rate began gradually reducing, but the birth rate has failed to compensate it. In 2014, according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine preliminary data, 632.3 thousand died and 465.9 were live-born (excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, and part of the anti-terrorist operation zone).

According to “The Economist” forecast for 2010-2015, Ukraine is among the countries with the lowest population growth of 0.55%, which translates to the fourth place from the bottom among the countries of the world. Only Moldova, Bulgaria, and Georgia have indicators lower than this.

The gender distribution of the available population in Ukraine in 2014 evidences a steady ratio of men to women, where men account for 46.2% and women for 53.8% of the total population.

The age dynamics shows that in 1990 the population structure was as follows: the age group up to 15 years old made up 22.8% of the total population, persons aged 16 to 59 years old – 58.6%, and persons over 60 years old and above – 18.7% (Table 2).

Table 2. Dynamics of Ukraine's Permanent Population by Age Groups

(As of January 1)

#	Year	Total available number, thous. persons	Population age groups					
			0-15 years old		16-59 years old		60 years old and above	
			thous. persons	specific weight, %	thous. persons	specific weight, %	thous. persons	specific weight, %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1991	51,623.5	11,762.1	22.8	30,230.3	58.6	9,631.1	18.7
2	2011	45,598.2	6,975.7	15.3	29,090.1	63.8	9,532.4	20.9
3	2012	45,453.3	6,993.1	15.4	28,842.2	63.4	9,618	21.2
4	2013	45,372.7	7,047.7	15.5	28,622.9	63.1	9,702.1	21.4
5	2014	45,245.9	7,120.1	15.7	28,372.5	62.7	9,753.3	21.6

In 2010-2013, however, the situation changed dramatically.

The age group of persons up to 15 years old as of the end of 2010 shrunk to a mere 15.3% of the total population. The shrinkage in group of persons up to 15 years old increased the fraction of those aged 16 to 59 to 63.8% and those aged 60 years old and above to 20.9%. In 2011-2014 the situation began deteriorating.

The fraction of persons aged 16 to 59 began reducing and was 62.7% as of January 1, 2014. Instead, the other age groups began increasing. It is specifically true

for the age group of those 60 years old and above, whose fraction increased to 21.6%. The fraction of persons up to 15 years old was 15.7% as of the early 2014.

Despite the above negative demographic facts about the status of Ukraine's population, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine informs that the average life expectancy in Ukraine has been increasing in the past 3 years.

In view of the above, the density of Ukraine's population in 2013 was the lowest of all its independence years and reduced from 86.1 persons per 1 sq. km. in 1990 to 71.1 persons per sq. km in 2014 (Table 3).

Table 3. Density of Ukraine's Population

(as of Jan. 1, thous. persons)

#	Year	Available population	Area, sq. km	Population density, thous. persons per 1 sq. km
1	2	3	4	5
1	1991	51,944.4	603,500	86.1
2	2011	45,778.5	603,500	75.8
3	2012	45,633.6	603,500	75.6
4	2013	45,553.0	603,500	75.5
5	2014	42,929.3	603,500	71.1

According to the UN data as of July 2005, in terms of population density Ukraine ranked 118th in the world of 239 countries and territories and 39th in Europe of 49 countries.

Thus, the demographic situation in Ukraine is negative: the population size has been diminishing, the birth rate is unstable and fails even to cover replacement of population, and the population density has been decreasing. Moreover, the population of Ukraine has been getting older, and starting 2013 this rate has been accelerating even further.

1.2. Economic Situation

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the Gross Domestic Product of the country in 2010-2014 continuously grew from 1.1 trn UAH in 2010 to almost 1.57 trn UAH in 2014 (Table 4).

Also, in 2014 the GDP growth rate increased by 7.7% over the previous year.

Due to GDP growth rate, the per capita GDP was growing, but considering the fact that GDP was continuously on the rise, whereas Ukraine's population was invariably reducing, the per capita GDP grew faster than the GDP itself, which can be seen from Table 4.

Table 4. Ukraine's GDP Dynamics for 2010-2014

#	Year	GDP, mln UAH	Over the previous year		Per capita GDP, UAH	Over the previous year	
			absolute, mln UAH	relative, %		absolute, UAH	relative, %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1	2010	1,082,569	169,224	+18.5%	23,648	3,776.6	+19.0%
2	2011	1,316,600	234,031	+21.6%	28,852	5,203.6	+22.0%
3	2012	1,408,889	92,289	+7.0%	30,929	2,077.0	+7.2%
4	2013	1,454,931	46,042	+3.3%	32,029	1,099.9	+3.6%
5	2014	1,566,728	111,797	+7.7%	34,627	2,598.0	+8.1%

However, the World Bank data for the per capita GDP calculated in USD according to the purchasing power parity and not according to the official currency exchange rates sizes this indicator differently (Table 5).

Table 5. Ukraine's per Capita GDP Dynamics in USD for 2010-2014

#	Year	Per capita GDP, USD		Average world level	World ranking
		State Statistics Committee	World Bank		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2010	2,980	7,706	14,580	108
2	2011	3,621	8,295	15,418	107
3	2012	3,870	8,478	15,536	106
4	2013	4,007	8,788	14,859	102
5	2014	3049	8,970	11,200	111

The World Bank data shows that Ukraine's per capita GDP was continuously growing in 2010-2013 from 7,706 USD in 2010 to 8,788 USD in 2013. In 2014 Ukraine ranked 111th in the world ranking by the per capita GDP, the average global level being 11,200 USD.

To compare the ease of doing business in the world, the World Bank annually calculates the Ease of Doing Business index, which shows the level of economic freedom in the countries of the world and helps evaluate the population self-fulfillment possibility.

According to this indicator, in 2010-2014 Ukraine ranked even lower than by the per capita GDP (Diagram 1).



In 2010 Ukraine ranked 142nd, in 2011 – 145th, in 2012 – 152nd, in 2013 – 137th, and in 2014 – 112th among 189 countries of the world.

In 2013 Ukraine dropped in most of the rating indicators. This dynamics continued in 2014, but international experts saw some progress in Ukraine in terms of starting a business related to business registration and getting electricity (Table 6).

Table 6. “Doing Business” Rating Dynamics in Ukraine for 2010-2014

Categories	Doing Business - 2010	Doing Business - 2011	Doing Business - 2012	Doing Business - 2013	Doing Business - 2014
Business registration	136	118	116	50	69
Getting construction permits	181	179	182	183	68
Getting electricity	-	-	170	166	182
Registering property	160	164	168	149	88
Getting credit	30	32	23	23	14
Protecting investors	108	109	114	117	107
Paying taxes	181	181	183	165	157
Trading across borders	139	139	144	145	153
Enforcing contracts (efficiency of the court system in resolving commercial disputes)	43	43	44	42	44
Resolving insolvency (liquidation of businesses)	145	150	158	157	141

In 2010, inflation in Ukraine was 9.4% (162nd in the world), in 2011 – 8% (130th in the world), in 2012 – 0.6 % (6th in the world), and 2013 saw a 0.3% deflation (6th in the world). In 2014 the inflation amounted to 24.9%.

The analysis of the main social and economic indicators of Ukraine's development in 2010-2014, despite a positive dynamics in the sales, yields more negative effects in summary (Table 7).

Table 7. Dynamics of the Main Social and Economic Indicators of Ukraine's Development for 2010-2014

#	Indicator	2011		2012		2013		2014	
		for the year	over 2010, %	for the year	over 2011, %	for the year	over 2012, %	for the year	over 2013, %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Industrial output sold (goods, services), mln UAH	1,008,313.2	127.2	1,014,906.6	100.7	1,006,280.5	99.2	1,066,769.4	106.0
2	Agricultural output, mln UAH	265,100.0	143.3	258,270.0	97.4	308,100.0	119.3	370,800.0	120.4
3	Livestock breeding output								

3.1.	meat (cattle and poultry sold for slaughter in live weight), thous. tons	3,028.7	103.6	3,136.3	103.6	3,376.4	107.7	3,342.0	99.0
3.2.	milk, thous. tons	11,093.5	98.6	11,388.6	102.7	11,500.5	101.0	11,230.5	97.7
3.3.	eggs, mln	18,687.9	110.2	19,116.7	102.3	19,591.0	102.5	19,909.0	101.6
4	Construction output, mln UAH	60,454.3	140.0	62,280.0	103.0	58,879.8	94.5	50,228.7	85.3
5	Freight turnover, mln tons/km	426,427.7	105.4	394,648.1	92.5	379,045.0	96.0	335,151.7	88.4
6	Passenger turnover, mln passenger/km	134,254.0	103.4	132,479.7	98.7	128,508.2	97.0	106,147.8	82.6
7	Exports of goods, mln USD USA	61,950.2	134.3	63,084.7	101.8	57,433.3	91.0	50,113.6	87.3
8	Imports of goods, mln USD USA	74,714.4	138.1	76,860.7	102.9	70,039.8	91.1	49,820.4	71.1
9	Balance (+, -), mln USD USA	-12,764.2	160.4	-13,776.0	107.9	-12,606.5	91.5	+293.2	102.3
10	Retail trade turnover, mln UAH	674,723.1	127.3	804,330.8	119.2	884,203.7	109.9	903,534.5	120.2
11	Average monthly wages and salaries per employee								
11.1.	nominal, UAH	2,633.0	117.6	3,025.0	114.9	3,234.0	106.9	3,476.0	107.5
13	Arrears in wages and salaries, mln UAH	977.4	80.2	893.7	91.4	1,019.4	114.1	2,436.8	239.0
14	Number of registered unemployed at the end of the period, thous.	482.8	88.6	506.8	105.0	487.7	96.2	512.2	105.0

Thus, the “home market capacity” (sold industrial output in Ukraine) in 2010-2013 grew from 792.9 bln UAH to 1,006.3 bln UAH per year or by 26.9%; however, in 2013 this indicator reduced by 8.6 bln UAH or 8% compared to 2012.

The same period witnessed growing indicators of the agricultural output (by 66.6%), livestock breeding output (15%), and construction output (36.4%).

At the same time, despite an 11.3 mln USD increase in exports of goods (up to 57.4 mln USD) or 24.5%, the imports of goods grew faster – by 51.9 mln USD (to 70 mln USD) or by 29.5%.

Thus, Ukraine's foreign trade balance in 2010-2013 was negative and grew 58.4% or from 8 mln USD in 2010 to 12.6 mln USD in 2013. In 2014 the balance was positive, having grown by 102.3% and amounted to 293.2 mln USD.

Ukraine's overall economic situation in 2010-2013 was improving, but slowed down significantly in 2013.

Ukraine's economy in 2013 was not of a development, but rather of a consumption nature, which was annually supported with international loans, conspicuously evidenced by a stable negative foreign trade balance, and only 2014 compensated for the situation a little.

Low level of the population income, lack of possibilities for implementing the human potential (Doing Business), a 239.0% increase in the arrears in wages and salaries, and other economic indicators evidenced that in 2014 Ukraine did not become a more attractive world country for migration.

1.3. Population Living Standard

As observed from the above indicators, the per capita GDP in Ukraine was growing in 2011-2014.

Similarly, the average nominal monthly wages and salaries were on the rise (Table 8).

Thus, during the analyzed period, the average nominal salary in Ukraine increased by 32.2% or from 2,633 UAH in 2011 to 3,480 UAH in 2014.

However, in 2013 this indicator growth rate, compared to the dynamics of the previous periods, reduced more than 2.5 times or from 17.6% in 2011 and 14.9% in 2012 to 6.9% in 2013. In 2014, the growth rate remained basically unchanged over the previous year.

The analysis of the average salary by the regions of Ukraine (Table 8) demonstrated that the highest salaries were in the city of Kyiv – from 4,012 UAH in 2011 to 5,376 UAH in 2014, Donetsk Region – from 3,063 to 3,858 UAH, Dnipropetrovsk Region – from 2,790 to 3,641 UAH, Kyiv Region – from 2,761 to 3,489 UAH, and Luhansk Region – from 2,742 to 3,377 UAH.

Table 8. Average Monthly Wages and Salaries in Ukraine in 2010-2014

Regions	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Amount, UAH	over 2010 %	Amount, UAH	over 2011 %	Amount, UAH	over 2012 %	Amount, UAH	over 2013 %
Ukraine	2633	117.6	3026	114.9	3265	107.9	3480	106.6
AR of Crimea	2295	115.3	2654	115.6	2850	107.4	-	-
Vinnitsya	2074	116.4	2432	117.3	2651	109.0	2810	106.0
Volyn	1994	117.8	2339	117.3	2580	110.3	2721	105.5
Dnipropetrovsk	2790	117.8	3138	112.5	3336	106.3	3641	109.1
Donetsk	3063	120.2	3496	114.1	3755	107.4	3858	102.7
Zhytomyr	2071	116.0	2369	114.4	2561	108.1	2763	107.9
Zakarpattia	2069	112.1	2351	113.6	2553	108.6	2744	107.5
Zaporizhya	2607	119.2	2927	112.3	3142	107.3	3432	109.2
Ivano-Frankivsk	2213	114.8	2539	114.7	2679	105.5	2875	107.3
Kyiv	2761	120.3	3157	114.3	3351	106.1	3489	104.1
Kirovohrad	2114	116.5	2428	114.9	2608	107.4	2789	106.9
Luhansk	2742	120.7	3090	112.7	3337	108.0	3377	101.2
Lviv	2244	115.6	2578	114.9	2789	108.2	2961	106.2
Mykolayiv	2448	115.4	2822	115.3	3094	109.6	3344	108.1
Odesa	2387	116.7	2700	113.1	2947	109.1	3129	106.2
Poltava	2481	118.0	2850	114.9	2988	104.8	3179	106.4
Rivne	2211	112.8	2575	116.5	2844	110.4	3033	106.7
Sumy	2177	116.7	2503	115.0	2702	108.0	2877	106.5
Ternopil	1871	112.8	2185	116.8	2359	108.0	2527	107.1
Kharkiv	2407	116.8	2753	114.4	2975	108.1	3143	105.7
Kherson	1970	113.7	2269	115.2	2464	108.6	2617	106.2

Khmelnyskyi	2075	116.2	2425	116.9	2641	108.9	2878	109.0
Cherkasy	2155	117.4	2508	116.4	2682	106.9	2829	105.5
Chernivtsi	1985	112.0	2329	117.3	2484	106.7	2578	103.8
Chernihiv	1974	115.4	2308	116.9	2504	108.5	2690	107.4
City of Kyiv	4012	116.9	4607	114.8	5007	108.7	5376	107.4
City of Sevastopol	2476	114.3	2891	116.8	3114	107.7	-	-

It should be noted that inequality of the monthly wage and salary distribution in the regions showed such a gap that even after the end of 2014 all the regions of Ukraine failed to achieve the city of Kyiv's average monthly wages and salaries for 2011.

The highest growth rate of the monthly wages and salaries was recorded in the Khmelnytskyi (38.7%), Volyn (36.5%), and Vinnytsya (35.5%) regions.

The lowest growth rates were demonstrated by the Ivano-Frankivsk (29.0%) and Chernivtsi (29.9%) regions.

The analysis of the salary indicator should take into account an important fact of salary arrears. For instance, in 2011-2014 such arrears increased by 1,037.3 mln UAH in 2011 to 2,366.9 mln UAH in 2014 or 228.2%.

An important indicator showing the population welfare is the distribution of population by the per capita income (Table 9).

Whereas in 2010, 27% of the population received the average monthly per capita income of 1,200 UAH, in 2011 this value was 26.7%, in 2012 – 23.9%, and in 2013 – 21.3%.

Table 9. Distribution of Population by the Level of Per Capita Equivalent General Income in 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Distribution of Population (%) by the Level of Monthly Per Capita Equivalent General Income in 2010-2013, UAH				
up to 480.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
480.1-840.0	8	5	3.1	2.3
840.1-1200.0	26	18.7	12.9	9.1
1200.1-1560.0	27	26.7	23.9	21.3
1560.1-1920.0	16.4	20	21.1	22.1
1920.1-2280.0 ¹	21.9	29.4	14.4	16.6
2280.1-2640.0	...	...	9.4	10.4
2640.1-3000.0	...	...	5.6	6.7
3000.1-3360.0	...	...	3	4.3
3360.1-3720.0	...	...	2.2	2
over 3720.0	...	...	4.1	5.1
Minimum salary (UAH, as of December 31)	922	1,004	1,134	1,218

1 – in 2010-2011 “over 1,920 UAH”.

The world's most common indicator of income distribution inequality in a country is the “Gini coefficient”.

The latest calculation for Ukraine, however, was made by the World Bank in 2010 and its value was 24.82 (the closer the value to zero, the more equal is the income distribution).

At the same time, the “Gini coefficient” calculated for Ukraine by the reputable international periodical “The Economist” for 2010-2011 was 27.5, which translates to the 5th position among all the world countries giving way only to Sweden (25), Norway (25.8), Finland (26.9), and Belarus (27.2).

To get a better understanding of this index, however, it is necessary to take into account that according to the data of fiscal and law enforcement authorities, a significant share of salaries in Ukraine is paid in envelopes, and therefore in this case it is next to impossible to determine the real state of income distribution.

One of the most important indications of the population well-being is availability of their own housing.

In 2010-2013 the available housing in Ukraine grew steadily (Table 10), but in 2013 this rate was twice slower than in 2010-2012, as evidenced by the dynamics of the average area per capita.

Table 10. Available Housing in Ukraine and Living Conditions in 2010-2013

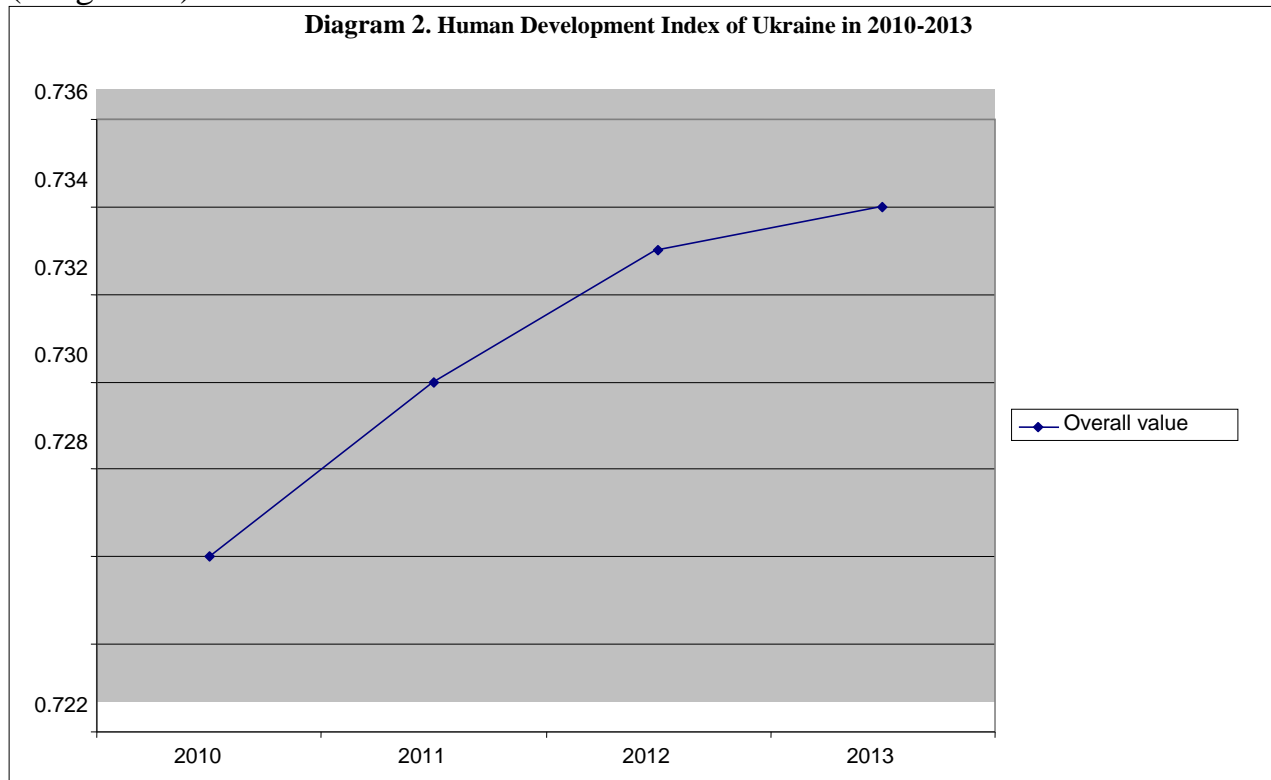
Year	Entire available housing, total area, mln m ²	On average per capita, m ²	Number of families and singles on the housing waiting list at the year end, thous.	Number of families and singles who received housing during the year, thous.	Specific weight of the total area equipped with, %					
					running water	sewage	heating	gas	hot water supply	bathrooms
2010	1079.5	23.3	1139	11	59.6	57.5	62.1	83.2	43.1	54.2
2011	1086.0	23.5	1084	7	60.3	58.2	63.2	83.1	43.9	54.7
2012	1094.2	23.7	1022	7	61.1	59	64.1	83.2	44.6	55.7
2013	1096.6	23.8	808	6	61.5	59.4	64.9	83	45.2	56.1

The comfort level of the available housing in Ukraine throughout the said period also improved approximately equally. The specific weight of the total area equipped with gas in 2013, on the contrary, reduced by 0.2% over 2010 and 2012.

