

ПОЛІТИЧНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ МІЖНАРОДНИХ СИСТЕМ ТА ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО РОЗВИТКУ

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INTELLECTUAL MIGRATION OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS TO POLAND

In the past 4 years the ongoing process of intellectual migration from Ukraine was dramatically enhanced by armed conflict in the Eastern part of the state. It is also significantly influenced by socio-economic and political crisis and by other internal and external reasons. Despite critical predictions of several researches, visa-free regime did not influence significantly the flow of emigrants from Ukraine to Poland and EU-countries in general. However, there are other numerous factors, which reinforced the process of leaving the country by highly educated citizen. Such a problem is only aggravated by the fact that neighboring countries have a clear strategy for attracting migrants who will help to develop and enrich these states and to stop the negative trend connected to the demographic issues. In Poland the problem of highly-qualified workers shortage is rising each year, as more and more people are trying to leave the country and migrate to Western Europe, that is why state's government tries to encourage young people from the neighbor countries, such as Belarus, Lithuania and Ukraine to immigrate to this Eastern-European Republic.

This article discusses causes and consequences of the intellectual migration from Ukraine to Poland in the period from Ukraine's revolution of Dignity till nowadays, and considers Ukraine as a donor country and Poland as a recipient one. As the trend of «brain drain» during this period is only continuing to grow, it is extremely important to analyze all aspects of it in order to create a stronger Ukrainian strategy and in future to implement all possible actions to stop the ongoing demographic crisis.

The main aims of this article are: to highlight new tendencies in the migration of highly-educated Ukrainians during the period from 2014 to nowadays; to find new reasons of «brain drain» according to a newly introduced way of receiving data on migration – analysis of the blog-posts of Ukrainians in the social-networking websites; to verify or to deny the fact of the overall increased number of migrants who moved from Ukraine to Poland during the 4-year period.

Key words: *brain circulation, brain drain, brain waste, intellectual migration, education, science, highly-educated migrants, highly skilled workers, migration policy, Poland, Ukraine.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays new high technologies and the process of globalization created new forms of the migration, such as «idea migration», «brain waste», «brain drain» and others. The last one was highly-discussed among scientists for more than 30 years and remains an actual topic of research nowadays.

For the first time the definition «brain drain» was used in 1963 in British newspaper «*Evening Standard*» and was connected to the case of emigration of highly-educated people from Great Britain to the United States of America during and after the World War II. Nowadays the concept of «brain drain» changed a lot from that time and gained bigger complexity as at the present time it describes not only the outflows of highly-educated migrants from any state to state, but also from and to different spheres of science and so on.

According to Merriam-Webster dictionary «brain drain» is the process of the departure of educated professional people from a country, economic sector or field for another, usually for better pay or living conditions*.

After the collapse of Soviet Union, the question of intellectual migration became especially actual, as citizens of the former soviet republics got possibility to migrate and to search better live conditions all over the world. Thus, the most popular directions were European countries and USA. The Ukrainian migration process was and still is the largest of all post-USSR migratory movements. According to the researches

of the IMISCOE several waves of migration of Ukrainians can be highlighted [3, c.10-20]**. The first wave was before World War I, the second one – between two World Wars, and the third one – after World War II and the last one was after 1991. A very important issue that should be noticed is that first three waves were mostly political driven, and the last wave has mostly social and economic nature.

Population of Ukraine according to the census extremely decreased. The number of citizens of Ukraine in 1993 was 52 million and in 2016 this index has fallen to 44,72 million. State Statistic Service of Ukraine also declared that the total number of scientist and educators decreased by 74 percent from 1991 to 2012. Moreover, the annual monitoring of the number of Ukrainian students studying full-time in foreign universities conducted by the analytical center CEDOS in the 2013-2014 academic year showed that 47.734 citizens were studying abroad, among which 15 000 were gaining their specialty in the institutions of higher education in Poland. These numbers continued to increase during further 2015, 2016 and 2017 years [7, c.19]***.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of «brain drain» is the subject of many works of Ukrainian, Polish and Western scientists. This problem and factors that affect emigration flows have been challenging a great interest of researchers (Okhrymenko O., [14]. Koshulko O. [11]. Fedyuk O. [16]. Semiv, L [18].). In their works they analyzed how different factors, for example visa-free regime or migration policies of Ukraine and Poland, influenced the situation. Oksana Koshulko, Ukrainian researcher, did investigation on the gender equality in the case of Ukrainian migrants to Poland [39], while Lubov Semiv focused in her works on the youth migration and also introduced a new definition – «brain circulation» that describes how Ukrainian students go abroad to get the education and then come back to the native country.

At the same time foreign experts emphasize that if «brain drain» will be transferred to the process of «brain circulation» – it will help Ukraine in time to bring back its scientific potential and strength.

Our study is based on several strands in the migration literature, such as statistical data of both Polish and Ukrainian border control services and on Yearbooks and reports of statistical centers of both countries.

The main goal of our research is to show the changes in Ukrainian migration process of educated and highly-skilled citizens after 2014 in order to bring attention to all the consequences of «brain drain» for our State, as they will have not only an immediate influence on the demographic situation, but also a harmful long-term result.

