

Ukraine

Extended Migration Profile

2011

Building Migration Partnerships (BMP)

The present document represents the final draft version of the Extended Migration Profile. The content of this document has been approved by the state authorities of the project partner states. The information collection and analysis of data for elaboration of the present final draft version of the Extended Migration Profile has been completed and no substantial changes will be added to this document; however, final editing and layout are foreseen and page numbers might change. The final Extended Migration Profile will be published in autumn 2011.

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International Centre
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(ICMPD)

Ukraine

Extended Migration Profile



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Background

This draft extended profile has been prepared in the framework of the “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative funded by the European Union’s Thematic programme and running between January 2009 and June 2011. The overall objective of this initiative is to contribute to the implementation of the joint declaration agreed at the Prague Ministerial Conference “Building Migration Partnerships” (27-28 April 2009).

The “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative is jointly implemented by the Czech Republic (Ministry of the Interior), Hungary (Ministry of Interior), Poland (Ministry of Interior and Administration), Romania (Ministry of Administration and Interior), Slovakia (Ministry of Interior) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

The beneficiaries of this initiative are the migration authorities of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan as well as Belarus (observer); specifically Ministers and Heads of Departments of ministries and migration services of participating beneficiary countries holding main responsibilities in migration management as well as officials of these ministries at senior working level.

This Draft Extended Migration Profile has been elaborated on the basis of a template prepared by the European Commission. It contains statistical and analytical information that aims to evaluate the overall migration situation in a given country. The objective is to facilitate co-operation between countries in the field of migration management: on the one hand by providing information on the migration situation in a country and on the other hand by providing a sound empirical and statistical basis for policy planning and policy development.

Part A of this Draft Extended Migration Profile deals with migration development over recent years. It also gives a brief summary of key migration trends and issues during the last decade. Part B of the Profile provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions of the country in order to understand the possible push/pull factors of migration.

Part C analyses migration patterns and recent trends and also provides an overview of existing data such as number and types of immigrants/emigrants, irregular immigrants/emigrants as well as diasporas abroad and remittances. Part C also identifies data gaps.

Based on the information and data presented in Part A, B and C, Part D summarises the key migration trends that indicate the main push and pull factors driving migration. Furthermore, the links between different demographic and socio-economic factors and their implications for migration are explored and indications on future migration developments elaborated upon.

Part E of the Profile describes the special interest and priorities of the country. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing migration and development challenges are described in Part F of this Profile. Part G provides an overview of the impact of migration on the socio-economic development, and the effectiveness, of related migration policies.

The main findings and analysis are presented in Part H of this Profile. Here, too, existing data gaps are indicated and possible strategies to improve migration statistics suggested. Furthermore, suggestions are made on how to make the migration Profile updateable, and key recommendations are given for policy makers to improve current migration management.

General country information¹



Capital:	Kyiv
Area:	total: 603,700 sq km
Land boundaries:	total: 5,631 km (land): border countries: Russian Federation – 2,063 km, Belarus – 975 km, Poland – 542.5 km, Slovakia – 98 km, Hungary – 135 km, Romania – 608 km, Moldova – 1,194 km; and 1,959 km coast line
Population:	46,053,300 persons (2009); population density 76.3 person per 1 sq km
Ethnic groups:	Ukrainian – 77.8%, Russian – 17.3%, Belarusian – 0.6%, Moldovan – 0.5%, Crimea Tatars – 0.5% (Population Census 2001)
Languages:	Official state language – Ukrainian
President:	Viktor Yanukovich
Head of Government:	Mykola Azarov
Government type:	Republic

¹ Map: CIA World Factbook, (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/up.html>); General country information: Official sites of the President of Ukraine (<http://www.president.gov.ua/en/>), Parliament of Ukraine (<http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/>), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine (<http://www.mfa.gov.ua/mfa/ua>)

A. Introduction

A1. Development reality

In September 2000, the Millennium Summit in New York adopted the so called “Millennium Development Goals” (MDG). The leaders of 192 countries signed the Millennium declaration by accepting the obligation to reduce poverty on the planet by half by the year 2015. The international community established 8 goals directed toward the solution of the problems of poverty and hunger, illiteracy, gender inequality, children's and maternal health and mortality, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, ecological degradation and global partnership for purposes of development.

The process of establishing an MDG framework in Ukraine started in 2000, when the President of Ukraine signed the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The global MDGs were adopted at national level in 2003. The last Ukrainian report on the achievement of MDG was published in 2010 by the Government of Ukraine and UNDP.

MDG ONE: Poverty

This goal aims to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Between 1990 and 2015 the International Community intends to halve the number of people whose income is less than \$1 a day. Ukraine has established as its national goals the eradication of poverty according to the criterion of 5 USD income per capita per day by 2010, a decrease in the poorest section of the population to 25% (children and employed persons), and a decrease in the number of people whose daily food intake is below the subsistence minimum by a factor of 10 by the year 2015. Some positive changes have been achieved in recent years. For example, the absolute poverty scale has been reduced owing to an increase in wages, pensions and the main types of social assistance for families. The global economic crisis of 2008 led to further increases in state social guarantees and increased social expenditure. Nevertheless, poverty remains one of the chief social issues in Ukraine. It limits access to development resources such as quality educational services, health care, culture and child development. Social and familial tensions arise from widespread low incomes and this, combined with wider income disparities, leads to even greater tensions throughout society as a whole. The main challenges in poverty reduction are related to following areas:

- inefficient redistribution of incomes;

Expenditures on social security in Ukraine amount to approximately 26 percent of GDP, which is similar to levels in highly developed countries; however, these funds are spent inefficiently. The social protection system does not pursue a fully targeted approach and sometimes excludes those that would benefit from its support. Most types of assistance, benefits and subsidies are not sufficient to protect socially vulnerable populations from poverty.

- low level of remuneration;

Wages in Ukraine are among the lowest in Europe, a fact that also refers to highly qualified workers with high educational levels. Poverty among the employed population is also caused by labour market deficiencies, such as a lack of decent working conditions, low wages, and the comparatively large number of low-productivity and occasional jobs.

- poverty among families with children and an unfair distribution of state transfers directed towards social support;
- the impact of the global economic crisis;
- the spread of 'welfare mentality' and social inactivity among a certain share of the population.

One of the specific characteristics of the welfare system in Ukraine is the existing gap between the population's expectations towards state support and the actual capacities of the system to fulfill these expectations. Thus, the sometimes exaggerated expectations towards the state are inherited from the Soviet period and rooted in the collective memory of a significant part of the population (especially the elderly)².

MDG TWO: Universal Primary and Secondary Education

Ukraine took the obligations under this MDG to increase enrollment rates in education and to raise also the quality of education.

The main priorities for development in this sector include improving the quality of education, ensuring equal access to quality education at all levels and enhancing the competitiveness of the national educational system and its integration into the European education environment.

The main difficulties preventing adaptation of the educational system to the current situation in Ukraine include:

- a decrease in access to, and a lack of, good quality education to meet current needs;

The above mentioned problem is related to all levels of education in Ukraine. Regarding pre-school education, the most serious problems remain the lack of available places, and even their complete absence in some settlements. However, a range of alternative institutions specializing in early childhood development have emerged, and social and pedagogical patronage has been established. Another problem related to general and secondary education in Ukraine is the situation of school buildings: many of them are old and uncomfortable for children and teachers and in need of urgent repair.

- non-compliance of the education system with the needs of the labour market and incongruity between the training of specialists and employers' demands;

Standards in both general secondary and higher education are in the process of continuous transformation and modernization. The major criteria for evaluating the performance of the educational system are the actual demands on the labour market for graduates and assessment of their qualification levels by employers. Experts consider that students' inability to use their acquired knowledge and skills in practice is one of the deficiencies of the higher education system.

- insufficient administrative capacities and gaps in state financing mechanisms, while budget expenditures on education are constantly growing³.

MDG THREE: Gender Equality

Ukraine has achieved much in the field of gender equality: the majority of related issues that are important in other countries and in the context of the MDGs are not relevant for Ukraine at all. However, certain problems still exist. In particular, the presence of women in executive bodies remains low, and progress towards gender income parity is slow. Thus, Ukrainian MDG in this field aims at 1) ensuring gender representativeness at a level of no less than 30–70% in representative bodies and high-

² Ministry of economy of Ukraine, Millennium Development Goals, Ukraine – 2010, National Report, p. 34 – 42; http://www.undp.org.ua/files/en_52412MDGS_UKRAINE2010_REP_eng.pdf

³ Ibis, p. 43 - 53

level executive authorities and 2) reducing the income gap between women and men by half. The table below shows the actual situation in the field of gender equality up to 2009, the expected data for 2009 and a forecast calculated for 2010 – 2015⁴:

Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2013	2015
Gender ratio among the members of Parliament, number of women/men	9/91	8/92	8/92	8/92	20/80	25/75	30/70
Gender ratio among the members of local authorities, number of women/men	35/65	35/65	37/63	37/63	44/56	47/53	50/50
Gender ration among the high-level civil servants (1- categories), number of women/men	19/81	17/83	18/82	19/81	25/75	27/73	30/70
Ratio of average wages between women and men, %	72.8	72.9	75.2	77.2	80	83	86

MDG Four: Reduce child mortality and MDG Five: Improve maternal health

Based on the analysis of the positive changes in the field that were achieved during 2001–2009 and taking into account available capacity, more ambitious benchmarks for 2015 were suggested. Health experts report that the situation in this area can be deemed satisfactory. For example, the vast majority (99 percent) of deliveries take place in health care institutions with qualified staff (over 90 percent of which are with the assistance of a doctor). Ukraine has obliged itself to decrease the mortality rate among children up to five years of age by a quarter by 2015.

The mortality indicator of children up to one year of age is considered an important indicator for the quality of life among the whole population, reflecting welfare level and distribution of social and material benefits in society, environmental situation, level of education and culture, effectiveness of prevention measures, level of availability and quality of health care, etc. Infant mortality is a key indicator not just for the health and survival of children but also for the efficiency and fairness in state service provision. Moreover, child mortality is connected to the maternal health in the country.

Furthermore, Ukraine has obliged itself to halve maternal mortality by the year 2015, a goal more ambitious than originally formulated in the MDG. The main indicators for achievement of this goal are the rate of maternal mortality and the abortion level⁵. The table below shows the indicators of MDG 4 and 5 in Ukraine⁶:

Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2015
Mortality rate among children up to 5 years of age, per 1,000 live births	12.4	13.6	12.2	11.3	11.2	11.0
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 births	9.8	11.0	10.0	9.4	9.5	9.3
Maternal mortality rate, per 100,000 live births	15.2	20.7	15.5	25.8	14.5	13.0
Abortion level, per 1,000 female of fertile age	18.7	18.5	17.9	17.9	17.5	15.1

MDG SIX: Combating HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis

HIV /AIDS and tuberculosis are among the most complex socio-political and medical problems globally.

⁴ Ibis, p. 64 - 62

⁵ Ibis, p. 63 - 74

⁶ Data for 2006 – 2009 reflect the actual situation, whereas indicators for 2011 – 2015 – the forecasts in achievement of the goals

Ukraine undertook to decrease HIV prevalence rates by 13% and the tuberculosis mortality level by 20% (compared with 2005).

The scale of the **HIV epidemic** continues to grow in Ukraine. From 1987 to 1 January 2010, 161,000 cases of HIV infection were registered. The highest number of new HIV infection cases for the entire period was recorded in 2009 (19,840 persons); 31,241 people have been diagnosed with AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic and 17,791 individuals have died. According to the State Statistics Committee, 22,824 people died in 2005–2009 from diseases caused by HIV. However, it is widely known that official data do not reflect the real situation of the HIV epidemic, particularly the current number of people living with HIV.

With regard to the **tuberculosis epidemic** in Ukraine and considering the social basis of the disease, the country cannot expect any mitigation. The current target ensures appropriate control over spread of the infection, which includes especially increased efficiency of tuberculosis treatment and a decrease in the resulting mortality rate. After a decrease of tuberculosis in the period between 1990 and 1994; 1995 marked the beginning of a fully-fledged tuberculosis epidemic. Tuberculosis grew continuously from 1995–2005 and increased from 41.8 to 84.4 cases per 100,000 of the population. At the same time, significant political support for the control of tuberculosis, and greater efficiency of resource use, including a significant increase in financing, led to some positive results. Today, however, the tuberculosis situation remains critical in Ukraine: more than 30,000 new cases are recorded each year. Although some decline in tuberculosis incidence has been observed in Ukraine during the past four years, the WHO and the national strategy for overcoming the tuberculosis epidemic have established that its prevalence and mortality rate must be reduced by 50 percent compared with 1990⁷.

Indicators of achievement of the MDG Six in Ukraine⁸:

Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2015
Number of people newly diagnosed with HIV, per 100,000 population	34.5	38.1	41.2	43.2	45.2	49.1
HIV prevalence rate, %	+17.7	+10.4	8.1	+4.9	+4.7	+4.0
Number of people who have died from AIDS, per 100,000 population	8.8	9.8	11.2	11.7	9.0	8.0
Number of people diagnosed with tuberculosis for the first time, per 100,000 population	83.4	80.1	78.0	72.7	70.7	67.5
Number of tuberculosis deaths, per 100,000 population	22.3	22.6	22.4	18.2	18.0	15.0

MDG SEVEN: Ensure sustainable environmental development

The impact of human activities on biological resources remains high in Ukraine. The environmental issues that require urgent attention include, *inter alia*, conserving and improving land and water resources, protecting the atmosphere, conserving biodiversity and increasing the efficiency of energy use. A priority task for Ukraine is to resolve those issues that have a negative impact on health and living conditions, especially for the poorest groups of the population. These issues include primarily air pollution and the availability of drinking water.

Ukraine undertook the following obligations under the MDG 7:

⁷ Ministry of economy of Ukraine, Millennium Development Goals, Ukraine – 2010, National Report, p. 75 – 88; http://www.undp.org.ua/files/en_52412MDGS_UKRAINE2010_REP_eng.pdf

⁸ Actual data as of 1 January 2009, preliminary data for 2009 and forecast calculated values of indicators for 2010–2015

- To increase by 2015 the share of the population with access to centralized water supply, *inter alia*, 90% of the urban population and 30% of the rural population.

The available indicators for this target show that, in 2008, 88% of the urban population and 28% of the rural population had access to the centralized water supply in Ukraine. The population of Ukraine has in general adequate access to drinking water which complies with national quality standards. At the same time, there are significant inequalities in the provision of drinking water between urban and rural areas.

- To stabilize by 2020 the greenhouse gas emissions at a value 20% below 1990 levels.

Greenhouse gas emissions in Ukraine have declined by over 50 percent since 1990, following the collapse of the former Soviet Union. This development was due to the significant decrease in economic activity over this period. However, since then, greenhouse gas emissions have continued to rise, and Ukraine continues to be one of the least energy-efficient countries in the world, with one of the highest greenhouse gas emissions level per unit of GDP among all the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries.

- To stabilize pollution of water reservoirs by 2015.

According to research, the country's reservoirs remain polluted mostly by compounds of heavy metals, ammonium, nitrite, nitrogen and sulphates. Cases of high pollution are mainly registered in the Western Bug, Danube, Dniester, Southern Bug and Dnieper rivers, the rivers of Azov region and Siversk Donets; also the Kyiv, Kaniv, Kremenchug, Dneprodzerzhinsk and Dnieper reservoirs.

- To increase forest cover in Ukraine to 16.1%, and nature reserve territory by 2015, to enhance the network of nature reserves, biosphere reserves and national natural parks to 3.5% of the overall territory of Ukraine, and to 9.0% of the territories of the natural reserve fund.

Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI)⁹ for Ukraine is 0.796, which puts the country 85th out of 182 countries. Of the components of the HDI, only income and gross enrolment are responsive to short term policy changes; thus it is important to observe the medium to long-term development of the index. Between 2000 and 2007 Ukraine's HDI rose by 0.76% annually from 0.754 to 0.796¹⁰. Ukraine is currently categorized as a country with medium human development.

Life Expectancy Index

Life expectancy for Ukraine is 68.2 years for both sexes which puts the country in 85th place internationally. Average life expectancy is about 12 years less in Ukraine than in those countries in the very high human development category.

Adult Literacy Index

As was mentioned above, the Adult Literacy Index is high in Ukraine and is comparable with that of the highest developed countries. UNDP reports that the Adult Literacy rate, which corresponds to the percentage of the literate population above 15 years, is 99.7% which ranks Ukraine 6th in this category.

⁹ HDI represents a composite measure of achievements in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, access to education and a decent standard of living. For ease of comparability, the average value of achievements in these three dimensions is put on a scale of 0 to 1, where greater is better, and these indicators are aggregated using geometric means, and combines all three indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income (UNDP, Human Development Reports, Glossary of Terms, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/humandev/glossary/>)

¹⁰ UNDP, Human Development Report 2009, Country fact sheets, Ukraine, http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_UKR.html

GDP Index

According to UNDP, GDP per capita (PPP) in Ukraine was 6,914 USD in 2007, GDP index – 0.707. This index highlights a gap between Ukraine and the highest developed countries. Thus, the index for Ukraine is similar to countries such as Cuba and Albania.

A2. Recent migration patterns: a brief summary

Concerning its efforts at improved migration control, Ukraine has had to overcome great difficulties, and to some extent still does. These difficulties result from the sheer size of migration movements taking place in the region and affecting the country, the fact that Ukraine, like the other Newly Independent States on the territory of former Soviet Union, had to build up anew its migration system, the enormous length of the new external borders and the fact that formerly “internal” migration movements (within ex-Soviet Union) now had to cross these new borders. Furthermore, Ukraine is substantially affected by negative demographic trends. Between 1991 and 2009 its population decreased from 51.7 million to 46.0 million, reflecting a dramatic increase in the mortality rate, particularly among males, and a sharp decline in birth rate and a net migration outflow. Most experts saw this phenomenon as a “result of the problems linked with transition”, namely the shortage of work opportunities after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, “and social responses to these problems.” In summary it can be said that migration from, through and to Ukraine in the post-Soviet period was and is characterized by five main patterns of migration flows:

- The return of persons of Ukrainian origin to their home country;
- The return of ethnic minorities to Ukraine that had been forced out of the territory of the Soviet Union after World War II (Crimean Tatars, Mtskhethian Turks, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks and Germans);
- The emigration of various ethnic minorities from Ukraine (mainly the Ukrainian Jewish community, ethnic Germans, ethnic Russians, other ethnic groups);
- The regular and irregular labour migration from Ukraine to Western European countries, including short-term circular (regular and irregular) labour migration;
- Irregular transit migration to the West through Ukraine.

Today, Ukraine represents a country of origin, transit and destination of international migration flows. In quantitative terms, the bulk of these flows take place in form of regional migration flows, linking Ukraine with the neighbouring CIS countries to the East as well as to the new EU MS to the West. Ukraine continues to be a country of origin of labour migration both to the CIS and the EU. A large share of these flows comprises irregular circular migration, suggesting not only a loss of young, educated workers for the domestic market, but also increasing the risk of exploitation and human rights violations in countries of destination.

At the same time, Ukraine is a major transit country for mainly irregular migration flows to the EU. It represents an important stage along the so called “Central and Eastern European route”, originating from Ukraine, Belarus or Russia, passing either through Belarus, or Ukraine to Slovakia and Hungary and further on to the Schengen area. As outlined above, most of irregular migrants entering into Ukraine or residing in the country have entered the Ukrainian territory from Russia illegally and are planning to continue their journey to the West. In recent years, Ukraine has increasingly turned more into a destination country of – legal and illegal – migration flows. One part of this immigration is ‘unintended’, i.e. international migrants that fail to make their way to the West and get ‘stranded’ in Ukraine. But Ukraine has also become an attractive destination country for labour migrants. Immigration statistics show that labour migrants from Asia are on the increase – and it can be assumed that many of them immigrate illegally and never show up in any statistics.

Taking into account the demographic decline as well as the complex nature of migration flows affecting the country, policy makers concerned with regular migration face two main challenges: better regulation

and control of the various migration flows targeting the country, as well as the need for legal labour immigration to satisfy the needs of the Ukrainian economy.

B. Analysis of socio-economic context of migration

B1. Demographic changes

- **Population volume**

The total population of Ukraine was estimated at 46.05 mn in 2010. 46.1% of the total population were male (a total of 20.94 mn), 53.9% female (a total of 24.49).¹¹ The population sex ratio (males per 100 females) was at 85.5.¹²

	2007	2008	2009
Total population¹³	46,509,400	46,258,200	46,053,300
Urban population	31,723,100	31,628,000	31,555,700
Rural population	14,786,300	14,630,200	14,497,600
Births (per 1000 inhabitants)	10.2	11.0	11.1
Deaths (per 1000 inhabitants)	16.4	16.3	15.3
Growth rate	-6.2	-5.3	-4.2
Immigration	46,507	37,281	32,917
Emigration	26,669	22,402	19,470
Net migration	16,838	14,879	13,447

The population development of Ukraine is characterised by demographic decline. Both birth and death rates have been stable over recent years, although the latter exceeds the former. . Ukraine has a low level of positive net migration compared to the size of the overall population. Over the last three years the total number of legal migrants was between 14,000 and 17,000. These figures are too low to have significant impact on the overall population. According projections, the overall population of Ukraine will decline by 3.31 million during the period 1990 and 2050.¹⁴ This projected decrease is to be attributed to low birth rates as well as economically motivated emigration.