At the same time such housing comfort indicators as availability of running water, sewage, heating, and bathroom are rather low, as they do not cover even 2/3 of the entire available housing.

Another international indicator characterizing the quality of life of the population is the “Human Development Index”, calculated by the UN on the annual basis and comprised of such main criteria: life expectancy at birth, level of literacy, and a living standard of a country's population evaluated through a number of indicators, the main ones being long and healthy life, access to high-quality education, decent level of life

(Diagram 2).



Ukraine is traditionally “put down” by such indicators as life expectancy and living standard, and kept “afloat” by the level of education.

Based on these three indicators, the overall Human Development Index value for Ukraine for 2013 was 0.734 points, which is only 0.8% higher than Ukraine had in 2010. In 2010, however, Ukraine ranked 69th in the HDI.

The Ukrainian HDI is lower than the average value of this index for the countries with a high human development level (0.735) and the average for the countries of Europe and Central Asia (0.738).

Thus, in 2013 the life improvement rate of Ukraine's population slowed down significantly and the comfort level increased at a virtually negligible rate, while a significant income difference of the population in the regions and the capital of Ukraine does not facilitate an overall improvement of the population's life in the country.

In 2014 the UN Report showed general positive global trends and a continued progress in the world. The leader in the human development index for many years has been Norway. In this ranking Ukraine, as before, remained among the countries with a high development level, having ranked 83rd.

1.4. Labor market

The working-age population employment level on average in Ukraine annually grew from 91.2% in 2010 to 92.3% in 2013. Accordingly, the working-age population unemployment level in the same period was decreasing continuously. In 2014 the working-age population employment level reduced below the value of 2010 to 90.3% (Table 11).

Table 11. Main Indicators of Ukraine's Labor Market (annual data) for 2010-2014

thous. persons

Year	Working-age population, on average	Employed population, on average		Working-age unemployed population, on average*	
		Total	relative to the working-age population, %	Total	relative to the working-age population, %
2010	20,220.7	18,436.5	91.2	1,784.2	8.8
2011	20,247.9	18,516.2	91.4	1,731.7	8.6
2012	20,393.5	18,736.9	91.9	1,656.6	8.1
2013	20,478.2	18,901.8	92.3	1,576.4	7.7
2014	19,035.2	17,188.1	90.3	1,847.1	9.7

* – by ILO methodology

The analysis of monthly dynamics of the number of unemployed and the demand of businesses for employees to fill vacancies evidence seasonal differences in these indicators.

Thus, the demand of businesses for employees in 2010-2014 usually increased in May and lasted to October. On the other hand, the beginning and end of the years, usually December-February, were more challenging for employees looking for jobs (Table 12).

Table 12. Demand and Supply of Labor Force in Ukraine in 2010-2014

(as of the end of the reference period)

Year and month	Number of registered unemployed, thous. persons	Demand of businesses for employees to fill vacancies, thous. persons	Registered unemployed load per 10 vacancies, persons
2010			
January	545.6	65.4	83
February	547	65.9	83
March	518.9	73.1	71
April	472.4	76.6	62
May	434.7	80.2	54
June	411.2	79.7	52
July	413	81.2	51
August	416.1	87.4	48
September	426.6	84.6	50
October	421.2	81.2	52
November	479.1	74	65
December	564	63.9	88
2011			
January	610.3	68.5	89
February	635.6	72.9	87
March	633.2	92.3	69
April	597.3	89.5	67
May	565.9	95	60
June	516	90.5	57
July	484.3	89	54
August	448.3	93.2	48

September	420	87.3	48
October	397.6	82.1	48
November	439.5	73.2	60
December	501.4	59.3	84
2012			
January	543.8	63.9	85
February	563.9	64.6	87
March	547.7	78.1	70
April	506.1	79.3	64
May	482.7	86.2	56
June	462.5	78.3	59
July	452	77.8	58
August	444.5	82.1	54
September	433.3	76.6	57
October	420.5	74.2	57
November	468.8	63.3	74
December	526.2	48.6	108
2013			
January	564.5	54.1	104
February	589.1	59	100
March	571.6	67.8	84
April	534.7	69.5	77
May	501	75	67
June	465.3	78.7	59
July	451.5	79.7	57
August	435.4	88.6	49
September	422.1	88.7	48
October	394.6	77.6	51
November	423.8	67.8	63
December	487.7	47.5	103
2014			
January	504.9	52.3	97
February	515.7	55.1	94
March	492.3	62.5	79
April	474.7	50.1	95
May	456.1	50.6	90
June	437.5	48.7	90
July	433.5	48.8	89
August	426.1	54.8	78
September	418.1	52.6	79
October	402.7	53.6	75
November	450.6	53.6	99
December	512.2	35.3	145

Despite stable dynamics of the seasonal labor force demand and supply in 2010-2014, the year of 2014 is different, specifically because at the beginning and end of the year the registered unemployed load per 10 vacancies in the analyzed period was significantly higher than usual and reached 145 persons.

A detailed analysis of the labor force demand in the context of economic activity types and dynamics in 2010-2014 demonstrated that its reduction was common almost for all the economy sectors (Table 13).

In 2014, the biggest drop in the labor force demand over 2013 was in construction and agriculture, namely: to 54.3% and 71.0%. The smallest drop in the labor force demand was recorded in the transport and communication sphere, as well as in the communal and individual services, and cultural and sports activities.

Table 13. Demand for Labor Force in Ukraine by Type of Economic Activity
(at the year end; persons)

Types of economic activities (according to Standard Industrial Classification [Ukr. "KVED"])	2010	2011	over 2010, %	2012	over 2011, %	2013	over 2012, %	2014	over 2013, %
Demand of businesses for employees to fill vacant work places (vacancies), total	63863	59348	92.9	48587	81.9	47452	97.7	35327	74.5
including,	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
agriculture, hunting, and forestry; fishing and fishery	2778	2887	103.9	2482	86.0	2309	93.0	1640	71.0
industry	17172	16547	96.4	13753	83.1	11493	83.6	9027	78.5
construction	3777	3515	93.1	2216	63.0	2473	111.6	1343	54.3
trade; repair of motor vehicles, household appliances and personal demand items; activity of hotels and restaurants	9285	8256	88.9	6026	73.0	5527	91.7	4732	85.6
activity of transport and communications	4969	5045	101.5	4422	87.7	3760	85.0	3753	99.8
financial activity, real estate transactions, renting, engineering and provision of services to businessmen	7443	5725	76.9	4115	71.9	1280	31.1	1148	89.7
public administration	8416	7674	91.2	7646	99.6	6363	83.2	4924	77.4
education, health care and provision of social aid	7887	8007	101.5	6588	82.3	5699	86.5	4645	81.5
provision of communal and individual services; cultural and sports activities	2136	1692	79.2	1339	79.1	1954	145.9	1825	93.4
Other spheres	x	x	x	x	x	493	x	423	85.8

II. MIGRATION POLICY

2.1. Migration-Related Legislation

The main regulatory acts in the field of migration are:

- *citizenship and documents confirming citizenship of Ukraine:*

Law of Ukraine “On Citizenship of Ukraine”;

Law of Ukraine “On Integrated State Demographic Register and Documents Confirming Citizenship of Ukraine Identifying a Person or a Person's Special Status”.

President of Ukraine Decree No. 215 of March 27, 2001 “Issue of Organizing Enforcement of the Law of Ukraine “On Citizenship of Ukraine”, which approves a Provision on the Commission for Citizenship under the President of Ukraine and Procedure for Proceedings on Applications and Submissions on the Issues of Citizenship of Ukraine and Enforcement of Adopted Decisions;

Resolution of the Parliament of Ukraine of June 26, 1992 No. 2503-XII “On Approval of the Provision on the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine and on the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine for International Travels”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 04, 1994 No. 353 “On Approval of the Template Form for the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 17, 2003 No. 1111 “On Approval of the Rules for Processing and Issuing of the Temporary Certificate of a Citizen of Ukraine”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 14, 2004 No. 491 “On Approval of the Rules for Processing and Issuing of the Certificate of Citizenship of Ukraine”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 14, 1995 No. 1000 “On Approval of the Template Form for Child's Travel Document”.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 26, 2007 No. 858 “On Approval of Technical Description and Template Form for the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine for International Travels and Changes to Some Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Acts”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of August 16, 2012 No. 715 “On Approval of Templates of Documents Submitted for Identifying Ukrainian Citizenship, Admission to Ukrainian Citizenship, Processing of Ukrainian Citizenship Acquisition, Termination of Ukrainian Citizenship, Abolition of Decisions on Processing of Ukrainian Citizenship Acquisition, and Register Logs”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of April 13, 2012 No. 320 “On Approval of the Procedure for Processing and Issuing of the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine”;

- *place of residence registration:*

Law of Ukraine “On Freedom of Movement and Residence in Ukraine”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of November 22, 2012 No. 1077 “On Approval of the Procedure for Residence and Stay Registration of Natural Persons in Ukraine and Templates of the Required Documents”;

- *emigration;*

Law of Ukraine “On Procedure of Exiting and Entering Ukraine by Citizens of Ukraine”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 31, 1995 No. 231 “On Approval of the Rules of Processing and Issuing of the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine for International Travels and the Child Travel Document, Their Temporary Apprehension and Removal”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of December 21, 2004 No. 1603 “On Approval of the Procedure for Proceedings on Applications for Passports of a Citizen of Ukraine for International Travels and Child Travel Documents”;

- *immigration and documents required for stay in Ukraine:*

Law of Ukraine “On Immigration”;

Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons”

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 26, 2002 No. 1983 “On Approval of the Procedure for Forming the Immigration Quota, Procedure for Proceedings on Applications for Immigration Permit and Submissions on Its Revocation and Enforcement of Decisions Made”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 1, 2011 No. 567 “On Approval of the Rules on Issuing Visas for Entering Ukraine and Transit Through Its Territory”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 15, 2012 No. 150 “On Approval of the Procedure for Extension of Stay or Extension or Reduction of Temporary Stay of Foreigners and Stateless Persons in Ukraine”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 28, 2012 No. 251 “On Approval of the Procedure for Processing, Production, and Issuing of the Permanent Residence Permit and Temporary Residence Permit, Description of Their Template Forms, and Changes to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 26, 2006 No. 1983”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 15, 2011 No. 653-r “On Approval of the Action Plan on Integration of Migrants into Ukrainian Society for 2011-2015”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of July 15, 2013 No. 681 “On Approval of the Temporary Procedure for Review of Applications for a Permanent Residence Permit and Temporary Residence Permit”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of April 25, 2012 No. 363 “On Approval of the Procedure for Review of Foreigners' and Stateless Persons' Applications for Extension of Their Stay in Ukraine”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of November 15, 2013 No. 1104 “On Approval of the Procedure for Issuing Invitations to Foreigners and Stateless Persons to Obtain a Visa for Entering Ukraine”;

- asylum seekers and documents evidencing this status:

Law of Ukraine “On Refugees and Persons in Need of Subsidiary or Temporary Protection”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 14, 2012 No. 196 “On Approval of the Provision on the Certificate of a Person in Need of Subsidiary Protection”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 14, 2012 No. 197 “On Approval of the Provision on the Travel Document of a Person Granted Subsidiary Protection”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 14, 2012 No. 199 “On Approval of the Provision on the Identification Document of a Person Granted Temporary Protection”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 14, 2012 No. 202 “On Approval of the Provision on the Refugee Certificate”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 14, 2012 No. 203 “On Approval of the Provision on the Refugee Travel Document”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 22, 2012 No. 605-r “On Approval of the Action Plan on Integration of Refugees and Persons in Need of Subsidiary Protection into Ukrainian Society until 2020”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 27, 2011 No. 371-r “On Transfer of the Integrated Property Complexes of the Refugee Temporary Accommodation Facilities to the Management of the State Migration Service”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of September 7, 2011 No. 649 “On Approval of the Rules for Reviewing Applications and Issuing of Documents Required for Recognition as a Refugee or a Person in Need of Subsidiary Protection, Forfeit or Withdrawal of the Refugee Status and Subsidiary Protection, and Canceling the Decision on Recognition of a Person as a Refugee or a Person in Need of Subsidiary Protection”;

- countering illegal migration:

Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons”

Code of Administrative Offenses of Ukraine (Art. 203-206)

Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 7, 2012 No. 179 “On Approval of the Procedure for Proceedings on Foreigners' and Stateless Persons' Voluntary Return Applications”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 17, 2013 No. 280 “On Approval of the Procedure for Commissioning the State Border Guard Service and Its

Discharging Commissions of the Competent State Agencies on the Persons Crossing the State Border and Invalidation of Some Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 8, 2012 No. 70 “On Changes to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 17, 2003 No. 1110 – On Approval of the Standard Provision on the Temporary Custody Facility for Foreigners and Stateless Persons Illegally Staying in Ukraine”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 27, 2011 No. 370-r “On Transfer of the Integrated Property Complexes of the Temporary Custody Facilities for Foreigners and Stateless Persons Illegally Staying in Ukraine to the Management of the State Migration Service”;

Joint Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, and Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine of September 4, 2013 No. 850/536/1226 “On Approval of the Procedure for Measures to Supervise and Control Enforcement of Legislation in the Migration Sphere”;

Joint Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, and State Security Service of Ukraine of April 23, 2012 No. 353/271/150 “On Approval of the Instruction on Forced Return and Expulsion of Foreigners and Stateless Persons from Ukraine”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Ministry of Health of Ukraine, and Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine of April 17, 2012 No. 336/268/254 “On Income, Living, and Medical Support to Foreigners and Stateless Persons Held in the Temporary Custody Facilities for Foreigners and Stateless Persons Illegally Staying in Ukraine, and Temporary Holding Facilities and Specially Equipped Premises”;

Joint Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, and State Security Service of Ukraine of April 23, 2012 No. 353/271/150 “On Approval of the Instruction on Forced Return and Expulsion of Foreigners and Stateless Persons from Ukraine”;

- state control of complying with the legislation in the sphere of migration (immigration and emigration), including counteracting illegal (irregular) migration, citizenship, registration of natural persons, refugees, and other categories of migrants determined by law:

Law of Ukraine “On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons”

Law of Ukraine “On Freedom of Movement and Residence in Ukraine”;

Code of Administrative Offenses of Ukraine (Art. 197-2011, Part 1 Art. 203, Art. 204, 205, 206);

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of August 28, 2013 No. 825 “On Approval of the Instruction for Processing of Materials on Administrative Offenses by the State Migration Service of Ukraine”.

Enhancement of Migration Legislation

In **2013**, the work to improve the migration legislation continued, resulting in a number of adopted laws of Ukraine, resolutions by the Government and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The following regulatory acts merit attention:

Procedure for Measures to Supervise and Control Enforcement of Legislation in the Migration Sphere approved by the Joint Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Social Policy, and Ministry of Education of September 4, 2013 No. 850/536/1226;

Instruction for Processing of Materials on Administrative Offenses by the State Migration Service of Ukraine, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of August 28, 2013 No. 825 registered with the Ministry of Justice on September 25, 2013 under No. 1654/24186;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of May 24, 2013 No. 507 (registered with the Ministry of Justice on May 29, 2013 under No. 837/23359) on Changes to the Procedure for Residence and Stay Registration of Natural Persons in Ukraine and Templates of the Required Documents, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of November 22, 2012 No. 1077, and to the Procedure for Processing and Issuing of the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of April 13, 2012 No. 320;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of July 15, 2013 No. 681 “On Approval of the Temporary Procedure for Review of Applications for a Permanent Residence Permit and Temporary Residence Permit”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of November 15, 2013 No. 1104 “On Approval of the Procedure for Issuing Invitations to Foreigners and Stateless Persons to Obtain a Visa for Entering Ukraine”.

Thus, adoption of the above acts allowed the State Migration Service:

starting January 1, 2013, to begin discharging its powers on issuing passports of a citizen of Ukraine for international travels and providing information to the State Voter Register (Law of Ukraine of November 20, 2012 No. 5492 and of October 16, 2012 No. 5459);

starting January 1, 2013, to begin discharging its powers on countering illegal migration;

starting June 2013, provide citizens of Ukraine with services on issuing passports of a citizen of Ukraine and residence registration through administrators of Centers for Administrative Services (Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of May 24, 2013 No. 507);

starting September 2013, implement within its competences the state policy on volunteer activities (Decree of the President of Ukraine of September 2, 2013 No. 473/2013);

starting October 2013, implement interagency measures “Migrant”, “Border”, “Student”, and “Labor Migration” to prevent and counter illegal migration and other violations of the Ukrainian migration-related legislation;

starting December 2013, issue the passport of a citizen of Ukraine for international travels without a certificate from military commissariates (Law of Ukraine of November 5, 2013, No. 671).

In **2014**, as part of implementing measures to improve migration legislation, the following laws and regulatory (agency) acts were adopted:

Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and the Legal Regime on the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine”;

Law of Ukraine “On Changes to Some Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Converting Garden and Dacha Houses to Residential Houses and Registration of Residence in Them”;

Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 19, 2014 No. 121 “On Approval of the Procedure for Providing Medical Assistance to Foreigners and Stateless Persons Permanently Residing or Temporarily Staying in Ukraine, Who Applied for the Status of a Refugee or a Person in Need of Subsidiary Protection, in relation to Which a Decision Was Made to Issue Documents for Recognition as a Refugee or a Person in Need of Subsidiary Protection and Who Were Recognized as Refugees or Persons in Need of Subsidiary Protection”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 7, 2014 No. 152 “On Approval of the Template Form, Technical Description, and Procedure for Processing, Issuing, Exchange, Forwarding, Removal, Return to the State, and Destruction of the Passport of a Citizen of Ukraine for International Travels, and Its Temporary Apprehension and Removal”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 7, 2014 No. 153 “On Approval of the Template Form, Technical Description, and Procedure for Processing, Issuing, Exchange, Forwarding, Removal, Return to the State, and Destruction of the Stateless Person Certificate for International Travels with Contactless Electronic Media”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 7, 2014 No. 154 “On Approval of the Template Form, Technical Description, and Procedure for Processing, Issuing, Exchange, Forwarding, Removal, Return to the State, and Destruction of the Refugee Travel Document with Contactless Electronic Media”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 4, 2014 No. 289 “On Approval of the Procedure for Issuing Documents Confirming Citizenship of Ukraine Identifying a Person or a Person's Special Status to the Citizens Residing on the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 20, 2014 No. 360 “On Approval of the Provision on the State Migration Service of Ukraine”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 1, 2014 No. 509 “On Keeping Record of the Persons Relocating from the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine and Anti-Terrorist Operation Areas”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of November 26, 2014 No. 669 “On Approval of the Procedure for Obtaining, Removal from the Integrated State Demographic Register, and Destruction of Personal Digitized Fingerprints”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 16, 2014 No. 523 “On Some Issues of Providing Administrative Services of Executive Bodies through Centers for Administrative Services”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 11, 2014 No. 588 “Issues of Social Security for Citizens of Ukraine Relocating from the Temporarily Occupied Territory and Anti-Terrorist Operation Areas”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 20, 2014 No. 780 “On Approval of the Action Plan to Implement Documents Confirming Citizenship of Ukraine Identifying a Person or a Person's Special Status with Implanted Contactless Electronic Media and to Establish a National System of Biometric Verification and Identification of Citizens of Ukraine, Foreigners, and Stateless Persons for 2014-2017”;

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of November 26, 2014 No. 1279 “On Approval of the Application Template for Entering Information to the Integrated State Demographic Register” registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on December 10, 2014 under No. 1586/26363.

2.2. Functions of State Authorities in the Migration Sphere

Migration policy making and implementation in Ukraine is done by a number of state authorities, the main ones being:

The **Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine** – develops the state policy in the sphere of migration (immigration and emigration), including counteracting illegal (irregular) migration, citizenship, registration of natural persons, refugees, and other categories of migrants determined by law.

Prevents, detects, stops, and solves criminal offenses related to illegal migration and trafficking in human beings.

The **State Migration Service of Ukraine** – implements the state policy in the sphere of migration (immigration and emigration), including counteracting illegal (irregular) migration, citizenship, registration of natural persons, refugees, and other categories of migrants determined by law.

The Service activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs.

