
**MIGRANTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THE PRACTICE
OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE AND THE RECEIVING
COUNTRIES OF THE EU IN THE LIGHT OF THE COURSE
AND CONSEQUENCES OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION**

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INTRODUCTION

Contemporary geopolitics is unstable and unpredictable under the influence of the Russian-Ukrainian war. With regard to Ukraine, it includes international politics as a set of relations between the countries of the world and Ukraine with other states of the world on the world political arena. Bipolarity of the world which reigned for more than 70 years as a confrontation of capitalist countries at the head from the USA and the camp of socialist countries, after the collapse of the USSR turned into a multipolarity and multi-bloc confrontation of capitalist countries in the struggle for economic supremacy in the world. Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine on February 24, 2022, the priorities of the world powers changed: the desire to maintain economic supremacy combined with the desire to increase the arms race with the aim not only of getting rich, but also of strengthening the military positions of the world's leading countries. And helping Ukraine with finances and weapons, as a country that defends itself from an aggressor and is a protective barrier against an attack by the Russian Federation to European countries, turned world multipolarity back into bipolarity, in which on one side of the confrontation – almost the entire world community supporting Ukraine, and on the other side – the Russian Federation with its supporters – Hungary, Slovakia, North Korea, etc. A general review of Ukraine's international relations with the two opposite blocs of confrontation in the conditions of Russian aggression against Ukraine will not be complete without consideration of the issues of the decline of social development in Ukraine in the conditions of Russian aggression and the forced migration of Ukrainians abroad in the status of refugees – this very provision determined the relevance of the study.

We note that social development as a change in society that leads to the emergence of new social relations, institutions, norms and values should be considered in Ukraine today not rational. It makes sense to consider only the decline of social development in the conditions of the Russian Federation's war against Ukraine, which leads to the forced migration of Ukrainians to the host countries of the EU. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine on February 24, 2022, there has been a sharp decline in social development in Ukraine, according to the UN, 11.5 million Ukrainians have become displaced persons, of which about 8 million people have left Ukraine overseas. As of May 2024, according to Eurostat, the largest number of Ukrainians received temporary protection in the following countries: Germany (1,301,790 people; 30.9% of the total number of Ukrainian refugees); Poland (955,520 people; 22.7%); of the Czech Republic (364,375 people; 8.7%) – these data determine the need for an in-depth study of the issue in order to study the decline of social development in Ukraine under the conditions of Russian aggression and to avoid the negative consequences of the migration crisis on international relations¹. That is, our study is an attempt to assess the impact of the migration crisis associated with the forced migration-refugee from the war in Ukraine of its citizens, on bilateral international relations in direct and reverse communication – between Ukraine and EU host countries. We are aware that the subject of research is certain regularities of the decline of social development and forced migration associated with the flight of Ukrainians from Russian aggression in Ukraine, which contains great uncertainty and depends on the development of events on the front line and international relations. The object of scientific research was the citizens of Ukraine who suffered from the decline of social development in Ukraine under the conditions of Russian aggression, were forced to go abroad under the conditions of the war with the Russian Federation on Ukraine, and were granted refugee status in the host EU countries². The purpose of the study was to consider the unprecedented influx of Ukrainian refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine in the context of Russian aggression against EU host countries and the challenges associated with their stay abroad, which affects international relations. To achieve the goal, we formulated a hypothesis according to which the factor of forced Ukrainian

¹ Лібанова Є., Позняк О., Цимбал О. Масштаби та наслідки вимушеної міграції населення України внаслідок збройної агресії Російської Федерації. *Демографія та соціальна економіка*. 2022. № 2(48). С. 39. URL: <https://doi.org/10.15407/dse2022.02.037>

² Сімахова А., Церковний І. Міграційні процеси в Україні в роки війни: соціальний аспект. *Економіка, управління та адміністрування*, 2022. № 4(102). С. 63. URL: [https://doi.org/10.26642/ema-2022-4\(102\)](https://doi.org/10.26642/ema-2022-4(102))

migration in the conditions of Russian aggression and the decline of social development in Ukraine in Ukraine's international relations with the world community was unforeseeable, unplanned and turned out to be a litmus test for humanity, compassion, support, and indifference to the Ukrainian grief. In order to realize the goal and confirm the hypothesis, we defined the following research tasks:

1. To consider the challenges that arose as a result of the stay of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine under the conditions of Russian aggression in the EU host countries and their impact on international relations.