Period	Population change per year (in thousands)
1990-1995	-104
1995-2000	-439
2000-2005	-387
2005-2010	-301
2010-2015	-254
2015-2020	-244
2020-2025	-266
2025-2030	-286
2030-2035	-287
2035-2040	-265
2040-2045	-243
2045-2050	-237

¹¹Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp/p2k0data.asp> (23 February 2010)

¹²Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp/p2k0data.asp> (23 February 2010)

¹³Statistics Ukraine, http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/MAP/map_eng_new.htm

¹⁴World Population Prospects: the 2008 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp/p2k0data.asp>

Population growth rate¹⁵:

	2007	2008	2009
Births, thousand persons	472.7	510.6	512.5
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	10.2	11.0	11.1
Deaths, thousand persons	762.9	754.5	706.7
Death rate (per 1,000 population)	16.4	16.3	15.3
Population growth, thousand person	-290.2	-243.9	-194.2
Population growth rate (per 1,000 population)	-6.2	-5.3	-4.2

- **Population by national and/or ethnic group**

According to census data more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups lived on the territory of Ukraine in 2001. Ethnic Ukrainians formed the largest nationality (77.8%), followed by ethnic Russians with a total of 8.3 million representing 17.3% of the total population. All other nationalities and ethnic groups accounted for less than 1% of the total population. The most significant among the smaller nationalities, minorities and ethnic groups were Belarusians (0.6%), Moldovans (0.5%), Crimean Tatars (0.5%), Bulgarians (0.4%), Hungarians (0.3%), Romanians (0.3%), Poles (0.3%) and ethnic Jews 0.2%.¹⁶

- **Internally Displaced Persons**

According to UNHCR there is no significant number of Internally Displaced Persons living on the territory of Ukraine.

- **Age Distribution throughout the Population**

According to population projections, Ukraine will be significantly affected by demographic ageing until 2050. The median age¹⁷ in Ukraine is 39.5 today and is expected to rise to 44.7 in 2050, implying that by then nearly half the population will be older than 45. Over the same period the percentage of Ukrainians in retirement age (65 or over) is expected to rise from 15.6% to 24.7%.

	Both sexes ¹⁸	Male	Female
0-4	2,248	1,154	1,094
5-9	1,974	1,015	959
10-14	2,098	1,075	1,022
15-19	2,787	1,425	1,362
20-24	3,580	1,827	1,837
25-29	3,729	1,892	1,837
30-34	3,400	1,701	1,699
35-39	3,209	1,575	1,633
40-44	2,997	1,435	1,562
45-49	3,395	1,584	1,810

	Both sexes	Male	Female
50-54	3,473	1,572	1,901
55-59	3,050	1,334	1,716
60-64	2,423	1,000	1,423
65-69	1,850	700	1,149
70-74	2,409	853	1,556
75-79	1,263	411	852
80-84	1,050	289	761
85-89	399	83	316
90-94	81	14	66
95-99	19	3	16

¹⁵ State Statistic Committee of Ukraine, Ukraine 2009, Statistical Publication, Kyiv, 2010, p. 8

¹⁶ Ukraine 2001 census, <http://www.ukrcensus.gov.ua/eng/results/general/nationality/> (23 February 2010)

¹⁷ The median age of a population is that age that divides a population into two groups of the same size, such that half of the population is younger than this age, and the other half older (UN World Population Prospects).

¹⁸ Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: the 2008 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp> (Friday, April 23, 2010)

- **Population density and urbanization rate:**

The average population density is 85.6 people per one sq. km; the degree of urbanisation is 68%.¹⁹ Population density and degree of urbanisation are higher in the more industrialised regions of eastern Ukraine. In the five Eastern regions the average population density (based on the 2001 census) is 110 inhabitants per sq. km., in the other regions it is 71 per sq. km. Similarly, the proportion of inhabitants living in urban, as distinct from rural, areas is 84% in the five most easterly regions and 49% in the ten most westerly regions.

Ukraine has five cities with populations of over 1 million (related figures refer to the year 2001): Kyiv (2.61m), Kharkiv (1.47m), Dnipropetrovs'k (1.07m), Odesa (1.03m) and Donetsk (1.02m). A further four cities have populations over 500,000: Zaporizhia (815,000), Lviv (733,000), Kryvyi Rih (669,000) and Mykolaiv (514,000). 37 cities have populations between 100,000 and 500,000. Of this group of 46 largest cities, 20 lie in the five Eastern regions.²⁰

	1990	2009
Total population²¹	51,838,500	46,053,300
Urban population	34,869,200	31,587,200
Rural population	16,969,300	14,556,00

- **Net migration (annual flows, total and annual increase)²²**

Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009
Immigration	44,227	46,507	37,281	32,917
Emigration	29,982	26,669	22,402	19,470
Annual increase	14,245	16,838	14,879	13,447

¹⁹ http://www.ukrainsf.com/inform/dovidky/basic_facts.html

²⁰ <http://ucrainica.info/ukraine/population.htm>

²¹ Statistics Ukraine, http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/MAP/map_eng_new.htm

²² Statistics Ukraine, http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/MAP/map_eng_new.htm

B2. Economy and economic climate

- **Main macroeconomic indicators²³:**

Indicator	1988	1998	2005	2007	2008
GDP (billions, US dollars)	74.7	41.9		142.7	180.4
GDP growth (annual)		-10.8	2.7	7.9	2.1
GDP per capita, Atlas method (US dollar)			1,829	3,069	3,899
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	20.9	14.2	10.4	7.5	8.3
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	47.7	36.1	32.3	36.7	36.9
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	31.4	49.6	57.3	55.8	54.8
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)		17,621	51.5	44.8	41.7
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)		18,828	50.6	50.4	47.8
Inflation rate (annual, %)		10.6	10.3	12.8	25.2
Public debt stocks (millions, US dollar)		13,077	33,297	73,600	92,479
Debt service as percentage of exports as goods and services			39.1	52.3	51.7

- **Investment climate:**

After severe economic problems during the transition period following independence, the Ukrainian economy grew steadily from 1999 to 2008. During the period 2001 to 2008 annual growth rates averaged 7.5 percent, placing them among the highest in Europe. Greater amounts of investment, both foreign direct investment and bank lending, flowed into the country which, together with strong improvements in the external terms of trade due to high steel prices, sustained double digit growth in domestic demand. The global economic crisis hit Ukraine hard, especially against the background of pre-existing macroeconomic imbalances, structural weaknesses and policy shortcomings. GDP contracted by 15 percent in 2009, with fixed investments falling by 46 percent. Since October 2008 the national currency, the Hryvnia, lost about 40 percent of its value against the US Dollar.

The economy has rebalanced and stabilized and industrial production has started to gradually increase again while inflation decreased to 12.3 percent by the end of 2009 (compared to 22.3% in 2008).²⁴ However, the World Bank has identified three main priorities to further stabilize Ukraine's economy and to improve the investment climate in the country:

- Stabilisation of the public finances through fiscal reforms, the reduction of inefficiencies, streamlined transfers and subsidies and improved incentives for public investment.
- Stimulation of private investment by reforms that attract risk capital, improved product quality, increased competition and provision for supportive investments in public infrastructure.
- Restructuring of the financial sector by reforms that resolve the problem of insolvent banks, ensure comprehensive recapitalization and provide for longer-term financial stability.

Fiscal discipline in the years after 1999 is considered a major achievement by international economists; comparatively low debts and deficits have restored confidence in the Ukrainian economy and supported growth. However, the degree of fiscal pressure has risen significantly due to a shift in policy during 2004-

²³ The World Bank, Country Profile,

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20535285~menuPK:1192694~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html>, data extracted: 22/03/2010

²⁴

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/UKRAINEEXTN/0,,menuPK:328543~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:328533,00.html#wba>

05, pushing the expenditure-to-GDP ratio above 43%. This development mainly resulted from a near-trebling of the basic pension scale, leaving the country with a pension expenditure-to-GDP ratio in excess of 14%, one of the highest in the world. Given demographic trends, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the pension system is likely to be impossible unless current low retirement ages are adjusted upwards. The heavy burden of pension spending also limits the scope for reducing payroll taxes, which are exceptionally high and constitute a major incentive to under-report wages and salaries²⁵.

- **Capital investments:**²⁶

	2006		2007		2008	
	Mn., USD	Per cent	Mn., USD	Per cent	Mn., USD	Per cent
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	950.19	5.84	1,237.49	5.05	2,195.71	7.25
Fishing	7.17	0.04	4.64	0.02	7.99	0.03
Industry	5,824.48	35.77	8,364.39	34.14	9,960.30	32.87
Construction	819.03	5.03	1,183.86	4.83	1,620.98	5.35
Trade, repair or motor vehicles and personal and household goods	1,515.11	9.30	2,311.27	9.43	3,210.29	10.59
Hotels and restaurants	192.84	1.18	339.78	1.39	418.85	1.38
Transport and communication	2,642.71	16.23	4,122.23	16.82	4,232.59	13.07
Financial intermediation	310.22	1.91	541.43	2.21	602.68	1.99
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,123.38	19.18	5,123.89	20.91	6,349.15	20.95
Education	151.24	0.93	214.68	0.88	301.82	1.00
Health and social work	238.58	1.47	327.35	1.34	458.98	1.51
Community, social and personal service activities	371.04	2.28	527.95	2.15	704.67	2.33
Public administration	136.97	0.84	204.30	0.83	236.52	0.78
Total	16,282.96	100	24,503.26	100	30,300.53	100

- **Foreign direct investments (USD, millions)**²⁷:

	2006 ²⁸	2007	2008	2009
Total	16,890.0	29.542,7	35.616,4	40.026,8

- **Informal economy:**

In Ukraine, the informal economy (or 'shadow economy') has played an important role ever since independence. During the early years of market transformation, a broad number of economic agents emerged, which did not comply with the formal requirements of business legislation, mainly because of inefficiencies and deficits in the state's market regulation, which had to build its regulations, structures and procedures from scratch. But even after functioning market regulation picked up in the late 1990s, the high tax and regulatory pressure continued to induce many agents to engage in informal economic activities. According to official data, the informal economy reached its peak in 1997 when its share

²⁵ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/26/0/39196918.pdf>

²⁶ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD>

²⁷ State Statistic Committee of Ukraine, Ukraine 2009, Statistical Publication, Kyiv, 2010, p.11

²⁸ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD>

amounted up to 43.5 per cent of the formal economy. In the years after 1997, informal economy is assessed to have declined gradually. In 2003 its share was assessed to be 35 per cent. For the following years no official data exist, but indicators (such as tax revenues from industrial enterprises) suggest that this decline has continued.

Informal economic activities are primarily linked to markets where small-scale enterprises are engaged, as well as to the service sector, where state control is difficult to enforce. The main sectors of the informal economy are retail trade, consumer services, certain areas of agricultural production, transport and construction.²⁹

- **Trade:**

Exports of goods (million USD)³⁰:

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009
CIS countries	12,633.5	18,614.6	23.166,3	13.472,9
Other countries of the world	25,704.5	30,681.5	43.801,0	26.222,8
Europe	12,625.5	14,773.8	19.732,8	10.264,5
EU countries	12,087.9	13,916.4	18.129,5	9.499,3
Asia	8,133.8	10,354.0	15.887,0	12.131,7
Africa	2,373.7	2,792.0	3.902,4	2.627,8
America	2,550.9	2,686.3	4.144,0	1.124,2
Australia and Oceania	17.9	15.7	64,0	21,6
Unspecified countries	2.7	59.6	70,8	53,0
Total	38,368.0	49,296.1	66.967,3	39.695,7

Import of goods (million USD)³¹:

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009
CIS countries	20,184.6	25,569.5	33,569.4	19.692,6
Other countries of the world	24,854.0	35,048.5	51,965.9	25.740,5
Europe	16,804.2	23,048.9	30,477.0	16,233.8
EU countries	16,194.6	22,218.7	28,868.4	15.392,7
Asia	6,071.4	8,942.0	15,306.2	6.538,6
Africa	413.0	673.1	1,559.1	617,6
America	1,465.3	2,255.5	4,190.6	2.197,9
Australia and Oceania	99.5	128.4	431.7	149,4
Unspecified countries	0.6	0.8	1.3	3,2
Total	45,038.6	60,618.0	85,535.3	45.433,1

Export and import volumes, constantly increasing over the last few years, dramatically decreased in 2009 in the aftermath of the Global Economic Crisis: exports decreased by 40,7%, imports – by 46.9%. Common import and export levels decreased to the level of 2006.

In 2009 exports to the Russian Federation represented the largest share of overall export volumes: up to 8,495.1 million USD, which constituted 63% from exports to other CIS countries and 21.4% from the

²⁹ OECD, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs, Competition Committee, 'Competition Policy and the Informal Economy. Contribution from Ukraine', Global Forum on Competition, 19 and 20 February 2009, DAF/COMP/GF/WD(2008)47

³⁰ Statistics Ukraine, http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2005/zd/zd_rik/zd_e/gs_rik_e.html

³¹ Ibis

total export volumes. Other important trade partners of Ukraine in 2009 were Turkey (5.4% from the total export in 2009), Kazakhstan and China (3.6%), Belarus (3.2%), Italy, Germany and Poland (3.1%).

In 2009, the main import countries to Ukraine were the Russian Federation (29.1% from the total import in 2009; 67.2% from the import from CIS countries), Germany (8% from the total import in 2009), China (6%), Poland (4.8%) and Kazakhstan (4.5%).

The trade balance of Ukraine has remained negative during recent years, although in 2009 the difference between exports and imports slightly decreased.

Trade of goods balance of Ukraine (million USD)³²:

2006	2007	2008	2009
-6,670.6	-11,321.9	-18,568	-5,737.4

Export of services (million USD)³³:

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009
CIS countries	3,451.3	3,717.1	4,311.2	3,826.6
Other countries of the world	4,054.2	5,321.8	7,430.1	5,771.7
Europe	2,360.8	3,154.1	4,176.4	2,936.1
EU countries	2,271.8	2,979.7	4,066.3	3,020.5
Asia	692.8	888.2	1,314.80	1,162.4
Africa	94.3	125.9	203.1	164.4
America	574.8	793.1	1,247.2	1,117.5
Australia and Oceania	10.5	16.4	26.4	31.3
Unspecified countries	321.0	344.1	462.2	360.0
Total	7,505.5	9,038.9	11,741.3	9,598.3

Import of services (million USD)³⁴:

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009
CIS countries	702.3	815.6	1,077.3	787.2
Other countries of the world	3,017.1	4,165.0	5,390.7	4,386.3
Europe	1,703.9	2,402.1	3,488.9	2,640.2
EU countries	1,794.3	2,596.5	3,836.8	3,042.0
Asia	522.9	729.7	1,137.5	1,038.8
Africa	50.7	61.9	87.0	43.2
America	396.1	574.7	570.4	450.4
Australia and Oceania	1.7	2.7	4.9	7.2
Unspecified countries	341.8	393.9	102.1	206.5
Total	3,719.4	4,980.6	6,468.0	5,173.5

³² Ibis

³³ State Statistic Committee of Ukraine, <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

³⁴ Ibis

Trade of service balance of Ukraine (million USD):

2006	2007	2008	2009
3.786,1	4.058,3	5.273,3	4.424,8

Consumer price index³⁵:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual average over the previous year average	11.6	16.6	22.3	12.3

³⁵ <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

B3. Labour market analysis

- Recent developments on the labour market in the country

The Ukrainian labour market is facing a number of challenges resulting from the transition of a centrally planned to a market economy. It is characterised by a large public sector, low labour force participation, a lack of employment opportunities and limited labour market dynamics. Outstanding structural reforms, inefficient regulations and a non-favourable investment climate hamper the emergence of a strong private sector and thus the creation of productive employment opportunities.³⁶ The large informal labour sector and the lack of formal employment agreements in this sector constitute a major problem on the Ukrainian labour market. This does not only increase the risk of exploitation for employees but also has repercussions on the social security and pension system³⁷.

- Main indicators of the labour market³⁸:

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Economically active population (thousand)	22,254			22,322			22,397			22,150	11,389	10,761
Rate of economically active population, %	62.2			62.6			63.3			63.3	58.1	69.2
Employed population (thousand)	20,730	10,675	10,054	20,904	10,764	10,139	20,972	10,849	10,122	20,191	10,217	9,974
Employment rate, %	57.9			58.7			59.3			57.7	63.2	53.9
Unemployed population (thousand)	1,515	804	710	1,417	770	646	1,425	768	656	1,958	1,172	768
Unemployment rate, %	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.1	8.8	10.3	7.3
Youth unemployment rate, (thousand)	433	230	203	387	221	166	419	235	183			
Long-term unemployment rate, %												
Economically inactive population (thousand)	13,542			13,312			12,971			12,823	5,069	7,753

- Level of income

Monthly average wages (in USD)³⁹

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	104.8	135.4	175.6	243.8	247.8

³⁶ The World Bank, Human development Sector Unit Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova Country Unit, 'Ukraine Jobs Study. Fostering Productivity and Job Creation', Vol. 1, Report No. 32721-UA, December 20, 2005

³⁷ <http://www.undp.org.ua/en/media/41-democratic-governance/897-unofficial-salary-leads-to-minimal-pensions-and-infinitely-small-maternity-payments-to-ukrainian-women>

³⁸ State Statistic Committee of Ukraine, <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

³⁹ <http://laborsta.ilo.org/STP/guest>; http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/MAP/map_eng_new.htm

Agriculture, hunting and forestry	56.8	75.5	100.2	143.2	165.6
Fishing, fish breeding	64.8	78.9	93.8	118.7	133.6
Industry:					275.2
mining	162.0	199.7	256.2	348.6	
manufacturing	117.7	147.8	189.3	240.4	
production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	126.0	159.7	205.0	274.4	
Construction	116.2	148.1	193.2	238.2	
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, personal and household goods	92.7	116.7	148.8	196.8	203.5
Hotels and restaurants	73.6	95.6	122.7	158.8	164.7
Transport and communications	137.5	172.7	217.1	287.0	313.2
Financial activity	202.0	266.4	360.1	487.1	524.9
Real estate activities, renting and services rendered to consumers	117.0	155.1	207.3	271.1	290.0
Public administration	141.3	205.2	240.7	335.6	326.7
Education	83.3	104.8	137.7	188.2	209.4
Health care and social work activities	67.2	85.5	113.2	153.1	169.9
Communal, social and personal service activities	80.5	107.7	141.7	196.5	231.8

According to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of Ukraine the official unemployment rate reached 9% in 2009; however the real number could be higher. Unemployment in Ukraine is characterised by large regional discrepancies.

B4. Human Capital

- **Quality of Education**

Ukraine invests significantly in its educational system; public expenditure on education has grown over the last few years from 4.9 % of GDP in 2000 to the current level of over 5% of GDP (which is above the OECD average and makes Ukraine the highest spender of all transition countries). Participation in secondary education is high (96.8%) in comparison with its neighbours, e.g. the Russian Federation (92.0%), Belarus (84.1%), and Moldova (72.4%). Despite high participation rates, enrolment in technical and vocational education and training is comparatively low (participation rate of 6.7% compared to over 30% in many EU countries). Consequently there are discrepancies between acquired skills and labour market needs resulting in an employment shortfall. According to research conducted by the World Bank and ETF, over 20% of Ukrainian enterprises say that they have difficulties in finding and hiring skilled workers. The educational system therefore requires additional structural reforms to remove inefficiencies and to improve the way in which current expenditure is allocated. As the size of the working age population is shrinking, the challenge for the educational system is to prepare human capital able to sustain economic growth and prosperity.⁴⁰

- **Levels of education**⁴¹:

Level of education	2006			2007			2008		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pre-primary (in thousands)	1,002.3	521.2	481.1	1,057.8	550.1	507.7	1,116.4	580.5	535.9
Pre-primary (in %)	100	52	48	100	52	48	100	52	48
Primary (in thousands)	1,744.3	895.5	848.8	1,639.0	840.8	798.2	1,564.6	901	763.6
Primary (in %)	100	51	49	100	51	49	100	51	49
Secondary (in thousands)	3,879.4	2,002.1	1,877.3	3,693.3	1,895.2	1,798.1	3,483.7	1,800.0	1,683.7
Secondary (in %)	100	52	48	100	52	49	100	52	48
Tertiary (in thousands)	2,740.3	1,256.3	1,484.0	2,819.2	1,289.1	1,530.1	2,847.7	1,298.4	1,549.3
Tertiary (in %)	100	46	54	100	46	54	100	46	54

- **Opportunities to access the educational system**

The lack of equal opportunities for all to access quality education, starting from pre-school education, remains a major challenge. Quality education is limited by a lack of qualified staff, retraining and teachers' skills, as well as by material, technical, scientific and methodological issues. Access to pre-school education is problematic both in big cities and in rural areas, whereas access to quality secondary education causes problems primarily in remote rural areas. The education of children with special needs remains a particular challenge, regarding for instance the lack of textbooks and specialized literature for children with visual and hearing impairments. There are also accessibility difficulties for children at boarding schools under the social protection system and who are ill-equipped to conduct appropriate educational activities and lack specialists and teachers. There are cases of child refugees not attending

⁴⁰ European Training Foundation, Country Information Note Ukraine, 2005, [http://www.etf.europa.eu/pubmgmt.nsf/\(getAttachment\)/9E1BA8201D06B340C12577060033863B/\\$File/NOTE84JCZO.pdf](http://www.etf.europa.eu/pubmgmt.nsf/(getAttachment)/9E1BA8201D06B340C12577060033863B/$File/NOTE84JCZO.pdf)

⁴¹ UNESCO institute for statistics, <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco>

school at all. The excessive number of disciplines in the curricula and the heavy workload of teachers reduce the quality of education.