State Border Guard Service of Ukraine:

carries out border control of and duly admits individuals, vehicles, and cargoes with properly executed documents after their going through customs and, as required, other types of control; registers foreigners and stateless persons who duly arrive in Ukraine and their passport documents at the state border crossing points and entrance-exit check points; and records biometric data of foreigners and stateless persons during border control at the state border crossing points and entrance-exit check points;

participates in conclusion of international agreements of Ukraine on the border issues, issues of mutual travel and readmission of citizens, and enforces them;

prevents and denies crossing of the state border of Ukraine by individuals who are not allowed to enter Ukraine under legislation or are temporarily limited in their right of entering Ukraine, including on instructions of the law enforcement agencies; searches at the state border crossing points and entrance-exit check points for persons hiding from pre-trial and court authorities and evading criminal punishment; and duly performs other instructions of the law enforcement agencies;

accepts applications for recognition as refugees or persons in need of subsidiary protection in compliance with the Law of Ukraine “On Refugees and Persons in Need of Subsidiary or Temporary Protection”;

duly decides on forced return to the country of origin or a third country of foreigners and stateless persons apprehended in the controlled border areas during or after their illegal crossing of the state border of Ukraine, with subsequent informing of the prosecutor of the grounds for such a decision within 24 hours;

duly decides on placing of foreigners and stateless persons apprehended in the controlled border areas during or after their illegal crossing of the state border of Ukraine at temporary custody facilities for foreigners and stateless persons illegally staying in Ukraine, with subsequent informing of the prosecutor within 24 hours;

enforces decisions on forced return of foreigners and stateless persons apprehended in the controlled border areas during or after their illegal crossing of the state border of Ukraine;

independently or in conjunction with the internal affairs agencies and Security Service of Ukraine agencies effects control within the controlled border areas for compliance of foreigners and stateless persons, as well as refugees and persons in need of subsidiary protection, and persons granted asylum in Ukraine with the established rules of stay in its territory.

The Service activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs.

The **State Emergency Service of Ukraine** – implements the government policy on civil protection, protection of population and territories from emergencies and their prevention, emergency response, rescue, fire-fighting, fire and labor safety, rescue and emergency service management, prevention of non-industrial injuries, and hydro-meteorological activity.

The Service activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs.

The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine** – develops and implements the state policy on visa and migration issues:

issues Ukrainian visas, diplomatic and service passports, certificates for return to Ukraine, passports of a citizen of Ukraine to travel abroad;

keeps a consular register of citizens of Ukraine who permanently reside or temporarily stay abroad, etc.

The **Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine** – develops and implements the state policy on:

regulation of the labor market, labor migration processes; and determining of the legal, economic, and organizational framework of population employment and its protection from unemployment;

provision of social assistance to vulnerable population strata, including economically disadvantaged and multiple children families;

countering trafficking in human beings.

The **State Employment Service of Ukraine** – issues permits to employers for the use of foreigners' and stateless persons' labor and keeps register of permits for the use of foreigners' and stateless persons' labor.

The Service activities are coordinated and directed through the Minister of Social Policy.

The **State Labor Inspectorate of Ukraine** – effects state control and supervision of compliance with the requirements of the legislation on population employment and of the use of foreigners' and stateless persons' labor.

The Service activities are coordinated and directed through the Minister of Social Policy.

Security Service of Ukraine – carries out pre-trial investigations of crimes related to human smuggling through Ukraine's border, takes part in development of measures and decision-making on the issues related to entering Ukraine and exiting for abroad, and to foreigners' and stateless persons' stay in its territory; and decides on banning foreigners and stateless persons from entering Ukraine, on reducing the time of a foreigner's or stateless person's temporary stay in Ukraine, and on a foreigner's or stateless person's forced return to the country of origin or a third country.

2.3. Functions of Local Authorities in the Migration Sphere

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Administrative Services” and the National Action Plan for 2013 on Implementation of the Economic Reform Program for 2010-2014 “Prosperous Society, Competitive Economy, Efficient State”, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 12, 2013 No. 128, and according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 16, 2014 No. 523-r “Some Issues of Providing Administrative Services of Executive Bodies through Centers for Administrative Services”, the State Migration Service authorities took part in provision of some administrative services through Centers for Administrative Services in 2014.

According to the above Law, the Centers for Administrative Services were established and run by the local authorities. The State Migration Service authorities provided training to administrators of the Centers for Administrative Services, specifically on such administrative services as processing and issuing of the passport of a citizen of Ukraine and registration of the place of residence.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 16, 2014 No. 523-r “Some Issues of Providing Administrative Services of Executive Bodies through Centers for Administrative Services” approved a List of Executive Agencies'

Administrative Services Provided through the Center for Administrative Services, which specifically names 9 State Migration Service services provided through Center administrators (Table 14).

Table 14. Information on the Centers for Administrative Services that Provide State Migration Service Administrative Services as of December 31, 2014

#	Region of Ukraine	Number of Centers for Administrative Services that provide State Migration Service services
1	AR of Crimea	*
2	Vinnitsya Region	15
3	Volyn Region	20
4	Dnipropetrovsk Region	16
5	Donetsk Region	3*
6	Zhytomyr Region	28
7	Zakarpattia Region	12
8	Zaporizhzhya Region	21
9	Ivano-Frankivsk Region	18
10	Kyiv Region	17
11	Kirovohrad Region	20
12	Luhansk Regions	9*
13	Lviv Region	27
14	Mykolayiv Region	4
15	Odesa Region	30
16	Poltava Region	19
17	Rivne Region	12
18	Sumy Region	25
19	Ternopil Region	13
20	Kharkiv Region	42
21	Kherson Region	21
22	Khmelnitskyi Region	25
23	Cherkasy Region	25
24	Chernivtsi Region	11
25	Chernihiv Region	19
26	City of Kyiv	11
27	City of Sevastopol	*
Total		463

* Information on the activities of Centers for Administrative Services located on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine has not been arriving.

The State Migration Service authorities helped the Centers for Administrative Services to provide other administrative services, such as pasting pictures in the Ukrainian citizen's passport upon reaching the age of 25 and 45 and issuing certificates on residence/stay registration, etc. as the Centers for Administrative were becoming available and staffed with administrators.

The State Migration Service administrative services at the operating Centers for Administrative Services in 2014 were provided both by the Center for Administrative Services administrators and by the staff of the State Migration Service territorial divisions.

III. Migration Situation in Ukraine

3.1. Internal Migration

Internal migration characterizes the population mobility level. Change in the place of residence is usually not spontaneous and depends on many factors: economic, geographic, climatic, cultural, etc.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine preliminary data, in 2014 the total volume of internal migration was at its lowest since 2010 and numbered 542,506 persons (Table 15). The data excludes the temporarily occupied territories of the AR of Crimea and city of Sevastopol and can be additionally specified.

Table 15. Migration Growth (Reduction) of Ukraine's Population in 2010-2014

								(persons)
#	Regions	Region area, km ²	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total growth
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
1	AR of Crimea	26,081	-	780	84	1,463	1,140	3,467
2	Vinnitsya	26,513	331	-1,388	-1,749	-337	-1,029	-4,172
3	Volyn	20,144	695	-1	-613	475	-109	447
4	Dnipropetrovsk	31,974	431	-2,169	-1,564	-1,346	-1,075	-5,723
5	Donetsk	26,517	-10677	-4,516	-4,449	-2,089	-2,130	-23,861
6	Zhytomyr	29,832	-476	-1,254	426	-714	-613	-2,631
7	Zakarpattia	12,777	-849	-905	-370	-393	-772	-3,289
8	Zaporizhzhya	27,180	-847	-1,916	-1,361	-1,387	-529	-6,040
9	Ivano-Frankivsk	13,928	1241	183	-40	254	87	1,725
10	Kyiv	28,131	11120	8,821	7,072	7,476	3,990	38,479
11	Kirovohrad	24,588	-846	-2,183	-2,160	-1,585	-1,023	-7,797
12	Luhansk	26,684	-8120	-4,365	-4,034	-3,061	-2,621	-22,201
13	Lviv	21,833	1543	-775	-794	-1,590	-818	-5,520
14	Mykolayiv	24,598	644	-1,379	-1,659	-961	-738	-4,093
15	Odesa	33,310	4639	2,533	2,782	1,523	2,180	13,657
16	Poltava	28,748	1050	-554	-1,203	-754	-370	-1,831
17	Rivne	20,047	-155	-1,151	-1,491	-1,774	-1,098	-5,669
18	Sumy	23,834	-401	-1,602	-1,423	-1,126	-1,145	-5,697
19	Ternopil	13,823	72	-1,233	-565	-844	-1,071	-3,641
20	Kharkiv	31,415	8261	1,741	1,984	366	1,222	13,574
21	Kherson	28,461	-858	-2,145	-2,157	-1,301	-1,374	-7,835
22	Khmelnitskyi	20,645	27	-1,171	-1,006	-1,554	-811	-4,515
23	Cherkasy	20,900	308	-1,242	-1,202	-157	-775	-3,068
24	Chernivtsi	8,097	1397	681	316	512	272	3,178
25	Chernihiv	31,865	-381	-1,432	-1,321	-191	-348	-3,673
26	city of Kyiv	839	14443	14,222	14,703	8,163	8,366	59,897
27	Sevastopol	864	-	2,420	1,794	932	1,192	6,338
Total migrated persons		x	542506	621,842	649,865	637,713	652,639	x

The most attractive conditions for internal migration in 2010-2014 were established in the city of Kyiv and the Kyiv Region, which on this indicator are ahead of other migration-attractive regions of Ukraine, even combined.

The area taken by the 2 most migration-attractive administrative units of Ukraine is 28,970 sq. km, which is 4.8% of the total area of Ukraine.

The analysis of internal migration directions in Ukraine in 2014 showed their direct dependence on the average monthly salaries (Tables 8 and 14), as the city of Kyiv and the Kyiv Region have the highest average monthly salary level.

The qualitative analysis of Ukraine's population in 2010-2014 evidenced that internal migration of Ukraine's population is of urban nature, i.e. related to its migration from rural to urban areas (Table 16).

Table 16. Ratio of the Average Urban and Rural Population of Ukraine in 2010-2014

(thous. persons)

Regions	2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural
Ukraine	31336.6	14089.6	31357.5	14132.1	31378.5	14214.8	31411.3	14294.8	31483.2	14387.5
AR of Crimea	-	-	1233.3	732.9	1232.7	731.4	1233.1	730.2	1234.9	729.5
Vinnitsya	815.3	803.0	815.7	807	815.9	814.7	814.9	822.8	814.1	831.8
Volyn	543.7	497.6	542.5	498.1	540.3	499	538.1	499.8	536.2	500.7
Dnipropetrovsk	2751.8	540.6	2757.5	542.6	2767.7	546.3	2778.8	549.6	2793.3	552.7
Donetsk	3937.7	406.2	3951	408.7	3975.8	413.5	4000.2	417.9	4028	421.9
Zhytomyr	739.7	522.8	740.2	525.5	739.5	531.5	740.8	535.3	741.7	540.7
Zakarpattia	466.9	790.0	466.6	789	465.8	786.8	464.5	784.5	463.2	782.9
Zaporizhya	1369.0	406.8	1372.3	408.2	1377.5	411	1382.3	414.2	1388.4	418.1
Ivano-Frankivsk	600.8	781.3	600.1	781.8	598.7	782.3	597.5	782.5	596.8	783.4
Kyiv	1070.2	655.3	1067.5	656.3	1061.9	658.9	1056.3	662.3	1052.8	666.9
Kirovohrad	617.9	369.7	619.2	372.2	621.7	377.1	624.2	382	626.7	387.2
Luhansk	1945.3	294.2	1952.2	295.8	1965.3	299.3	1979	303	1994.8	306.6
Lviv	1545.9	992.6	1546	993.6	1545.5	995.3	1545.6	997.2	1547.2	1000
Mykolayiv	793.8	374.6	794.9	376	797.1	378.7	799.5	381.3	802.8	383.6
Odesa	1603.8	792.7	1602.9	792.9	1598.5	793.2	1594.9	793.6	1595	794.9
Poltava	899.0	559.1	900.4	562.6	903.2	569.3	906.6	575.9	910.4	583.3
Rivne	553.6	605.2	553.4	604.5	552.7	602.9	551.7	601.7	550.7	601.4
Sumy	772.0	361.0	773.7	364.4	777.5	370.3	781.1	375.8	785.3	381.6
Ternopil	475.1	598.2	475.2	600.1	475.1	603.8	474.8	607.5	474.7	611.8
Kharkiv	2202.5	534.8	2203.7	537.1	2200.9	542.4	2201.2	547.4	2209.6	552.5
Kherson	656.2	416.3	657.9	417.5	661	419.8	664	421.8	666.9	423.9
Khmelnyskyi	729.5	577.5	729.3	581.2	728.6	588.5	727.9	595.6	726.9	603.5
Cherkasy	712.5	547.5	713.9	550.5	716.9	556.2	719.6	561.7	722.5	567.8
Chernivtsi	388.2	520.3	386.9	520.9	384.3	521.9	382.1	522.7	380.2	524.1
Chernihiv	682.0	384.8	683.4	388.9	686.1	397.1	688.4	405	690.7	413.3
City of Kyiv	2868.7	x	2856.9	x	2829.6	x	2806.7	x	2792.2	x
Sevastopol	-	-	360.9	23.8	358.7	23.6	357.5	23.5	357.2	23.4

The rural population of Ukraine from 2010 to 2013 annually reduced by 0.1% or 80-90 thousand in favor of the urban population.

2014 in this respect was not an exception and only corroborated the general trends that had been developing over the previous 4 years.

Table 17. Structure of Ukraine's Population in 2010-2014

(thous. persons)

Population categories	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Aver. q-ty	% of the total numb	Aver. q-ty	% of the total numb	Aver. q-ty	% of the total numb	Aver. q-ty	% of the total numb	Aver. q-ty	% of the total numb

		er		er		er		er		er
rural	14,387.5	31.4	14,294.8	31.3	14,214.8	31.2	14,132.1	31.1	14,089.6	31.0
Urban	31,483.2	68.6	31,411.3	68.7	31,378.5	68.8	31,357.5	68.9	31,336.6	69.0

In the global context, the structure of Ukraine's population (Table 17) inclines towards European indicators.

According to the World Bank, the rural population in 2010 accounted for 48.5 % of the global population and from then on has been declining in favor of the urban population.

In the EU countries, according to the World Bank, the situation with the changing composition of the population is similar to Ukraine and the world, except that the rural population accounts for a lot smaller specific weight.

Thus, Ukraine's population in its structure inclines towards the EU member states, although changes in its composition are also typical of the global ones and 2014 was not an exception in this regard.

The analysis of internal migration of Ukraine's population by the statistical indicators of residence registration/de-registration (Table 18) yielded somewhat different values than the population migration growth (reduction).

Similar data for 2010-2012 are not available, because the State Migration Service has been collecting migration-related statistics since August 2012, i.e. from the moment of eventual delimitation of the functions between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Migration Service.

The main difference between the migration growth and residence registration is that the number of residence registration cases in all the regions of Ukraine both in 2013 and 2014 exceeded the number of residence de-registration, which can be explained by several reasons.

Table 18. Number of Provided Administrative Services by Residence Registration/De-Registration

#	Regions	(persons)			
		2013		2014	
		registered	de-registered	registered	de-registered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	AR of Crimea	79411	57735	10935	7651
2	Vinnitsya	67623	50049	61289	42535
3	Volyn	45289	21890	58599	29774
4	Dnipropetrovsk	162564	126953	143636	112243
5	Donetsk	208523	159942	121882	89817
6	Zhytomyr	55394	43351	49374	37528
7	Zakarpattia	19257	13529	24266	12737
8	Zaporizhya	63980	55705	57702	47478
9	Ivano-Frankivsk	34728	21598	34980	21011
10	Kyiv	81850	48076	78029	43960
11	Kirovohrad	35028	32413	32714	28392
12	Luhansk	90222	68109	42791	35128
13	Lviv	60195	42091	64878	41187
14	Mykolayiv	43060	37768	36247	33268

15	Odesa	100176	71637	88567	60679
16	Poltava	62787	51397	57137	52133
17	Rivne	51157	29646	52468	28672
18	Sumy	44526	34489	40463	30695
19	Ternopil	36635	24444	36208	22889
20	Kharkiv	116287	90021	106993	82763
21	Kherson	40623	28251	40764	31796
22	Khmelnyskyi	73838	59314	43883	31267
23	Cherkasy	58142	42622	36459	23798
24	Chernivtsi	18485	15439	16778	11527
25	Chernihiv	48201	36267	43057	32773
26	City of Kyiv	128415	104741	116464	91641
27	City of Sevastopol	23739	15797	3227	2304

Firstly, because pursuant to the changes made in July 2012 to the Law of Ukraine “On Freedom of Movement and Residence in Ukraine” and pursuant to the Procedure for Residence and Stay Registration of Natural Persons in Ukraine and Templates of the Required Documents, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of November 22, 2012 No. 1077, an individual's residence registration can be done with simultaneous de-registration of the previous place of residence.

As a result, the State Migration Service territorial divisions in such cases record the fact of residence registration, and the fact of residence de-registration may not be kept record of.

Secondly, the State Migration Service territorial divisions keep the record of de-registrations by the number of submitted applications.

At the same time, this approach fails to account for de-registration based on applications from state authorities, e.g. notifications from the Civil Registry Offices on de-registration of deceased individuals.

3.1.1. Internally Displaced Persons

To ensure the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons, on October 20, 2014 the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”, which defines the State Migration Service mandate on ensuring such persons' rights and freedoms.

Specifically, pursuant to the requirements of Art. 6 and Art. 11, Para. 5 of the Law, to ensure the rights of internally displaced persons for obtaining documents which evidence citizenship of Ukraine or identify a person and a person's special status, the State Migration Service shall arrange for issuing documents to such persons at the venue of their application.

Further, according to Art. 11, Part 2, Para. 2 of the Law, the State Migration Service shall have the right for residence registration of an internally displaced person pursuant to Art. 5 of the Law (by applying a residence registration mark in the internally displaced person's registration certificate) and enter relevant information in the Integrated Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons.

Pursuant to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 11, 2014 No. 588-r “Issues of Social Security for Citizens of Ukraine Relocating from the Temporarily Occupied Territory and Anti-Terrorist Operation Areas”, in order to solve

the life issues of the internally displaced persons in a comprehensive manner, there was established an Interagency Coordination Headquarters to deal with the social security of Ukrainian citizens displaced from the temporarily occupied territory and anti-terrorist operation areas (hereinafter the Interagency Headquarters).

The State Emergency Service of Ukraine territorial divisions also established regional headquarters for the social security of the above citizens.

The Interagency Headquarters regularly has meetings, specifically in the video conferencing mode, involving heads of the regional state administrations and regional headquarters, to determine the priority and current tasks. 12 such meetings took place in 2014.

The State Emergency Service of Ukraine deployed 7 transit points in 2014 to meet internally displaced persons at the border of the anti-terrorist operation areas, namely: in the Donetsk Region (near the cities of Krasnoarmiysk, Volnovakha, and Mariupol), Luhansk Region (near the cities of Svatove, Lysychansk, Shchastya), and Dnipropetrovsk Region (the village of Orly, Pokrovskiy District).