2. To determine the effectiveness of assistance to Ukrainian migrant refugees from war and the decline of social development in EU host countries and their impact on international relations. The solution of research tasks is designed to outline the prospects for solving two incompatible problems in the international relations of Ukraine and EU countries: on the one hand, EU law is fundamentally based on the norms of international law, which guarantees the protection of persons who are forced to leave the territory of their country of origin due to well-founded fears of a threat to their lives (in the case of Ukraine, Russian aggression against the integrity of Ukraine), and on the other hand, the massive influx of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in the conditions of the aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine to the host countries of the EU may pose a threat to the security of the EU³.

To reveal the purpose, hypothesis and research tasks, a sociological study was conducted using internet survey methods.

The source knowledge base of the scientific search was made up of the works of modern scientists on the issues of migration and the decline of social development in Ukraine, caused by the aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine and its impact on international relations between the countries of the world community and Ukraine. Polish scientists M. Duschyk and P. Kaczmarczyk, considering labor migration from Ukraine, as one of the angles of growth of Polish economic stability, raised the issue of the migration crisis not only in Poland, but also in the EU countries connected with an excessive number of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine. Ukrainian scientists O. Pozniak, E. Libanova, O. Tsymbal, O. Savytsky analyzed the migration processes in Ukraine, made an attempt to give a general assessment of the problems faced by refugee migrants from the war in Ukraine in the host countries of the EU

³ Duschyk, M., Kaczmarczyk, P. *Wojna na Ukrainie i migracja do Polski: Outlook and Challenges*. 2022. P. 168. URL: <https://www.intereconomics.eu/contents/year/2022/number/3/article/the-war-in-ukraine-and-migration-to-poland-outlook-and-challenges.html>

and ways of solving them based on empirical research data. Similar questions were addressed by A. Simakhova, I. Tserkovny, and others. These studies raise some questions related to our scientific search, but do not provide comprehensive answers to them due to other angles of research according to the chosen goal of scientific search.

1. Challenges that arose as a result of the stay of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine under the conditions of Russian aggression in the EU host countries and their impact on international relations

The study of the first research task of the scientific search concerns the challenges that arose as a result of the stay of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine in the host countries of the EU and is based on the basis of international legislation (Convention of 1951, EU Council Directive No. 2001/55/ EU, Clarifications on human rights dated March 17, 2022, etc.)⁴.

Most of the EU and world countries accepted Ukrainian refugees, which was in accordance with Ukraine's international diplomatic agreements with the countries receiving Ukrainian migrants. Ukrainian forced migrants applied for international protection to the countries of the European Union with the aim of obtaining asylum, refugee status, additional and temporary protection. In connection with these tragic events, a migration crisis arose in Europe as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian war. Mass displacement of refugees from the war (citizens of Ukraine) began after the invasion of Russian troops into Ukraine on February 24, 2022, with the aim of keeping Ukrainian refugees in safe places abroad. It is Europe's biggest population migration crisis during Europe's largest war since World War II. Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic and other European countries took the biggest burden in solving the issues of Ukrainian forced migration in wartime conditions from the first days of the Russian aggression against Ukraine. The European Union provided 17 billion euros to countries hosting refugees from the war in Ukraine.

(UNHCR Refugee Operational Data Portal) The large influx of Ukrainian migrants-refugees of the war and the decline of social development in the EU countries raised the issue of challenges related to with the stay

⁴ Директива Ради 2001/55/ЄС про мінімальні стандарти для надання тимчасового захисту у випадку масового напливу переміщених осіб та про заходи, що сприяють збалансованості зусиль між державами-членами щодо прийняття таких осіб та розподілу наслідків такого прийому. Рада Європейського Союзу. URL: https://eur_lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2001:212:0012:0023:EN:PDF (дата звернення: 20.09.2022)