Accessibility issues, especially for families on low income, must be resolved, particularly for higher education, generating as this does better income opportunities for graduates. Thus, a financial support programme for youth from low income families has been established, entailing provision of educational credits (the programme budget amounted to UAH 15 million in 2008/09).⁴²

- **Identified skill shortage by sector, profession and region**

The state employment service of Ukraine reports that the most labour deficient professions in Ukraine are qualified workers: drivers, turners, machine operators, electro- and gas welders, and electricians. Sales people for food and industrial goods, teachers and doctors are also much in demand. IT web technology specialists are also included on this list. The existing demand for economists and lawyers refers mainly to highly qualified people who over 5 years work experience.

Even during the financial crisis, however, a shortage of specialists in particular areas of the labour market was felt, e.g., milling machine operators and turners capable of working with contemporary technologies. These shortages are attributed to inappropriate professional training and educational programmes in Ukraine⁴³.

A lack of qualified graduates, insufficient work experience and insufficient personal initiative and vision are among the causes for youth unemployment. An effective system of lifelong education and qualification enhancement in today's professions would help to create more jobs and boost the country's economy.⁴⁴.

⁴² Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, Millennium Development Goals, Ukraine – 2010, National Report, p. 50; http://www.undp.org.ua/files/en_52412MDGS_UKRAINE2010_REP_eng.pdf

⁴³ UBR, Ukrainian Business Resource, «What professions will be востребованы in 5 years», <http://ubr.ua/labor-market/ukrainian-labor-market/kakie-professii-budut-vostrebovany-cherez-5-let-44459>

⁴⁴ Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, Millennium Development Goals, Ukraine – 2010, National Report, p. 50; http://www.undp.org.ua/files/en_52412MDGS_UKRAINE2010_REP_eng.pdf

C. Analysis of the migration situation in the country

C1. Immigrants

The analysis of data on immigration to Ukraine is based on sources mainly provided by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine and UNHCR. In addition, this section uses data provided by the European Training Foundation. The estimates and other calculations provided in this section are mainly done on the basis of the data published by the above mentioned institutions. Quoted estimates on the size and structure of illegal migration are based on information provided by the Söderköping Process and the Budapest Process.

C1.1 Total number of immigrants

- **Total stock of immigrants⁴⁵:**

As outline above, there are big discrepancies between available official migration data and estimates on the real size of immigration into Ukraine. While official Ukrainian figures indicate a total of between 150,000 and 170,000 immigrants residing on the territory of Ukraine for the years 2006 – 2008 respectively, the UN Population Division estimates a total of 5.4 million immigrants for the year 2005, making Ukraine the fourth largest migrant-receiving country in the world. In this context it is important to stress that the number of 5.4 million immigrants includes all residents of Ukraine that were born outside the Ukraine before the dissolution of the Soviet Union. These individuals are perceived neither by themselves nor by the Ukrainian society as immigrants but as ethnic Ukrainians⁴⁶.

Total number of immigrants in Ukraine⁴⁷:

	2006			2007			I – VI 2008		
	Total	Quota	Non-Quota	Total	Quota	Non-Quota	Total	Quota	Non-Quota
Total	149,408	32,315	117,093	165,029	34,053	130,976	170,733	34,530	136.203
Russia	87,805	16,764	71,041	98,906	17,812	81,094	102,640	17,908	84,732
Moldova	7,107	2,014	5,093	8,118	2,152	5,966	8,597	2,251	6,346
Stateless	7,018	1,709	5,309	7,052	1,735	5,317	7,018	1,731	5,287
Uzbekistan	6,319	1,717	4,602	6,463	1,862	4,601	6,423	1,885	4,538
Armenia	6,062	1,770	4,292	7,116	2,023	5,093	7,463	2,087	5,376
Georgia	5,474	1,407	4,067	5,315	1,458	4,457	6,134	1,466	4,668
Azerbaijan	4,301	1,280	3,021	5,170	1,488	3,682	5,428	1,533	3,895
Belarus	3,398	768	2,630	3,920	825	3,095	4,073	838	3,235
Kazakhstan	3,068	813	2,255	3,328	859	2,469	3,300	852	2,448
Viet Nam	3,021	1,341	1,680	3,220	1,471	1,749	3,373	1,600	1,773
Israel	1,290	331	959	1,403	319	1,084	1,409	317	1,092
Lithuania	998	167	831	1,108	177	931	1,129	184	945
Turkmenistan	951	225	726	1,004	255	749	1,006	254	752
Other	13,027	1,963	11,064	12,906	1,617	10,689	12,740	1,624	11,116

⁴⁵ <http://soderkoping.org.ua/page21095.html?template=print>

⁴⁶ http://clandestino.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2009/11/ukraine-policy-brief_july-091.pdf

⁴⁷ <http://soderkoping.org.ua/page21095.html?template=print>

While the real size of immigration into the Ukraine remains unknown due to the lack of comprehensive and reliable data, there is consensus among most assessments and analyses regarding the source countries of that immigration. About 87% of all officially registered immigrants originate from other CIS countries, Russian immigrants holding top rank, followed by citizens from Moldova and Uzbekistan.

- **Flows of immigrants⁴⁸:**

Official statistics on ‘Foreign Citizens who have visited Ukraine’ also provide figures for those foreigners who have entered Ukraine for the purpose of “immigration”. These data also significantly underestimates the real scale of immigration. However, when regarded as indicators of immigration patterns, they do reveal some changes over recent years. Immigration from other CIS countries decreases while immigration from other countries, namely Turkey, Viet Nam and Israel – although still at low levels – increases.

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	15,778	24,032	27,842	8,628
Turkey	615	1,052	1,397	3,041
Russian Federation	4,153	7,092	8,703	442
Germany	177	274	321	306
China	395	587	615	299
Viet Nam	1,475	1,648	1,778	259
India	430	500	524	214
France	55	82	197	154
Italy	139	187	179	152
United Kingdom	146	147	199	145
Czech Republic	42	72	123	129
Azerbaijan	407	593	918	127
Israel	882	1,347	1,297	123
Serbia	92	94	55	108
Bulgaria	238	300	278	104

⁴⁸ http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2007/tyr/tyr_e/vig2006_e.htm

C1.2 Type of immigrants

As described above, official migration data for Ukraine lacks comprehensiveness and comparability. Thus, existing and publicly available data do not allow for a thorough analysis of the following categories: permanent labour immigration, temporary labour immigration (stocks and flows; by country of birth, sex, age, duration of stay, education level, sector of economic activity, type of employment, i.e. skilled/unskilled), immigration according to type of residence permit and duration of stay, family reunification (migrant's family members) (stocks and flows; by country of birth, sex and age), students (postgraduate and PhD) (stocks and flows; by country of birth, sex and age).

- **Total number of asylum seekers⁴⁹:**

According to UNHCR, a total of 5,459 asylum seekers have been granted refugee status by Ukraine since 1996. 2,334 recognised refugees continued to reside in Ukraine at the beginning of 2010. The overwhelming majority of applicants were granted refugee status in 1997-2001, while only 294 persons were granted refugee status in the period between 2003 and 2007. Out of the group of recognized refugees residing in Ukraine in 2009, 53% originated from Afghanistan (1,239 persons), 23% from the CIS countries (553 persons including 196 refugees from Armenia, 179 – from Azerbaijan, and 122 – from the Russian Federation), 3.4% from Georgia (79 persons) and 8% (187 persons) originated from African countries of origin.

Since 2002 the number of asylum applications has been steadily increasing from a total of 457 applications in 2003 to a total of 2,310 applications in 2008. However in 2009 the number of asylum seekers decreased again, with 1,683 applications registered. The rise in applications was mainly attributed to applicants from Asian countries of origin, namely India and Pakistan. In 2009, however, the total number of applicants from Asian countries decreased again, in particular from Pakistan (from 579 applicants in 2008 to 98 in 2009), India (from 1,777 to 12), Iran (from 110 to 59), Bangladesh (from 123 to 26) and other countries.

In 2007, 126 refugees acquired Ukrainian citizenship, bringing the total number of refugees who have naturalized since the process started in 2002 to 978 persons⁵⁰.

Number of asylum seekers in Ukraine⁵¹:

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	662	373		283	440	187	129	233	448	630
Angola	19	26		8	19	6	3	1	3	8
Armenia	236	46		54	44	29	18	14	8	19
Azerbaijan	101	89		3	27	45	15	20	13	27
Bangladesh	42	6		114	131	195	194	181	123	26
Belarus					1	6	12	12	18	20
China				54	12		12	3	0	2
Congo	23	9		4	6	1	12	2	7	9
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	3		2	40	10	14	15	18	52
Ethiopia	4	1		18	62	12	13	2	9	8
Georgia	81	7		25	46	39	46	49	71	64

⁴⁹ <http://soderkopring.org.ua/page12484.html?template=print>

⁵⁰ http://www.unhcr.org.ua/unhcr_ukr/main.php?article_id=3&view=full&start=1

⁵¹ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Data extracted: 01/10/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

Germany										1
Ghana	5			6	1	23	3	3		1
Guinea	2	2	1	3		3		20		34
India	8		100	110	451	473	453	177		12
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14	11	69	93	33	19	18	27		46
Iraq	19	43	190	76	54	102	206	110		59
Kazakhstan	6		1	2	18	10	1	1		13
Kyrgyzstan			4	3	2	17	6	0		0
Lebanon		4	19	14	6	13	7	7		6
Nigeria	8	1	37	44	20	35	17	8		13
Pakistan	53	5	36	162	224	359	535	579		98
Republic of Moldova				1	6	23	10	4		5
Russian Federation	465	183	101	236	165	85	84	86		97
Somalia	8	4	72	53	42	66	126	177		105
Sri Lanka	19	11	56	33	8	19	19	68		17
Stateless			1	2	9	3	23	11		12
Sudan	23	10	7	17	13	20	10	12		14
Syrian Arab Republic	22	26	33	45	25	18	16	29		37
Tajikistan	15	8	2	9	5	8	4	3		4
Turkey	3	3	6	4	3	1	3	13		8
Turkmenistan	1	1		1	1	7	4	2		6
Uzbekistan	3	8	1	9	23	84	48	60		80
Various			457							
Viet Nam		2	13		1	26	56	85		16
West Bank and Gaza Strip	9	9	21	94	83	128	34	54		50
Other ⁵²	40	25	0	32	64	42	65	57		84
Total	1,893	916	457	1,367	1,909	1,765	2,075	2,272	2,310	1,683

Refugees residing in Ukraine⁵³:

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	1,685	1,587	1,572	1,510	1,290	1,213	1,189	1,171	1,156	1,239
Angola	38	36	37	33	30	29	30	30	30	30
Armenia	228	245	244	242	206	215	208	205	195	196
Azerbaijan	192	233	232	237	197	195	180	184	182	179
Belarus						1	3	2	8	18
Burundi	10	10	10	10	9	7	7	7	7	8
Congo	109	120	120	115	96	92	89	85	44	27
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13	14	14	14	13	12	10	11	42	56
Ethiopia	39	35	35	35	33	34	32	31	30	23
Georgia	111	119	116	116	86	81	80	79	76	79
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24	28	28	28	27	30	35	34	34	38
Iraq	41	60	66	60	38	40	43	45	50	55
Kazakhstan	16	17	17	17	3	3	8	5	5	7
Russian Federation	218	229	228	218	195	155	128	156	119	122
Sierra Leone	11	10	10	10	8	10	10	7	8	6
Somalia	5	5	6	13	24	25	21	21	20	20

⁵² Full information on asylum seekers in Ukraine is provided in Annex II

⁵³ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Data extracted: 01/10/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

Stateless				7	7	8	8	16	16	20
Sudan	69	68	67	68	69	67	64	61	43	59
Syrian Arab Republic	36	44	45	42	40	39	37	36	39	42
Tajikistan	33	38	38	31	17	15	14	14	12	12
Turkey	1	2	2	2	4	8	4	4	6	6
Turkmenistan	8	8	8	8	4	0	4	4	4	4
Uzbekistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	10	15
West Bank and Gaza Strip	6	8	8	0	5	5	4	4	9	15
Other countries ⁵⁴	57	66	62	60	57	61	65	62	56	58
Total	2,951	2,983	2,966	2,877	2,459	2,346	2,275	2,277	2,201	2,334

- **Visitors to Ukraine by country of origin⁵⁵**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	18,935,755	23,122,157	25,449,078	20,798,342
Russian Federation	6,429,264	7,258,222	7,638,222	6,964,435
Moldova, Republic of	3,056,433	3,998,674	4,418,821	4,339,138
Belarus	2,127,250	2,918,694	3,407,064	2,984,672
Poland	3,979,453	4,430,140	5,242,980	2,546,132
Romania	349,094	1,010,065	1,440,466	1,077,299
Hungary	1,159,711	1,251,724	1,033,376	814,790
Slovakia	506,045	664,605	644,918	537,511
Germany	215,437	235,579	231,632	213,995
United States	113,507	132,376	128,122	123,001
Uzbekistan	45,632	78,074	76,874	96,341
Italy	63,337	77,054	70,625	73,737
Israel	53,032	58,932	90,353	68,303
Azerbaijan	59,628	71,112	80,250	66,996
Turkey	61,892	79,856	79,428	60,078
Armenia	43,561	57,995	56,050	53,373
France	42,840	48,160	50,403	49,810
Lithuania	46,624	52,645	56,991	48,314
Kazakhstan	36,163	54,629	48,565	43,524
Georgia	40,240	50,472	53,544	40,544
Czech Republic	45,548	50,415	43,959	36,646
Latvia	33,582	39,773	44,737	35,555
Netherlands	24,886	28,019	30,305	31,548
Canada	23,795	28,485	28,855	31,372
Tajikistan	11,747	25,149	19,875	29,463

- **Visitors to Ukraine by purpose of visit⁵⁶**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	18,935,755	23,122,157	25,449,078	20,798,342
Business Trip	1,011,230	908,964	1,048,370	741,878
Organised Tourism	1,210,156	1,444,962	1,693,348	1,350,245

⁵⁴ Full information on refugees residing in Ukraine is provided in Annex II

⁵⁵ http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2007/tyr/tyr_e/vig2006_e.htm

⁵⁶ http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2007/tyr/tyr_e/vig2006_e.htm

Private Visit	16,552,159	20,563,044	22,290,975	18,348,128
Education	45,262	49,481	65,224	103,501
Job Placement	4,623	7,814	11,987	31,812
Immigration	15,778	24,032	27,842	8,628
Cultural Event, Sport Event, Religion, Other	95,567	123,860	311,332	212,150

- **Temporary and permanent residence permits issued in Ukraine to foreign nationals⁵⁷**

The number of **temporary residence permits** issued for foreigners in Ukraine decreased significantly from 213,749 in 2006 to 113,958 in 2007 and 93,666 in 2008. The percentage of persons with temporary residence permits comprised a small part of the total population of Ukraine – 0.25%. The majority of persons with permits in 2008 were citizens of the Russian Federation (22,593), followed by China (8,474), Turkey (5,159), and Azerbaijan (4,858). The decrease in the number of newly issued permits is the result of significant reductions in permits issued for citizens from other CIS countries. The largest decrease is seen in citizens of the Russian Federation holding temporary residence permits – from 92,171 in 2006 to 29,578 in 2007, and to 22,593 in 2008; the number of citizens of Azerbaijan, Turkey, Moldova, Belarus and Kazakhstan significantly decreased as well.

Foreigners holding temporary residence permits in Ukraine by country of origin:

Country	2006	2007	2008
Russian Federation	92,171	29,578	22,593
China	8,112	9,242	8,474
Turkey	4,724	6,206	5,159
Azerbaijan	10,032	6,215	4,858
Uzbekistan	11,125	5,197	4,577
Georgia	8,310	5,311	4,301
Moldova	12,015	5,098	3,794
Jordan	3,189	2,860	2,835
India	2,940	6,069	2,831
Armenia	8,332	4,129	2,762
Syria	3,673	3,178	2,730
Iran	2,831	3,984	2,484
Vietnam	2,733	2,427	2,368
Belarus	5,401	1,955	1,529
Kazakhstan	3,990	887	774
Stateless	7,781	326	253
Other	29,401	24,296	21,344
Total	213,760	113,958	93,666

The number of foreigners with long term residence permits increased from 149,408 in 2006 to 165,029 in 2007 and 170,733 in the first half of 2008. The majority of long term residents were citizens of the Russian Federation. The number increased from 87,805 in 2006 to 102,640 in 2008. Compared to the decreasing levels of temporary residence permits, this increase implies shows a trend for increasing longer stays, especially from citizens of certain CIS countries. The number of citizens from the Russian Federation, Moldova, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, and Vietnam holding long term residence permits increased, while the number of citizens of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan slightly decreased.

⁵⁷ Tadas Leončikas, Karolis Žibas, Migration Trends 2006 – 2008, Söderköping Process countries, 2009, www.sodekopong.org.ua

Country	2006	2007	2008
Russian Federation	87,805	98,906	102,640
Moldova	7,107	8,118	8,597
Armenia	6,062	7,116	7,463
Uzbekistan	6,319	6,463	6,423
Georgia	5,474	5,915	6,134
Azerbaijan	4,301	5,170	5,428
Belarus	3,398	3,920	4,073
Vietnam	3,021	3,220	3,373
Kazakhstan	3,068	3,328	3,300
Stateless	7,018	7,052	7,018
Other	15,835	15,821	16,284
Total	149,408	165,029	170,733

- **Foreign students in Ukraine**

Official institutions of Ukraine do not provide publically accessible information on the numbers of foreign students studying in Ukraine, although mass media which cite the Ministry of Education of Ukraine and statistical agencies of other countries (for instance, Azerbaijan⁵⁸) confirm that Ukraine is an attractive country for foreign students. At the same time, there are reports that some of these students use student visa only as means of legalising their arrival and stay in Ukraine.

Sources indicate that Ukraine takes 9th international place regarding the total number of foreign students. In the 2009/2010 academic year, more than 40,000 foreign students were studying at various higher education institutions of Ukraine⁵⁹.

Ukrainian higher education institutions with the biggest number of foreign students in 2009/2010⁶⁰:

Name of University	Appr. number of students
Lugansk State Medicine University	1,900
Doneck National Medicine University	1,500
Charkiv National University	1,300
Vinnica National Medicine University	1,200
National Aviation University	1,200
Charkiv Polytechnic Institute	1,120
Kiev National University	1,000
Charkiv National Pharmaceutical University	1,000
National Technical University	1,000

More than half of all foreign students (30,369) study in 5 Ukrainian cities: Kharkiv, Kiev, Odessa, Lugansk and Doneck. The majority of students in 2009/2010 arrived from China (14.2%, 6,258), Russia (8.8%, 3,886), Turkmenistan (8.6%, 3,823), India (6.5%, 2,852), and Jordan (5.8%, 2,566)⁶¹.

⁵⁸ State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Education statistics, <http://www.azstat.org/statinfo/labour/en/index.shtml>

⁵⁹ Magazine "Campus", Foreign students in Ukraine – without adventure, http://www.kampus.com.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=15%3Aforeign-students-in-ukraine-without-adventures&catid=17%3Aformation&Itemid=23&lang=ru

⁶⁰ Ibis

⁶¹ Information Agency Newsru.ua in cooperation with Deutsche Welle, «Ukraine educates 44,000 foreign students. Majority arrives from China, usually – to Charkiv», <http://rus.newsru.ua/ukraine/11feb2010/inostranci.html>

There are certain problems associated with foreigners being admitted to study in Ukraine. Some of those admitted as students use Ukraine as a transit country on their way to Western European countries, and there is evidence to show that a number of students issued a student visa never attended a university in Ukraine at all. Clearly, effective migration control regarding student visas is both a necessity and a demanding task⁶².

Ukraine supports access to education for representatives of foreign Ukrainian diaspora in Ukraine. According to Ukrainian legislation, Ukrainian compatriots have the right to receive a total of 500 grants for education in Ukraine from the state budget. The candidates for these grants are selected by the representatives of Ukraine abroad in co-operation with other state institutions. Ukraine has concluded international agreements on the education of Ukrainian compatriots in Ukraine with Bulgaria, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Hungary⁶³.