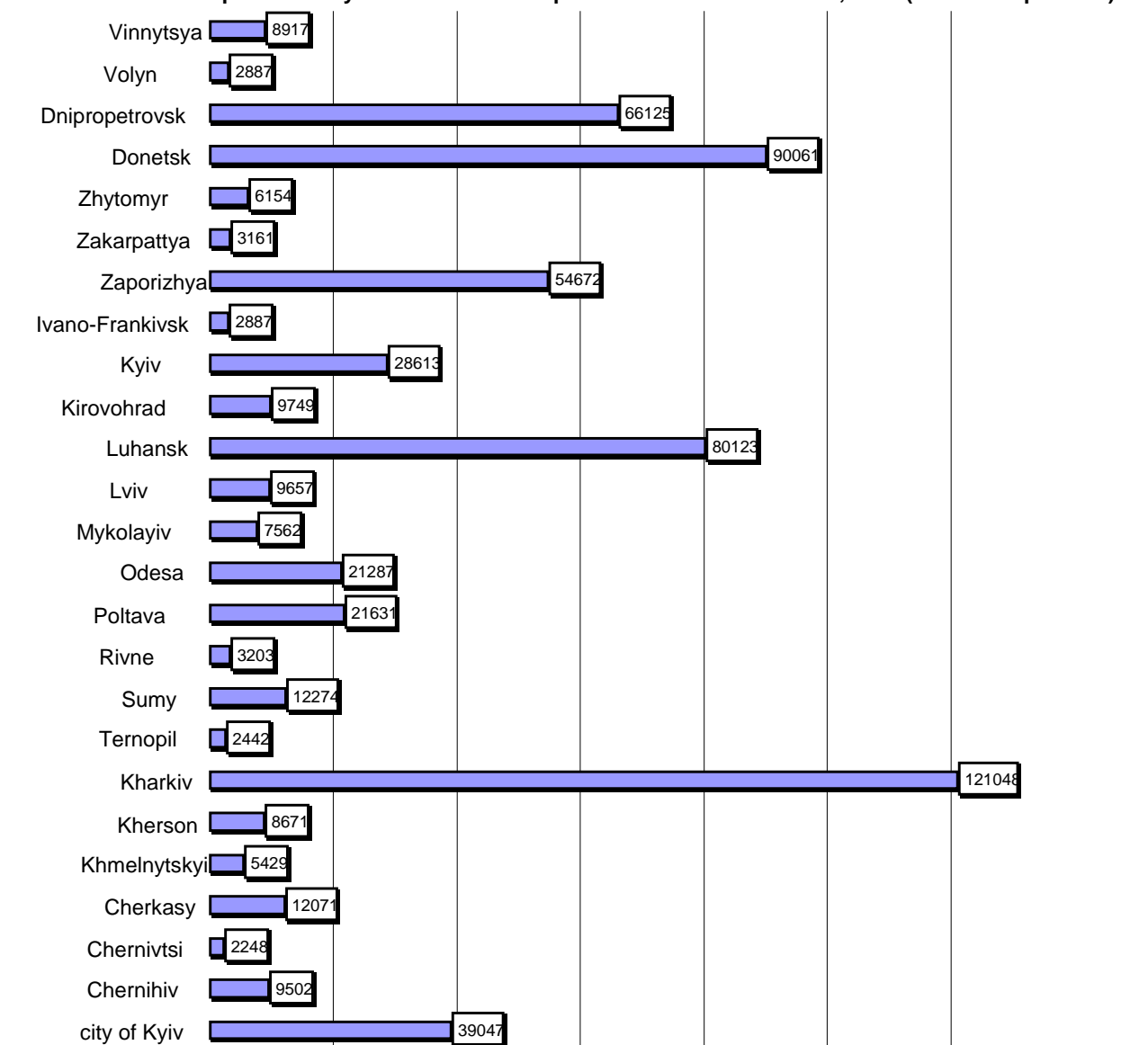
As of the early 2015, two transit points remained in operation, namely: in the Donetsk Region – near Krasnoarmiysk; and in the Luhansk Region – near Svatove.

In 2014 over 28,000 persons turned to the transit points, where they were accommodated and at their choice transported free of charge to and accommodated in other regions of Ukraine.

According to the Interagency Headquarters operational information, the total number of persons internally displaced from the temporarily occupied territory and anti-terrorist operation areas, including those displaced within the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, as of December 31, 2014 was about 630,000 persons.

The highest number of IDPs are accommodated in the Kharkiv (121,048 persons), Donetsk (90,061 persons), Luhansk (80,123), Dnipropetrovsk (66,125 persons), Zaporizhya (54,628 persons), Kyiv (28,613 persons) Regions and in the city of Kyiv (39,047 persons). The lowest number was accommodated in the Chernivtsi (2,248 persons), Ternopil (2,442), Volyn (2,887), Ivano-Frankivsk (2,887 persons), Zakarpattia (3,161 persons), and Rivne (3,203) persons.

Information on temporary accommodation of Ukrainian citizens relocated from the temporarily occupied territory and anti-terrorist operation areas as of Dec. 31, 2014 (number of persons)

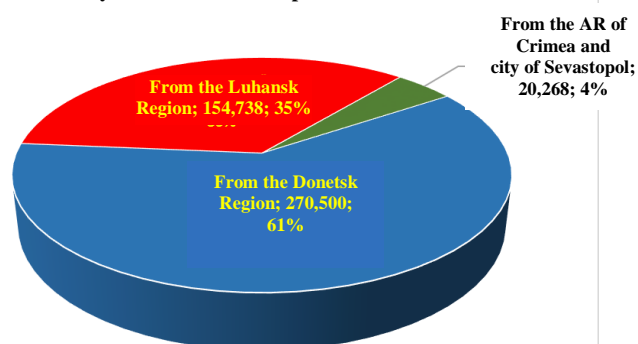


The number of people who were displaced beyond the temporarily occupied territory and anti-terrorist operation areas in 2014 and applied to the territorial divisions or units of the State Emergency Service, was 445.5 thousand persons.

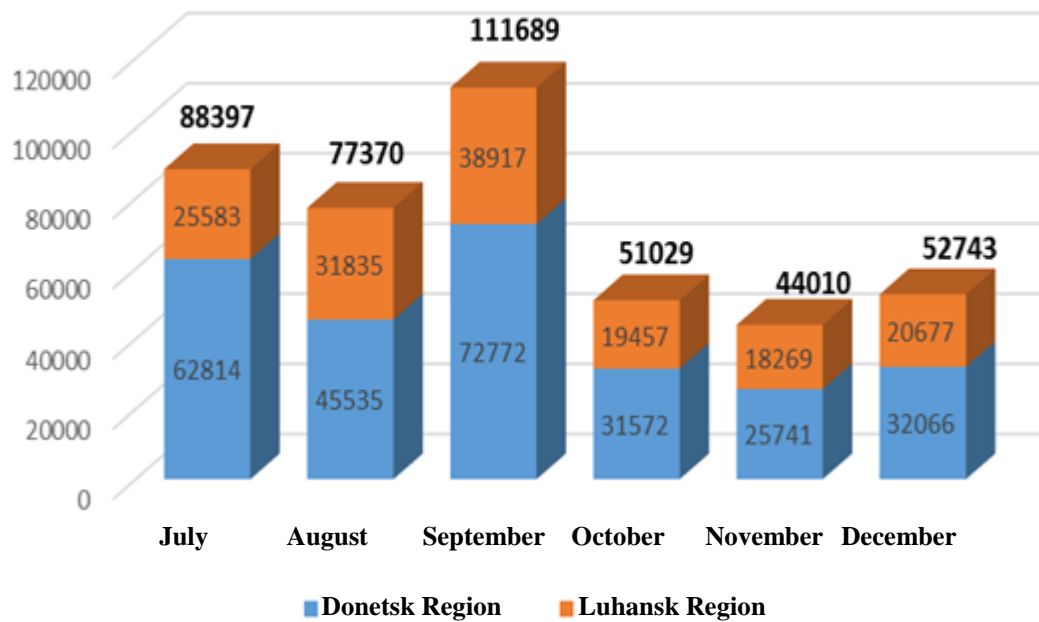
The largest number of persons was displaced from the Donetsk Region – 270.5 thousand persons or 61% of the total number of IDPs.

The analysis of the IDP number dynamics evidences that in 2014 the largest number of people moved out of the Luhansk and Donetsk Regions in the period from July to August 2014.

Number of persons relocating from the temporarily occupied territory and anti-terrorist operation area in 2014



Number of internally displaced persons from the and anti-terrorist operation areas in 2014



Number of internally displaced persons from the temporarily occupied territories in 2014

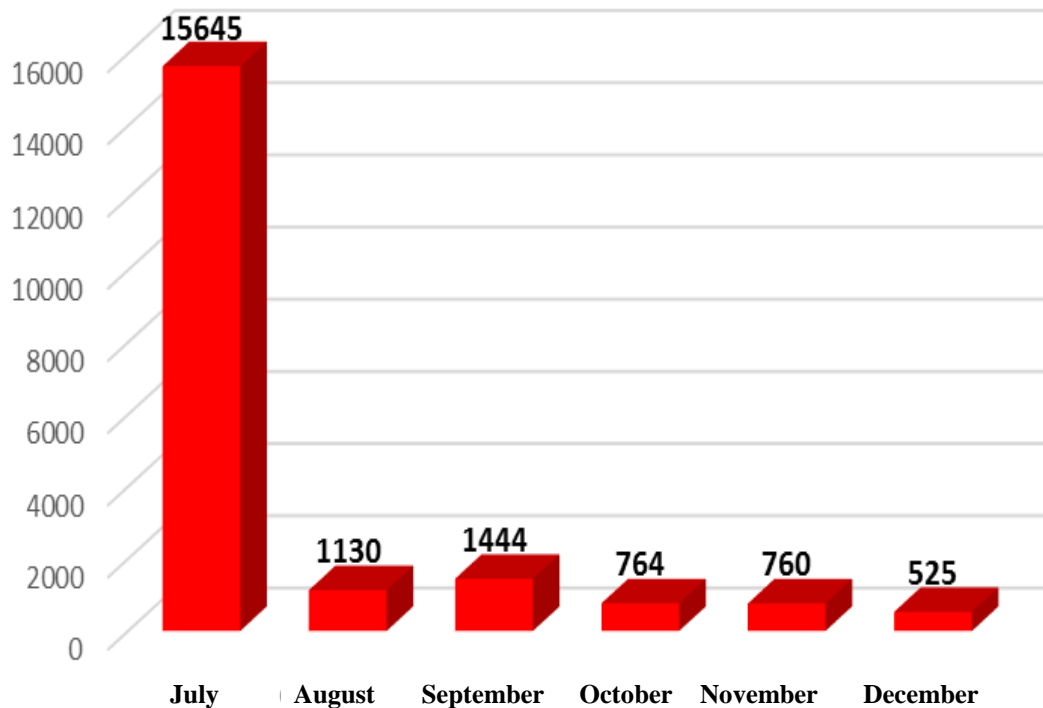
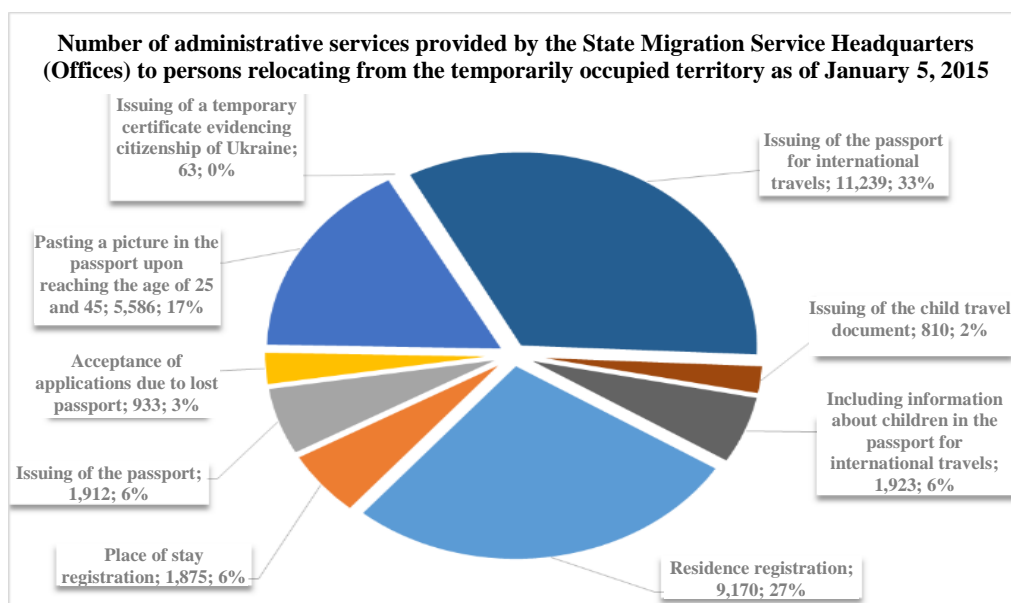


Table 19. Number of Some Administrative Services Provided by the State Migration Service Territorial Divisions to Internally Displaced Persons (as of Jan. 1, 2015)

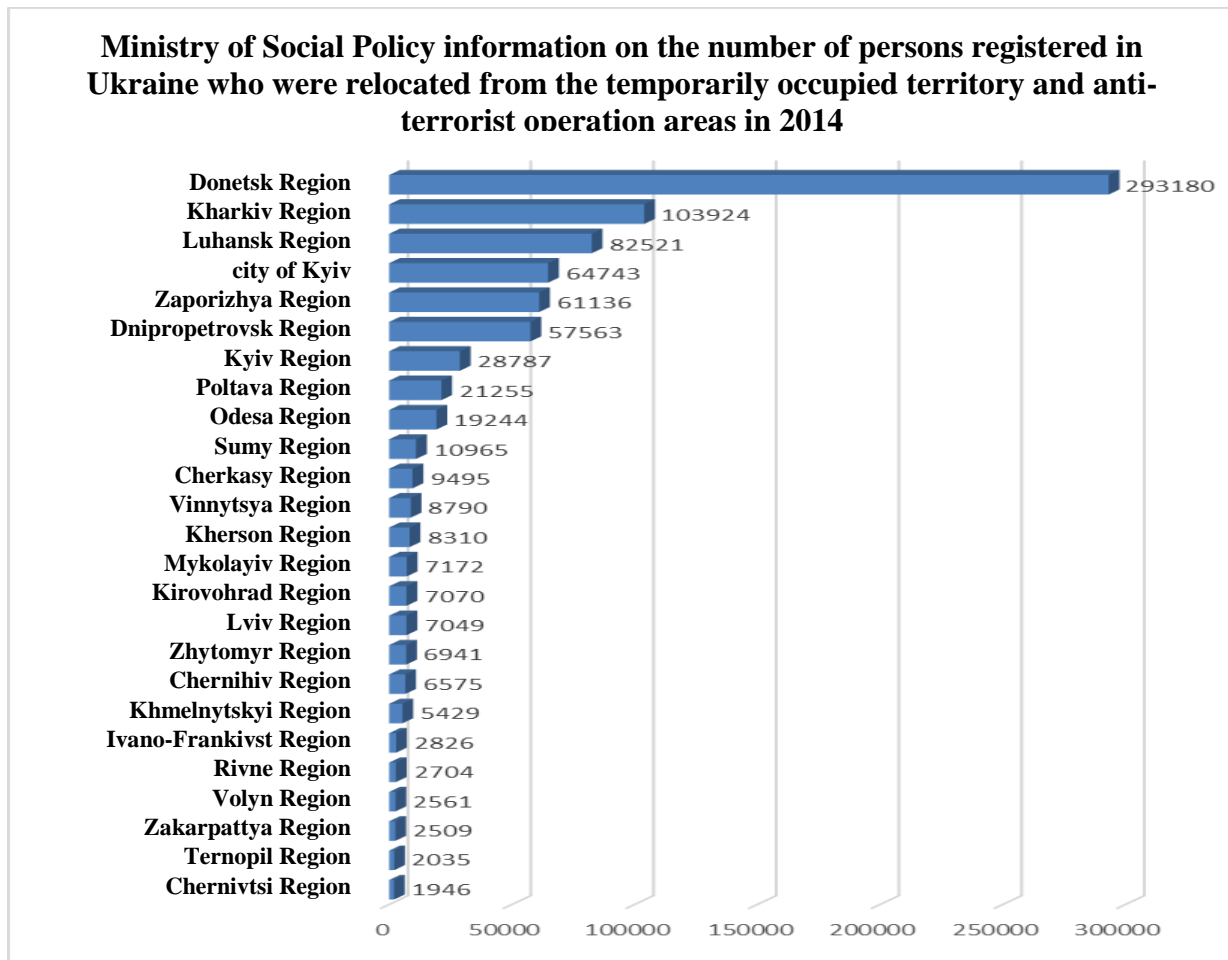
SMS administrative	To persons displaced	To persons displaced
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service	from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine	from the anti-terrorist operation areas
Residence registration	9170	12146
Place of stay registration	1875	6310
Issuing of the Ukrainian national passport	1912	6255
Acceptance of applications due to lost Ukrainian national passport	933	2552
Pasting a picture in the passport upon reaching the age of 25 and 45	5586	9965
Issuing of a temporary certificate evidencing citizenship of Ukraine	63	229
Issuing of the Ukrainian national passport for international travels	11239	28894
Issuing of a child travel document	810	2171
Including information about children in the Ukrainian national passport for international travels	1923	2738
Total	33511	71260



According to the Procedure for Processing and Issuing of a Certificate on Keeping Record of the Persons Relocating from the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine

and Anti-Terrorist Operation Areas, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 1, 2014 No. 509, the Ministry of Social Policy is the holder of the Integrated Information Database of the Registered Internally Displaced Persons. As of December 31, 2014, the Ministry of Social Policy territorial divisions registered a total of 824,730 persons (including the persons who temporarily moved out of the anti-terrorist operation zone to receive pensions and other social benefits).



3.2. International Travels of Ukraine Citizens

In 2013 citizens of Ukraine could visit 39 countries of the world without a visa, and in 2014 – already 45 (Table 19).

Table 20. List of Countries, which Could Be Visited by Citizens of Ukraine without a Visa in 2014

#	Country	Travel mode
1	Azerbaijan	Visa-free (on an international passport)
2	Albania	Visa-free (up to 90 days)
3	Antigua and Barbuda	Visa-free
4	Argentina	Visa-free (up to 90 days)
5	Barbados	Visa free (up to 28 days)
6	Belarus	Visa-free
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Visa-free (up to 30 days)
8	Brazil	Visa-free (up to 90 days) for purposes of tourism and business

9	Brunei Darussalam	Visa-free (up to 30 days)
10	Vanuatu	Visa-free (up to 30 days)
11	Armenia	Visa-free (on an international passport)
12	Haiti	Visa-free (up to 90 days)
13	Guatemala	Visa-free
14	Honduras	Visa-free (up to 90 days)
15	Hong-Kong (China)	Visa-free (up to 14 days)
16	Georgia	Visa-free (on an international passport)
17	Dominica	Visa-free (up to 21 days)
18	Dominican Republic	Visa-free (up to 90 days)
19	Ecuador	Visa-free up to 90 days based on availability of documents evidencing tourism as the purpose of the trip
20	Israel	Visa-free up to 90 days (on international, diplomatic, and service passports). The child travel document is not recognized by Israel as a valid passport document granting the right for a visa-free entrance to the State of Israel. Thus, the information on the children traveling abroad together with their parents (legal representatives) must be entered into the passports of the parents or one of the parents (legal representatives).
21	Kazakhstan	Visa-free up to 90 days (on international passports)
22	Kyrgyzstan	Visa-free up to 90 days (on international passports)
23	Macedonia	Visa-based (up to March 15, 2018 a visa-free regime will be effective for travels up to 90 days)
24	Malaysia	Visa-free (up to 30 days)
25	Micronesia	Visa-based (up to 30 days)
26	Moldova	Visa-free (on an international passport)
27	Mongolia	Visa-free (the required evidence of the trip purpose, specifically for persons entering on invitations from legal entities or natural persons for business or private purposes, is an invitation issued by the Immigration Agency of Mongolia, and for persons coming for tourism – documents evidencing hotel reservation in Mongolia).
28	Namibia	Visa-free (up to 90 days)
29	Nicaragua	Visa-free
30	Palestine	Visa-free
31	Panama	Visa-free (up to 90 days)
32	Paraguay	Visa-free (up to 90 days)
33	Peru	Visa-free up to 183 days based on availability of documents evidencing tourism as the purpose of the trip
34	Russian Federation	Visa-free
35	Salvador	Visa-free (up to 90 days)
36	Samoa	Visa-free (up to 60 days)
37	Swaziland	Visa-free
38	Seychelles	Visa-free (up to 30 days)
39	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Visa free (up to 30 days)
40	Serbia	Visa-free (up to 30 days) Citizens of Ukraine, who have Schengen visas, UK visas, EU MS visas, or US visas, and also a residence permit for the Schengen Area countries, EU MS, or US, can enter, exit, transit, and stay in Serbia up to 90 days within 6 months from the date of their first entry, provided their stay in Serbia does not exceed the validity period of the corresponding visa or residence permit.

41	Tajikistan	Visa-free up to 90 days (on international passports)
42	Turkey	Visa-free (up to 60 days)
43	Uzbekistan	Visa-free (on an international passport)
44	Montenegro	Visa-free (up to 90 days)
45	Jamaica	Visa-free (up to 30 days) for purposes of tourism and cultural exchange

Also, in 2014, like in 2013, citizens of Ukraine could visit 49 countries without obtaining visas on service and diplomatic passports (Table 20).