of Ukrainian citizens in host countries. The world community and European countries could not foresee and understand the development of Ukrainian migration, the presence of Ukrainians in European society, on which Ukraine's international relations may depend in forward and reverse directions. Positive in this bracelet there is an equalization of the provisions of the EU Council Directive No. 2001/55/EC, which are actually implemented in practice, which made the status of refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine similar, but not the same, as that of EU citizens regarding the rights of free movement in the countries of the Schengen zone. It is difficult to predict the future of Ukrainian migrant refugees from the war in EU countries. Their number, as well as the number of those who return to Ukraine, depends on the development of events related to the war and post-war reconstruction and growth of Ukraine's social development. As a result of the continued aggression of the Russian Federation and the decline of social development in Ukraine, economic and the socio-demographic situation in Ukraine may worsen, which will stimulate more intensive migration of refugees and, accordingly, will have a certain influence on the international relations of Ukraine and EU countries⁵. We can assume a several-fold increase in the number of Ukrainian refugees. This is due to the potential destruction caused by the prolonged war and the partial integration of Ukrainian refugees from the war and the decline of social development into European society, which may encourage a part of the population to remain in the EU for longer or permanently. The GDP of Ukraine will not be able to quickly return to pre-war values, which will confirm the continued decline of social development.

Labor immigration to EU countries will be higher than before the war (with a higher proportion of women). In EU host countries, there will be a reunification of families that are currently separated, especially from territories where Ukrainian control will not be restored or bordering them, as well as those most affected by the war and the decline in social development. The world community understands that the Russian Federation maintains a military advantage in military actions to capture the territories of Ukraine, even in the conditions of a temporary offensive of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation on the territory of the Kursk Region of the Russian Federation. Citizens of Ukraine, knowing what happened in the territories occupied by the Russian Federation, are fleeing en masse to European countries. This can lead to that the number of migrant refugees from war and the decline of social development from Ukraine may exceed

⁵ 11,4 мільйона українців покинули свої домівки через війну – ООН. РБК-Україна. URL: <https://www.rbc.ua/ukr/news/voyny-svoi-doma-pokinuli-11-4mln-ukraintsev-1649511897.html> (дата звернення: 09.04.2022).

tens of millions, most of whom will remain in EU countries⁶. As a result, the countries of the European Union may suffer from a migration and humanitarian crisis, which will require mass resettlement within the EU in order to provide basic needs in the form of housing, food, medical care, etc. components of socio-economic stability and social development in general. The long-term stay of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine in the EU host countries can create numerous challenges in the social and humanitarian sphere. The local population may begin to have a negative attitude towards Ukrainian refugee migrants, as the GDP of the receiving countries may fall and, accordingly, the ability of these countries to maintain the socio-economic sphere and the corresponding level of social development of their citizens at the previous level. This will concern the indigenous population – citizens of EU host countries who use public services. They will experience a deterioration in their standard of living due to the presence of a large number of migrant refugees from the war and a decline in social development in Ukraine, who are also entitled to state support.

A similar situation can take place in the labor market with possible negative consequences, especially on a local scale.

These challenges should be monitored and resolved through well-designed international policies. Similar incidents have already taken place more than once in EU host countries, especially in Poland, where often, recently, local protests agrarian residents, blocking communication routes with Ukraine in order to protect their rights. Similar challenges appear in other EU countries.

As an example, 42% of the indigenous population of Germany believe that too much aid has been provided to Ukrainian refugees and that it should be reduced. The next challenge to the host EU countries is from Ukrainian migrant refugees from the war and the decline in social development is the issue of providing education and care for children from Ukraine who live in EU countries as a result of forced migration-refugees from the war and the decline in social development in Ukraine⁷. In an extreme situation, more than a million children from Ukraine may need care and education. We are talking about the future of social development of Ukraine, which is not possible without a high level of education of the younger generation. Without this, it is difficult to expect most mothers or family members performing care functions to be able to work in EU countries. The issue

⁶ Пирожков С. І., Лібанова Є. М., Новікова О. Ф. українське суспільство: міграційний вимір. Київ : Інститут демографії та соціальних досліджень імені М. В. Птухи НАН України, 2018. С. 189.