⁶² Magazine “Campus”, Foreign students in Ukraine – without adventure, http://www.kampus.com.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=15%3Aforeign-students-in-ukraine-without-adventures&catid=17%3Aformation&Itemid=23&lang=ru

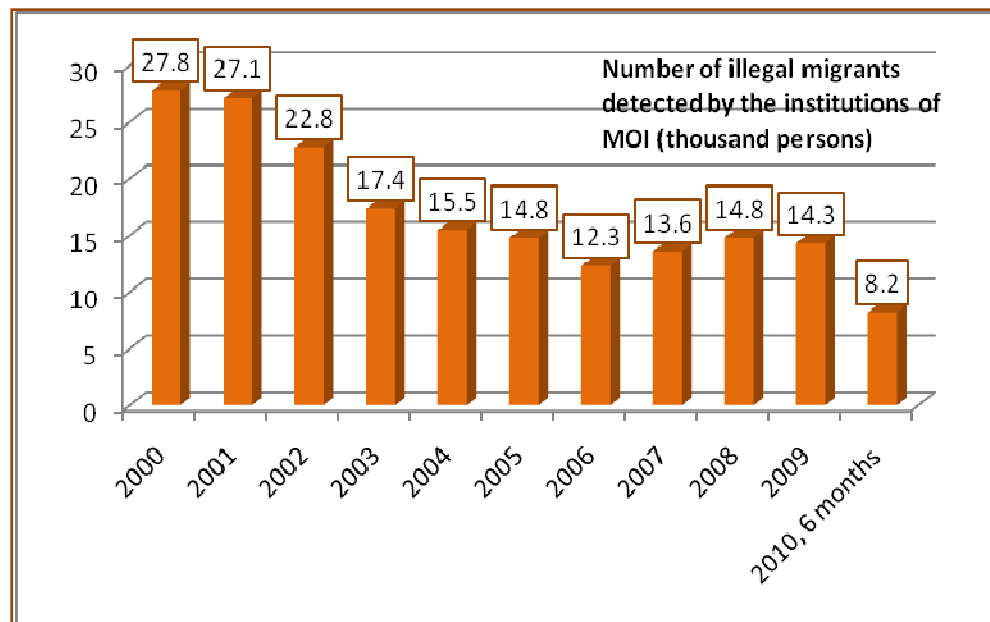
⁶³ Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Study of Ukrainian compatriots in the Ukrainian high education institutions, <http://www.mon.gov.ua/main.php?query=inozem/higher/navch>

C1.3 Irregular immigrants

Irregular migrants try to use Ukraine mainly for transit. Only a small percentage remains in the country, most of them illegally. Estimations of irregular migrants are imprecise. According to recent official data, the number of detained foreigners that remained illegally on the territory of Ukraine was about 11,000 in 2008. Experts estimate the number of irregular migrants to be no more than 100,000. It is estimated that a total of 50,000 irregular migrants in Ukraine originate from other CIS countries and another 30-35,000 come from other countries of origin. Many irregular migrants enter Ukraine in an allegedly legal manner by obtaining a tourist or student visa. It is difficult to assess the number of migrants crossing Ukrainian borders illegally to the West. However, official figures indicate that these movements are numerically significant.

In 2008, in comparison with the previous year, the number of migrants apprehended for border violations decreased by approximately 6%. Active measures taken by Ukrainian law enforcement have significantly contributed to this decrease. For the years 2004-2008 the majority of migrants (88%) apprehended for border violations have attempted to enter Ukraine from other CIS countries. The main countries of origin were Moldova (37%), Uzbekistan (19%), Tajikistan (8%) and Armenia (8%). The total number of known migrants arriving from the CIS countries has decreased by 7%, while arrivals from Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan have increased. The number of African migrants within the total number of migrants apprehended for border violations increased by 11 percent in 2008, in particular

the number of migrants arriving from Somalia, Nigeria, Cameroon and Ethiopia. The number of migrants apprehended for border violations arriving from Asian countries has decreased slightly, whereas the proportion of migrants arriving from Palestine, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Malaysia has increased. Many



apprehended migrants apply for asylum in Ukraine. However, Ukrainian law enforcement agencies state

that applying for asylum is often a means to obtain a temporary residence permit, with the intention of continuing the journey West at a later stage. In many cases persons having arrived legally in Ukraine, e.g. as students, tourists or entrepreneurs, turn to the local branch of the Ukrainian Migration Service in order to get their stay permit prolonged or to apply for asylum⁶⁴.

Regarding the numbers of illegal migrants in the country, official Ukrainian statistics⁶⁵ reveal that starting from 2000 the annual number of illegal migrants detected in the country by various entities of the Ministry of Interior has been on the decrease: In 2000 a total of 27,800 illegal migrants were detected in the country, in a total 2006 – 12,300 illegal migrants and between 2007 – 2009 detected a total of about 14,000 of illegal migrants.

In 2010 the majority of migrants arrived to Ukraine from other CIS countries (86.7%, about 7,100 persons), Asian countries (6.7%, 500 about persons), European countries (3.1%, 250 persons), and African countries (2.9%, 240 persons)⁶⁶.

• **Foreigners apprehended at the border^{67,68}**

Country	Number of border violators in 2007	Country	Number of border violators in 2008	Country	Number of border violators in 2009
1. Ukraine	4,157	1. Ukraine	3,786	1. Ukraine	3,778
2. Moldova	2,816	2. Moldova	2,106	2. Moldova	1,802
3. Russian Federation	1,147	3. Russian Federation	881	3. Russian Federation	864
4. Pakistan	543	4. Georgia	543	4. Georgia	425
5. Georgia	490	5. Pakistan	535	5. Afghanistan	313
6. Belarus	320	6. Belarus	275	6. Belarus	212
7. India	281	7. Afghanistan	219	7. Pakistan	113
8. Iraq	156	8. Somalia	185	8. Tajikistan	111
9. Vietnam	123	9. India	155	9. Turkey	81
10. Somalia	120	10. Tajikistan	143	10. Armenia	77
Other	n/a	Other	1,094	Other	793
Total	n/a	Total	9,922	Total	8,569

⁶⁴ ICMPCD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe, A Survey and Analysis of Border Management and Border Apprehension Data from 2008

⁶⁵ Information provided during BMP Workshop, Vienna (Austria), 9-10 September, 2010

⁶⁶ Ibis

⁶⁷ ICMPCD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe, A Survey and Analysis of Border Management and Border Apprehension Data from 2008

⁶⁸ Information provided by the Administration of the State Border Guard Service of the Republic of Ukraine via Embassy of the Republic of Ukraine in Austria, 2 November 2010

• Persons rejected at the border^{69,70}

Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007	Citizens of the following countries in 2008	Number of rejected persons in 2008	Citizens of the following countries in 2009	Number of rejected persons in 2009
1. Moldova	13 321	1. Moldova	13 989	1. Moldova	10 756
2. Uzbekistan	5 055	2. Uzbekistan	6 145	2. Uzbekistan	5 709
3. Tajikistan	3 373	3. Tajikistan	2 745	3. Tajikistan	2 109
4. Azerbaijan	1 938	4. Azerbaijan	2 275	4. Azerbaijan	1 813
5. Armenia	1 831	5. Armenia	1 720	5. Armenia	1 604
6. Russian Federation	1 476	6. Turkey	1 240	6. Poland	1 034
7. Romania	1 354	7. Poland	1 186	7. Russian Federation	829
8. Kyrgyzstan	983	8. Russian Federation	1 050	8. Birma	786
9. Turkey	937	9. Kyrgyzstan	907	9. Kyrgyzstan	711
10. Georgia	800	10. Georgia	835	10. Georgia	702
Total	36 612	Total	38 205	Total	31 369

• Foreigners apprehended inland⁷¹

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total	From total
Total	17,390	14,438	14,441	11,294	12,660	71,223	100%
Russia	3,144	3,176	2,808	2,222	2,406	13,756	19%
Azerbaijan	2,340	2,371	2,139	1,531	1,712	10,093	14%
Moldova	2,007	1,782	1,795	1,437	1,583	8,604	12%
Armenia	1,314	1,192	1,046	862	930	5,344	8%
Georgia	1,114	958	1,172	991	1,323	5,558	8%
Uzbekistan	748	1,060	1,226	1,195	1,626	5,855	8%
China	1,437	996	865	541	280	4,119	6%
India	864	627	372	354	181	2,398	3%
Pakistan	365	449	252	291	486	1,843	3%
Tajikistan	373	366	352	197	267	1,555	2%
Viet Nam	260	303	404	240	183	1390	2%
Bangladesh	394	201	144	121	66	926	1%
Belarus	-	269	310	248	215	1,042	1%
Afghanistan	372	218	108	32	46	776	1%
Kyrgyzstan	-	244	216	177	252	889	1%

⁶⁹ ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe, A Survey and Analysis of Border Management and Border Apprehension Data from 2008

⁷⁰ Information provided by the Administration of the State Border Guard Service of the Republic of Ukraine via Embassy of the Republic of Ukraine in Austria, 2 November 2010

⁷¹ <http://soderkoping.org.ua/page21101.html?template=print>

Kazakhstan	-	235	216	84	97	632	1%
Turkey	-	72	50	102	206	430	1%
Nigeria	-	99	80	43	68	290	
Jordan	-	69	88	29	60	246	
Syria	-	74	65	44	40	223	
Sri Lanka	-	105	62	12	48	227	
Turkmenistan	-	32	76	38	54	200	
Iran	-	43	51	32	45	171	
Iraq	-	14	36	53	83	186	
Palestine	-	27	41	29	41	138	
Stateless	-	123	47	35	21	226	
Other	2658	333	420	354	341	4,106	6%

- **Foreigners deported from the territory of Ukraine⁷²:**

Citizenship	Number of deported foreigners, 2008	Citizenship	Number of deported foreigners, 2009
1. Afghanistan	81	1. Afghanistan	137
2. India	122	2. India	19
3. Vietnam	79	3. Vietnam	38
4. Georgia	476	4. Georgia	377
5. Turkey	111	5. Turkey	69
6. China	85	6. China	18
7. Pakistan	279	7. Pakistan	129
8. Russian Federation	189	8. Russian Federation	184
9. Uzbekistan	65	9. Uzbekistan	26
10. Moldova	2 029	10. Moldova	1 518
Total	3516	Total	2 515

In the 1st half of 2010, 7,847 decisions on the **deportation** of illegal migrants from the territory of Ukraine were taken; 88% of the foreigners under an expulsion order were citizens of other CIS countries (6,909 persons), 6% - from Asian countries (471 persons), 2.9% - from European countries (231 persons), 2.5% - from African countries (201 persons), 0.19% - from American countries (15 persons) and 0.25% - from other countries (20%). Forced deportation was applied to 1,060 persons⁷³.

- **Foreigners who voluntary left Ukraine⁷⁴:**

Citizenship	Number of foreigners, 2008	Citizenship	Number of foreigners, 2009
1. Moldova	2 027	1. Moldova	1 502
2. Georgia	422	2. Georgia	318
3. Russian Federation	186	3. Russian Federation	157
4. Turkey	109	4. Turkey	54

⁷² Information provided by the Administration of the State Border Guard Service of the Republic of Ukraine via Embassy of the Republic of Ukraine in Austria, 2 November 2010

⁷³ Information provided during BMP Workshop, Vienna (Austria), 9-10 September, 2010

⁷⁴ Information provided by the Administration of the State Border Guard Service of the Republic of Ukraine via Embassy of the Republic of Ukraine in Austria, 2 November 2010

5. Afghanistan	59	5. Afghanistan	41
Other	500	Other	238
Total	3 303	Total	2 310

- **Trafficking in human beings**

Ukraine is a source, transit and, increasingly, a destination country for men, women and children subjected to trafficking, specifically forced labor and forced prostitution. Ukrainian victims are trafficked to Russia, Poland, Turkey, Italy, Austria, Spain, Germany, Portugal, the Czech Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Israel, Greece, Lebanon, Benin, Tunisia, Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Slovakia, Syria, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, and Belarus⁷⁵. However, Ukraine is still primarily a source country of victims of trafficking in human beings; therefore detailed information on this issue is provided in the section C2.3 of this profile.

- **Irregular migration routes**

Ukraine remains an important transit country for irregular migrants originating from CIS countries as well as from certain Asian countries, mainly Vietnam, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and China. However, according to the above-mentioned data on illegal migrants, the majority of these migrants originate from other CIS countries (the overwhelming majority arrives from Russia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Armenia, and Uzbekistan).

Ukraine has a long segment of green border with the Russian Federation (2,295.04 km), Belarus (1,084.2 km) and Moldova (1,222 km). This border has not yet been demarcated, which complicates the implementation of control measures at the border. Moreover, Ukraine has a non-visa regime with the CIS countries, which allows citizens of these countries to access Ukraine legally if they are in possession of valid travel documents (foreign passport).

Ukraine has a green border with four EU Member States (Poland, 542.4 km; Slovakia, 97.9 km; Hungary, 136.7 km; and Romania, 613.8 km) as well. This makes the country attractive for transit migrants trying to enter the EU. According to Ukrainian government officials, illegal migrants mainly try to leave Ukraine through the Ukrainian – Hungarian or the Ukrainian – Slovak borders in the Zakarpattya region.

⁷⁵ US Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/>

C2. Emigrants

C2.1 Total number of emigrants

Estimates and other calculations provided in this section are mainly done on the basis of assessments by scholars and of various organisations. In the area of emigration reliable data are even scarcer than that for immigration. Available official data mainly reflect recorded movements from Ukraine that are accompanied by deregistration. In addition, there are a broad number of – more or less credible – estimates on the extent of emigration and prevailing emigration patterns. The figures provided by these estimates vary significantly⁷⁶. Up until now, gaps in official migration data collection and monitoring in Ukraine make it impossible to assess and describe the real extent of emigration from the country.

According to various estimates, about 3–5 million people left Ukraine between 1990-2006 to live and work in other countries. 65% of them were women. The main countries of destination for permanent emigration from Ukraine are Russia, the USA, Germany, Moldavia, Belarus, Israel, Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Canada, Spain, Italy and Austria. In the area of temporary or circular labour migration, the main target countries are: Russia (estimated more than 1,000,000 Ukrainian workers), Poland (estimated 300,000 Ukrainian workers), Italy (estimated 500,000 Ukrainian workers), the Czech Republic (estimated 200,000 Ukrainian workers), Germany (estimated 300,000 Ukrainian workers), Portugal (estimated 300,000 Ukrainian workers), United Kingdom (estimated 200,000 Ukrainian workers), Spain (estimated 150,000 Ukrainian workers), France (estimated 150,000 Ukrainian workers), Turkey (estimated 35,000 Ukrainian workers) and USA (estimated 20,000 Ukrainian workers). In reality however these figures are likely to be much higher due to undocumented and unrecorded illegal migration movements. The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimates that about 5 million Ukrainians work abroad on a temporary basis. According to research studies, the majority of Ukrainian emigrants are between 20–39 years old, representing about 46% of those who left Ukraine to work abroad.⁷⁷

The same number – 5 million emigrants – is provided by the Centre for Migration Policy and Society (COMPAS) of the University of Oxford. In its report on Ukraine the Centre estimates an average of 5 million emigrants from Ukraine living and working abroad at any time, more in summer, less in winter. This means that 4 – 15% of the entire population, or 20% of the population of working age, are at least temporarily engaged in emigration. According to the Centre's assessment the main destination countries of Ukrainian emigrants are Russia (1-3 million), Poland (300,000-800,000), Italy (200,000), Portugal (150,000), Czech Republic (250,000), Germany (128,000 legal immigrants), Spain (100,000), Turkey (35,000), Greece (13,000), Hungary (13,000), UK (12,000 legal immigrants in 2001), Slovakia (5,000), Netherlands (5,000), Belgium and Belarus (4,000). The main overseas and non-European destinations

⁷⁶ European Training Foundation, 'Ukraine Country Report. Working Document', ENPI 08-14 Black Sea Labour Market Reviews, January 2009, p. 115

⁷⁷ I.S. Kyzyma, *Female Migration in Ukraine. Determinants and Consequences*, Kirovohrad National Technical University, Ukraine 2008

are the US (21,000) and Argentina (4,000). Ukrainians also migrate to the United Arab Emirates, Liberia, Libya, South Korea and Thailand⁷⁸.

Different Ukrainian institutions have various estimates on the number of Ukrainian nationals living abroad, depending on their sources of information and status of emigrants abroad.

Estimations on emigration from Ukraine (thousands persons)⁷⁹:

Name of the institution and status of emigrants	2005	2006	2007
Ministry of Interior , number of citizens of Ukraine granted emigration permission	39.7	33.3	30.6
State statistics Committee of Ukraine , number of citizens of Ukraine having registered their departure abroad	23.6	20.4	20.7
Statistics Committee of CIS countries (according to the data of state migration services), number of citizens of Ukraine working abroad	142.4	171.8	209.9
Administration of State border service of Ukraine , Ukrainians who travelled abroad: total	16,453.7	16,875.3	17,334.7
Out of this number, according to the purpose of travel:			
Service	1,240.6	800.5	771.0
Organized tourism	1,611.9	1,453.7	1,898.2
Private	13,601.2	14,621.1	14,665.5
State employment service of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of Ukraine , number of citizens of Ukraine who officially worked abroad	56.1	60.0	72.2
Ministry of Foreign Affairs , number of citizens of Ukraine who were registered at a Consular Division abroad at the end of the year	498.7	539.9	564.6

According to the EUROSTAT database, in 2008 a total of 664,762 Ukrainian citizens resided legally in the EU Member States. In 2009 this number was 728,166. The majority of Ukrainian nationals in 2009 were residing in Italy (31.5% from the total number of Ukrainians residing in the EU), Czech Republic (19.0%), Germany (15.0%), Spain (10.4%), and Portugal (7.2%)⁸⁰.

Ukrainian nationals in possession of valid residence permits in EU Member States:

Country	2008	2009
Belgium	2,736	0
Bulgaria	767	808
Czech Republic	139,801	137,724
Germany	114,566	114,931
Estonia	5,537	5,583
Ireland	3,676	3,415
Greece	20,514	20,902
Spain	65,398	73,111

⁷⁸ COMPAS, Central and East European Migration, Franck Düvell, "Ukraine – Europe's Mexico?", http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/fileadmin/files/pdfs/Non_WP_pdfs/Transit_Migration_in_Ukraine/Ukraine_Country_%20Report_1of3.pdf

⁷⁹ Open Ukraine Fund, "External Working migration of population of Ukraine", <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>, p. 114

⁸⁰ EUROSTAT Database, data extracted 07.10.2010; <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>

France	6,674	6,619
Italy	174,443	229,427
Cyprus	6,801	7,036
Latvia	3,410	3,228
Lithuania	2,930	2,664
Hungary	22,554	22,648
Malta	197	198
Netherlands	1,512	2,539
Austria	4,078	4,266
Poland	22,801	26,571
Portugal	52,494	52,293
Romania	1,274	1,110
Slovenia	1,328	1,303
Slovakia	4,726	5,413
Finland	2,423	2,347
Sweden	2,407	2,569
Norway	1,715	1,461
Total	664,762	728,166

C2.2 Type of emigrants

- Refugees and asylum seekers from Ukraine

24,522 refugees – citizens of Ukraine - were residing in different destination countries at the beginning of 2009. The biggest Ukrainian refugee population is in Germany (18,412 persons or 75% from the total number). Significant refugee populations also reside in Canada (1,914 persons or 7.8%), USA (1,570 persons or 6.4%), France (702 persons or 2.9%) and the United Kingdom (485 persons or 2%). The highest number of Ukrainian refugees in the last decade was registered in 2003: 94,148 recognized refugees originating from Ukraine were living in destination countries around the world. Starting from 2003 the number of refugees continually declined; this was probably due to their naturalization rather than their repatriation. In USA from 2000 to 2009, 105,299 Ukrainian nationals were naturalized⁸¹. The figure for Germany from 2000 to 2008 was 31,968⁸².