Table 21. List of Countries which Could Be Visited by Citizens of Ukraine on Diplomatic or Service Passports without a Visa in 2014

1	Austria	Visa-based	except DP
2	Belgium	Visa-based	except DP
3	Bulgaria	Visa-based	except DP, SP
4	Venezuela	Visa-based	except DP, SP
5	Vietnam	Visa-based	except DP, SP (up to 90 days)
6	Greece	Visa-based	except DP
7	Denmark	Visa-based	except DP
8	Estonia	Visa-based	except DP, SP
9	Egypt	Visa-based	except DP, SP
10	India	Visa-based	except DP
11	Iran	Visa-based	except DP, SP
12	Spain	Visa-based	except DP
13	Italy	Visa-based	except DP
14	Qatar	Visa-based	except DP
15	China	Visa-based	except DP, SP
16	Cyprus	Visa-based	except DP, SP
17	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Visa-based	except DP, SP, and service, tourist, and healthcare trips
18	Korea	Visa-based	except DP
19	Cuba	Visa-based	except DP, SP
20	Kuwait	Visa-based	except DP, SP Possible issuance of visa on the border
21	Laos	Visa-based	except DP, SP
22	Latvia	Visa-based	except DP, SP
23	Lithuania	Visa-based	except DP, SP
24	Luxembourg	Visa-based	except DP
25	Macedonia	Trips (up to 90 days) for business, exchange in the research area, education, cultural, and sports purposes or for journalism, studies and health treatment, and visiting relatives or friends are done in a visa-free regime based on the original invitation approved by the relevant government	for DP, SP, and aircraft crew members

		agency of Macedonia. Entry (up to 30 days) for purposes of tourism is done in a visa-free regime based on the original agreement on provision of a tourist service (voucher) and evidence of the foreign tourist acceptance from an organization performing its tourist activities in Macedonia.	
26	Malta	Visa-based	except DP
27	Morocco	Visa-based	except DP, SP
28	Mexico	Visa-based	except DP
29	Netherlands	Visa-based	except DP
30	Germany (Federative Republic)	Visa-based	except DP
31	Norway	Visa-based	except DP
32	Peru	Visa-based (up to 183 days based on availability of documents evidencing tourism as the purpose of the trip)	except DP, SP
33	Poland	Visa-based	except DP, SP
34	Portugal	Visa-based	except DP
35	Romania	Visa-based	except DP, SP
36	Singapore	Visa-based	except DP, SP
37	Slovakia	Visa-based	except DP, SP
38	Slovenia	Visa-based	except DP
39	Thailand	Visa-based	except DP, SP
40	Turkmenistan	Visa-based	except DP, SP
41	Hungary	Visa-based	except DP, SP
42	Uruguay	Visa-based	except DP, SP
43	Finland	Visa-based	except DP
44	France	Visa-based	except DP
45	Croatia	Visa-based	except DP, SP
46	Czech Republic	Visa-based	except DP
47	Chile	Visa-based	except DP, SP
48	Switzerland	Visa-based	except DP, SP
49	Sweden	Visa-based	except DP

The analyzed number of international trips evidences stable activity of Ukrainian citizens on this issue (Table 21).

In 2010-2014 Ukrainian citizens went abroad 106,458,220 times, of which in 2010 – 17,741,304 times or 16.7%, in 2011 – 20,336,255 times or 19.1%, in 2012 – 21,755,162 times or 20.4%, in 2013 – 23,989,047 times or 22.5%, and in 2014 – 22,636,452 times or 21.3%.

As seen from the analysis of international trips provided, citizens of Ukraine most often travel abroad for private purposes. The specific weight of such trips in the total number of international travels increased from 84.8% in 2010 to 97.48% in 2014.

Table 22. Analysis of International Trips Made by Ukrainian Citizens in 2010-2014

#	Purpose of trip	Number of exits				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	service	866,014	897,127	362,631	275,151	170,720
	specific weight, %	4.88	4.41	1.67	1.15	0.75
2	tourism	1,275,398	1,590,182	641,836	354,840	201,541
	specific weight, %	7.19	7.82	2.95	1.48	0.89
3	private	15,038,622	17,285,834	20,428,369	23,131,296	22,065,410
	specific weight, %	84.77	85.00	93.90	96.42	97.48
4	service personnel	560,821	562,319	321,794	227,192	198,781
	specific weight, %	3.16	2.77	1.48	0.95	0.88
5	military men	449	793	632	568	0
	specific weight, %	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		17,741,304	20,336,255	21,755,162	23,989,047	22,636,452

The dynamics of other types of trips was somewhat different. Thus, in 2011 the number of international trips for tourism and service purposes increased over 2010, and in 2012-2014 their number reduced significantly. The number of service trips in 2014 was 5 times lower than in 2010, the number of tourist trips – over 6 times lower, and travels made as auxiliary personnel – 2.8 times lower.

Similar development was shown by the dynamics of Ukrainian citizens' travel geography. In 2010, citizens of Ukraine went to 109 countries of the world, in 2011 – already to 112 countries, in 2012 – to 106, in 2013 – to 102 countries, and in 2014 – to 98 countries.

The analysis of the countries visited by Ukrainian citizens and the number of trips, which does not exceed 100,000 a year (Table 22), evidence that despite the narrowed geography of international travels in 2012-2014, citizens of Ukraine developed a steady demand for visiting some countries of the world.

Table 23. Countries of the World Most Visited by Citizens of Ukraine in 2010-2014

#	Country	Purpose of trip				Total
		service	tourism	private	service personnel	
1	Australia	41,125	67,786	353,285	18,225	480,451
	2010	19,118	13,085	34,220	9,168	75,591
	2011	17,399	21,138	44,828	5,040	88,405
	2012	2,446	7,843	92,918	1,208	104,415
	2013	1,499	14,081	96,812	1,965	114,357
	2014	663	11,639	84,507	874	97,683
2	Belarus	255,554	175,898	7,235,554	266,695	7,933,701
	2010	47,365	17,969	1,069,760	58,083	1,193,177
	2011	54,219	29,823	1,497,086	51,848	1,632,976
	2012	44,965	96,275	1,532,477	48,806	1,722,523
	2013	78,767	20,239	1,639,901	37,467	1,776,374
	2014	30,238	11,592	1,496,330	70,491	1,608,651
3	United Kingdom	26,332	29,944	365,997	6,895	429,168
	2010	12,472	10,675	39,442	3,210	65,799
	2011	13,742	14,048	60,598	3,513	91,901

	2012	95	4,258	80,694	41	85,088
	2013	23	963	108,673	68	109,727
	2014	0	0	76,590	63	76,653
4	Greece	23,280	126,945	381,842	21,663	653,730
	2010	6,680	34,037	22,750	5,833	69,300
	2011	11,946	46,065	36,229	6,517	100,757
	2012	1,663	11,011	108,862	3,006	124,542
	2013	1,210	17,650	82,678	3,179	204,717
	2014	1,781	18,182	131,323	3,128	154,414
5	Egypt	17,913	579,808	1,064,696	32,277	1,694,694
	2010	7,676	270,949	49,998	15,704	344,327
	2011	7,524	207,434	84,969	9,718	309,645
	2012	950	37,892	258,425	2,570	299,837
	2013	1,221	38,669	296,283	2,135	338,308
	2014	542	24,864	375,021	2,150	402,577
6	Israel	30,405	100,072	449,761	21,822	602,060
	2010	9,666	16,980	39,462	7,857	73,965
	2011	15,236	42,133	73,552	7,816	138,737
	2012	2,732	12,159	126,428	2,039	143,358
	2013	2,052	17,963	104,042	2,746	126,803
	2014	719	10,837	106,277	1,364	119,197
7	Spain	12,510	33,483	369,431	10,500	425,924
	2010	5,526	9,313	18,870	3,393	37,102
	2011	6,974	23,261	39,197	4,481	73,913
	2012	10	909	92,020	1,185	94,124
	2013	0	0	119,730	923	120,653
	2014	0	0	99,614	518	100,132
8	Italy	26,842	64,745	668,566	27,218	787,371
	2010	14,178	24,484	74,038	10,406	123,106
	2011	11,302	30,915	88,066	10,265	140,548
	2012	927	4,599	147,183	2,560	155,269
	2013	204	1,202	190,210	1,989	193,605
	2014	231	3,545	169,069	1,998	174,843
9	Moldova	48,039	26,931	11,026,733	44,776	11,146,479
	2010	23,893	14,040	1,851,791	12,627	1,902,351
	2011	17,478	8,073	2,195,828	15,624	2,237,003
	2012	4,220	419	2,169,534	5,854	2,180,027
	2013	2,041	3,752	2,389,465	5,956	2,401,214
	2014	407	647	2,420,115	4,715	2,425,884
10	Germany	116,522	109,444	1,584,826	30,446	1,841,238
	2010	55,863	37,418	290,044	14,337	397,662
	2011	55,564	45,755	260,370	11,315	373,004
	2012	3,816	15,063	361,675	2,065	382,619
	2013	1,006	5,366	369,944	1,461	377,777
	2014	273	5,842	302,793	1,268	310,176
11	UAE	15,318	115,783	568,283	9,549	708,933
	2010	7,027	36,177	22,638	4,070	69,912
	2011	7,409	53,125	49,327	4,497	114,358
	2012	273	6,575	144,333	345	151,526
	2013	299	10,493	199,980	241	211,013
	2014	310	9,413	152,005	396	162,124
12	Poland	810,977	311,578	28,393,915	133,010	29,649,480

	2010	210,563	85,627	3,703,412	38,617	4,038,219
	2011	207,476	113,590	4,781,819	30,368	5,133,253
	2012	173,978	69,578	5,521,628	21,894	5,787,078
	2013	120,242	31,905	6,839,631	26,401	7,018,179
	2014	98,718	10,878	7,547,425	15,730	7,672,751
13	Russia	644,864	675,079	26,142,516	757,793	28,220,252
	2010	221,272	147,313	4,865,387	216,413	5,450,385
	2011	251,741	240,295	4,983,419	254,194	5,729,649
	2012	93,074	187,732	5,660,499	163,101	6,104,406
	2013	53,042	68,500	6,018,864	81,675	6,222,081
	2014	25,735	31,239	4,614,347	42,410	4,713,731
14	Romania	38,780	111,503	2,773,865	50,852	2,975,000
	2010	8,118	8,262	486,815	12,390	515,585
	2011	23,639	66,296	466,857	10,765	567,557
	2012	3,810	22,389	523,767	9,168	559,134
	2013	709	9,311	781,825	10,532	802,377
	2014	2,504	5,245	514,601	7,997	530,347
15	Slovakia	73,483	43,834	2,427,605	15,501	2,560,423
	2010	34,783	16,864	332,314	8,623	392,584
	2011	34,773	18,712	372,100	4,556	430,141
	2012	3,898	8,256	495,854	2,270	510,278
	2013	0	0	571,266	8	571,274
	2014	29	2	656,071	44	656,146
16	Turkey	85,619	940,525	1,626,082	194,899	2,847,125
	2010	37,103	322,984	98,974	52,791	511,852
	2011	26,358	427,269	151,965	50,884	656,476
	2012	11,039	91,462	460,683	34,527	597,711
	2013	7,613	62,811	503,416	31,235	605,075
	2014	3,506	35,999	411,044	25,462	476,011
17	Hungary	101,312	58,687	9,169,233	17,631	9,346,863
	2010	47,173	21,775	1,720,360	9,320	1,798,628
	2011	48,602	28,605	1,649,750	5,526	1,732,483
	2012	5,465	8,307	1,746,214	2,581	1,762,567
	2013	28	0	1,900,441	128	1,900,597
	2014	44	0	2,152,468	76	2,152,588
18	Czech Republic	17,842	130,283	664,305	6,343	818,773
	2010	6,900	27,909	72,934	2,880	110,623
	2011	5,444	40,418	104,319	2,335	152,516
	2012	2,799	32,656	263,989	485	299,929
	2013	2,225	22,541	145,348	349	170,463
	2014	474	6,759	77,715	294	85,242
GRAND TOTAL	Total	2,391,263	3,717,186	95,944,590	1,685,928	103,838,967
	2010	775,376	1,115,861	14,793,209	485,722	17,170,168
	2011	816,826	1,456,955	16,940,279	489,262	19,703,322
	2012	356,160	617,383	19,787,183	303,705	21,064,431
	2013	272,181	325,446	22,358,509	208,458	23,264,594
	2014	170,720	201,541	22,065,410	198,781	22,636,452

The analysis included 18 countries of the world, visited by Ukrainian citizens over 100,000 times a year within the reference period at least during one year.

The selected countries of the world, it appeared, have a significant specific weight in the total number of annual visits and confirm the established and sustainable interest of Ukrainian citizens to international travels.

The most visited countries of the world for the citizens of Ukraine were Russia and Poland. In terms of the number in 2010-2012, the leadership was held by the Russian Federation, but in 2013 the first place was taken by Poland. In 2014 Poland retained its statistical leadership having overtaken Russia by the number of exits by 1,429,228 or over 5%.

The analysis of Ukrainian citizens' international travel by the countries of the world selected for analysis demonstrated the following geography.

In 2010-2014 Ukrainian citizens most often exited to the former USSR republics – Russia, Belarus, and Moldova. However, although their number increased annually, their specific weight in the overall quantity was continuously reducing: in 2010 – 48.2%, in 2011 – 47.2%, in 2012 – 46%, in 2013 – 43.4%, and in 2014 – 38.7%.

The second place in terms of Ukrainian citizens' international trips in 2010-2014 was held by the EU Member States.

At the same time, the number of visits by Ukrainian citizens to Australia, Asian and African countries in 2010-2014 combined did not go above a 10% barrier.

Also, the countries of North and South America during this period saw a very insignificant number of visits by Ukrainian citizens.

Thus, in terms of Ukrainian citizens' international travels, 2014 showed a change in the prioritized countries of the world for visiting from the former USSR republics to the EU Member States.

In this trend the issue of Ukrainian citizens' employment abroad, also called **labor migration**, was not an exception.

Table 24. Number of Ukrainian Citizens Temporary Working Abroad, Who Were Employed by Businesses with a Relevant License in 2010-2014

(according to the report form No. 1-TM) (by individual countries of employment)

Countries	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	persons	in % of the total	persons	in % of the total	persons	in % of the total	persons	in % of the total	persons	in % of the total
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Total	80,401	100	84,547	100	86,723	100	83,409	100	78,022	100.0
<i>including in:</i>										
Cyprus	19,963	24.8	21,026	24.9	20,099	23.2	17,478	21	15,852	20.3
United Kingdom	4,925	6.1	4,995	5.9	8,387	9.7	10,131	12.1	10,342	13.3
Germany	3,968	4.9	4,121	4.9	6,584	7.6	9,524	11.4	7,915	10.1
Greece	8,971	11.2	9,324	11	8,683	10	7,896	9.5	6,547	8.4
Marshall Islands	925	1.2	1,307	1.5	2,998	3.5	2,558	3.1	4,485	5.7
Poland	2418	3.0	3,089	3.6	2,729	3.1	2,193	2.6	3,464	4.4
Netherlands	1,831	2.3	2,050	2.4	2,514	2.9	2,702	3.2	2,877	3.7
USA	4,063	5.1	4,106	4.8	5,730	6.6	4,254	5.1	2,870	3.7
Panama	1,508	1.9	1,484	1.8	1,816	2.1	1,940	2.3	2,529	3.2
Liberia	8,999	11.2	9,010	10.6	4,006	4.6	2,394	2.9	2,467	3.2
Belgium	1,722	2.1	1,923	2.3	2,167	2.5	2,005	2.4	2,069	2.7
Malta	2,156	2.7	2,588	3.1	2,538	2.9	2,218	2.7	1,913	2.5
Turkey	576	0.7	498	0.6	389	0.4	201	0.2	1,568	2.0
Lithuania	554	0.7	736	0.9	923	1.1	1,061	1.3	1,087	1.4

Russia	2,026	2.5	1,605	1.9	1,416	1.6	1,359	1.6	1,015	1.3
Latvia	3,347	4.2	3,292	3.9	1,969	2.3	2,105	2.5	944	1.2
Hong-Kong	639	0.8	833	1	866	1	782	0.9	913	1.2
Denmark	771	1.0	851	1	832	1	852	1	879	1.1
France	818	1.0	144	0.2	632	0.7	726	0.9	820	1.1
Singapore	889	1.1	1,061	1.3	705	0.8	716	0.9	815	1.1
Switzerland	629	0.8	614	0.7	571	0.7	627	0.8	729	0.9
Mauritius	32	0.0	1,004	1.2	414	0.5	671	0.8	588	0.8
Norway	836	1.0	948	1.1	901	1	953	1.1	514	0.7
UAE	560	0.7	567	0.7	510	0.6	661	0.8	475	0.6
Italy	616	0.8	715	0.8	503	0.6	481	0.6	421	0.5
Spain	570	0.7	726	0.9	739	0.9	510	0.6	394	0.5
Estonia	364	0.5	396	0.5	469	0.5	347	0.4	340	0.4
Belize	312	0.4	241	0.3	492	0.6	510	0.6	337	0.4
Bahamas	88	0.1	159	0.2	249	0.3	257	0.3	317	0.4
Other	4,138	5.0	5,134	6.0	5,892	6.7	5,297	6.4	2,536	3.2

These trends evidence that the citizens of Ukraine who were looking for work through licensed businesses focus their employment-finding efforts on the EU countries.

Although the number of officially employed citizens of Ukraine in the EU countries grew in 2010-2014, the World Bank statistics evidences that the unemployment level on this market tends to increase.

For instance, in 2010 the unemployment level in the EU countries grew by 0.4% to 9.6% compared to 2009. In 2011 the situation somewhat stabilized and the unemployment level remain unchanged – 9.6%. Already in 2012 the unemployment level in the EU continued and reached 10.5%, while in 2013 it was already 10.9%.

This fact, however, did not affect the number of Ukrainian citizens officially employed by licensed businesses in the EU countries, although the total number of such persons somewhat decreased.

The State Statistics Service of Ukraine together with Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in 2012 conducted a second national survey of labor migration.

This survey did not cover the persons who moved abroad before 2010 and have not returned to Ukraine since then. The household, whose every member left the country, could not be covered by the survey either.

The results of this research were broadly covered in the Ukraine Migration Profile 2013 (for 2012). However, since similar research for 2014 were not conducted, we will briefly state its main results.

The number of citizens aged 15-70, who worked or were looking for work abroad from January 1, 2010 to June 17, 2012, was 1.2 mln persons or 3.4% of population of the corresponding age. The share of the working-age labor migrants during this period was 4.1%. The number of external labor migrants fails to take into account shuttle labor migrants in the border regions and persons who work and receive their salary in Ukraine but make business travels abroad.

According to the labor migration studies carried out in 2012, of the total number of labor migrants almost half (48.5%) were short-term labor migrants, over one third – persons who returned to Ukraine, and only every seventh labor migrant worked abroad

12 months or more. The latter category has more women than men and more urban dwellers than rural (Table 24).

Table 25. Number of Labor Migrants by Categories, Age, and Residence before Going Abroad, 2010-2012

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural area
Number of labor migrants, total, thous. persons	1,181.6	405.9	775.7	540.1	641.5
including by categories, %					
labor migrants who returned to Ukraine	37.4	32.8	39.8	37.3	37.4
short-term labor migrants	48.5	43.1	51.3	44.6	51.8
emigrant workers	14.1	24.1	8.9	18.1	10.8
Share of labor migrants in the total population aged 15-70, in %	3.4	2.2	4.8	2.2	6.3

All the studies evidence that up to half labor migrants, citizens of Ukraine, work in Russia, while the others – in the neighboring Central European states (Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia), and South European countries (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece).

A significant part of labor migrants from Ukraine work abroad without the required permits, i.e. illegally. At the same time, due to migration amnesties in several host countries (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece) and implementation of new legislation (Russia, Poland), the situation has somewhat improved. According to the 2012 study, 20.4% of migrants worked abroad without an official status (including those who left on a tourist visa).

According to the information received during the study, labor migration is more common among men – they make two thirds of the total number of labor migrants. The share of labor migrants among Ukrainian men aged 15-70 is 4.8%, while that of women is almost twice smaller (2.2%).

Rural dwellers make up 54.3% of the entire migrant worker contingent. The participation level of the rural population in labor migrations is 2.9 times higher than of the urban one: it covers 6.3% of the rural population aged 15-70, as opposed to 2.2% of the urban dwellers.

Most labor migrants aged 25-49 already have some professional experience and qualification, and retain a high degree of performance.

It should be noted that men begin actively participating in labor migrations from the age of 25, while women – from the age of 30.

On the other hand, whereas, upon reaching the age of 50, men dramatically reduce their migration activity, women at the pre-retirement and early retirement age still demonstrate a relatively high participation level in labor migrations. This is explained by the fact that men usually do hard physical labor, while women are engaged in activities which do not require significant physical efforts.

Labor migration flows have a rather distinct geographic direction – predominantly they are headed for the nearest countries or more remote countries, but with more

favorable conditions (Table 25). The largest receiving states for the domestic labor force are the Russian Federation (43.2%), Poland (14.3%), Italy (13.2%), and Czech Republic (12.9%). Other countries of labor migration flows include Spain (4.5%), Germany (2.4%), Hungary (1.9%), Portugal and Belarus (both 1.8%).

Table 26. Labor Migrants by Countries of Stay, Age, and Residence before Going Abroad, 2010-2012

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural area
Number of labor migrants, total, thous. persons	1,181.6	405.9	775.7	540.1	641.5
including by countries of stay, %					
Russian Federation	43.2	20.4	55.2	45.2	41.6
Poland	14.3	19.5	11.5	13.3	15.1
Italy	13.2	30.2	4.3	13.5	12.9
Czech Republic	12.9	9.4	14.8	7.0	17.9
Spain	4.5	5.6	3.8	6.7	2.5
Germany	2.4	2.5	2.3	4.4	0.6
Hungary	1.9	3.0	1.4	1.0	2.7
Portugal	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.2
Belarus	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.2	2.3
Other countries	4.0	4.9	3.4	5.2	3.2

There are significant differences in the directions of external labor migrations of men and women. Women dominate among migrants to Hungary (53.%) and especially to Italy (78.5%). Men prevail among those working in Belarus, Poland, and Spain, but the fraction of women here is noticeably higher, than in the labor migration from Ukraine in general. The Russian Federation and the Czech Republic are the countries of predominantly male migration from Ukraine (83.8% and 75.1% respectively). The gender structure of migrant workers in Germany and Portugal, on the whole, corresponds to the overall gender distribution of labor migrants.