⁷ Малиновська О. Міграційна політика: глобальний контекст та українські реалії. Київ, 2018, С. 96.

of education of Ukrainian children is particularly acute in this direction according to the Ukrainian program remotely in the EU countries that sheltered them. There is almost no infrastructure for distance learning there, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the qualifications of Ukrainian teachers are not recognized, who live in the EU countries in the status of migrants-refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine, there are no Ukrainian classes in schools of EU host countries, in particular in large cities. In most cases, there are no preparatory courses and classes in the host EU countries that can help Ukrainian children prepare for entry into national schools of the EU countries next year. For children from Ukraine with the status of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine, who have a sufficient command of the language of the host EU country, not always there is an opportunity to attend local national schools under the same conditions, what about children – citizens of the host EU country, due to the unresolved diplomatic relations between Ukraine and the EU countries on this issue. And the very quality of education organized in such extreme conditions raises many questions. The results of the 2024 entrance exam to Ukrainian universities showed a drop in the quality of education by 20–30% compared to the pre-war period. Issues of challenges regarding the elderly and the disabled are acute. Among the migrants, refugees from the war from Ukraine there are many elderly and disabled people in EU host countries who need regular medical and social care. This possibility in the EU countries is limited due to the availability of medical insurance, which is very difficult for migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development from Ukraine in the host EU countries. However, even if the number of elderly and disabled people is not high, this is a completely new phenomenon for EU receiving countries, since before the war a high percentage of the total number of migrants was people of working age⁸. In addition, the health care system of EU host countries has been affected by the pandemic, which economically limits the provision of medical care to the elderly and the disabled.⁵ As one of the measures to protect the interests of their citizens, EU host countries, in the situation of providing protection to migrant refugees from war and the decline of social development from Ukraine, begin to reduce the allocation of funds from the state budget to support Ukraine and its refugees, for example – Germany halves aid to Ukraine: only €4 billion has been earmarked in the state budget project for 2025.

⁸ Каслз С. Глобальні тенденції та проблеми. Міжнародна міграція в початок XXI століття: глобальні тенденції та проблеми. *Міжнародний Журнал суспільних наук*. 2001. № 32. С. 39.

So, the considered challenges that arose as a result of the stay of migrant refugees from the war in Ukraine in the host countries of the EU show that the mass influx of migrant refugees from the war in Ukraine can pose a security threat to the host countries of the EU.

2. To determine the effectiveness of assistance to Ukrainian migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in EU host countries and their impact on international relations

To solve the research task of determining the effectiveness of assistance to Ukrainian migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in EU host countries and their influence on international relations, we note that it helps Ukrainian refugees at the state level, foreign countries became one of the directions of international relations of the countries of the world community with Ukraine.⁹ In order to determine the effectiveness of such assistance, we conducted a sociological study among migrant refugees from the war and the decline in social development from most regions of Ukraine in the host countries EU using a face-to-face internet survey. The survey was conducted by stratified multistage sampling with the use of random selection at the first stages of sample formation and the quota method of selecting respondents at the final stage (when respondents were selected according to gender and age quotas). The structure of the sample population reproduces the demographic structure of the adult population of migrant refugees from the war with Ukraine as of May 2024 (by age, sex, place of refugee status). 900 respondents aged 18 and over in various EU countries were interviewed. The majority of respondents were refugees from Odesa, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, with whom the participants of the sociological survey group are familiar on a family or friendship level, the rest of the respondents are migrants-refugees from Ukraine in EU host countries who live near the first circle of survey coverage, due to resettlement and their unification at the new place of residence in EU host countries. These are 3 categories of Ukrainian refugees, each of which has its own specifics and secondary goal of migration-refugee (if escape from war and shelling is the primary goal). The first category of Ukrainian migrant refugees from the war to EU host countries was made up of women with young children, most of whom do not intend to return to Ukraine after the end of the war. This category covers a total of 60% of respondents. The second category of Ukrainian citizens

⁹ Балакир А. Українці платять більше податків у Польщі, ніж країна витрачає на біженців. URL: <https://ukrayina.pl/ukrayina/7,183830,29091034,1059-1082-1088-1072-1111-1085-1094-1110-1087-1083-1072-1090-1103-1090-1100.html> (дата звернення: 31.10.2022).

who applied for protection in EU host countries are elderly people who have nowhere to return due to the lack of housing in the settlements of Ukraine, which were destroyed by the aggression of the Russian Federation in the course of military operations. The category includes 23% of respondents. The remaining respondents (17%) belong to the third category of Ukrainian refugees – they are men aged 18-60 who left Ukraine during the war without violating the law on general mobilization in Ukraine under martial law. These are people with serious chronic diseases, disabilities and other options of unfitness for service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. We did not interview men who left Ukraine illegally and, due to these circumstances, did not receive refugee status.¹⁰ In the study attention was not focused on the fact that there are migrants who are refugees from the war from Ukraine in EU host countries with families or part of their families remained in Ukraine. The theoretical sampling error does not exceed 3%. Additional systematic deviations of the sample are caused by the consequences of Russian aggression and forced migration of Ukrainians to host EU countries. Respondents were asked 60 questions. We divided them all into several groups. Below we present the results of the survey of respondents, dividing the questions into thematic groups.