Citizens of Ukraine granted refugee status and residing abroad⁸³:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Australia	13	20	27	40	44	40	34	30	55	55	52
Austria	8	14	19	28	38	65	101	131	151	221	259
Belgium	249	23	188	173	152	144	138	126	109	100	89
Canada		547	726	712	817	961	1,100	1,177	1,911	1,904	1,914
Czech Republic	20	18	21	23	34	38	45	63	78	85	87
Denmark	82	98	59	58	60	65	60	57	56	49	35
Finland	4	7	11	14	19	20	20	20	20	19	18
France	367	363	407	438	519	583	643	663	673	678	702
Germany		0	0	53,502	57,309	57,693	56,276	16,446	19,573	22,156	18,412
Hungary		10	10	13	15	27	52	48	49	49	47
Ireland		10	24	57	88	136	162	163	197	199	193
Italy		11	22	22	25	29	29	29	62	63	76
Netherlands		422	444	462	478	440	390	241	205	170	149
Norway	6	8	67	72	73	74	74	74	74	76	72
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	11	11	13	17
Russian Federation	389	20	5	0	1	0	0	2	2	6	7
Slovakia					0		12	12	13	16	16
Spain	25	42	54	62	65	67	68	65	65	56	42
Sweden		203	236	229	218	179	172	165	172	162	163
Switzerland	7	8	10	14	16	23	31	28	21	22	26
United Kingdom		230	260	345	426	468	484	492	504	509	485
USA	10,086	17,231	24,097	28,967	33,724	28,484	24,256	43,607	1,912	1,729	1,570
Other countries ⁸⁴	33	27	29	32	27	41	71	73	72	87	91
Total	11,289	19,312	26,716	85,263	94,148	89,587	84,228	63,723	25,985	28,424	24,522

⁸¹ US Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2009 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/yearbook/2009/ois_yb_2009.pdf

⁸² Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Integrationsreport, Datei zur Einbürgerung; <https://milo.bamf.de/llde/livelink.exe/fetch/2000/702450/7940651/13318648/customview.html?func=ll&objId=13318648&objAction=browse>

⁸³ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Data extracted: 01/10/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

⁸⁴ Full information on citizens of Ukraine granted refugee status is provided in Annex II

The highest number of Ukrainian nationals seeking asylum abroad was registered in 2001: 10,698 citizens of Ukraine applied for asylum this year. The largest number of applications was submitted in the Czech Republic (4,419 asylum applications or 41.3%). Starting from 2001 the number of asylum applications has steadily decreased; last year Ukrainian nationals submitted 1,447 applications for asylum abroad. The main countries of destination for asylum seekers from Ukraine in 2009 were: United States of America (263 applications or 18.2%), Czech Republic (220 applications or 15.2%), Canada (160 applications or 11.1%), Sweden (139 applications or 9.6%) and Austria (120 applications or 8.3%).

Asylum applications submitted by citizens of Ukraine:⁸⁵

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Australia	88	187	114	35	16	9	5	10	10	0	5
Austria	131	90	191	418	471	426	279	176	182	139	120
Belgium	1,343	1,588	576	211	115	82	75	52	27	61	33
Canada	386	573	344	372	209	223	202	205	175	185	160
Cyprus			23	19	91	867	587	144	59	16	25
Czech Republic	94	1,145	4,419	1,676	2,044	1,600	1,020	571	293	323	220
Denmark	25	64	60	42	18	21	9	3	5	7	9
Finland	18	84	138	108	49	32	14	9	5	10	7
France	330	539	892	728	787	665	439	101	73	68	66
Germany	586	512	678	621	299	231	132	99	62	37	66
Greece			6	5	6	90	268	35	31	53	51
Hungary	15	41	30	15	15	45	26	38	19	4	9
Ireland	129	248	376	351	140	68	31	35	26	20	17
Italy		22	68		62	66	51	0	26	14	18
Luxembourg	6	9	18	19	30	12	16	19	3	3	
Netherlands	7	218	191	152	85	17	44	44	16	13	18
Norway	34	131	1,027	772	101	43	20	12	6	18	27
Poland	29	69	144	102	85	72	84	43	55	25	36
Russian Federation	25	4	6		4	6	4	10	20	19	10
Slovakia		5	8	47	73	64	45	32	36	32	13
Sweden	69	110	332	786	353	211	93	90	68	60	139
Switzerland	146	99	153	260	168	102	47	29	22	29	29
USA	191	199	246	240	188	154	221	276	232	182	263
Other countries ⁸⁶	38	39	40	60	35	67	43	25	22	21	43
Total	4,813	7,052	10,698	7,471	5,829	5,340	3,830	2,119	1,523	1,383	1,447

- **Labour emigrants**

Some experts and researchers call Ukraine one of the largest workforce donors in Europe⁸⁷. Labour emigration became an objective reality in the country, driven mainly by unemployment levels, wage differences and the poverty rate.

⁸⁵ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Data extracted: 01/10/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

⁸⁶ Full information about asylum application submitted by citizens of Ukraine is provided in Annex II

⁸⁷ Demoscope Weekly, A.V. Poznyak, "Working emigration in Ukraine as a factor of labour market development", <http://demoscope.ru/weekly/2010/0405/analit05.php>; Project MojaZarplata.com.ua, member of International Research Network WageIndicator, "Working migration: where to work if not at home",

In 2008 the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine together with the Ukrainian Centre for Social Reforms conducted an initial survey on labour migration pertaining to the Ukrainian population. The results of this research were published by the Open Ukraine Fund in 2009⁸⁸. According to this research almost 10% of the adult population of Ukraine had left the country at least once to work abroad. Between 2005 and 2008 1,500,000 Ukrainian nationals worked abroad, which is 5.1% of the Ukrainian working population. Between 2007 and 2008, 1,300,000 Ukrainians worked abroad (4.4% of the working population)⁸⁹.

The main countries of destination for Ukrainian labour migrants (2005 – 2008)⁹⁰:

	Total	Female	Male	Urban	Rural
Total, thousand persons	1,476.1	484.8	991.3	803.2	672.9
Out of this, %					
Russian Federation	48.1	30.0	57.0	49.0	47.0
Italy	13.4	25.1	7.7	13.3	13.7
Czech Republic	11.9	10.5	12.5	8.4	16.0
Poland	8.0	10.6	6.7	6.6	9.6
Hungary	3.2	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.6
Spain	2.7	3.8	2.2	3.5	1.8
Portugal	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
Other countries	10.1	14.0	8.2	13.8	5.7

Based on the afore-mentioned research, it has been estimated that between 2007 and 2008, about 23.2% of Ukrainian labour emigrants did not have any legal status while abroad. The remaining migrants had residence and/or labour permits. The majority of Ukrainian migrants with legal stay and work were registered in the Czech Republic, Portugal and Spain: more than half of the migrants from Ukraine had legal status in these countries; in Italy legally residing and working immigrants from Ukraine constituted 31.9%, in Hungary, Poland, and Russian Federation – about 22%⁹¹.

Distribution of Ukrainian labour migrants according to their legal status abroad (2007 – 2008):

	Total	Female	Male	Urban	Rural
Total, thousand persons	1,264.3	424.0	840.3	681.5	582.8
Out of this, %					
Residence permit and work permit	31.7	34.8	30.2	35.5	27.5
Residence permit	3.4	5.4	2.4	2.7	4.2
Temporary registration	39.3	32.0	43.0	36.8	42.1
Without legal status	23.2	25.0	22.1	22.6	23.8
Not defined	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.4

The majority of labour migrants (more than 90%) do not use the services of employment agencies. 73.8% of migrants found a job abroad via friends and relatives, 22.2% directly via an employer, 6.4% use

<http://mojarplata.com.ua/ru/main/news/trudovaja-migracyja>; Open Ukraine Fund, “External Working migration of population of Ukraine”, <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>; etc.

⁸⁸ Open Ukraine Fund, “External Working migration of population of Ukraine”, <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>

⁸⁹ Ibis, p. 25 - 26

⁹⁰ Ibis, p. 33

⁹¹ Ibis, p. 36

other methods and only 9.6% used the employment agencies. Ukrainian labour migrants mainly work in the construction industries (51.6%) and in private households (16.3%)⁹².

Distribution of Ukrainian labour migrants according to economic activity abroad (2007 – 2008):

Economical activity	Total	Russian Federation	Italy	Czech Republic	Poland	Hungary	Spain	Portugal	Other states
Total	1,264.3	597.9	186.7	150.5	82.0	47.0	40.0	36.2	124.0
Out of this, %									
Agriculture	8.5	3.0	6.2	7.0	49.9	3.8	34.0	3.0	7.7
Industry	5.4	5.8	1.6	9.3	1.6	16.0	-	1.1	7.1
Construction	51.6	69.3	14.9	70.8	20.4	49.7	37.5	57.7	22.3
Trade	8.1	9.8	1.3	2.2	12.1	29.4	3.3	1.7	9.8
Hotels and restaurants	2.9	0.9	6.6	6.4	-	-	12.4	3.3	2.0
Transport	2.9	3.5	0.8	-	-	-	-	7.2	9.2
Other types of economic activity	4.3	3.4	5.4	0.8	1.7	1.1	-	-	16.3
Households	16.3	4.3	63.2	3.5	14.3	-	12.8	26.0	25.6

• **Long-term and short-term labour migrants**

37.2% of Ukrainian labour migrants leave the country on a temporary basis, working abroad only for 1 to 3 months. Only 16.2% have permanent or long-term employment in the countries of destination. In 2007-2008 the highest number of long-term or permanent labour migrants (working in the country of destination for more than 1 year) was in Spain (56.6% of the total number of Ukrainian labour migrants in this country), Portugal (48.8%), and Italy (39.2%). In the neighbouring countries, however, the majority of migrants remained in their country of destination only from 1 to 3 months. In Hungary short-term migrants from Ukraine constituted 62.5%, in Poland – 55.5%, in the Russian Federation – 46.5%, and in the Czech Republic – 29.6%.

Estimated duration of work/residence of Ukrainian labour migrants in the main destination countries, 2007 - 2008⁹³:

Country	Total number of migrants, thousand persons	Duration of stay (months, %)				
		Up to 1	1 – 3	3 – 6	6 – 12	More than 12
Number of labour migrants, total	1,476.1	10.4	37.2	17.6	18.6	16.2
Russian Federation	710.3	10.8	46.5	17.6	17.0	8.1
Italy	198.3	1.6	10.0	7.9	41.3	39.2
Czech Republic	175.1	15.6	29.6	32.6	12.9	9.3
Poland	118.1	17.6	55.5	17.4	6.0	3.5
Hungary	47.0	16.4	62.5	10.6	-	10.5
Spain	40.0	-	11.7	2.7	29.0	56.6
Portugal	39.0	3.1	5.8	3.3	39.0	48.8
Other countries	148.3	10.9	29.9	19.8	10.4	29.0

⁹² Ibis, p. 38 - 41

⁹³ Ibis, p. 35

- **Students**

There is no publically accessible information on the number of Ukrainian students studying abroad. According to media information, the main countries of destination for Ukrainian students are USA, Canada, United Kingdom, Russia and the Czech Republic. According to the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, in the 2008/2009 academic year 6.4 thousand Ukrainian students studied in higher education institutions in Russia (in 2007/2009 – 5.0 thousand, in 2006/2007 – 6.0 thousand)⁹⁴.

According to EUROSTAT data, in 2008 a total of 8,787 residence permits were issued to citizens of Ukraine for the purpose of study in the EU Member States, and in 2009 a total of 7,142. The majority of residence permits for the purpose of study were issued in Denmark (29.4% of the total number in 2008, 25.6% - in 2009), Poland (18.8% in 2008, 25.0% in 2009), and in the United Kingdom (11.1% in 2008, 14.5% in 2009)⁹⁵.

Residence permits issued by Member States to the citizens of Ukraine for the purpose of study:

Country	2008	2009
Belgium	39	0
Bulgaria	81	70
Czech Republic	245	224
Denmark	2,581	1,824
Germany	540	505
Estonia	0	26
Ireland	37	40
Greece	74	159
Spain	112	93
France	260	257
Italy	152	89
Cyprus	333	0
Latvia	7	10
Lithuania	39	31
Hungary	880	200
Malta	7	1
Netherlands	107	110
Austria	72	110
Poland	1,651	1,779
Portugal	69	21
Romania	54	63
Slovenia	5	3
Slovakia	32	30
Finland	28	35
Sweden	348	359
United Kingdom	971	1,030
Norway	63	55
Total	8,787	7,124

⁹⁴ Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation; Statistical Yearbook of the Russian Federation;
<http://www.gks.ru>

⁹⁵ EUROSTAT Database, data extracted 07.10.2010;
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>

- **Tourists and visitors**

Number of Ukrainian citizens travelled abroad⁹⁶:

	2005	2006	2007
Total	16,453.7	16,875.3	17,334.7
Out of this number, according to the purpose of travel:			
Service	1,240.6	800.5	771.0
Organized tourism	1,611.9	1,453.7	1,898.2
Private	13,601.2	14,621.1	14,665.5

⁹⁶ Open Ukraine Fund, "External Working migration of population of Ukraine", <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>, p. 114

C2.3 Irregular emigrants

- **Estimates of total number of Ukrainian nationals with irregular status abroad**

It is difficult to estimate the total number of Ukrainian nationals with irregular status residing abroad. As mentioned above, the total number of Ukrainian emigrants varies significantly depending on the sources used: a number of state institutions provide differing figures on emigration. For example, Ministry of Interior reports that in 2007 30.6 thousand nationals were granted permission to emigrate. During the same year, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 67.1 thousand citizens registered at the consular divisions abroad⁹⁷. Other sources indicate that in general only 7 – 8% of all Ukrainians living abroad are covered by consular registration⁹⁸. Conversely, departure from Ukraine without completing the proper emigration procedure does not automatically invalidate any legal status abroad.

Some experts estimate that about 95% of emigrants from Ukraine have an irregular status while abroad⁹⁹. If the total number of emigrants actually is close to 5 million, that would suggest that the total number of irregular migrants of Ukrainian origin account for about 4,75 million persons. This remarkably high estimate is closely linked to the fact that emigration from Ukraine is mainly temporary, which makes it even more difficult to come up with sound estimates.

The database developed in the framework of the project CLANDESTINO¹⁰⁰ allows for some rough estimates on the size and distribution of illegal migration from Ukraine to the main destination countries within the EU (Czech Republic, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, and Austria). According to this database, up to 40,000 illegal emigrants from Ukraine could be living in Italy (data refers to 2005 – 2007), close to 120,000 in the Czech Republic (data refers to 2006 - 2007) and up to 500,000 in Poland (data refers to 2007)¹⁰¹.

Other sources partly indicating migration patterns, migration routes and distribution of irregular Ukrainian migrants are figures related to regularisation programmes in Europe. According to available information, in 2005 Greece legalized a total of 3.677 illegal immigrants from Ukraine. In 2005 Spain legalized 19,460 Ukrainian nationals (out of 22,247 applicants), and in 2002 Italy legalized 101,651 Ukrainian nationals (the largest group of persons legalized this year in Italy, 15.7% of total number). The regularisation programmes implemented in Spain in 2005 and in Italy in 2002 were intended to combat

⁹⁷ Ibis

⁹⁸ Information Agency “Informed” (В курсе), “Ready to migrate”, <http://vkurse.ua/analytics/gotovnost-k-migracii.html>

⁹⁹ COMPAS, Central and East European Migration, Franck Düvell, “Ukraine – Europe’s Mexico?”, http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/fileadmin/files/pdfs/Non_WP_pdfs/Transit_Migration_in_Ukraine/Ukraine_Country%20Report_1of3.pdf

¹⁰⁰ The CLANDESTINO research project was designed to support policy makers in developing and implementing appropriate policies regarding undocumented migration. **The project aims** were to (a) provide an inventory of data and estimates on undocumented migration (stocks and flows) in selected EU countries, (b) analyse the data comparatively, (c) discuss the ethical and methodological issues involved in the collection of data, the elaboration of estimates and their use, (d) propose a new method for evaluating and classifying data/estimates on undocumented migration in the EU. **The project covered twelve EU countries** (Greece, Italy, France and Spain in southern Europe; Netherlands, UK, Germany and Austria in Western and Central Europe; Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic in Central Eastern Europe) **and three non EU transit migration countries** (Turkey, Ukraine and Morocco) have been under study in this project (<http://clandestino.eliamep.gr/>).

¹⁰¹ Hamburg Institute of International Economics, Clandestino database on irregular migration, http://irregular-migration.hwwi.de/Database-on-irregula.estimate0.0.html?&no_cache=1

informal and irregular employment and were used as a tool to legalise foreigners who already had existing employment in the respective country¹⁰².

Research conducted in 2008 by the Ukrainian Centre for social reforms in co-operation with the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine showed that in 2007 – 2008 about 23.2% of all labour migrants living abroad did not have legal status in the country of destination (i.e. did not have a residence permit and/or work permit, or temporary registration). This suggests an estimate of about 300,000 Ukrainian nationals residing and/or working abroad with irregular status in 2007 - 2008.

Estimates on Ukrainian labour migrants with irregular status abroad in the main destination countries in 2007 - 2008¹⁰³:

Country of destination	Estimations on total number of labour migrants, thousand persons	Labour migrants with irregular status, % of the total number	Labour migrants with irregular status, thousand persons
Total	1,264.3	23.2%	293.3
Russian Federation	597.9	17.0%	101.6
Italy	186.7	36.2%	67.6
Czech Republic	150.5	14.8%	22.3
Poland	82.0	56.2%	46.1
Spain	40.0	13.4%	5.4
Portugal	36.2	17.0%	6.2
Other	171.0	25.8%	44.1

The largest share of irregular labour migrants from Ukraine in 2007 – 2008 were in Poland: more than half of all Ukrainian labour migrants had irregular status in this country, compared to just 13.4% that were living and working illegally in Spain. 24.9% of Ukrainian labour migrants found jobs in Spain through employment agencies, compared to 8.9% in Poland. Moreover, over half the Ukrainian labour migrants in Spain had lived there for more than 12 months, i.e. they held permanent or long-term jobs. Thus they had incentive and the opportunity to follow formal immigration procedures. In Poland, however, only 3.5% of Ukrainian labour migrants lived there for over one year, the majority – 55.5% - remained in Poland for 1 – 3 months only. This could reflect a temporary or seasonal work pattern: workers who do not perhaps need or are not willing to obtain work/residence permits for such a short period of time¹⁰⁴.

Conclusion

Estimates on the extent of irregular emigration from Ukraine vary significantly; the highest estimates suggest 5 million persons. This number, however, includes temporary and seasonal migration mainly to countries neighbouring Ukraine: Russia, Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic.

Irregular migration from Ukraine is chiefly labour migration, though in addition to illegal labour migration there are also serious issues concerning trafficking in human beings and smuggling from Ukraine as a **source country, and these shall be separately analyzed.**

¹⁰² REGINE, Regularisation in Europe, edited by Martin Baldwin-Edwards and Albert Kraler

¹⁰³ Open Ukraine Fund, “External Working migration of population of Ukraine”, <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>, p. 36-37

¹⁰⁴ Ibis, p. 37

- **Number of Ukrainian nationals apprehended abroad**

The statistics on Ukrainian nationals apprehended abroad is available only for EU Member States. According to EUROSTAT data, in 2008 there were 14,160 Ukrainian nationals detected in the EU Member States with irregular status; the majority of these were apprehended in Poland (22.6% from the total number of apprehensions in the EU Member States in 2008), Italy (14.8%), Czech Republic (10.9%), and Germany (9.4%). In 2009, 12,295 illegal Ukrainian migrants were detected in EU Member States, the majority being apprehended in Poland and Hungary (16.8% from the total number of apprehensions in the EU Member States in 2009), Czech Republic (12.2%), Italy (12.0%), and Germany (9.4%)¹⁰⁵. These figures suggest that, taking the estimate of 5 million irregular emigrants from Ukraine as a basis, only 0.28% of all irregular Ukrainian emigrants would be detected on the territory of the EU Member States. The figures suggest rather that the estimates on irregular emigration from Ukraine are exaggerated and that the real extent of irregular emigration from the country is significantly lower.

Number of Ukrainian nationals apprehended in EU Member States in 2008 – 2009¹⁰⁶:

EU Member State	2008	2009
Belgium	115	150
Bulgaria	25	10
Czech Republic	1,545	1,500
Denmark	20	10
Germany	1,325	1,155
Estonia	45	15
Ireland	30	60
Greece	85	150
Spain	1,040	1,060
France	555	355
Italy	2,090	1,480
Cyprus	90	120
Latvia	35	15
Lithuania	140	130
Hungary	960	2,065
Malta	10	10
Netherlands	100	125
Austria	280	220
Poland	3,200	2,070
Portugal	1,320	520
Romania	130	105
Slovenia	15	5
Slovakia	600	410
Finland	25	25
Sweden	5	135
United Kingdom	365	385
Norway	10	10
Total	14,160	12,295

¹⁰⁵ EUROSTAT Database, data extracted 07.10.2010;

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>

¹⁰⁶ Ibis

- **Number of Ukrainian nationals that were refused entry abroad/apprehended at border**

EUROSTAT statistics on refusals at the EU border show that 15,765 Ukrainian nationals were refused entry at EU external borders in 2008, and another 19,455 in 2009. The majority of refusals/apprehensions were registered at the borders of countries neighbouring Ukraine: Poland (with 59.9% of refusals from the total number in 2008, and 65.8% in 2009), Hungary (14.9% in 2008 and 19.1% in 2009), Slovakia (9.1% in 2008 and 3.9% in 2009), and Romania (7.5% in 2008 and 4.8% in 2009). In the United Kingdom 350 refusals were registered in 2008 and 320 in 2009; these figures constituted 2.2% and 1.6% of the total number of refusals in the respective year. In other EU Member States a slightly higher number were apprehended; these included Bulgaria, Germany, Italy and Lithuania, although they amounted to less than 1% from the total number¹⁰⁷.