The intensity of labor migrations is significantly higher in the western regions of Ukraine. Here labor migrations involve 10.8% of persons aged 15-70, while in other economic zones this value is below 2%. People living in the Western economic zone account for 70% of the migrant workers, followed in the labor migration intensity by the South on the second place – 1.9%, and then North on the third – 1.3%. In the East of Ukraine this indicator barely exceeds 1%, and in the Center fails to reach even 1%. The highest number of migrant workers among women is in the Western economic zone (38.3%) and the lowest – in the South (20.8%) and North (20.4%).

A significant part of external labor migrations in Ukraine is of cyclic and seasonal nature. According to the study data, one labor migrant during the observation period on the average made three trips to work abroad. Of the total number of migrants almost half (45.9%) made one trip each, 43.5% – several trips a year, and 7.3% exited one and more times a month.

During the last trip every third labor migrant stayed abroad from 1 to 3 months, and every fourth – from 3 to 6 months. Only every sixth of them stayed in the receiving country from 6 to 12 months or a year and more. The average stay abroad was 5 months. Migrants to neighboring countries (Russia, Belarus, Poland, Czech Republic,

Hungary) aim at periodic short trips with continual returns to Ukraine, while the persons who leave for Northern European countries and Germany usually remain to work there for a long time (Table 26).

Table 27. Labor Migrants by Countries and Length of Stay during Their Last Trip Abroad, 2010-2012

	Total, thous. persons	including by length of stay (months), %				
		up to 1	from 1 to 3	from 3 to 6	from 6 to 12	12 and more
Number of labor migrants, total	1,181.6	12.3	31.6	23.3	15.5	17.3
including by countries of stay						
Russian Federation	511.0	12.0	50.1	19.5	9.7	8.7
Poland	168.4	31.3	45.5	18.8	2.1	2.3
Italy	156.0	-	1.8	24.0	30.0	44.2
Czech Republic	153.0	3.9	12.6	54.4	20.1	9.0
Spain	52.6	-	-	6.5	29.5	64.0
Germany	27.8	-	7.2	6.5	70.1	16.2
Hungary	23.0	65.2	14.3	-	-	20.5
Portugal	21.7	-	-	48.4	14.3	37.3
Belarus	21.5	36.3	63.7	-	-	-
Other countries	46.6	5.4	-	17.6	30.7	46.3

Especially prone to short-term trips are those working in Poland, since almost half (47.8%) of all the labor migrants who go abroad on a monthly basis (once or several times) work in this country.

The average duration of migrant workers' stay in the neighboring countries varies from 2 months (in Poland) to 5 months (in the Czech Republic), and in more remote countries – from 9 months (in Portugal) to 12 months (Spain).

The study data show that in most cases migrants regulate their status of stay and employment according with the local legislation requirements of the destination countries. Over one third of labor migrants (38.7%) had permits for residence and employment, almost quarter (23.7%) received temporary registration, and 12.8% – an employment permit.

16.7% of labor migrants stayed abroad without the official legal status, and 3.7% more had only a tourist visa, which is not a legal basis for employment abroad. The fraction of men and women among such migrants was almost identical (16.8% and 16.5% respectively); whereas among the rural dwellers this indicator was 17.8% and among the urban dwellers – 15.4%. The latter is, apparently, explained by a better access of city dwellers to migration infrastructure objects.

The survey did not record a single person without a registered legal status in Portugal. In the Czech Republic, the fraction of labor migrants who did not have an official status was very insignificant – 2.4%, whereas in the Russian Federation and Poland every fifth migrant was staying there without any legal basis (20.7% and 19.2% respectively). Furthermore, in Poland another 8% of migrant workers had only a tourist visa. In Italy every eighth migrant (12.5%) did not have an official status and almost the same number of persons (12.8%) came to the country on a tourist visa.

Return of Ukrainian citizens from abroad, also called “return migration”, is prompted by many factors.

Firstly, such returns are related to the intention of retirement – return of pre-retirement age migrants (women aged 51 and older, and men aged 54 and older), who decided to return to the country of origin after completion of their labor activities for retirement;

Secondly, return of migrants who successfully implemented their entrepreneurial potential in other than agricultural sectors and decided to use the skills acquired abroad and/or the saved costs in the country of origin;

Thirdly, return to the country of origin of the migrants who worked in agriculture and homesteads;

Fourthly, induced return of migrants due to different circumstances (family circumstances, health condition, deportation, expiration of the labor contract/employment permit, refusal of its extension) or migrants with an unsuccessful migration experience (substandard working conditions, low payment, etc.).

Fifthly, return due to accomplishment of the goals set when leaving for abroad.

Return of migrants is not always successful. The result significantly depends on the efficiency of reintegration, and social and economic context of the country of origin. In absence of possibilities, migrants, first of all those who stayed abroad for a short time and could not save enough money, often have to emigrate again.

Available labor market opportunities, possibilities of investing their savings, access to education and healthcare for the migrants and their family members are among the key factors that attract and stimulate migrants to stay in the country of origin after return.

Returning migrants can help in the development of their countries of origin. Therefore, it is crucial to identify those who might be interested in return. It allows developing the most essential target measures to encourage people to return.

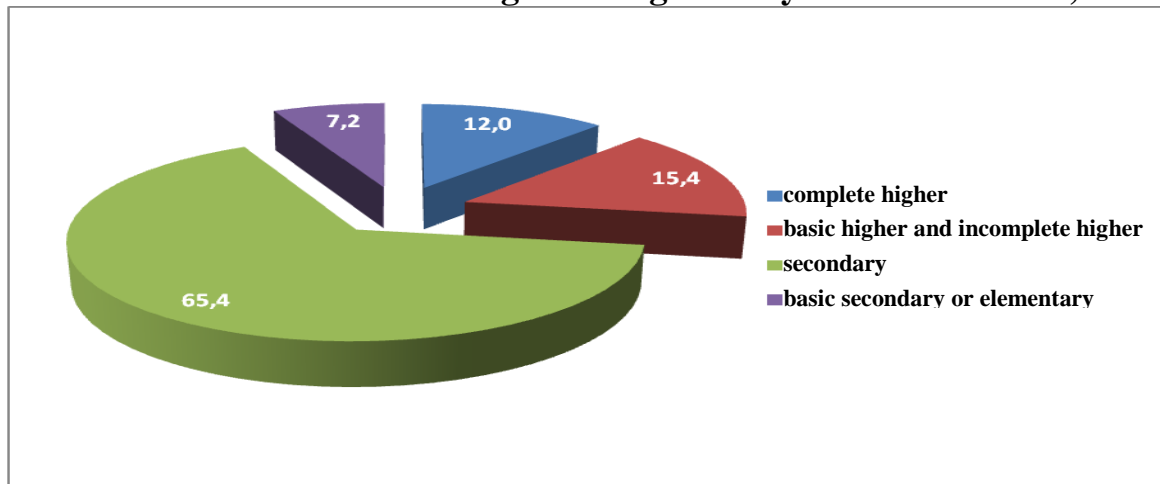
According to a 2012 State Statistics Service of Ukraine labor migration study, migrants who returned accounted for 37.4% of the total number of all the labor migrants.

Most of the returning persons are men (69.9%) and those from rural areas (54.3%). The age group distribution of returning migrants is uniform, the largest age group being those 40-49 years old.

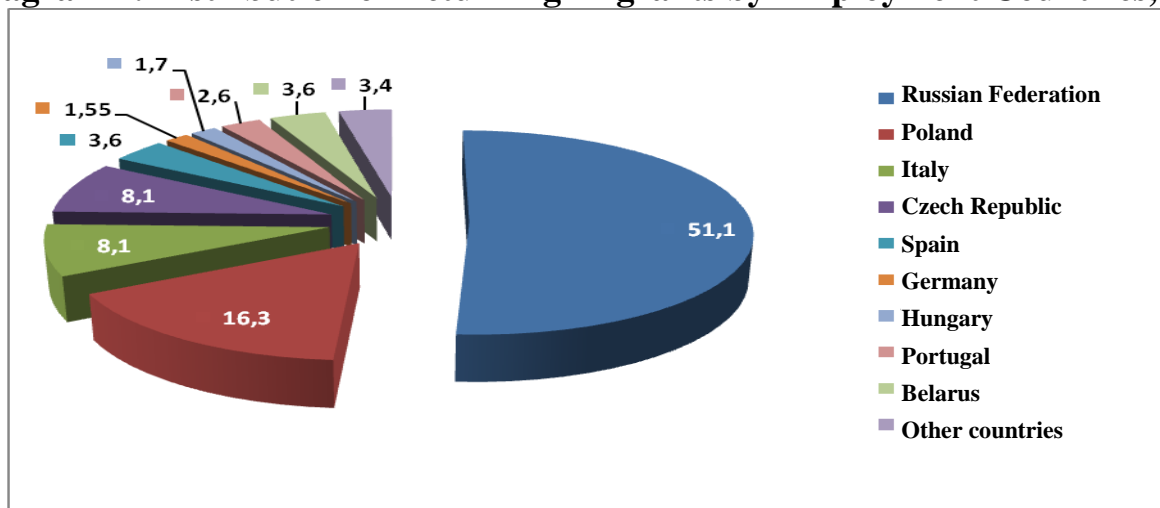
The percentage of those over 60 years old (return for retirement) is only 2.7%.

The 2012 labor migration study evidences that the main reasons for returning of labor migrants to Ukraine include expiration of the labor contract, work permit, seasonal nature of the work, and loss of work (63.2%), family matters (14.9%), employment in Ukraine (8.9%), and a wish to return to Ukraine (6.1%).

Almost two thirds of the returning migrants are persons with complete secondary education (65.4%) and over a quarter (27.4%) – persons with complete or incomplete higher education. In other words, there is no negative selection in return migration to Ukraine (Diagram 3).

Diagram 3. Distribution of Returning Migrants by Education Level, %

Most returning migrants come back from the Russian Federation (51.1%), Poland (16.3%), Czech Republic and Italy (both 8.1%) (Diagram 4).

Diagram 4. Distribution of Returning Migrants by Employment Countries, %

A high percentage of returning migrants coming back from the neighboring countries, such as the Russian Federation and Poland, most probably can be explained by the fact that the study covered short-term, possible circular, migrants.

Only 12.4% of the returning migrants were having their studies or training abroad. Training usually consisted in language acquisition, professional development, on-the-job training, and hearing university courses.

Two groups of returning labor migrants can be identified: (i) relatively better educated persons who emigrate to Western European countries or a number of other countries of the world (except CIS and Central and Eastern Europe), stay there for longer, have clear intentions of settling there, but can return to Ukraine in the case of failure or strong family ties; (ii) less educated persons from different regions of Ukraine (but predominantly Western) who often go abroad to work, mostly for brief periods of time, to the neighboring CIS or Central and Eastern European countries, often return to Ukraine due to expiration of the labor contract or for family reasons. The fraction of labor migrants who return because they found employment in Ukraine in the first group was 5.0% of the total number, and in 10.4% in the second group. In both groups a very small fraction of returning migrants come back to Ukraine to apply their new skills and know how, and even less are successful in effecting substantial changes (in the context

of investing in production and job creation), which can be caused by structural obstacles and less than favorable business environment in Ukraine.

After coming back, returning migrants are predominantly engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry, construction, industry, trade; repair of motor vehicles, household appliances and personal items. At the same time, sectors that traditionally offer more stable employment (real estate transactions, rent, engineering, provision of services to businesses, healthcare, provision of social assistance, education, public administration, etc.) provide a lower employment percentage of return migrants compared to non-migrants.

In most cases migrants face issues of reintegration caused by shortage of employment possibilities and low salaries. Starting up a business causes difficulties due to insufficient funds and lack of the required information. In such circumstances some migrants have no other choice, but to emigrate again.

And although the above issues are important, Ukraine currently does not have enough programs aimed at integration of returning migrants, despite a number of available legal documents that provide for solution to the problem. An Action Plan on Integration of Migrants into Ukrainian Society for 2011-2015, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 15, 2011 No. 653-r, envisages informing of Ukrainian migrants who returned to Ukraine on issues of employment, entrepreneurship, social security and healthcare, as well as providing psychological help to the Ukrainian migrants who returned to Ukraine. An Action Plan on Implementation of the State Migration Policy Concept, approved by the Government Resolution of October 12, 2011 No. 1058-r, provides for considering exemption from some forms of customs control of the Ukrainian citizens who stayed abroad for six and more months and are returning to Ukraine.

One source of information on the actual number of Ukrainian citizens staying abroad is a mechanism of consular registration implemented by Ukrainian diplomatic and consular institutions abroad.

At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine carries out such registration for the current date and does not have information on the number of Ukrainian citizens who were registered as of a certain date in the past, e.g. as of Jan. 1, 2011, Jan. 1, 2012, Jan. 1, 2013, or Jan. 1, 2014.

In summary, it can be concluded that lately citizens of Ukraine ever more often target the EU and other European Schengen Area non-EU countries. Visits to the CIS countries are becoming less relevant both for regular trips and employment.

The economic slowdown in Ukraine in 2013 did not in any way affect its citizens' intentions of going abroad.

3.3. Emigration

According to the State Migration Service, in 2014 citizens of Ukraine were issued 8,932 permits to go abroad for permanent residence (592 less than in 2013), of which 4,512 were issued to adults (except pensioners), 1,405 to children, and 3,015 to pensioners (Table 27).

Table 28. Information on the Permits Issued to Citizens of Ukraine to Go Abroad for Permanent Residence and Return to Ukraine in 2014

(persons)

Country	Permits Issued to Citizens of Ukraine to Go Abroad for Permanent Residence			Returned to Ukraine		
	Adults (except pensioners)	Children	Pensioners	Adults (except pensioners)	Children	Pensioners
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Australia	10	2	1	2	0	0
Austria	59	18	1	2	0	0
Azerbaijan	10	5	5	1	0	0
American Samoa	1	0	1	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	1	0	0
Belgium	0	0	3	1	0	2
Belarus	303	49	188	72	1	11
Bulgaria	20	0	2	2	0	1
Bolivia	0	0	0	1	0	0
UK	6	0	0	3	0	0
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	2
Guinea	0	0	0	2	0	0
Greece	10	1	0	9	0	0
Georgia	4	0	3	3	0	0
Denmark	5	0	0	1	1	0
Estonia	9	1	2	2	0	5
Ethiopia	1	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	824	230	292	285	26	107
India	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	1	0	0
Spain	77	11	1	84	4	3
Italy	45	43	7	24	0	4
Kazakhstan	129	17	27	32	0	4
Cameroon	0	0	0	1	0	0
Canada	21	35	8	16	0	6
Kyrgyzstan	2	2	2	0	0	0
China	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	2	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cuba	0	0	0	3	0	0
Latvia	6	3	2	5	0	4
Lithuania	52	5	5	8	0	3
Lebanon	0	1	0	1	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	1	0	0
Macedonia	2	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	1	0	0
Moldova	244	2	136	188	10	34
Monaco	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	1	0	0
Netherlands	13	2	0	4	0	1
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0

Germany	644	129	73	103	5	40
Norway	11	2	0	1	0	0
UAE	1	0	0	0	0	0
Palestine	0	0	0	1	0	0
Poland	75	6	7	22	6	4
Portugal	12	0	1	10	1	1
Russian Federation	1198	142	1289	594	24	197
Romania	1	0	0	1	0	0
Serbia	3	0	0	1	1	0
Syrian Arab Republic	0	0	0	4	0	0
Slovakia	19	2	1	5	0	0
Slovenia	5	1	0	1	0	0
Suriname	2	2	0	1	0	2
USA	564	675	129	178	23	55
Tunisia	0	0	0	1	0	0
Turkey	15	1	0	1	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	1	0	0	1
Uganda	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hungary	10	0	817	24	1	23
Uzbekistan	2	0	0	13	0	0
Finland	1	0	0	2	0	0
France	2	8	0	1	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0	1	0	0
Czech Republic	85	8	10	18	3	3
Switzerland	3	1	0	0	0	0
Sweden	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	4512	1405	3015	1746	106	514

At the same time, 2,366 citizens of Ukraine, who were preliminarily granted a permit to go abroad for permanent residence, returned to Ukraine in 2014, of which adults (except pensioners) – 1,746 persons, children – 106 persons, and pensioners – 514 persons.

The largest number of Ukrainian citizens came back from Russia – 815 persons or 34.5% of the total number, Israel – 418 persons or 17.7%, USA – 256 persons or 10.8%, Moldova – 232 persons or 9.8%, and Germany – 148 persons or 6.3%.

Pursuant to the Decrees of the President of Ukraine, 54 persons had their citizenship of Ukraine stopped, no children among them.

It should be noted that a significant number of Ukrainian citizens go abroad for permanent residence without submitting official applications to the government authorities. Therefore, citizens of Ukraine who permanently reside abroad and acquired foreign citizenship without going through the relevant procedures in Ukraine are in for a surprise, because in their relations with Ukraine they are still its citizens, which entails not only rights, but also obligations that have to be met.

3.4. Foreigners and Stateless Persons

In 2014, citizens of 63 foreign countries could visit Ukraine on a visa-free regime (Table 28).

Table 29. Visa-Free Regime of Visits to Ukraine for Foreign Citizens

#	Country	Travel mode
1	Austria	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
2	Azerbaijan	Visa-free
3	Andorra	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
4	Argentina	Visa-free up to 90 days within 365 days
5	Belgium	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
6	Belarus	Visa-free (on an internal passport)
7	Bulgaria	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Visa-free up to 30 days within 60 days
9	Brazil	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days for purposes of tourism and business
10	Brunei Darussalam	Visa-free up to 30 days
11	Holy See	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
12	United Kingdom	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
13	Armenia	Visa-free
14	Hong-Kong (China)	Visa-free up to 14 days
15	Greece	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
16	Georgia	Visa-free
17	Denmark	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
18	Estonia	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
19	Israel	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
20	Ireland	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
21	Iceland	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
22	Spain	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
23	Italy	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
24	Kazakhstan	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
25	Canada	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
26	Kyrgyzstan	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
27	Cyprus	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
28	Korea	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
29	Latvia	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
30	Lithuania	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
31	Liechtenstein	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
32	Luxembourg	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
33	Macedonia	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days (until March 15, 2018)
34	Malta	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
35	Moldova	Visa-free
36	Monaco	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
37	Mongolia	Visa free (for travels for a service, tourist, and private purpose upon provision of documents evidencing the purpose of the trip)
38	Netherlands	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
39	Germany	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
40	Norway	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
41	Panama	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
42	Paraguay	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
43	Poland	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
44	Portugal	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days

45	Russian Federation	Visa-free (on an internal passport)
46	Romania	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
47	San Marino	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
48	Serbia	Visa-free up to 30 days within 60 days
49	Slovakia	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
50	Slovenia	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
51	USA	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
52	Tajikistan	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
53	Turkey	Visa-free up to 60 days
54	Hungary	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
55	Uzbekistan	Visa-free
56	Finland	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
57	France	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
58	Croatia	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
59	Czech Republic	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
60	Montenegro	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
61	Switzerland	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
62	Sweden	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days
63	Japan	Visa-free up to 90 days within 180 days

Also, in 2014 citizens of 21 other countries (1 more than in 2013) could visit Ukraine on a visa-free basis on service and diplomatic passports (Table 29).

Table 30. List of Countries with a Visa-Free Entrance to Ukraine for Their Citizens and Holders of Diplomatic and Service Passports

Country	Travel mode	Note *
		DP – holders of diplomatic passports SP – holders of service passports
Albania	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Venezuela	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Vietnam	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Dominican Republic	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Egypt	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Iran	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Cambodia	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Qatar	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
China (People's Republic of China)	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Cuba	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Kuwait	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Laos	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Morocco	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Mexico	Visa-based	* except DP
Peru	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Singapore	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Thailand	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Turkmenistan	Visa-based	* except DP, SP

Uruguay	Visa-based	* except DP, SP
Chile	Visa-based	* except DP, SP

Based on information of the State Border Guard Service, foreigners and stateless persons entered Ukraine 112,962,871 times in 2010-2014 (Table 30).

The dynamic of foreigners' and stateless persons' entering Ukraine in 2010-2013 was characterized by a stable growth, e.g., in 2010 by 1.7% over 2010, in 2012 by 2.1% over 2011, and in 2013 by 3.8% over 2012. The year 2014, however, saw a dramatic drop in the number of such entrances, down to 50.8% over 2012.

A dramatic reduction in the number of foreigners' trips to Ukraine in 2014 was caused by a tense situation in the country, including the anti-terrorist operation (ATO).