The first group of questions related to the results of the assessment of the quality of reception of migrants-refugees from the war from Ukraine in the receiving EU countries. The results of the survey showed that 78% of the respondents of the first group are satisfied with the efficiency of the actions of charitable organizations to improve the social and everyday life of Ukrainians at the first stages of their stay in EU host countries, 7% of respondents were not satisfied with the bureaucracy of host organizations, which led to the impossibility of access to meeting the minimum necessary social and household needs in the form of housing, food, medical care, etc. 92% of the respondents of the second group are satisfied with the efficiency of the actions of charitable organizations to improve the social and everyday life of Ukrainians at the first stages of their stay in EU host countries, 3% of respondents were not satisfied with the bureaucracy of host organizations, which led to the impossibility of access to meeting the minimum necessary social and household needs. 96% of the respondents of the third group are satisfied with the efficiency of the actions of charitable organizations to improve the social and everyday life of Ukrainians in the first stages of their stay in EU host countries, 1% of the respondents were not satisfied with the bureaucracy of the host

¹⁰ Іжевський П., Кравець І. Міжнародна трудова міграція робочої сили та її вплив на внутрішній ринок праці України. *Економіка і суспільство*. URL: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2022-45-12> (дата звернення: 15.10.2022).

organizations, which led to the impossibility of access to meeting the minimum necessary social and household needs. Summarizing the results of the processing of questions regarding the evaluation of the quality of receiving migrants-refugees from the war from Ukraine in the receiving EU countries, we note: EU countries receiving migrants from Ukraine have ensured an appropriate level of organization of the life of Ukrainians in refugee status, that is, bilateral international agreements on this issue between Ukraine and the receiving are fully implemented by the EU countries.¹¹

To a group of questions, whether the level of social and household needs organized by the host EU countries corresponds to the level that Ukrainians had in the Motherland before the war, 30% of the respondents of the first category gave a positive answer, 58% gave a negative answer, specifying that they are happy with this level as well, the main thing is that there is no war here. 85% of the respondents of the second category gave a positive answer, 8% gave a negative answer. 90% of the respondents of the third category gave a positive answer, 2% – a negative answer. As a generalization in the treatment of this group of issues, we note that the dissatisfaction of a part of Ukrainian refugees with the level of social and household needs may lead to an increase in the appeals of Ukrainian refugees to the relevant bodies of the host EU countries, which will create difficulties in the work of these bodies and, in general, problems in bilateral international agreements on these issues between Ukraine and EU host countries.

In the group of questions regarding the benevolence of the attitude of the local population towards the migrant refugees from the war in Ukraine in the host countries of the EU, the following answers were received: 20% of the respondents of the first category gave a positive answer, 68% recognized the neutral attitude of the local population towards the migrant refugees from the war in Ukraine, 12% – gave a negative answer, 55% of respondents of the second category gave a positive answer, 40% – recognized the attitude of the local population as neutral to migrants-refugees from the war from Ukraine, 5% – negative. 40% of the respondents of the third category gave a positive answer, 58% – recognized the neutral attitude of the local population towards the migrants-refugees from the war from Ukraine, 2% – negative. The results of this survey showed the ambivalence or indifference of local residents of EU host countries to placing next to them migrants-refugees from the war from Ukraine, which shows the apolitical nature of the population of the EU host countries, their

¹¹ Горбунов Н. Міграція: за і проти. *Людина і праця*. К, 2005. № 11. С. 37.

reluctance to realize the fact of war in a neighboring country and the danger of the Russian aggression spreading to EU countries.¹²