Number of refusals of entry of Ukrainian nationals at EU borders:

EU Member State	2008	2009
Belgium	15	15
Bulgaria	140	65
Czech Republic	30	40
Germany	110	75
Estonia	20	35
Ireland	40	35
Greece	40	75
Spain	20	5
France	35	45
Italy	125	60
Cyprus	60	50
Latvia	85	30
Lithuania	120	105
Hungary	2,355	3,710
Malta	5	5
Netherlands	45	40
Austria	30	30
Poland	9,445	12,800
Portugal	10	5
Romania	1,185	935
Slovenia	20	200
Slovakia	1,435	750
Finland	30	15
United Kingdom	350	320
Liechtenstein	5	0
Norway	5	0
Switzerland	5	10
Total	15,765	19,455

¹⁰⁷ EUROSTAT Database, data extracted 07.10.2010;

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>

- **Number of Ukrainian nationals removed from foreign countries**

According to the data of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, in 2005 13.5 thousand Ukrainian nationals were expelled from foreign countries back to Ukraine; in 2006 there were 10.0 thousand, and in 2007, 11.2 thousand¹⁰⁸.

EUROSTAT data for 2008 and 2009 shows that in 2008 9,940 Ukrainian nationals were expelled from EU Member States, and in 2009, 8,340. More than half of all expulsions were ordered in Poland (5,830 in 2008 and 4,300 in 2009), followed by the United Kingdom (3.9% from the total number in 2008, and 8.4% in 2009), Italy (4.3% from the total number in 2008 and 2009), Slovenia (4.8% in 2008 and 4.0% in 2009), Czech Republic (3.0% in 2008 and 5.0% in 2009) and Belgium (2.7% in 2008 and 4.1% in 2009).

EU Member State	2008	2009
Belgium	265	345
Bulgaria	5	0
Czech Republic	295	415
Denmark	15	20
Germany	245	170
Estonia	5	10
Ireland	15	10
Greece	90	70
Spain	340	295
France	340	275
Italy	430	355
Cyprus	75	50
Latvia	55	20
Lithuania	135	110
Hungary	70	40
Malta	10	10
Netherlands	220	270
Austria	165	130
Poland	5,830	4,300
Portugal	85	80
Romania	95	110
Slovenia	195	140
Slovakia	480	335
Finland	10	20
Sweden	65	60
United Kingdom	385	700
Norway	20	0
Total	9,940	8,340

- **Trafficking in human beings/smuggling**

Trafficking in human beings remains a serious challenge for the responsible authorities in Ukraine. Despite Government efforts, Ukrainian nationals continue to become victims of trafficking and smuggling for the purpose of sexual, labour and other types of exploitation; trafficking within Ukraine is

¹⁰⁸ Open Ukraine Fund, "External Working migration of population of Ukraine", <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>; p. 114

also an issue of growing concern. Ukraine is additionally a transit country for foreigners trafficked and smuggled abroad, mainly from Moldova, Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan, to Turkey and United Arab Emirates¹⁰⁹.

The US Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report of 2010 indicates that Ukraine is a source, transit and, increasingly, a destination country for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking, specifically for forced labor and prostitution. According to the report, Ukrainian victims are trafficked to Russia, Poland, Turkey, Italy, Austria, Spain, Germany, Portugal, the Czech Republic, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Israel, Greece, Lebanon, Benin, Tunisia, Cyprus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Slovakia, Syria, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, and Belarus. Women continue to be forced into prostitution or subjected to involuntary domestic servitude or forced labor, mainly in service industries and textile or light manufacturing sectors. The majority of male Ukrainian victims of labor trafficking are subjected to forced labor in Russia and also other countries, primarily as construction laborers, factory and agricultural workers, or sailors. 4% of all reported trafficking victims in Ukraine are children, although the number may be higher due to under reporting. Children are most often forced into prostitution or forced to beg. An increasing number of Ukrainian victims were subjected to forced labor and forced prostitution within the country in 2009. Homeless children or children in orphanages continue to be particularly vulnerable to trafficking in Ukraine¹¹⁰.

There is no unified consolidated statistics on the numbers and profiles of trafficked persons in Ukraine. Law enforcement agencies hold official statistics for registered victims. NGOs and IOM maintain their own databases of those whom they have assisted. Victims of trafficking are basically identified by the police as victims of crime or by social service providers, particularly NGOs. Most cases reported are related to sexual exploitation. Experiences with cases of labour exploitation or other forms of exploitation are still at an early stage. Likewise little information is available on the phenomenon of internal trafficking, as well as on the numbers and profiles of non-Ukrainian citizens who were subject to trafficking. Regarding children who have been trafficked, no special procedures are in place for their rapid identification, and social authorities' staff dealing with children, including educational institutions, does not always have the expertise to participate in the identification process. As a result no special national rehabilitation programmes for trafficked children could be identified¹¹¹.

The IOM office in Ukraine holds statistics on victims of trafficking (VoT) assisted by IOM Ukraine. According to the available data, IOM Ukraine started assisting VoTs in 2000. From January 2000 to June 2010 a total of 6,836 VoTs received reintegration assistance, provided by IOM¹¹².

Number of VoTs assisted by IOM Ukraine (January 2000 – June 2010):

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number	42	254	332	525	626	828	937	1,121	820	773	578
Out of this: gender											
Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	540	713	761	849	625	596	398
Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	86	115	176	272	195	177	180
Out of this: type of exploitation											
Sexual	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	403	558	597	581	392	397	245
Labour	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	190	232	319	500	404	337	306

¹⁰⁹ IOM, Combating trafficking in Human Beings: Ukraine, www.iom.org.ua

¹¹⁰ US Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/>

¹¹¹ OSCE, Needs Assessment of the National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine, 2009, http://www.osce.org/cthb/item_11_37925.html

¹¹² IOM, Combating trafficking in Human Beings: Ukraine, www.iom.org.ua

Mixed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	28	15	33	7	23	9
Begging	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	10	5	4	14	16	16
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	1	0	3	0	2

Main countries of destinations of VoTs assisted by IOM Ukraine (January 2000 – June 2010):

Country of destination	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Total number	42	254	332	525	626	828	937	1,121	820	773	578	6,836
Russian Federation	-	17	28	82	110	198	293	359	350	367	296	2,100
Turkey	1	55	56	129	207	293	154	117	90	62	19	1,183
Poland	-	5	17	51	63	114	175	192	179	102	91	989
Czech Republic	-	-	8	17	45	39	72	105	13	46	34	379
Italy	5	20	19	45	19	24	27	42	24	26	24	275
Within Ukraine	-	18	4	24	6	6	17	45	32	52	42	246
United Arab Emirates	-	2	10	5	13	6	75	79	13	11	1	215
Germany	-	6	16	26	16	6	13	18	16	11	14	142
Israel	-	9	2	18	35	22	5	17	6	11	-	125
Portugal	-	2	11	15	3	11	14	31	14	23	-	124
The FYROM	11	29	45	13	12	10	1	-	-	-	-	121
Greece	2	4	31	25	4	15	7	18	5	2	6	119
Other countries	23	87	85	75	93	84	84	98	78	60	51	818

Additionally from January 2003 to June 2010 IOM Ukraine assisted 393 foreign VoTs trafficked to the following main destination countries: Turkey (81.4% of the total number), Ukraine (10.7%) and United Arab Emirates (5.6%)¹¹³.

Foreign VoTs assisted by IOM Ukraine by citizenship (January 2003 – June 2010):

Country of citizenship	2003 – 2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	360	3	27	3
Moldova	267	0	11	0
Russian Federation	21	0	1	0
Kyrgyzstan	33	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	32	0	11	0
Kazakhstan	4	0	0	0
Belarus	1	1	1	0
Other countries	2	2	3	3

The Ukrainian government prohibits all forms of trafficking through Article 149 of its Criminal Code. Penalties prescribed range from three to 15 years' imprisonment, which is considered sufficiently stringent and appropriate compared with penalties prescribed for other serious crimes. However, the US State Department reports that punishment of convicted trafficking offenders continues to remain at a low level. Courts in various regions throughout Ukraine have interpreted Article 149's applicability to labor trafficking cases differently, resulting in some offenders to receive light sentences¹¹⁴.

¹¹³ Ibis

¹¹⁴ US Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report, 2010, <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/>

Number of registered crimes filed by Counter Trafficking Department of MOI of Ukraine and number of verdict passed by the courts of Ukraine, 1998 – 2010¹¹⁵:

Year	Number of registered crimes	Number of verdicts, art. 149 of Criminal Code
Total	2,813	489
1998	2	0
1999	11	1
2000	42	1
2001	91	2
2002	169	10
2003	289	29
2004	269	62
2005	415	86
2006	376	75
2007	359	83
2008	322	69
2009	279	71
2010	189	0

- **Routes of illegal emigration**

Although it is difficult to establish the actual levels of irregular emigration from Ukraine, it is clear that the phenomenon exists and is of considerable size. The main destination countries of irregular emigrants are the Russian Federation and the neighbouring countries of Ukraine – the EU Member States: Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, and - to a smaller extent – Slovakia and Romania. Ukrainian migrants also leave to work to EU countries like Italy, Spain and Portugal. It should be noted that in neighbouring EU countries as well as in Russia, Ukrainian migration usually has a temporary or seasonal character, while in Italy, Spain and Portugal it tends to be long-term or permanent. Statistics on border refusals show that Ukrainian citizens traveling illegally usually try to enter to neighbouring countries, mainly Poland. There is some evidence that many Ukrainian nationals leave the country and enter the country of destination legally, but then live and/or work there without proper documentation/status. This irregular migration strategy, referred to as “over-staying”, probably also applies to the Russian Federation, where Ukrainian nationals have a right to arrive without a visa, though they would later require later registration and work permits.

¹¹⁵ IOM, Combating trafficking in Human Beings: Ukraine, www.iom.org.ua

C3. Diasporas abroad

- **Total number of persons belonging to the diasporas abroad**

As stated above, there are credible statistics as well as several contradictions when it comes to sound data/estimates on the size of Ukrainian emigration and diasporas. The fact that the larger part of Ukrainian emigration takes place in the form of undocumented irregular migration makes it impossible to make reliable pronouncements about the real size of diasporas abroad.

- **Estimates on Ukrainian diasporas abroad¹¹⁶**

Country	Official statistics	Expert estimates
Russia	169,000	2,000,000
Italy	195,400	500,000
Poland	20,000	450,000
Spain	52,800	250,000
Portugal	44,600	75,000
Czech Republic	51,000	150,000
Greece	20,000	75,000
Netherlands	-	40,000
United Kingdom	10,000	70,000
Total EU (Eurostat)	508,400	4,500,000

The Ukrainian diaspora started to form, primarily as a result of Stalin's deportations, a mass displacement of people during World War II, and it has consequently split into an eastern part (Russia: 4,3 million, Kazakhstan: 900 thousand, Moldova: 600 thousand, Belarus: 300 thousand, Uzbekistan: 150 thousand, Kyrgyzstan: 100 thousand inhabitants of Ukrainian origin) and a western part (USA: 2 million, Canada: 800 thousand, Brazil and Argentina: 400 thousand, Australia and France: 40 thousand, Great Britain: 30 thousand, Germany: 25 thousand people of Ukrainian origin). A part of the Ukrainian diaspora has been living on a long-term basis on the territories of the neighbouring countries which became independent after World War II: Poland (300 thousand), Romania (100 thousand), Slovakia (about 40 thousand).

In general, about 10 million people of Ukrainian descent are believed to live outside their home country.

The Ukrainian diaspora's ties with its historical motherland is maintained through the association "Ukraine", funds and cultural organizations. The chronicle "The Ukrainian Diaspora", issued by the National Academy of Science of Ukraine, plays an important role in encouraging these relations¹¹⁷.

CIS countries

The largest Ukrainian diaspora is in Russia. The total number of Ukrainians in Russia is 4 379 690. Most of these people live in the Kuban (about 47%) and Tyumen regions (about 800 thousand), in Voronez'ky, Bryans'ky, Oms'ky regions, Stavropol's'ky and Prymors'ky regions. Another large Ukrainian diaspora is in Moldova: about 600.4 thousand Ukrainians live in the country constituting 13.8% of the total population. In 1991 the Government of the Republic of Moldova passed the Regulation "On measures

¹¹⁶ European Training Foundation, 'Ukraine Country Report. Working Document', ENPI 08-14 Black Sea Labour Market Reviews, January 2009, p. 116

¹¹⁷ Web portal of the Ukrainian Government, "About Ukraine", http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/en/publish/article?&art_id=11277866&cat_id=32672

ensuring the Ukrainian national culture development in the Republic". In Belarus the question of preserving the ethnical affiliation of the Ukrainians is also decided at state level.¹¹⁸

Other countries

The Ukrainian diaspora in Poland is not that large but still significant at about 300 thousand people. There are Ukrainian diasporas in Eastern Slovakia and Romania. In other countries the Ukrainian diaspora is most prominently represented in Canada (more than 1 million people), USA, Great Britain and Germany; at present a Ukrainian diaspora is forming in Ecuador. The biggest organizations of the Ukrainian diaspora are the Ukrainian State Front (Great Britain), Ukrainian State Front of Benelux states, European Congress of the Ukrainians, Ukrainian League and Ukrainian Women's League of Canada, Ukrainian-American organization "Volya", etc¹¹⁹.

¹¹⁸ Ibis

¹¹⁹ Ibis

C4. Remittances of nationals living abroad

- **Migrant workers' remittances (million USD):**¹²⁰

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Inward	33	141	209	330	411	595	829	4,503	5,769
Outward	10	5	15	29	20	34	34		

Officially recorded annual migrant workers' remittances represent between 0.7% and 1.0% of the GDP. However, the true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to exceed this figure¹²¹. Despite the fact that there are no reliable figures available for the size of 'undocumented' remittances, there are clear indications on how many Ukrainian families depend upon financial transfers from abroad. There are estimates of the monthly average income for households with family members working abroad, and this can be up to one third of the total nominal income of the Ukrainian population. Thus it is unclear to what extent these remittances contribute to the economic growth of the country. Some scholars argue that labour emigration and subsequent remittances nurture small business development and stimulate the formation of a middle class in Ukraine. Others argue that the increase in money supply leads to inflation and that remittance are mainly spent on consumption and not used for investment or credit. A survey conducted by the European Training Foundation ETF in 2008 revealed that 73% of remittances were used for living expenses, 26% for furniture and consumer goods and only 3.3% remittances for setting up a business.¹²² Moreover, the emigration of young and competitive Ukrainians has a negative effect on the demographic development, reduces the much needed work force potential in the country and puts stress on families.¹²³

The majority of Ukrainian labour migrants working abroad regularly send money home – about 61.1%. However, research shows that the majority of migrants are transferring money from distant countries: Spain (81.8% of Ukrainian nationals working there), Italy (78.6%), and Portugal (71.3%). The majority of migrants working in neighbouring countries (Poland, Hungary and Russia) do not transfer money at all, from which it can be concluded that remittances of these migrants were not sent via official channels, but were brought by migrants themselves, or via friends and relatives travelling from/to Ukraine. In 2007 migrants that had legal status in the destination country transferred in average 2,831 USD, migrants without legal status – 2,551 USD, and migrants whose legal status is not defined, - 2,511 USD¹²⁴.

Use of remittances in Ukraine, 2007 – 2008¹²⁵:

Use of remittances	Total	Female	Male	Urban Population	Rural population
Number of migrants regularly transferred money, thousand persons	772.7	249.4	523.3	386.6	386.1

¹²⁰ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT>

¹²¹ <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1181678518183/Ukraine.pdf>

¹²² European Training Foundation, 'Ukraine Country Report. Working Document', ENPI 08-14 Black Sea Labour Market Reviews, January 2009, p. 120

¹²³ Olena Malynovska, International migration in contemporary Ukraine: trends and policy, Global Migration Perspectives, No. 14, October 2004, <http://www.gcim.org/attachements/GMP%20No%2014.pdf>

¹²⁴ Open Ukraine Fund, "External Working migration of population of Ukraine", <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>, p.51 – 53.

¹²⁵ Ibis, p. 53

Out of this number, %:					
Living expenses (food, clothes, communal services)	72.0	68.0	74.0	72.6	71.5
Acquisition of long-term use goods (cars, TV, computer, wash machine, etc.)	39.3	33.4	42.1	37.9	40.6
Acquisition or reconstruction of dwelling (house or apartments)	29.1	29.4	19.0	22.3	35.9
Return of the debts	10.4	11.3	9.9	9.5	11.2
Expenses on education of members of household	12.4	14.8	11.2	13.9	10.8
Medicine expenses	6.5	8.3	5.7	7.7	5.4
Accumulation	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.2	10.3
Other	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.7	2.3

According to research conducted by the Open Ukraine Fund, in 2007, 1,329.8 thousand households received remittances or other assistance from labour migrants working abroad. 95.5% of households received remittances and other assistance from their family members working abroad (30.6% - from spouse, 21.9% - from children, 17.5% - from parents; 25.5% - other relatives), and only 4.5% - received remittances from friends. Remittances in money form were received by 89.2% of all households that received remittances in 2007. The annual amount totaled 2,207 USD in 2007¹²⁶.

¹²⁶ Ibis, 53 - 56

D. Analysis of the factors driving migration in the country

D1. Main characteristics of current migration trends

Ukraine is no longer just a source country for migrants and for transit migration, but is increasingly becoming a receiving country for migrants and refugees, mainly from its neighbouring countries. According to a World Bank report (2007) Ukraine ranks third on the list of originating countries of international migrants, before India and China, and fourth on the list of receiving countries, just after Germany.

However, it is widely agreed that migration from, through and to Ukraine is primarily of an irregular nature. Irregular migration flows towards the EU include not only Ukrainian citizens but also transiting migrants from Moldova, Georgia, Afghanistan, Russia, Pakistan, etc. Nationals of Moldova, Georgia and Afghanistan represent more than 50% of the total illegal migration. Their routes towards the EU lead through the Ukrainian borders with Slovakia, Poland and Hungary. However, the number of border violations is on the decrease. According to the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, migration flows towards Romania and Bulgaria are increasing due to the easing of asylum and refugee policies in these countries.

According to the EU Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration (CIREFI), the territory of Ukraine is situated on a major Central European route of irregular migration, including several channels used for illegal trafficking: Vietnamese, Pakistani-Indian, Sri Lanka-Bangladeshi, Afghans, Chinese, Kurds, Uzbeks-Tajiks, and Chechen channels.

This Central European route – one of the five main routes of global irregular migration that lead to EU countries –traverses Russia, Ukraine, Poland, and Slovakia to Western European countries; it is used by migrants from the Far and Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the CIS.

According to the estimates of European experts, this is currently not one of the most important routes for illegal migrants on their way to Europe. Nevertheless, the existence of such a route entails serious consequences for Ukraine.

Regarding illegal migration to Ukraine, nationals from Belarus, CIS countries, South-East Asia and Africa currently prevail.

The precise number of illegal migrants in Ukraine is unknown. According to estimates this number doesn't exceed 100.000. In 2008, 12.003 illegal migrants, and in 2009 another 11.255 were detected under administrative procedures. The majority of these migrants originated from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Uzbekistan, and represented approximately 70% of the overall numbers of illegal migrants detected by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.¹²⁷

A certain percentage of migrants coming to Ukraine are asylum seekers. The number of asylum applications has increased since 2002 and had attained relatively constant levels, over 2,100 applications in 2006 – 2008. In 2009 this number decreased to 1,257.¹²⁸ However, the success rate for applicants is quite low; from 2003 till 2007 refugee status was given in only in 294 cases.

¹²⁷ GDISC ERIT report „Effective Response to Irregular Transit-Migration in Ukraine“, ICMPD 2009, p. 61.

¹²⁸ GDISC ERIT report „Effective Response to Irregular Transit-Migration in Ukraine“, ICMPD 2009, p. 35.

According to the State Committee for Nationalities and Religion, among the top 10 countries of origin of asylum seekers in 2009 were Afghanistan (501), Pakistan (94), Somalia (92), Russian Federation (63), Uzbekistan (50), Georgia (49), Palestine (44), Iraq (35), Guinea (34), and DR Congo (33).

Labour migration

Economic migration is a long-term trend in Ukraine. Labour migration has been steadily increasing. In 1996 it reached 11,800 people, and by 1998 it had doubled at 24, 400 people. In 2001 it was 36,300 people, and in 2002 it had reached 40,683¹²⁹. According to information from the Ministry of Labour and Social Police of Ukraine in 2009, 274,000 people officially worked abroad. On the basis of random checks and on the evaluation of the situation in 2005 – 2008, the estimate is that 1.5 mn people annually leave the Ukraine for work purposes and the total number of labour migrants working abroad exceeds 5 mn.

Comparison of the estimates and official statistics clearly shows that the official statistics do not reflect the real situation of labour migration in Ukraine. The actual numbers of migrants leaving the country for labour purposes is likely to far exceed official figures. Over the last decades the geography of labour migration from Ukraine significantly expanded, a fact explained by developing trends in the labour market, transparency of state borders, the emergence of close family ties and cross-border community connections¹³⁰. Initially the principal target countries of external migration were the closest geographical neighbours of Ukraine – Russia and Poland, but currently migration trends are towards Italy, Czech Republic, Hungary, Spain and Portugal.

This fact is to be attributed to better living conditions in these countries and liberal immigration legislation towards foreign employees, which allows labour migrants to more easily obtain legal status. Although CEE countries continue to be the major recipients of Ukrainian migrant workers, the list of target countries expands primarily towards the countries of Western Europe.