A steady decline is also observed in the other 12 types of travels.

Table 31. Information on Foreigners and Stateless Persons Who Entered Ukraine, 2010-2014

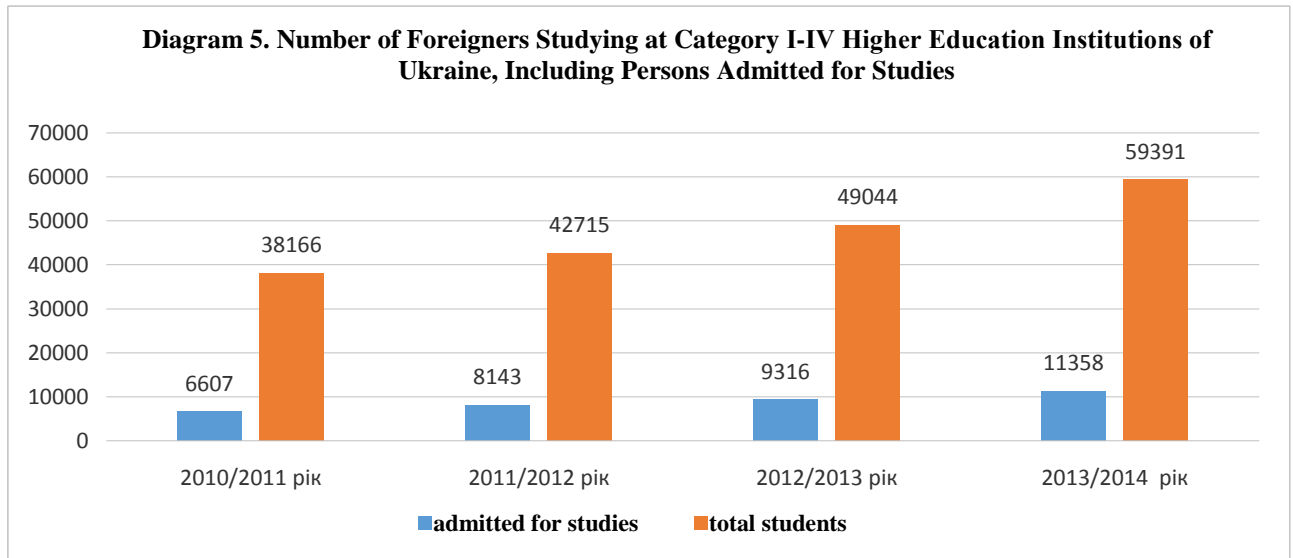
(Q-ty)

#	Purpose of trip	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	diplomatic	18,067	19,059	7,622	2,814	796	48,358
2	service	441,061	425,349	239,335	151,226	46,085	1,303,056
3	business	235,429	200,584	103,267	13,376	2,556	555,212
4	tourism	1,083,015	1,225,954	940,052	488,496	146,804	3,884,321
5	private	19,089,067	19,180,171	16,795,240	18,167,742	9,696,854	82,929,074
6	studies	67,479	59,169	23,813	283	1,109	151,853
7	religious	64,919	76,543	45,800	4,477	1,942	193,681
8	cultural and sports exchange	32,860	31,448	20,243	3,509	494	88,554
9	immigration (permanent residence)	48,343	64,796	40,419	5,088	2,496	161,142
10	employment	14,760	16,143	9,102	330	786	41,121
11	vehicle service personnel	536,761	489,184	395,512	290,816	173,978	1,886,251
12	transit	2,374,399	2,630,609	1,652,618	1,063,105	341,709	8,062,440
13	other	108,327	116,080	4,787,930	5,833,886	2,811,585	13,657,808
Total		24,114,487	24,535,089	25,060,953	26,025,148	13,227,194	112,962,871

However, a detailed analysis of the information provided by the State Border Guard Service by means of its comparison with the State Statistics Service of Ukraine

data evidences reluctance of foreigners entering Ukraine to declare the true purpose of such trips.

According to the statistical bulletin “Main Indicators of Ukraine's Higher Education Institution Activities at the Beginning of 2010/2011-2013/2014 Academic Years”, the number of foreign students studying at Category I-IV Higher Education Institutions differs significantly from the number of entries to Ukraine for educational purposes.



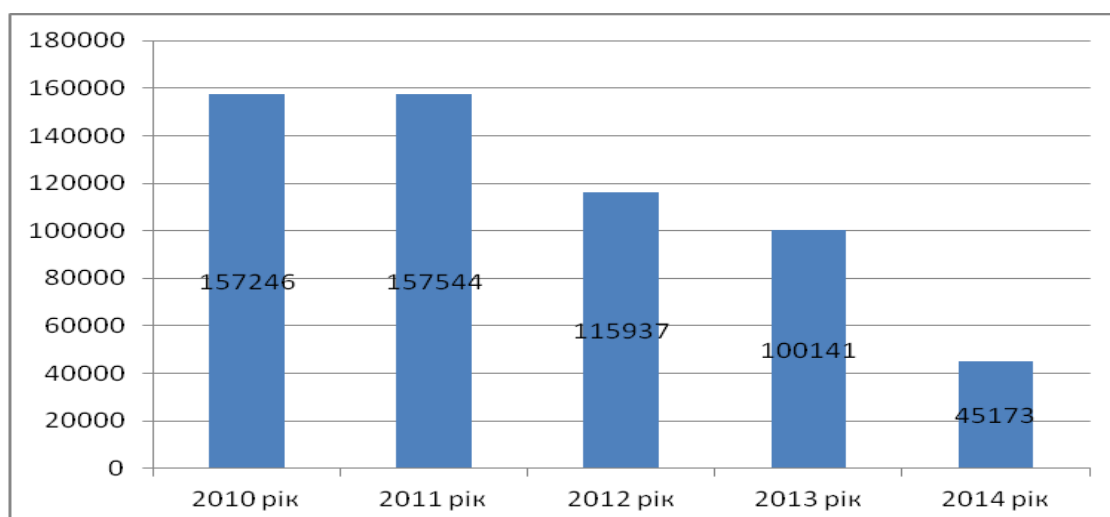
Specifically, in 2010 Ukraine's Higher Education Institutions had 38,166 foreigners, of which 6,607 were admitted for studies, whereas in 2010 this purpose was claimed by 67,479 foreigners entering Ukraine (Diagram 5).

At the end of 2014 Ukraine had some 250,000 foreigners and stateless persons who permanently resided in Ukraine, and over 75,000 foreigners and stateless persons who came to Ukraine for a long-term stay.

In 2014 the State Migration Service territorial divisions:

- issued 21,574 permits for immigration to Ukraine;
- issued 32,533 permanent residence permits;
- issued 34,339 temporary residence permits;
- extended the duration of stay in Ukraine in 17,460 cases.

In 2014 Ukraine's diplomatic missions abroad issued 45,173 visas for entering Ukraine.

Diagram 6. Number of Visas Issued for Entering Ukraine in 2010-2014

Such a small number of visas is explained by the fact that most countries of origin of the foreigners who visit Ukraine enjoy a visa-free regime.

In the period from 2010 through 2014, the number of visas issued in 2014 for entering Ukraine was the lowest and dropped to 45.1% over the previous year's indicator.

At the same time, in 2014 diplomatic missions and consular posts of Ukraine refused issuing visas to 2,241 foreigners and stateless persons (Table 31), which is 32.6% more than in 2013.

Table 32. Information about Foreigners and Stateless Persons Who Were Refused Visas by Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts in 2014

#	Name of institution	Number of refusals
1	Embassy of Ukraine in Australia (CANBERRA)	9
2	Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Austria (VIENNA)	1
3	Embassy of Ukraine in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (ALGIERS)	34
4	Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Angola (LUANDA)	30
5	Embassy of Ukraine in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (HANOI)	18
6	Embassy of Ukraine in the Kingdom of Denmark (COPENHAGEN)	4
7	Embassy of Ukraine in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (ADDIS ABABA)	4
8	Embassy of Ukraine in the Arab Republic of Egypt (CAIRO)	101
9	Mission of Ukraine at the Palestinian National Authority (RAMALLAH)	4
10	Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of India (DELHI)	131
11	Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Iraq (BAGHDAD)	25
12	Embassy of Ukraine in the Islamic Republic of Iran (TEHERAN)	146
13	Embassy of Ukraine in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (AMMAN)	39
14	Consulate General of Ukraine in Toronto	3
15	Embassy of Ukraine in the State of Qatar (DOHA)	8
16	Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Kenya (NAIROBI)	29
17	Embassy of Ukraine in the Kyrgyz Republic (BISHKEK)	1
18	Embassy of Ukraine in the People's Republic of China (concurrently with Mongolia) (BEIJING)	50

19	Consulate General of Ukraine in Guangzhou	1
20	Consulate General of Ukraine in Shanghai	200
21	Embassy of Ukraine in the Latvian Republic (RIGA)	2
22	Embassy of Ukraine in the Lebanese Republic (BEIRUT)	99
23	Embassy of Ukraine in Libya (TRIPOLI)	40
24	Embassy of Ukraine in Malaysia (KUALA LUMPUR)	1
25	Embassy of Ukraine in the Kingdom of Morocco (RABAT)	15
26	Embassy of Ukraine in the Federal Republic of Nigeria (ABUJA)	676
27	Embassy of Ukraine in the Federal Republic of Germany (BERLIN)	8
28	Consulate General of Ukraine in Frankfurt am Main	1
29	Embassy of Ukraine in the United Arab Emirates (ABU DHABI)	58
30	Consulate of Ukraine in Dubai	48
31	Embassy of Ukraine in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (ISLAMABAD)	279
32	Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Peru (LIMA)	2
33	Embassy of Ukraine in the Russian Federation (MOSCOW)	1
34	Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Senegal (DAKAR)	123
35	Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Singapore (SINGAPORE)	1
36	Embassy of Ukraine in the Kingdom of Thailand (BANGKOK)	1
37	Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Tunisia (TUNIS)	37
38	Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Turkey (ANKARA)	9
39	Embassy of Ukraine in the French Republic (PARIS)	1
40	Embassy of Ukraine in the Swiss Confederation (BERN)	1
Total		2241

The leaders in refused visas for entering Ukraine in 2014 were citizens of the Federal Republic of Nigeria – 676 persons or over 30% of the total number of refusals, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan – 279 refusals or 12.5%, and China – 200 refusals or 8.9%.

A larger significant group of foreigners residing in Ukraine is made up of labor migrants. According to legislation, employment of foreigners, who are not permanent residents of Ukraine, is possible only on the basis of a permit, which the employer shall receive from the State Employment Service, having proven impossibility of finding a relevant specialist on the national labor market. The permit is issued for one year and can be extended.

However, during 2010-2014 this group of foreigners, who reside in Ukraine on a permanent basis, was continuously reducing from 13,728 persons in 2010 to 9,136 persons in 2014 (Table 32).

It will be seen from the data below that the largest number of foreign labor migrants in Ukraine are citizens of the neighboring countries – Turkey, Russia, and Poland.

Table 33. Number of Foreigners and Stateless Persons Who Were Temporarily Working in Ukraine in 2010-2014

(by individual countries of employment)

Country of origin	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	person s	in % of the total	person s	in % of the total	person s	in % of the total	person s	in % of the total	person s	in % of the total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total, including:	13,728	100	13,415	100	12,760	100	11,655	100	9,136	100.0

Turkey	2,457	17.9	2,531	18.9	2,040	16	2,369	20.3	1,681	18.4
Russia	1,954	14.2	1,962	14.6	1,946	15.3	1,798	15.4	1,608	17.6
Poland	675	4.9	657	4.9	640	5	651	5.6	527	5.8
Belarus	537	3.9	508	3.8	571	4.5	504	4.3	405	4.4
Germany	562	4.1	553	4.1	477	3.7	414	3.6	364	4.0
France	342	2.5	334	2.5	345	2.7	336	2.9	322	3.5
Azerbaijan	566	4.1	453	3.4	495	3.9	347	3	289	3.2
United Kingdom	202	1.5	221	1.6	268	2.1	269	2.3	250	2.7
Italy	223	1.6	289	2.2	374	2.9	297	2.5	244	2.7
Thailand	144	1.1	189	1.4	236	1.8	261	2.2	232	2.5
China	455	3.3	333	2.5	331	2.6	252	2.2	231	2.5
Moldova	387	2.8	312	2.3	314	2.5	236	2	217	2.4
USA	275	2	279	2.1	267	2.1	227	1.9	187	2.0
India	127	0.9	188	1.4	196	1.5	166	1.4	185	2.0
Serbia	172	1.3	207	1.5	312	2.4	362	3.1	132	1.4
Georgia	236	1.7	200	1.5	203	1.6	154	1.3	129	1.4
Uzbekistan	388	2.8	446	3.3	459	3.6	338	2.9	119	1.3
Hungary	103	0.8	128	1.0	168	1.3	169	1.5	108	1.2
Austria	156	1.1	1,151	8.6	145	1.1	135	1.2	107	1.2
Lithuania	160	1.2	160	1.2	163	1.3	108	0.9	84	0.9
Bulgaria	150	1.1	175	1.3	134	1.1	107	0.9	82	0.9
Others	1605	11.7	2139	15.9	2,676	21.0	2155	18.6	1,633	18.0

By the types of economic activity of the foreigners, who as of the year end were working in Ukraine, the most demanded labor force in 2010-2014 was the processing industry and trade; repair of motor vehicles, household appliances and personal items (Table 33).

Table 34. Number of Foreigners and Stateless Persons Who Were Temporarily Working in Ukraine at the end of 2010-2014, by Types of Economic Activity

(persons at the year end)

Types of economic activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total, including by types of economic activity:	7,801	8119	7,469	7,057	5,028
• agriculture, hunting, and forestry	249	275	294	228	242
• mining industry	97	140	177	191	136
• processing industry	1,471	1,252	1,268	1,122	1,112
• production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	11	16	21	29	16
• construction	1410	1,626	1,308	1,616	468
• trade; repair of motor vehicles, household appliances and personal demand items	1,767	1,804	1,624	1,379	1,053
• activity of transport and communications	246	246	221	251	191
• activity of hotels and restaurants	225	261	262	253	154
• financial and insurance activity	410	384	302	256	196
• real estate transactions, renting, engineering and provision of services	1,100	1,074	759	561	440

to businessmen					
• education	195	206	295	226	188
• health care and provision of social aid	105	96	99	72	56
• provision of communal and individual services; cultural and sports activities	499	712	820	243	98
• household activity	0	0	0	19	0

Foreigners and stateless persons who were working in Ukraine at the year end would mostly be contracted for short-term work (Table 34).

However, at the end of 2014 the situation changed dramatically and the number of foreigners and stateless persons employed in Ukraine for 3 and more years grew from 12% in 2010 to 24.3% at the end of 2014.

Table 35. Number of Foreigners and Stateless Persons Who Were Temporarily Working in Ukraine at the end of 2010-2014, by Duration of Stay

(by duration of work, end of year)

Length of deployment	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	persons	in % of the total	persons	in % of the total	persons	in % of the total	persons	in % of the total	persons	in % of the total
Number of foreigners temporarily working in Ukraine, total, of them by duration of work:										
up to 6 months	7801	100	8119	100	7469	100	7057	100	5028	100.0
from 6 months to 1 year	1954	25	2556	31.5	2286	30.6	1897	26.9	912	18.1
from 1 year to 2 years	1984	25.4	1866	23	1647	22.1	1413	20	909	18.1
from 2 years to 3 years	1823	23.4	1585	19.5	1768	23.7	1671	23.7	1195	23.8
from 3 years and more	1104	14.2	867	10.7	741	9.9	970	13.7	791	15.7
	936	12	1245	15.3	1027	13.7	1106	15.7	1221	24.3

Such fluctuations in the structure of the foreign labor stay duration occurred due to reduced number of the employed up to 6 months and from 6 months to 1 year, whose share reduced from 25.0% and 25.4% respectively at the end of 2010 to 18.1% for each indicator at the end of 2014.

By the types of jobs taken by foreign labor (Table 35) it can be stated that foreigners and stateless persons working in Ukraine occupy highly qualified positions, whereas the jobs that do not require a certain profession or qualification are isolated cases.

Table 36. Number of Foreigners and Stateless Persons Who Were Temporarily Working in Ukraine at the end of 2010-2014, by Types of Jobs

(by occupied jobs (positions))

	End of 2010	End of 2011	End of 2012	End of 2013	End of 2014
Total, including:	7,801	8,119	7,469	7,057	5,028
jobs by profession	2316	2,060	1,429	1,682	4,510
positions of managers, specialists, officials	5,458	5,946	5,953	5,374	518
jobs that do not require a profession, speciality	27	113	87	1	0

3.5. Immigration

Immigration relations are an important component of migration processes. Adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On Immigration” on June 7, 2001 for the first time allowed to legislatively regulate the conditions and procedure of immigration to Ukraine, which became a significant contribution to forming of the migration legislation.

Thus, immigration is arrival in Ukraine or stay in Ukraine in due order of foreigners and stateless persons for permanent residence.

Adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On Immigration” started a stable tendency towards a higher number of immigrants and persons wishing to obtain a permit for immigration to Ukraine.

101,700 immigrants lived in Ukraine in 2001; 106,400 in 2002; 108,500 in 2003; 119,200 in 2004; 128,100 in 2005; 149,400 in 2006; 165,000 in 2007; 178,000 in 2008; 186,000 in 2009; 198,000 in 2010; 210,000 in 2011; 233,000 in 2012; and 250,000 in 2013; as of the end of 2014, about 253,000 persons from over 150 countries of the world permanently reside in Ukraine, which is 0.54% of the entire population of the country, 45.5 mln. According to international standards, the critical specific weight of immigrants relative to the entire population can be up to 10%.

The largest number of immigrants are citizens of the former USSR, who kept established family and territorial relations with the citizens of Ukraine (over 80% of immigrants).

Specifically, the citizens of the following countries reside in Ukraine on a permanent basis:

- Russian Federation – 132,800 persons (53.1% of all the immigrants);
- Moldova – 13,200 persons (5.3%);
- Armenia – 9,600 persons (3.9%);
- Armenia – 9,600 persons (3.2%);
- Azerbaijan – 8,400 persons (3.4%);
- Belarus – 7,100 persons (2.9%);
- Kazakhstan – 2,900 persons (1.2%).

Also, mostly citizens of the following countries reside in Ukraine on the permanent basis: Vietnam – 3,645 persons, Israel – 1,330, Syria – 1,388, Poland – 745, Bulgaria – 571 persons, etc.

Every year foreigners and stateless persons are issued some 20-25 thousand immigration permits. For instance, 25,900 permits for immigration to Ukraine were issued in 2005; 24,300 in 2006; 24,400 in 2007; 24,800 in 2008; 23,800 in 2009; 22,700 in 2010; 22,900 in 2011; 22,100 in 2012; 16,698 in 2013; and 20,181 permits for immigration to Ukraine were issued in 2014.

In terms of immigration causes, most immigrants residing in Ukraine obtained their permits based on their family relations with the citizens of Ukraine (over 155,000 persons or 60% of all the immigrants).

3.6. Illegal (Irregular) Immigration

The year 2014 witnessed an increase in the overall illegal migration pressure. The number of illegal migrants who were refused entrance to Ukraine increased by 33% (9,125 persons were not admitted). The number of those apprehended for illegal crossing of the state border increased by 13% (953 apprehended persons).

The processes of illegal migration in 2014 were characterized by intensified channels of transporting citizens of Afghanistan (160 persons apprehended for illegal border crossing in 2013 and 227 persons in 2014), Syria (40 persons apprehended in 2013 and 140 in 2014), Vietnam (18 persons apprehended in 2013 and 42 persons in 2014), and Moldova (137 persons apprehended in 2013 and 179 in 2014).

During the reference period the Ukrainian-Slovakian border section demonstrated the highest intensity. At the same time, one should note re-orientation of channels and a significant intensification of illegal migration on the border with Hungary (35 persons apprehended in 2013 and 136 in 2014) and Moldova (122 persons apprehended in 2013 and 185 in 2014).

The situation is typically characterized by the activity of illegal migrants, citizens of Syria, on the Ukrainian-Polish border (34 persons apprehended), a lower illegal migration activity of citizens of Afghanistan on the Ukrainian-Russian border (5 persons apprehended), and some reduction in the threat level of illegal migration of Georgian and Russian citizens on the borders with the EU countries.

The highest illegal migration activity outside border-crossing points on the borders with the EU countries was recorded in March and September.

Specifically, the illegal migration processes in 2014 were characterized by the following:

- continued efforts to transfer illegal migrants from Africa and post-Soviet countries beyond border-crossing points of the Western Regional Directorate, including with minors;
- activity of the “Syrian” channel using somebody else's and forged documents on international routes;
- resumed illegal migration of the Afghan citizens using air channels on forged UK passports;
- establishing channels for transfer of numerous groups of illegal migrants;

- attempts of violating the border, while hiding in commercial vehicles;
- continued functioning of human trafficking channels.