In the group of questions about the discomfort of the local population from the migrant refugees from the war from Ukraine, there were questions – whether local residents often call the police about the noise from the migrant refugees from the war from Ukraine (children's laughter, games and loud remarks of parents to their children, which are audible through the walls of the apartment to neighbors from the local population during the day – the question concerned the respondents of the first category, the noise from the water drain in the toilet after 21.00, which can be heard through the walls of the apartment to neighbors from the local population – the question concerned respondents of the second category, noise and entertainment of male migrants from Ukraine during alcohol abuse – the question concerned respondents of the third category. The answers turned out to be impressive: 50% of the respondents of the first category gave a positive answer, 50% – recognized the neutral attitude of the local population towards migrants, refugees from the war from Ukraine, 55% of the respondents of the second category gave a positive answer, 45% – recognized the neutral attitude of the local population towards the migrants-refugees from the war from Ukraine, 45% of the respondents of the third category gave a positive answer, 55% recognized the neutral attitude of the local population towards the migrants-refugees from the war from Ukraine. The results of this survey show the efforts of the local population of the host EU countries to dislodge the migrants-refugees from the war in Ukraine from their territory, without thinking about the results of their actions. Such actions are the first harbingers of the migration crisis in EU host countries.¹³

The next group consisted of issues related to education. All three groups of respondents, in accordance with the conditions for obtaining refugee status, are required to master the language of the host EU country for the purpose of further employment, and children are required to study remotely in Ukrainian schools or educational institutions of the host EU country. The following answers were received to the question about the effectiveness of learning the language of the host country of the EU countries on the courses: 40% of the respondents of the first category recognized the work of the language training courses as effective, 47% – attend the courses, as this is a mandatory condition, but they do not see any particular effectiveness from them, 13 % – consider language training courses for refugees to be ineffective. 50% of respondents of the second category recognized the work

¹² Ковальська Л., Гук Р. Міграційні процеси в Україні під час агресії Російської Федерації. 2018. № 1(29). С. 80.

¹³ Collinson S. Europe and international migration. London, 1994. P. 162.

of language training courses as effective, 45% – attend courses, as this is a mandatory condition, but do not see any particular effectiveness from them, 5% – consider the courses of language training for refugees are not effective. 60% of respondents of the third category recognized the work of language training courses as effective, 36% – attend courses, as this is a mandatory condition, but they do not see any particular effectiveness from them, 4% – consider language training courses for refugees to be ineffective.

This group of questions included the question of the effectiveness of education of school-aged children. Distance learning in Ukrainian schools 40% of respondents of the first category of respondents consider it effective. Another 40% are neutral about such training, do not see any particular effectiveness, but try to help children access the Internet in time so as not to miss lessons in Ukrainian schools. 20% of respondents consider distance learning in Ukrainian schools ineffective and not necessary, since there is no technical possibility (absence of laptops and tablets), the Internet connection is very expensive and it is not always available due to the lack of electricity in Ukraine, moreover, some of these parents do not plan to return to Ukraine, so they try to teach their children the language of the host country of the EU so that in the future the children studied in local schools on a par with children of the local population. Often mothers and guardians of children of migrant refugees from the war in Ukraine cannot leave young children alone in migrant residences, so that children can study remotely, while they themselves have to study at language training courses, which also causes great problems for the migrant refugees from the war in Ukraine.¹⁴

As a result of the processing of issues related to the education of migrants-refugees from the war from Ukraine in the host countries of the EU, we note that this work is still at a low level and refers to poorly resolved problems in bilateral international agreements on these issues between Ukraine and EU host countries. Therefore, determining the effectiveness of assistance to Ukrainian migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in the host EU countries, we note that the assistance provided is often ineffective. That is, assistance to Ukrainian migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in the host EU countries is provided, and large funds are allocated for it from the EU budget and local budgets of EU host countries, but she does not cover all necessary needs, as evidenced by the conducted research. On the other hand, the survey showed that the local population is not satisfied with the need to provide assistance to Ukrainian migrant refugees from the war and the decline in social development, as this violates the limits of the comfort of the

¹⁴ Мазін А. Теоретичні аспекти міграції населення. *Народонаселення*. 2001. № 1. С. 138.

local population living in the host EU countries and may lead to a migration crisis. Therefore, the task of international policy is to take into account the mentioned challenges and shortcomings and settle these issues at the level of diplomacy of Ukraine and EU host countries.

CONCLUSIONS

The inability of global security structures on the international stage to prevent the escalation of conflicts on the world stage, in particular, to stop the aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, to mitigate the negative impact of the deterioration of the political, socio-economic situation in Europe, to overcome the increase in "fatigue" from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine and , respectively, from the migrants-refugees from the war from Ukraine in the host countries of the EU, the polarization of the world community, the deepening of the confrontation between the democratic world and the camp of authoritarian states (the Russian Federation, China, the DPRK, etc.) – all this acutely raises the issue of contemporary international relations.