A significant feature of temporary Ukrainian labour migration is gender differentiation of those who migrate between countries:¹³¹

- Portugal (migrants are basically male workers);
- Italy (migrants are women of 40 and over);
- Spain (migrants are both men and women);
- Greece (the majority of migrants are women);
- Poland and Czech Republic (both men and women migrate to these countries in order to fulfill low-qualified jobs);
- Russian Federation (mainly men who are engaged in construction, especially in Moscow);
- Germany (mainly women who perform housekeeping and babysitting work).

The distribution of emigrants by age reveals that the majority are 40-49 years old. In total, about 29.3% of those who left Ukraine for other countries in 200-2008 were of that age.¹³²

¹²⁹ Employment of Ukrainian Citizens Abroad in 2001 (According to the data state official reporting), In: Informational Provisions for the Ukrainian Labour Market: materials of a seminar in Yalta, 2002. Kyiv, 2002. p. 177

¹³⁰ Lakiza- Sachuk N. Labour migration, migrants' health and strategies of development of civilized democratic society in Ukraine, In: Changes in Consciousness of Ukrainian Society on the Millennium Break. Kyiv, IREX, 2001, p. 45.

¹³¹ Kyzyma I. S. Female migration in Ukraine: Determinants and consequences. Kirovohrad National Technical University, Ukraine. Available on line: <http://www.hse.ru/data/2009/10/14/1238614378/kyzyna-paper.doc>

¹³² Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms (UCSR), State Statistics Committee of Ukraine (SSCU): Ukrainian External Labour Migration, Kyiv 2009

The fact that 78% of female migrants are from urban areas of Ukraine leads to the assumption that the main international labour migration drive is not high unemployment, which is registered rather in rural areas, but low salary which does not correspond to the high living costs in cities and towns. In addition, the significant gap between the earnings of women and men in Ukraine (an average monthly salary for a male worker is 37.5% higher than for a female) can partly explain enhanced female labour mobility. Research results show that female migration is of great concern for Ukraine today. According to the data provided by Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at present about 3-5 million Ukrainians work abroad, and 65% of them are women. As for their main reasons of migrating, they cite low salary, which does not correspond with the cost of living in Ukraine, and high unemployment rates in some regions of Ukraine (mainly in the western part of the country)¹³³.

¹³³ Kyzyma I. S. Female migration in Ukraine: Determinants and consequences. Kirovohrad National Technical University, Ukraine. Available on line: <http://www.hse.ru/data/2009/10/14/1238614378/kyzyna-paper.doc>

D2. Identifying the key push and pull factors of migration

Push factors of migration:

- Lack of employment opportunities resulting from transitional state of the economy as it moves from a planned to a market economy;
- Huge wage differentials between Ukraine, the European Union Member States, and Russia;
- High remittances sent by family members working abroad, app. 5 billions USD per year.

As was mentioned already, emigration from Ukraine is mainly labour migration to certain EU countries and to Russia. The push factors mentioned above result in Ukrainian migrants accepting heavy, physical, low paid work, at least during their first few months.. This creates something of a paradox when Ukrainian nationals take up employment abroad for which they are over-qualified.. Though they are paid better than they would be in Ukraine, they earn less than natives of the destination country would get for the same job. Because of this, and because of the Ukrainian economy which was hit far deeper by the global financial crisis than some European countries, the crisis does not restrict Ukrainian emigration but rather acts as a push factor catalyst by creating a new wave “economic tourism”¹³⁴.

Pull factors of migration:

- Economic growth and salary increases make Ukraine more attractive for both legal and illegal labour migrants from other CIS countries and Asian countries;
- Proximity to EU and Russia make Ukraine an attractive stage in irregular migration processes to these two ‘migration magnets’;
- Equal access to labour market for foreign nationals, refugees and Ukrainian nationals.

Additionally, the geopolitical situation of Ukraine represents a pull factor for transit migration. As some of these migrants sometimes unwillingly stay in Ukraine for longer – legally or illegally – this is also important for the country. Ukraine is situated on the Central European route – one of the five main routes of irregular global migration leading to EU countries – traversing Russia, Ukraine, Poland and Slovakia to Western European countries; this route is used by migrants from the Far and Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the CIS.

D3. Possible future trends in migration

Due to its geographic position, Ukraine will continue to be a main transit country for irregular migration movements to the EU. Economic growth, approximation to the EU and Russia in income scales and demographic decline are likely to result in decreased emigration from Ukraine. These three factors are also likely to make Ukraine a more attractive destination for both legal and illegal labour migrants from other CIS countries and Asia.

¹³⁴ Open Ukraine Fund, “External Working migration of population of Ukraine”, <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>, p.69.

E. Country specific Module, following the issue of special interest

There are at present three main areas of special interest for Ukraine:

- Regulation of the processes of labour migration;
- Countering and preventing trafficking in human beings and smuggling;
- Implementation of readmission agreements with other countries, in particular the EU – Ukraine readmission agreement, and reintegration of readmitted nationals, including voluntary repatriation of citizens and former labour migrants.

All these areas are interconnected and should be implemented in the framework of an integrated and comprehensive state migration policy.

Regulation of the labour migration processes

Although it is predicted that, due to economic growth, stabilization of the political situation and the implementation of clear and transparent state policy in the field of social protection of population, labour migration flows from Ukraine will decrease in future, it remains at present a real challenge in Ukraine.. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, external labour migration in Ukraine has had a spontaneous and mainly irregular character. Although a number of steps towards better regulation of labour migration were made (e.g. “Main directions of social policy for 1997 – 2000”, approved by the President in 1997, Demographic development strategy till 2010, adopted in 2006, etc.¹³⁵), functioning mechanisms for the protection of citizens rights abroad were not fully developed and implemented. State policy on external labour migration should be based on a thorough evaluation of the real impact of the phenomenon on the economic, demographic and social situation in the country in order to minimize the negative consequences of labour migration on the one hand, and to maximize its benefits, on the other.

The regulation of external labour migration should include economic planning, employment policy priorities, development of investment programmes and other aspects of social policy. The main directions that need to be developed in the framework of migration policy are:

- Protection of rights of labour migrants abroad, including those who have irregular status and, in particular, victims of trafficking;
- Development of employment programmes abroad through the conclusions and the implementation of international and intergovernmental agreements on employment and the social protection of workers;
- Encouragement of foreign workers to Ukraine in order to offset the possible effects of any “brain drain”, as well as sustaining labour migration;
- Creation of conditions for the return of Ukrainian labour migrants that will contribute positively to external labour migration by the transfer of knowledge and experience gained abroad.

Combating and prevention of trafficking in human beings and smuggling

The country’s economy, the lack of jobs and of any proper regulation of labour migration are leading Ukraine into the dangerous situation of having to deal with growing cases of trafficking in persons for purposes of sexual, labour and other forms of exploitation.

The Government made some efforts to improve the normative and legislative regulations of the issues related to combating trafficking in human beings and to provide assistance to trafficked persons (e.g.

¹³⁵ Open Ukraine Fund, “External Working migration of population of Ukraine”, <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>, p.70 - 77

“State Programme of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Period until 2010”). The coordination role in this process is assumed by the Ministry of Ukraine for Family. At national and regional level relevant bodies have been established for the co-ordination of activities related to combating trafficking in human beings. The Ministry of Interior has created departments for combating trafficking in human beings at central and oblast (regional) level and good co-operation with anti-trafficking NGOs has been established. However, according to IOM, almost 95% of all assistance programmes addressing the needs of trafficked persons in Ukraine, including returns to Ukraine, are being organised and financed by IOM.

Additionally, there is no specific law on trafficking in human beings. The Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports, with the support of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine, however, has initiated the process of drafting a comprehensive law on combating trafficking in human beings, which should address all aspects of human trafficking and guarantee that all trafficked persons have access to assistance and protection¹³⁶.

Implementation of readmission agreements and reintegration of returnees

Faced with major illegal migration challenges, Ukraine borders four EU Member States: Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. Moreover, Ukraine is an important co-operation partner for the EU, a fact which is illustrated by the recent conclusion of a readmission agreement on 18 June 2007. At the moment the readmission agreement is applicable to both Ukrainian nationals and to third country nationals.

The efficient implementation of readmission agreements by Ukraine¹³⁷ is threatened by weak institutional capacities, legal uncertainties and financial difficulties. Institutional reform in the field of migration has been anticipated for a few years and Ukrainian migration policy still remains unclear. Moreover, the European Commission’s “Progress Report Ukraine, Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2008”¹³⁸, from April 2009, states: “Despite multiple reforms, Ukraine still lacks a clear migration policy and a unified, efficient migration service. Ukraine continues to deny asylum seekers protection and migrants face deportation back to countries where they are at risk of torture or ill-treatment.” Additionally, the global financial and economic crisis has also affected the public administration of Ukraine with budget cuts on staff and technical equipment.

In order to implement the readmission agreements and create additional conditions for returnees, including Ukrainian nationals, the following should be anticipated in the framework of the state migration policy:

- Information exchange mechanisms on practical readmission issues with neighbouring countries, including EU Member States;
- Inter-agency co-operation within Ukraine and a balanced approach to migration management, paying attention to both human rights as well as state security aspects, should be in place;
- procedures for **detection and removal** should be adequately developed, regulated and implemented;
- Reception facilities and procedures should be developed;
- A comprehensive **system for the registration of foreigners** should be created;
- Reintegration conditions and procedures for returnees should be developed and implemented.

¹³⁶ OSCE, Needs Assessment of the National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine, 2009, http://www.osce.org/cthb/item_11_37925.html

¹³⁷ The list of Readmission agreements is provided in the part F3 of this Profile

¹³⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/progress2009/sec09_515_en.pdf

F. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing migration and development challenges

F1. Overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration

F1.1 An overview of recent migration policy developments

Institutional migration management reform in Ukraine

Ukraine is still undergoing a reform process in the field of migration management. Institutional changes have been discussed and planned for several years but are not yet in full effect. In order to optimise state migration management the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted a Decree in June 2009 establishing the State Migration Service (SMS) as a specially authorized central body of executive power. Its mandate was intended to cover all affairs of migration, asylum, citizenship, and the registration of individuals. By the terms of this Decree, the SMS was envisaged as combining the competences of the MOI and the SCNR into one migration service with overall responsibility. The Decree was challenged before the Constitutional Court and consequently did not enter into force. The State Migration Service was liquidated again on 7 July, 2010, by the decision of the Government of Ukraine. Nevertheless, the State Migration Service was established again by the Decree of President from December 9, 2010. Among the main functions of the service are listed the issues of citizenship, immigration, registration, as well as implementation of asylum legislation. The State Committee for Nationalities and Religions, which previously was in charge of migration issues, was liquidated by the mentioned Presidential decree.

In 1997, the President of Ukraine adopted the **Main directions of social policy for 1997 – 2000**, where for the first time migration questions were mentioned at state political level. The document confirmed that Ukraine is an exporter of the labour force; however there was no further elaboration on this. The later document, **Main directions of social policy until 2004**, was approved by the President of Ukraine in 2000. Priority instructions for migration process regulation were formulated in this document as measures to protect the social and economic interests and rights of Ukrainian labour migrants, to maintain their employment potential, and to create the legal, social and economic basis for the regulation of external labour migration of all Ukrainian nationals¹³⁹.

In 2006, the **State Demographic Strategy** was approved for the period up until 2015. The Strategy advocates the regulation of external migration as a way to counter depopulation of the country. The Strategy states that the migration policy of Ukraine should be directed towards the mitigation of irregular labour migration of Ukrainian citizens, and towards strengthening the control over employment companies and agencies.

As a result, The **Draft Law on State migration policy Concept** was developed in Ukraine and in 2008 submitted to Parliament. Parliament adopted the Law in September 2010. However, the draft law has at present been submitted for civil consideration by the Ministry of Justice. They have announced that comments and suggestion on this draft law could be submitted up until September 10. The Draft establishes definitions, legal bases, aims and principles of the state migration policy of Ukraine; the main principles of migration processes management, limitations in the field of migration and responsibilities

¹³⁹ Open Ukraine Fund, "External Working migration of population of Ukraine", <http://openukraine.org/doc/BK-MIGR-END.pdf>, p. 71

for irregular migration; functions and competences of state institutions in the field of migration management, and principles of international co-operation in the field of migration.

In 2010, the **State programme on Co-operation with Foreign Ukrainians** was adopted. This programme is part of the state policy on Ukrainian diaspora. In the framework of this policy, Ukraine recognizes foreign Ukrainians as an integral part of the World Ukrainian Association, renders assistance to the creation of conditions for the preservation, development and expression of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of Ukrainian communities in their countries of residence. To maintain the successful collaboration of Ukrainian society with foreign Ukrainians in different spheres of life, an adaptable approach is needed that can be related to the protection of national and intellectual values in the Ukraine and abroad. One of the main priorities of the Ukrainian state is to satisfy the cultural and linguistic needs of foreign Ukrainians, to create fertile grounds for the development and effective use of the intellectual, spiritual and physical potential of the nation, as well as to promote a positive international image of the Ukraine.

The **State programme on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the period up until 2010** establishes the need for consolidation of anti-trafficking efforts of governmental bodies at central and regional levels, as well as of NGOs and international organizations.

F1.2 An overview of key domestic legislation

The migration and asylum issues are regulated by the following main legal documents¹⁴⁰:

- Decree of the President of Ukraine on "Improvements of State Migration Policy of Ukraine" (No. 657/2007).
- Law on the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its two supplementing protocols, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (February 2004)
- Law of Ukraine "On Refugees" (No. 2557 III, 2001)
- Law of Ukraine "On Immigration" (No. 2491 III, 2001)
- Decree of the President of Ukraine on Issues Pertaining to Arrangements for Enforcement of Law of Ukraine "On Immigration" (No. 596/2001, 2001)
- Law of Ukraine "On Citizenship of Ukraine" (No. 2235 III, 2001)
- Decree of the President of Ukraine on Issues of Enforcement of the Law of Ukraine "On Citizenship of Ukraine" (No. 215/2001, 2001)
- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution "On measures to provide assistance to persons who had left places of their permanent residence in the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia (Georgia) and arrived in Ukraine" (No. 674, 1996)
- Law of Ukraine "On Legal Status of Aliens" (No. 3929 XII, 1994)
- Law of Ukraine "On Procedure for Exit and Entry of Ukrainian Citizens into Ukraine" (No. 3857 XII, 1994)

F1.3 A brief description of key institutional actors involved in migration management and diaspora

Competent authorities in migration management in Ukraine:

- The **State Migration Service (SMS)**, established by the Decree of President from December 9, 2010. The main functions of SMS include citizenship, immigration, registration and asylum issues;
- The **Ukraine State Border Guard Service (SBGS)** is responsible for border and entry control, including registration, short-term reception/detention as well as the identification and removal of persons apprehended within the border zone (60 km inland from the borders).
- The **Ministry for Internal Affairs (MIA)** is responsible for long-term reception/detention and residence issues. The Police under MIA are responsible for identification, detection and the removal of persons apprehended outside the border zone. The **Department for Combating trafficking in Human beings** is established within the Ministry as well.
- The **Regional Migration Services** process asylum applications. However, the migration system is under a reform process at the moment and therefore the status, competence and responsibilities of the RMS are not currently defined.
- The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)** and the **Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts (DMCPs)** are responsible for visas and admissions for short and long-term stay, and the Ministry is notified in cases of unsuccessful re-documentation procedures in the return process. The DMCPs are also responsible for consular registration of Ukrainian nationals residing abroad as

¹⁴⁰ <http://soderkoping.org.ua/page2476.html#3545>

well as for the maintenance of relations with Ukrainian diaspora. The **Assistance Centre for the Ukrainian citizens abroad** was established within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2005.

- The **State Customs Service** is responsible for border control in connection with customs and smuggling of goods.
- The **Ministry of Labour, Family, Youth and Sport** is responsible for regulating labour migration as well as for the co-ordination of efforts to combat and prevent trafficking in persons.
- The **Security Service of Ukraine** (SSU) takes measures to fight illegal migration.
- The **High Administrative Court** and **regional courts** decide on appeals against decisions in asylum and migration procedures.

F2. An analysis of policy coherence issues

- **Policy co-ordination:**

The migration policy of Ukraine is laid down in a draft law¹⁴¹ which was adopted by Parliament in February 2010. However the law is not yet in force; it has been submitted for public approval and its future remains uncertain.. It addresses all aspects of migration policy from policy directions, migration and development, the brain drain, the institutional framework etc.

At present, the absence of a law on migration policy creates a huge gap in migration management: both in the policy and in the institutional field (the status of the State Migration Service and regional migration services). It is very much to be hoped that the migration policy law is adopted as soon as possible. This will create the opportunity to delegate to a central agency specialized in migration matters (recently established State Migration Service) functions on migration policy co-ordination and on development of the new legislative framework on migration and asylum.

The main co-ordinator of the governmental agencies dealing with migration is the Ministry of Interior and its newly established State Migration Service. The Ministry of Justice plays an important role in the implementation of the Justice and Home Affairs Strategy of Ukraine with a view to aligning Ukraine's legal system with that of the European Union: migration is an important part in this.

- **Mainstreaming migration into development plans**

In 2006, the **State Demographic Strategy** was approved for the period up until 2015. The Strategy presents the regulation of external migration as a way to help counter the depopulation of the country. The Strategy states that the migration policy of Ukraine should be directed toward a mitigation of the irregular labour migration of Ukrainian citizens, and of strengthening the control over employment companies and agencies.

- **Diaspora and development**

The main focus of the government of Ukraine is to attract Ukrainian citizens living abroad to return home in larger numbers, which would in turn help boost the economy. According to the government, the best way to promote such return is to achieve higher standards of living in Ukraine. Additionally the government is taking a pro-active approach to the matter by operating information websites, disseminating information through diaspora newspapers and through regular meetings with diaspora associations.

¹⁴¹ See also part F1.1 of the Profile

F3. Regional and International Co-operation

- **International co-operation**

Ukraine is a party to the following important international instruments in the field of migration:

- United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, supplementary protocols: Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children
- European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers

- **Regional co-operation**

Bilateral Agreements

Agreements on Labour Migration were concluded with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Libya, Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Vietnam.

Readmission Agreements^{142,143} of Ukraine:

Country	Date of entering into force
Hungary	04.06.1994
Poland	10.04.1994
Slovakia	28.03.1994
Lithuania	23.01.1996
Moldova	23.12.1998
Latvia	10.02.1998
Uzbekistan	20.08.2002
Turkmenistan	30.03.2002
Bulgaria	07.03.2002
Switzerland and Lichtenstein	01.10.2004
Georgia	26.05.2004
Turkey	19.11.2008
Russia ¹⁴⁴	21.11.2008
EU	01.01.2010
Denmark	21.05.2008
Vietnam	10.04.2009
Norway	Signed in 2008

¹⁴² Final report of the project “ERIT – Effective Response to Irregular Transit-Migration in Ukraine”, published in 2010

¹⁴³ Information provided by the Administration of the State Border Guard Service of the Republic of Ukraine via Embassy of the Republic of Ukraine in Austria, 2 November 2010

¹⁴⁴ Not in force with regard to 3rd country nationals

F4. Overall assessment of the migration policy context

As a single comprehensive migration policy document is not in force in Ukraine at the moment, making an overall assessment of migration policy context is difficult. Some provisions on migration policy, however, are defined in different policy documents¹⁴⁵, though it must be said that they are not fully comprehensive or viable. For example, they are not supported by detailed implementation action plans, and thus their implementation cannot be defined and/or assessed.

With the change of government in Ukraine, it is of paramount importance that the Parliament implements the law on migration policy, which will serve as the framework for any further developments in this field.

¹⁴⁵ See also part F1.1 of the Profile

G. Evaluating the impact of migration and migration policy on the socio-economic development

G1. Impacts of migration on the socio-economic development of the country of origin

Since 1993 the population of Ukraine has been on the decline and, according to experts, this trend will continue. Growing emigration exacerbates this situation. According to the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine, in 1986, i.e. in the beginning of “*perestrojka*”, overall cross-border business trips did not exceed 43,000. In 1991 it increased 54 times and reached 2.3 mn per year.¹⁴⁶ Previous cross-border travelling was targeted at international co-operation with business, cultural and research partners, tourism and leisure, while more recent years, characterized by transition and economic reforms, changed this imperative to the search for income and employment. Thus, external and, later, internal labour migration became a significant factor of socio-economic transformation and an efficient tool in the regulation of labour market flows¹⁴⁷.