The main arrival schemes of illegal migrants to Ukraine remain:

- the use of forged passports, EU visas, and residence permits for European countries on the transit route by citizens of South East Asian and African countries;
- the use of someone else's national (their compatriots') passports by natives of African and Asian countries;
- the use of false permits for permanent (temporary) residence in Ukraine and incorrect marks of the State Border Guard Service for subsequent legalization in Ukraine;
- organization of illegal migration schemes to Ukraine by criminal groups through manufacturing of false invitations from state educational institutions, travel agencies, private and state companies, and dummy natural persons.

The main trends in the illegal migration sphere in Ukraine are determined by:

- deterioration of the social and political situation in a number of Asian and Middle East countries, primarily in Afghanistan and Syria;
- hostilities in the East of Ukraine, which significantly affected illegal migration channels from Ukraine;
- high migration potential of Ukraine due to the foreigners who illegally arrived in Ukraine earlier;
- possible active use of international air services and sea ports to transfer potential irregular migrants.

The factors that may affect development of illegal migration processes in Ukraine remain:

- high transit potential, well-developed transport infrastructure of Ukraine and the neighboring countries (Russia, Belarus, Moldova) and geographic proximity to the EU countries;
- certain activity of citizens from Near East, Middle East, South-East Asian, and African countries in relation to obtaining Ukrainian visas;
- presence of a rather large number of national diasporas and communities in the country, which create conditions for illegal and semi-legal migration, legalization of illegal migrants, illegal financial transactions, involvement in illegal activities of government and law enforcement officials;
- insufficient administrative means and mechanisms to control the stay of foreigners in the country, which creates favorable legal conditions for the use of legal channels for admission of illegal migrants to Ukraine and their subsequent legalization in the country;
- availability of a great number of educational institutions licensed to train foreign nationals and their focus primarily on South-East Asian and African countries, as well as a low level of migration control over foreign students;

- favorable conditions for the stay of illegal migrants in the country, a significant shadow economy sector, a possibility of working illegally for a long time at markets, in construction, etc.;
- high level of criminalization in the sphere of migrant smuggling and extensive facilitator network among the border region dwellers.

The number of illegal migrants detected in-land dropped dramatically in 2012, and reached its bottom in 2013.

It can be explained by the fact that due to the transfer of illegal migration combating functions to the State Migration Service in December 2012, the Department for Migration Control at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, totaling 1,500 staff with a main task of countering illegal migration, was liquidated.

However, due to lacking funds and staff, the State Migration Service failed to establish a similar department for countering illegal migration in 2012 and 2013.

In 2014 the State Migration Service bodies brought administrative action against 16,965 illegal migrants and migration legislation offenders under Art. 203-306 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of Ukraine, including under:

- violation of the rules of stay of foreigners and stateless persons in Ukraine and transit through Ukraine (Art. 203) – 13,785;
- violation of the procedures for employment, admission to education, providing housing, registration of foreigners and stateless persons, and issuing documents for them (Art.204) – 184;
- failure to take steps for timely registration of foreigners and stateless persons (Art. 205) – 2,921;
- violation of the procedure for providing foreigners and stateless persons with housing, means of transportation, and assistance in provision of other services (Art. 206) – 75.

Also, in 2014 the State Migration Service apprehended 3,215 illegal migrants, of which: 2,384 persons were subjected to forced return; 98 persons were subjected to forced expulsion; 512 decisions were made to ban entry to Ukraine; and 51 persons were placed in the Migrant Custody Facilities.

Human trafficking

In 2010-2014 the law enforcement agencies identified 951 human trafficking victims (Table 36), namely:

Table 37. Human Trafficking Cases Identified by the Ministry of Internal Affairs Agencies in 2010-2014

Year	Identified victims of human trafficking			
	total	of which		
		women	men	minors
2010	277	204	73	41
2011	294	214	80	17
2012	187	124	63	16

2013	107	72	35	5
2014	86	68	18	2
Total	951	682	269	81

2010-2014 saw a steady tendency towards reduction in the human trafficking occurrences. The Ministry of Internal Affairs data, however, evidences ever higher popularity of one human trafficking form non-related to sexual exploitation, namely labor exploitation. Victims of labor exploitation are mostly working-age men whose labor is used in construction, agriculture and forestry. Having become a victim of human trafficking, men predominantly conceal these facts.

At the exploitation stage traffickers also use a lot of different mechanisms to control their human trafficking victims. Each of these mechanisms can be used separately, but in most cases they are combined to create conditions of actual or psychological isolation.

At the same time, human traffickers “cultivate” among their victims fear of the authorities, specifically law enforcement agencies, to make it impossible for their victims to escape and submit official claims with the law enforcement agencies.

Also, 2,381 criminal offenses committed by foreigners were recorded in 2014. 691 offenses were committed against foreigners during the same period.

3.7. Protection Seekers

At the end of 2014, 2,534 officially recognized refugees and 479 persons in need of subsidiary protection lived in Ukraine, including 575 children in the family and 35 children separated with the family.

The distribution of recognized refugees and persons in need of subsidiary protection in the regions of Ukraine was non-uniform. The highest number of such persons resided in the city of Kyiv – 132 refugees and 86 persons in need of subsidiary protection, Odesa Region – 862 refugees and 140 persons in need of subsidiary protection, Kharkiv Region – 95 refugees and 47 persons in need of subsidiary protection, and Zakarpattya Region – 58 refugees and 72 persons in need of subsidiary protection.

In 2014, the State Migration Service territorial divisions received 1,173 applications from foreigners and stateless persons for the status of a refugee or a person in need of subsidiary protection. The leaders in the number of applications were natives of Syria (244), Afghanistan (228), Russia (127), and Iraq (56).

The distribution of applications for the status of a refugee or a person in need of subsidiary protection was similar to the residence place of the individuals, provided with such protection. The highest load in 2014 was on five regions of Ukraine, including: Odesa Region – 297 applications, city of Kyiv – 241, Zakarpattya Region – 100, Kyiv Region – 98, and Kharkiv Region – 83.

In 2014, under the State Migration Service decisions, 105 persons were recognized as refugees and 222 as persons in need of subsidiary protection.

3.8. Readmission

Readmission (*from the English word – to readmit – to admit again*) is transfer from Ukraine or admission in Ukraine of foreigners and stateless persons pursuant to and under a procedure established by Ukraine's international agreements.

Readmission agreements are mutual obligations of Ukraine, EU, and other states, with which readmission agreements were concluded, to admit back their citizens, third country nationals, and stateless persons who illegally came to a Party's territory or stay there without legal basis if such persons arrived from the other Party's territory.

In 2013, the State Migration Service was holding talks with 30 countries of the world at different stages of the readmission dialog. At the end of 2013, Ukraine had effective readmission agreements with 16 countries of the world (Table 37).

In October 2012, Ukraine and Russia concluded a new Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Russian Federation on Readmission and an its Implementing Protocol, which came in effect on August 8, 2013.

Measures are taken to expand the readmission space with the countries that are potential donors of illegal migrants. Standard readmission agreements and their implementation protocols were provided to the competent authorities of 7 countries – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Iraq, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

An Implementing Protocol between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Czech Republic to the EU-Ukraine Readmission Agreement was signed.

Internal government procedures required to sign the Ukrainian-Estonian implementing protocol to the Agreement were completed.

During the year, draft implementing protocols with the Republic of Cyprus, Republic of Poland, Portuguese Republic, and Italian Republic were prepared and processed, and submitted for review of competent authorities of these states with Ukrainian proposals.

The readmission dialog has been going on with other European states. More specifically, negotiations on concluding the readmission agreement between Ukraine and the Swiss Confederation were in their final stage, and on April 8, 2014 the Parliament of Ukraine ratified the Agreement on Readmission between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Spain signed on September 25, 2013. Negotiations with the Republic of Serbia were in their final stage too.

Table 38. Ukraine's Readmission Agreements

Country	Name of the international agreement	Date
Republic of Hungary	Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on Transfer and Admission of Persons over the Shared State Border	Signed: Feb. 26, 1993 Ratification: Sept. 11, 1998 Entry into force: Dec. 23, 1998
Republic of Poland	Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland on Transfer and Admission of Persons over the Shared State Border	Signed: May 24, 1993 Entry into force: Apr. 10, 1994
Republic of Moldova	Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Moldova on Transfer and Admission of	Signed: March 11, 1997 Ratification: Sept. 11, 1998 Entry into force: Dec. 23, 1998

	Persons over the Ukrainian-Moldovan State Border	
Republic of Latvia	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Latvia and the Government of the Ukraine on Admission and Transfer of Persons	Signed: July 24, 1997 Ratification: Feb. 10, 1998
Republic of Uzbekistan	Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Transfer and Admission of Persons Illegally Staying on Their Territories	Signed: Oct. 12, 2000 Ratification: Sept. 13, 2001
Republic of Turkmenistan	Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Turkmenistan on Readmission of Persons	Signed: 5/14/2001 Ratification: 1/10/2002 Entry into force: 2/20/2002
Swiss Confederation	Agreement between the Swiss Federal Council and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the Readmission of Persons Illegally Staying in Their Territories	Signed: 7/11/2003 Ratification: 6/23/2004 Entry into force: 10/1/2004
Republic of Georgia	Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Executive Government of Georgia on Admission and Transfer of Persons (Readmission) Illegally Staying in Their Territories	Signed: Apr. 22, 2003 Ratification: March 17, 2004 Entry into force: May 26, 2004
Republic of Turkey	Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on Readmission of Persons	Signed: June 7, 2005 Ratification: July 24, 2006 Entry into force: Nov. 19, 2008
European Community	EU-Ukraine Readmission Agreement	Signed: June 18, 2007 Ratification: Jan. 15, 2008 Entry into force: Jan. 1, 2010
Russian Federation	Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Russian Federation on Readmission	Signed: Oct. 22, 2012 Ratification: June 5, 2013 Entry into force: Aug. 8, 2013
Kingdom of Denmark	Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark on Readmission of Persons	Signed: Sept. 16, 2007 Ratification: May 21, 2008 Entry into force: March 1, 2009
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	The Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Readmission of Citizens of Both States	Signed: Sept. 25, 2007 Ratification: Sept. 3, 2008 Entry into force: Apr. 10, 2009
Kingdom of Norway	Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Readmission of Persons	Signed: Feb. 13, 2008 Ratification: July 6, 2011 Entry into force: Sept. 1, 2011
Austria	Implementing Protocol between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Austrian Federal Government to the EU-Ukraine Readmission Agreement	Signed: Nov. 29, 2012 Ratification measures are underway.
Czech Republic	Implementing Protocol between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Czech Republic to the EU-Ukraine Readmission Agreement	Signed: Oct. 21, 2013 Ratification measures are underway.

Ukraine's international agreements on readmission under a standard procedure are implemented by the State Migration Service, and under an expedited procedure – by the State Border Guard Service.

During 2013, the State Migration Service of Ukraine received 205 readmission requests under the standard procedure. In total, 211 requests were processed, including 6 from 2012.

Out of the processed requests, readmission was concurred for 161 individuals, including 157 citizens of Ukraine, 3 foreigners with a permanent/temporary residence permits, and 1 stateless person with a permanent residence permit. 50 requests regarding 50 persons were declined.

In 2010-2013, under the EU-Ukraine Readmission Agreement, the State Border Guard Service, within its mandate, admitted 2,220 persons from the EU member states, including 1,370 citizens of Ukraine (62%), 561 of CIS (25%), and 289 of other countries (13%).

1,302 persons (59%) were admitted on the border with Poland, 543 (24%) with Slovakia, 237 (11%) with Romania, and 138 (6%) with Hungary.

IV. Migration Impact

It will be observed from the above information that migration affects virtually all the spheres of society, but most of all the demographic and social situation, economy, labor market, and finances.

During Ukraine's independence, the natural loss of its population starting 1991, according to the State Statistics Service as of the end of 2013, was 5,953.6 thous. persons and the migration loss of Ukraine's population during the same period was 458.7 thous. persons, thus resulting in 6,412.3 thous. loss of Ukraine's population as of the beginning of 2014.

The year 2014 witnessed the same negative natural population growth, which at the end of the reference period was 166.4 thous. persons, but there was a migration growth of population, amounting to 22.6 thous. persons.

A significant factor that caused population reduction, was mass exit of the able-bodied population of Ukraine abroad in search of employment.

As stated above, in 2013 the State Statistics Service and the Institute for Demography of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NASU) with the EU funds carried out a second large survey of the labor migration of Ukrainians. They polled 45,500 persons aged 15 to 70 living in all the regions of Ukraine. The research demonstrated that from January 2010 through mid-June 2012, 1.2 mln citizens were abroad with a purpose of getting an income, which translates to 3.4% of the population of the said age group and 6% of the working-age population of Ukraine.

The first similar survey for 2005-2008 showed a higher level of labor migration, namely 1.5 mln persons.

Thus, citizens of Ukraine who exited the country in search of work spend their time on self-employment and had less time to create and develop their own families, which negatively affected the birth rate and, consequently, resulted in an unsatisfactory demography of Ukraine's population in general.

The unsatisfactory demography of Ukraine's population and a mass exit of the able-bodied population in search of employment abroad was predominantly linked to the country's unsatisfactory economics.

However, in conditions of negative economics, which is also related to a stable negative foreign trade balance of Ukraine, migration of its population abroad in search of work also yields positive results.

According to the National Bank of Ukraine, Ukrainian migrant workers transferred 35,433 mln USD to Ukraine in 2010-2014 (Table 38).

Table 39. Dynamics of Private Remittances to Ukraine in 2010-2014

		mln USD USA							
Income	2010	2011		2012		2013		2014	
		For the year	over 2010, %	For the year	over 2011, %	For the year	over 2012, %	For the year	over 2013, %
Total, including	5,862	7,019	120	7,526	107	8,537	113	6,489	76

through									
bank correspondent accounts	2,959	3,252	110	3,278	101	3,293	100	2,410	73
international payment systems	2,126	2,804	132	3,213	115	4,084	127	3,190	78
informal channels	777	963	124	1,035	107	1,160	112	889	77
1. Remuneration of labor	3,373	4,022	119	4,619	115	5,652	122	4,318	76
brought in informally	455	569	125	654	115	780	119	593	76
2. Private remittances, including	2,489	2,997	120	2,907	97	2,885	99	2,171	75
2.1. Remittances of workers who have been working for over a year, including	1,560	1,890	121	1,749	93	1,531	88	1,165	76
brought in informally	322	394	122	381	97	380	100	296	78
2.2. Other private remittances	929	1,107	119	1,158	105	1,354	117	1,006	74

It will be seen from the data provided that from 2010 through 2013 the volume rate of private remittances to Ukraine retained positive dynamics, whereas 2014 saw a negative value of 24% or more than 2 bln USD over the 2013 value.

In relation to GDP, however, the volumes of remittances increased by 4.9% due to hryvnya devaluation and slumping economic activity. The volumes of remittances reduced in 2014 because of the following:

- aggression of the Russian Federation: remittances to the Donetsk and Luhansk Regions reduced twice – by 0.5 bln USD. Also due to the temporary occupation of the AR of Crimea, the data on the remittances to the Republic in 2014 were not calculated;
- a 72% devaluation of the Russian rouble;
- increasing mistrust among the population towards the bank system in an unstable financial and political situation and possible underestimation of the remittance volumes through informal channels;
- low economic activity in the Eurozone.

Remittances equally reduced from all the sources. The main source of remittances was labor remuneration of those working abroad for at least more than a year (in 2014 this share in the total volume was 66.5%). The share of private remittances was 33.5%, of which 53.7% were remittances from those working abroad for over a year.

The vast majority of the remittances in 2014 came from seven countries of the world: Russian Federation, USA, Germany, Greece, Cyprus, Great Britain, and Italy. The remittances reduced from all the countries, except Great Britain. The largest drop was shown by remittances from the Russian Federation (by 25.5% or 0.7 bln USD).

Lately there has been a tendency towards an increased fraction of international payment systems as a remittance channel – in 2014 it was about 50%.

The largest volumes of private remittances to Ukraine in 2014, according to the National Bank of Ukraine, were from Russia and amounted to 2,015.1 mln USD or over 31% of the total amount of remittances.

Thus, private remittances to Ukraine not only positively impact Ukraine's economy, but also help develop the market of financial services, namely involvement and development of international payment systems.

One should not ignore the volume of private remittances from Ukraine, which in 2014 was 1,702 mln USD accounting for 26% of the total remittances to Ukraine in the same period.

According to the information of the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine, 2,294 foreigners were serving their terms at penitentiary facilities in Ukraine at the beginning of 2010 (Table 39).

Table 40. Number of Sentenced Foreigners Kept at Penitentiary Facilities

persons

Countries	as of Jan. 01, 2010	as of Jan. 01, 2011	as of Jan. 01, 2012	as of Jan. 01, 2013	as of Jan. 01, 2014
CIS countries	2,226	2,260	2,128	2,185	2,023
Other countries of the world	68	82	90	104	105
Total	2,294	2,342	2,218	2,289	2,128

In 2010-2014, the number of such persons varied insignificantly, but had one feature in common – 50% of the total number of such foreigners were Russian citizens, 16% – Moldovan, and another 12% – Georgian.

Inclination of Ukrainian citizens to looking for work abroad very negatively affects the domestic labor market in Ukraine, which, for this reason, loses highly qualified specialists every year.

V. Challenges in the Migration Sphere

The migration challenges in 2014 remained virtually unchanged.

Experience of the 1990s and 2000s demonstrated inefficiency of inter-agency government authorities in relation to the migration policy, therefore, Ukraine has not had such bodies since 2009.

In 2011, a joint order of the Administration of the State Border Guard Service, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finances, Security Service of Ukraine and National Public Service of Oct. 12, 2011 No. 753/423/737/288/1283/392/30 approved a Procedure for Data Exchange between Integrated Border Management Stakeholders, establishing a Contact Analytical Center for exchange of statistics and joint analytical research, which will be the basis for illegal (irregular) migration combating measures. This legislative act, however, concerns only one migration sphere – countering illegal (irregular) migration.

One of the main migration issues today is independent countering illegal (irregular) migration.

As stated above, control over migrants inside the country is effected today in a limited scope, since the State Migration Service has difficulties with performing this function due to shortage of human resources. However, based on the statistics of illegal migrants detected in-land Ukraine, resolution of this issue is imperative.

Absence of a full-fledged registration of some categories of migrants is primarily explained by their illegal origin, which specifically concerns labor migration.

A major drawback of the agency statistics was the fact that a lot of administrative data of ministries and agencies, except those that are submitted by them to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, are not gathered or not published, or published for internal use only. The sources of statistical data at ministries and agencies also differ and will not always be provided for examination or processed by other related government agencies.

Except for labor migration surveys made by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine in 2012, no special sampling studies on migration issues were directly or indirectly carried out by the government authorities in 2012 in Ukraine.

As a consequence, incompleteness of the available information on migration processes significantly complicates development of a well-balanced and efficient state policy in the area.

The distribution of the above migration challenges is quite conditional and far from exhaustive. However, their resolution at the first stage will help optimize the processes of migration regulation in Ukraine and make migration more transparent and understandable.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite its potential in terms of the territory, convenient location, and availability of a large population, Ukraine in 2014 did not become more attractive to highly qualified labor migrants.

Instead, Ukraine in such development conditions is rather attractive as a transit country for migrants from third-world countries on their way to advanced countries of Europe.

A significant legislative framework on migration management calls for considering the practicability of developing a Migration Code as an integral document, which will reflect all the procedures related to the documenting of citizens of Ukraine, legal status of foreigners and stateless persons from the moment of their crossing the state border of Ukraine to acquiring Ukrainian citizenship, granting asylum, etc.

Another area of concern today is the sphere of regulating labor migration of Ukrainian citizens abroad and foreign laborers in Ukraine, the legislation on which did not show any progress in 2014 either, although development of the Law of Ukraine “On External Labor Migration” is one of the issues arising out of the State Migration Policy Concept.

Since the most significant migration flow today is labor migration of Ukrainian citizens abroad, the state should primarily focus on protection of the rights and interests of Ukrainians employed abroad and encouraging their return to the home country.

In the short term a comprehensive solution will be required in the area of stimulating immigration to Ukraine. After all, in some time Ukraine, subject to economic development, may face labor force deficit, which is also aggravated by population shrinkage and ageing and cannot be resolved in just several years.

An important precondition for these and other tasks is international cooperation, specifically with destination countries on social protection of labor migrants from Ukraine; reaching agreements on implementation of different circular migration schemes, which is advantageous both to the employing countries and Ukraine; and joint countering illegal (irregular) migration coupled with establishing conditions for legal migration, increased mobility of population with cultural, education, recreation, private objectives, including by visa regime facilitation.

Thus, the main migration challenges stated in the Migration Profile 2014, including resolving the issues of internally displaced persons, continue affecting the social and economic situation in Ukraine in a significant way and require attention of relevant central authorities.

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