To solve them, specific actions are needed not only from a global perspective, but also from the perspective of our research, regarding the prevention of the migration crisis in the EU and the improvement of the standard of living of Ukrainian refugees, perhaps in the conditions of war and the decline of social development.

This requires numerous actions in the international policy of the Ukrainian government regarding the faster end of the Russian war in Ukraine, encouraging refugees to return home from Ukraine and the actions of the governments of EU host countries in helping to raise social development in Ukraine, in organizing this process after the end of the Russian aggression in Ukraine.

In international political relations, it is necessary to take measures so that the countries of the European Union are not affected by the migration and social-humanitarian crisis. This can lead to mass resettlement within the EU in order to provide basic needs in the form of housing, food, medical care, etc.

A way out of the situation regarding the long-term stay of migrant refugees from the war in Ukraine in EU countries may be relocation within the EU, the construction of inexpensive residential complexes in which people who do not have an apartment could stay, the construction of large reception centers for refugee migrants from war and the decline of social development in Ukraine or centers of their temporary stay.

It is also necessary to ensure the proper level of education and care of children from Ukraine, who live in EU countries as a result of forced migration-refugees from the war and the decline of social development in

Ukraine, so that the majority of mothers or family members performing care functions can effectively study language courses in EU host countries, to have the opportunity to work in these countries in the future.

In order for Ukrainian children to continue to study according to the Ukrainian program in the EU countries that sheltered them, it is necessary to create an infrastructure for distance learning on the one hand, and on the other hand, to recognize the qualifications of Ukrainian teachers living in EU countries and to create Ukrainian classes in EU schools, in particular, in large cities. Preparatory courses and classes can be created to help Ukrainian children prepare for admission to national schools of host EU countries.

For children from Ukraine with the status of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine, who have a sufficient command of the language of the host country of the EU, it should be possible to attend local national schools under the same conditions as for children who are citizens of the host country of the EU. The decision to choose one or another model of education should be left to the parents (but on condition of mastering the national language of the host EU country).

A decision of the Council of the EU is needed at the level of the regulation of international relations between Ukraine and the host countries of the EU regarding the elderly with the status of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine, who need regular medical and social care in order to provide full medical and social care for this category of refugees from Ukraine.

At the level of solving the researched issues in the international political arena, a decision of the Council of the EU regarding the guaranteed allocation of funds is required from the state budget of the EU and host EU countries to support Ukraine and its refugees until the end of the war in Ukraine and the restoration of Ukraine after the war. The paper attempts to determine the effectiveness of assistance to Ukrainian migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in the host EU countries and their impact on international relations, outlines assistance to Ukrainian refugees at the state level by foreign countries, which has become one of the directions of international relations between the countries of the world community and Ukraine. Our scientific search has many vectors and angles, which can be revealed more widely in the following studies.

SUMMARY

The stay of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine during the aggression of the Russian Federation in the host countries of the EU creates a certain influence on international

relations today. These events contain great uncertainty and depend on the course of hostilities on the front line on the territory of Ukraine. We investigated citizens of Ukraine who were forced to go abroad under the conditions of Russian aggression against Ukraine and receive refugee status in EU host countries. The purpose of the study is to consider the unprecedented influx of Ukrainian war refugees to EU host countries and the challenges associated with their stay abroad, which affects international relations. In the study, we built a hypothesis based on the fact that the factor of forced Ukrainian migration and the decline of social development during the aggression of the Russian Federation on Ukraine in the international relations of Ukraine with the world community was unpredictable, unplanned and turned out to be a litmus test for humanity, compassion, support on the one hand and, on the other hand, laid the foundation for a possible migration crisis in EU host countries. The research tasks are highlighted in the work: 1. Consider the challenges that arose as a result of the stay of migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in Ukraine under the conditions of Russian aggression in EU host countries and their impact on international relations 2. To determine the effectiveness of assistance to Ukrainian migrant refugees from the war and the decline of social development in EU host countries and their impact on international relations. The article describes a sociological study using Internet survey methods. The paper proposes possible international policy measures to prevent the migration crisis in EU countries and improve the standard of living of Ukrainian refugees.

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