Growing labour migration from Ukraine has two different kinds of impact on the socio-economic situation of the country. A positive impact can be noted in the overall increase of economic security and improvement in quality of life of families with migrant members. It contributes particularly towards the elimination of poverty, promotes better financial, material and housing conditions, promotes healthier spending patterns, provides improved educational for children and quality health-care, recreation and leisure for family members who remain at home, etc. Better financial conditions, consequently, contribute to the social and psychological well-being of family members, raising self-esteem, facilitating social mobility and thus increasing the social capital of the country.¹⁴⁸ In addition, the survey on the Ukrainian External Labour Migration states that external labour migration has a positive effect on labour market development. According to their information, if employment abroad had not been possible, the Ukrainian unemployment rate in the 1st half of 2008 would have been 1.5 times higher than the actual level at that time. According to research data, the average monthly earnings of labour migrants in 2007 was USD 817, - almost 3 times the average monthly wage in Ukraine. A large share of the migrants’ earnings returns to Ukraine by unofficial means: being transferred by friends or acquaintances, or sent or brought in person. Migrants’ earnings have an important and often crucial role in the welfare of their households’.

The negative effects of migration can be seen in the deepening demographic crisis. The emigration of women especially has dangerous consequences, causing families to collapse and influencing the changing of gender roles within society. Moreover, because women are invariably offered only low-qualified work abroad, they can lose professional credibility, preventing them from assuming previous positions after returning home. Female emigrants also report psychological difficulties and social limitations in a foreign country.¹⁴⁹

In the opinion of the Commissioner for Human Rights, the priority objective in dealing with the negative consequences of labour migration should be the pursuit of a balanced economic policy directed mainly

¹⁴⁶ Specificities of External Labour Migration of Youth in Current Conditions. Kyiv: State Institute for Family and Youth, 2004. p. 14.

¹⁴⁷ Tolstokorova A. Effect of External Labour Migration on Ukrainian Family: “Poisoned Gift” or “Dream Realized”? Kyiv. p. 1. Available on line: <http://urmis.revues.org/index868.html>

¹⁴⁸ Tolstokorova A. Effect of External Labour Migration on Ukrainian Family: “Poisoned Gift” or “Dream Realized”? Kyiv. p. 10. Available on line: <http://urmis.revues.org/index868.html>

¹⁴⁹ Kyzyma I. S. Female migration in Ukraine: Determinants and consequences. Kirovohrad National Technical University, Ukraine. Available on line: <http://www.hse.ru/data/2009/10/14/1238614378/kyzyna-paper.doc>

at reducing poverty and unemployment, increasing the average income, ensuring stable economic growth and gradually aligning the incomes of Ukrainian citizens to, initially, the level of neighbouring countries (Russia, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and others) whose economies are currently absorbing a substantial number of Ukrainian migrant workers.¹⁵⁰

G2. The socio-economic development effects of migration policies and other forms of interventions targeting migration

As already mentioned, only some provisions on migration policy are defined in different policy documents,¹⁵¹ as a single migration policy document is not currently in force. Thus, although some steps on the regulation and management of migration processes were taken, Government efforts in this field are insufficient: the migration policy of Ukraine may be characterized as not fully comprehensive or viable.

¹⁵⁰ http://www.ombudsman.kiev.ua/S_Report1/gl1_1.htm

¹⁵¹ See also part F1.1 of the Profile

H. Conclusions

H1. Main findings on current migration trends¹⁵²

Ukraine is not only one of the most important countries of origin but is gradually becoming a transit and destination country of international migration flows. This situation is caused particularly by its geographical position; it attracts migrants using the well known Central European migration route to the EU. Illegal migrants coming to/through Ukraine originate mainly from other CIS countries, especially from Moldova, Georgia and Afghanistan (in 2009 it represented more than 50% of the overall illegal migration), Southern and Eastern Asia and Africa.

Migration flows through Ukraine are predominantly irregular, and they include Ukrainian citizens. Among the main incentives for irregular migrants heading towards the EU are job opportunities in the EU MS, higher wages, higher standards of living, political stability, respect for human rights etc.

Statistics from recent years show that the number of illegal migrants apprehended at the common Ukrainian – EU border is continuously decreasing. When comparing 2008 and 2009¹⁵³, the percentage of the decrease was approximately 30%, and it mainly affected the Slovak and Hungarian borders. What did not change was the modus operandi; refusals of entries represented more than 80%, illegal border crossings and violations of the rules for staying, approximately 16%.

Regarding legal migration, labour migration from Ukraine is growing steadily. According to estimates approximately 1.5 mn Ukrainians leave the country for work purposes every year; suggesting that labour migrants represent more than 5% of Ukrainian's working population. Labour migrants with official work permits are mostly present in Czech Republic, Spain and Portugal, while those "unofficial" are present in Poland and Italy.

As already mentioned in part G1, increasing labour migration has a double impact. It positively affects the living standards of migrant's relatives and decreases the unemployment rate in Ukraine. On the other hand it further reduces the already decreasing population of Ukraine and, since the income from external labour is mainly used for personal spending, the national economy cannot benefit from such a high number of external labour migrants making direct investment in the country.

H2. Improvement of migration statistics

In general, migration data for Ukraine lacks comprehensiveness and comparability. Available official data mainly reflect movements to and from Ukraine of the kind that are associated with the permanent residence permit. Related statistics refer only to the citizenship of the migrant. Other characteristics, such as sex, age, purpose and duration of stay, are not recorded in official statistics. There is an urgent need to develop more detailed statistics. Currently it is very difficult to analyse the real size and structure of international migration targeting Ukraine. In fact, the real migration figures to and from Ukraine are higher than those of the official statistics, in some cases probably double.

The data collected by various international organisations and NGO's also differs from the official statistics, although these data seem reliable, particularly statistics processed by UNHCR and IOM.

¹⁵² See also part D1

¹⁵³ GDISC ERIT report „Effective Response to Irregular Transit-Migration in Ukraine“, ICMPD 2009, p. 23-24.

There are a broad number of – more or less credible – estimates on the extent of migration and prevailing migration patterns. The figures provided by these estimates vary significantly.¹⁵⁴ It has to be concluded that up until now, gaps in official migration data collection and monitoring in Ukraine make it impossible to assess and describe the real extent of international migration affecting the country. Establishing a centralized mechanism for the gathering of migration data that informs migration policy and allows for improved migration analysis would be highly recommendable.

H3. Recommendations regarding migration management¹⁵⁵

The Ukraine government has not yet approved a **national migration policy** to target all migration issues and define general directions for all relevant institutions. Even though the first steps have already been taken (the draft law on migration policy was approved by Parliament but it is still not in force), the finalization of a national migration policy document is still needed. The situation is complicated by a splintering of responsibilities in migration management between the respective government authorities. Adoption of the migration policy law and improvement of inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination is recommended.

The regulation of **external labour migration** should include economic planning, employment policy priorities, development of investments programmes and other aspects of social policy. The main areas to be developed in the framework of migration policy should be the protection of rights of labour migrants abroad, including those who have irregular status and, in particular, victims of trafficking; the development of employment programmes abroad via the conclusions and implementations of international and intergovernmental agreements on employment and social protection of workers; attracting foreign workers to Ukraine to help offset the possible effects of a “brain drain”, and to sustain the labour migration situation; the creation of conditions for the return of Ukrainian labour migrants which would contribute to the positive effects of external labour migration by transferring, back to Ukraine, migrants’ knowledge and experience.

The need to make the labour market more attractive for own its nationals is fully recognized by the Ukrainian authorities. As a first step, corresponding legislative changes and measures need to be adopted.

Further developments should be considered in the field of **combating and prevention of trafficking in human beings and smuggling** in Ukraine. Although the Government made some efforts to improve the normative and legislative regulations of the issues related to combating trafficking in human beings, and to provide assistance to trafficked persons (e.g. “State Programme of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Period until 2010”), the state implements and finances only about 5% of all assistance programmes addressing the needs of victims (the rest is implemented by international organizations and NGOs). Moreover, there is no specific law on the trafficking in human beings. The Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports, with the support of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, however, began drafting a comprehensive law on combating trafficking in human beings, which should address all aspects of human trafficking and guarantee that all trafficked persons have access to assistance and protection¹⁵⁶.

¹⁵⁴ European Training Foundation, ‘Ukraine Country Report. Working Document’, ENPI 08-14 Black Sea Labour Market Reviews, January 2009, p. 115

¹⁵⁵ See also part E

¹⁵⁶ OSCE, Needs Assessment of the National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine, 2009, http://www.osce.org/cthb/item_11_37925.html

Another migration area that needs further policy development is **the implementation of readmission agreements, including reception of returnees**. The efficient implementation of readmission agreements by Ukraine¹⁵⁷ is threatened by weak institutional capacities, legal uncertainties and financial difficulties. In order to implement the readmission agreements and create additional conditions for returnees, including Ukrainian nationals, the following should be anticipated in the framework of the state migration policy:

- Information exchange mechanisms on practical readmission issues with neighbouring countries, including EU Member States;
- Inter-agency co-operation within Ukraine and a balanced approach to migration management, attending to both human rights as well as state security aspects, should be in place;
- procedures for **detection and removal** should be adequately developed, regulated and implemented;
- Reception facilities and procedures should be developed;
- A comprehensive **system for the registration of foreigners** should be created;
- Reintegration conditions and procedures for returnee citizens of Ukraine should be developed and implemented.

¹⁵⁷ The list of Readmission agreements is provided in the part F3 of this Profile

ANNEXES

I - SOURCES and VARIABLES used for data collection

The analysis of data for this migration profile is based on sources mainly provided by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, Ministry of Interior and international organisations (UNHCR, other UN institutions and organisations, IOM and ICMPD). In addition, data provided by the EU institutions (for example, EUROSTAT), European Training Foundation, etc. The estimates and other calculations provided in this profile are mainly done on the basis of the data published by the above mentioned institutions. Quoted estimates on the size and structure of illegal migration are based on information provided by the Söderköping Process and the Budapest Process.

II - STATISTICAL ANNEX for additional tables and figures

Number of asylum seekers in Ukraine¹⁵⁸:

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	662	373		283	440	187	129	233	448	630
Algeria		1		2	4	5	2	6	8	5
Angola	19	26		8	19	6	3	1	3	8
Armenia	236	46		54	44	29	18	14	8	19
Azerbaijan	101	89		3	27	45	15	20	13	27
Bangladesh	42	6		114	131	195	194	181	123	26
Belarus					1	6	12	12	18	20
Benin					1				0	
Bulgaria						4				1
Burkina Faso	4	2		1	1	1				
Burundi		1			1		1			
Cambodia						1				
Cameroon	9	2		4	4	2	11	3	9	11
Chad								3	1	0
China				54	12		12	3	0	2
Congo	23	9		4	6	1	12	2	7	9
Croatia									1	0
Cuba		1			5	6	5	1	3	1
Czech Republic							1			
Côte d'Ivoire	1			2		1	12	4	0	6
DPR of Korea		3								
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	3		2	40	10	14	15	18	52
Dominican Republic						1				
Egypt		2		1	1			9	2	5
Eritrea	2			1	2	2	4	2	1	
Estonia										1
Ethiopia	4	1		18	62	12	13	2	9	8
France	1									
Gambia	1				1			1	1	
Georgia	81	7		25	46	39	46	49	71	64
Germany										1
Ghana	5				6	1	23	3	3	1
Greece	1									
Guinea	2	2		1	3		3		20	34
Guinea-Bissau	1	1		1	9	1	1	0		2
India	8			100	110	451	473	453	177	12
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14	11		69	93	33	19	18	27	46
Iraq	19	43		190	76	54	102	206	110	59
Jordan	2	4			8	5	3	4	3	5
Kazakhstan	6			1	2	18	10	1	1	13
Kenya					1			1	4	1
Kuwait										1
Kyrgyzstan				4	3	2	17	6	0	0
Latvia		1		1						

¹⁵⁸ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Data extracted: 01/10/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

Lebanon		4		19	14	6	13	7	7	6
Liberia				9	9	3	2	0	1	2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1							1	0	0
Lithuania										3
Mali	1				2		2	0	0	2
Mauritania		1			1		1	0	0	
Mongolia							5			2
Morocco					1				1	1
Mozambique									1	1
Nepal						4		7	1	6
Niger					1				0	
Nigeria	8	1		37	44	20	35	17	8	13
Pakistan	53	5		36	162	224	359	535	579	98
Poland								4	1	1
Republic of Moldova					1	6	23	10	4	5
Romania						2			1	
Russian Federation	465	183		101	236	165	85	84	86	97
Rwanda	2	4			1					
Saudi Arabia										5
Senegal		1								
Serbia		1					1		1	9
Sierra Leone	7			2	3			2	1	1
Somalia	8	4		72	53	42	66	126	177	105
South Africa	1									
Sri Lanka	19	11		56	33	8	19	19	68	17
Stateless				1	2	9	3	23	11	12
Sudan	23	10		7	17	13	20	10	12	14
Syrian Arab Republic	22	26		33	45	25	18	16	29	37
Tajikistan	15	8		2	9	5	8	4	3	4
The form. Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					1				1	
Togo	1			1			8	1	1	2
Tunisia					1	1		1	5	5
Turkey	3	3		6	4	3	1	3	13	8
Turkmenistan	1	1			1	1	7	4	2	6
Uganda	3			3	3	2	6	5	1	4
United Kingdom										1
United Republic of Tanzania	1			1	2					
United States of America						1				
Uzbekistan	3	8		1	9	23	84	48	60	80
Various			457							
Viet Nam		2		13		1	26	56	85	16
West Bank and Gaza Strip	9	9		21	94	83	128	34	54	50
Western Sahara				1				1	1	
Yemen	1									
Zimbabwe				2	1			1	6	
Total	1893	916	457	1367	1909	1765	2075	2272	2310	1683

Refugees residing in Ukraine¹⁵⁹:

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	1,685	1,587	1,572	1,510	1,290	1,213	1,189	1,171	1,156	1,239
Algeria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Angola	38	36	37	33	30	29	30	30	30	30
Armenia	228	245	244	242	206	215	208	205	195	196
Azerbaijan	192	233	232	237	197	195	180	184	182	179
Bangladesh							1		2	6
Belarus						1	3	2	8	18
Benin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	1
Burkina Faso	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burundi	10	10	10	10	9	7	7	7	7	8
Cambodia	1	1	1	0						
Cameroon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chad	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Congo	109	120	120	115	96	92	89	85	44	27
Côte d'Ivoire						1	1	1	1	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13	14	14	14	13	12	10	11	42	56
Egypt	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2
Eritrea	2	2	0						0	
Ethiopia	39	35	35	35	33	34	32	31	30	23
Georgia	111	119	116	116	86	81	80	79	76	79
Guinea		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guinea-Bissau		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
India				1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24	28	28	28	27	30	35	34	34	38
Iraq	41	60	66	60	38	40	43	45	50	55
Jordan	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Kazakhstan	16	17	17	17	3	3	8	5	5	7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	2	2	2	2	1	1			
Lebanon	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Liberia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Madagascar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2
Mali	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mozambique	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nigeria	2	2	2	2	0		3	3	3	3
Pakistan	0	2	2	2	2	3	3			0
Russian Federation	218	229	228	218	195	155	128	156	119	122
Rwanda	12	12	12	10	10	7	7	7	6	6
Saudi Arabia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senegal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Serbia	8	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	3	3
Sierra Leone	11	10	10	10	8	10	10	7	8	6
Somalia	5	5	6	13	24	25	21	21	20	20
Sri Lanka	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
Stateless				7	7	8	8	16	16	20

¹⁵⁹ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Data extracted: 01/10/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

Sudan	69	68	67	68	69	67	64	61	43	59
Syrian Arab Republic	36	44	45	42	40	39	37	36	39	42
Tajikistan	33	38	38	31	17	15	14	14	12	12
Tonga						1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	1	2	2	2	4	8	4	4	6	6
Turkmenistan	8	8	8	8	4	0	4	4	4	4
Uganda						1	1	4	1	1
Uzbekistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	10	15
West Bank and Gaza Strip	6	8	8	0	5	5	4	4	9	15
Yemen	1	1	1	1	0					
Total	2,951	2,983	2,966	2,877	2,459	2,346	2,275	2,277	2,201	2,334

Citizens of Ukraine granted refugee status and residing abroad¹⁶⁰:

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina	2			2	3	10	11	11	11	24	19
Australia	13	20	27	40	44	40	34	30	55	55	52
Austria	8	14	19	28	38	65	101	131	151	221	259
Belgium	249	23	188	173	152	144	138	126	109	100	89
Bolivia									1	1	1
Bosnia&Herzegovina						1	0				
Brazil								0			1
Canada		547	726	712	817	961	1,100	1,177	1,911	1,904	1,914
Colombia	1	1	1	1	1	0					
Costa Rica									18	18	18
Croatia											1
Cyprus						4	12	14	18	21	28
Czech Republic	20	18	21	23	34	38	45	63	78	85	87
Denmark	82	98	59	58	60	65	60	57	56	49	35
Ecuador			1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Finland	4	7	11	14	19	20	20	20	20	19	18
France	367	363	407	438	519	583	643	663	673	678	702
Germany		0	0	53,502	57,309	57,693	56,276	16,446	19,573	22,156	18,412
Greece						3	3	3	3	3	3
Hungary		10	10	13	15	27	52	48	49	49	47
Iceland	3	3	3	3	3	3	26	26	3	0	
Ireland		10	24	57	88	136	162	163	197	199	193
Italy		11	22	22	25	29	29	29	62	63	76
Lithuania					1	1	0				
Mexico	6	6	6	6	0						
Netherlands		422	444	462	478	440	390	241	205	170	149
New Zealand					1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	6	8	67	72	73	74	74	74	74	76	72
Panama	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Peru	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Poland						10	10	11	11	13	17
Russian Federation	389	20	5		1	0		2	2	6	7
Slovakia					0		12	12	13	16	16
Spain	25	42	54	62	65	67	68	65	65	56	42

¹⁶⁰ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Data extracted: 01/10/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

Sweden		203	236	229	218	179	172	165	172	162	163
Switzerland	7	8	10	14	16	23	31	28	21	22	26
Turkey										2	2
United Kingdom		230	260	345	426	468	484	492	504	509	485
USA	10,086	17,231	24,097	28,967	33,724	28,484	24,256	43,607	1,912	1,729	1,570
Uruguay	15	14	14	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Total	11,289	19,312	26,716	85,263	94,148	89,587	84,228	63,723	25,985	28,424	24,522

Asylum applications submitted by citizens of Ukraine:¹⁶¹

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina	1	12	12	2	6	12	6	0	4	1	1
Armenia					2		1	0			
Australia	88	187	114	35	16	9	5	10	10	0	5
Austria	131	90	191	418	471	426	279	176	182	139	120
Azerbaijan		3	3								
Belarus	5	3	1		1	2	6	6	1	10	9
Belgium	1,343	1,588	576	211	115	82	75	52	27	61	33
Bosnia& Herzegovina		1		1	3	5	3	0	0	0	
Brazil								1	4	0	
Bulgaria	1	3	1	6		4	5	0			8
Canada	386	573	344	372	209	223	202	205	175	185	160
Chile	2										
Croatia				8			3	1	2		4
Cyprus			23	19	91	867	587	144	59	16	25
Czech Republic	94	1,145	4,419	1,676	2,044	1,600	1,020	571	293	323	220
Denmark	25	64	60	42	18	21	9	3	5	7	9
Ecuador			4							1	1
Egypt					1	6					
Estonia	1			1	1			0	0	1	
Finland	18	84	138	108	49	32	14	9	5	10	7
France	330	539	892	728	787	665	439	101	73	68	66
Georgia											1
Germany	586	512	678	621	299	231	132	99	62	37	66
Ghana			1								
Greece			6	5	6	90	268	35	31	53	51
Hungary	15	41	30	15	15	45	26	38	19	4	9
Iceland	6	6	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	0
Ireland	129	248	376	351	140	68	31	35	26	20	17
Israel	5	2	2	1		2	1	3	1	0	0
Italy		22	68		62	66	51	0	26	14	18
Jordan						1		0		0	0
Latvia	1		1	3					1	1	
Liechtenstein	4			9	8	8	3				5
Lithuania	2	1	1	3	3	2		3	1	3	1
Luxembourg	6	9	18	19	30	12	16	19	3	3	
Malta							1		1	1	
Mexico		5	1	3		4	2				
Netherlands	7	218	191	152	85	17	44	44	16	13	18

¹⁶¹ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Data extracted: 01/10/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

New Zealand			1	1		4		1	0	1	
Norway	34	131	1,027	772	101	43	20	12	6	18	27
Panama	2										
Peru			1								
Poland	29	69	144	102	85	72	84	43	55	25	36
Portugal	6			3	5	6	1	1		1	5
Moldova		2				2					
Romania	2		2	1	2	2	2	3	4	0	7
Russian Federation	25	4	6		4	6	4	10	20	19	10
Serbia			1	1		2					
Singapore		1									
Slovakia		5	8	47	73	64	45	32	36	32	13
Slovenia			7	13	1	4	5	1	2	0	
South Africa								2			
Spain	348	306	178	67	50	32	10	6	5	4	8
Sweden	69	110	332	786	353	211	93	90	68	60	139
Switzerland	146	99	153	260	168	102	47	29	22	29	29
Syria											1
Turkey								2	0	0	
United Kingdom	775	770	440	365	335	135	65	55	45	40	55
USA	191	199	246	240	188	154	221	276	232	182	263
Uzbekistan							1				
Total	4,813	7,052	10,698	7,471	5,829	5,340	3,830	2,119	1,523	1,383	1,447