SURVEY DESIGN

Methodologically, studies of «brain drain» have traditionally drawn on migration data, surveys of researchers, sometimes on the analysis of CV, interviews or on a combination of those methods. Another more recent study offered the interesting approach of using job advertisements posted on the website of a science weekly to measure brain circulation. However, during the preparation of this topic we decided to use a new way of examining of data, that is based on the information that is shared by migrants on the Internet, in particular, in their blog-posts on the social network pages as Facebook [28], YouTube [29],[30],[31],[32], Instagram and others [27],[33],[34],[35]. The methodological framework using these databases like that was not developed before. That is why we can say that current study is based on a unique sociological survey and empirical data. The reason of using of that data source is that people mostly were more open in describing their personal reasons of migration and in giving details about it, exactly in their blog-posts.

The population of interest was defined as persons that are involved in education and science, males and females, aged 15-45.

GENERAL VISION OF UKRAINIAN BRAIN DRAIN

In 2013 (before conflict) the number of Ukrainians' trips to Poland for the first time exceeded the number of trips to Russia [3, p.10]. There are different reasons of this influx that depend on the level of education, field of work, social status and individual issues.

For the highly-educated workers and students these reasons where mostly connected to such issues as:

- Bad conditions for work and low wages
- Intense commercialization of Ukrainian education (that is why students prefer to spend money on the education in Europe rather than on Ukrainian)
- Lack of material resources
- An outdated structure of training playback and the transmission of ineffective knowledge to students
- Low spending on the research and development personal (the biggest 2014, the lowest 2016; mostly young researches are leaving)

- Luck of reforms in educational and scientific sphere
- Polish recognized by migrants as easy-to-learn language
- Offer of grant funded studying programs for foreign students
- Accommodation for students and scholars (better dormitories)
- Compared to other European countries – lower costs of living
- Better possibility of employment after the gaining of EU-country diploma
- There are already friends or relatives who are studying/living/working in Poland

This everything has led to the fact, that in 2017 – 35.584 of students were studying full-time in Poland. [7, p.19].

The consequences for Ukraine and Poland of the «brain drain» phenomenon is significantly different as in this case Ukraine is donor country, from where this «drain» is happening and Poland is a recipient one, so it mostly gained from this situation.

The bad outcomes of the intellectual migration for Ukraine are:

- Depopulation
- Decrease of labor force
- Lack of reforms in the state
- The significant lag in education, science, socio-economic, political and cultural areas
- Isolation from worldwide innovations and progress
- Political and socio-economic crisis
- The expansion of disproportion in the reproduction of scientific manpower due to significant decrease in the number of graduates, postgraduates and the shore of young researches
 - Reorientation of the efforts from long-term and basic research projects to short-term and applied ones (for example researches on military issues)
 - Lowering of motivation

During the period of Euromaidan, the representative of Ukrainian community, usually PhD students and graduated of Polish universities were invited to comment and explain the ongoing events in the Polish media. It has become an opportunity not only to provide a better understanding of what is going on in Ukraine, but also to reshape the image of Ukrainians in Poland, who are not only domestic help and builders but also well-educated and knowledgeable experts.

RECENT TRENDS OF BRAIN DRAIN

Before 2014 majority of migrants were mostly from the Western part of Ukraine. However, after the annexation of Crimea and the escalation of the armed conflict in the Eastern Ukraine we can notice the diversification of places of origin. Consequently, the number of migrants from Eastern Ukraine who came to Poland for the first time reached 28,4 per cent. The gender structure of Ukrainians has also changed, with considerably increased share of males. Before 2014 there were 32.9 per cent of men who arrived for the first time to Poland. However, after this date they made up 57.9 per cent. New migrants are significantly younger than previous, and an average age is now approximately 33 years. [37, p.8]

The impact of military conversion on the intellectual migration is one of the crucial problems of Ukrainian science as about 70% of researches are oriented towards military needs. At the same time, it is important to mention that Ukraine has now 5th largest number of internally displaced people.

Nevertheless, the military crisis in Ukraine has not produced an influx of asylum seekers but contributed to the increase of economic migration and brain drain from Eastern part of Ukraine.

Another important event that shaped the «brain drain» process was that on 26 April 2017, the European Council approved a resolution by the European Parliament of 6 April to add Ukraine to the list of countries whose citizens do not need visas for short-term stays (up to 90 days) within the Schengen zone. Visa-free travel within the EU entitles visitors to tourist, family and business visits, but not to work (the principles for foreigners' employment are governed by national laws). Only holders of biometric passports are entitled to travel in the framework of visa free regime. The new rules came into force on 11 June 2017. The abolition of visas is a success for Ukraine, the European institutions and the countries involved in the process of liberalization, both in the light of the severe political situation in Europe and the prolonged conflict in the east of Ukraine. The introduction of visa-free travel seems to have had only a minor impact on the migration flows of Ukrainian citizens to the EU, as tourist visas for this category of foreigners had earlier been readily available on a large scale. Poland has also issued a significant number of national visas for temporary work.

Still, there were also changes from the Polish side, that influenced the motivation of well-educated Ukrainians to move to Poland. In 2014 there were introduced changes in Polish law on foreigners –

December 2013 (came into force on May 2014) [36]. Students gained possibility of staying and seeking work for up to 1 year after completing studies in Poland. Another state's contribution to this process is that Polish Universities actively translate their websites into Ukrainian and Russian to involve more and more students (especially they are interested in those who pay for education). [17, p.19].

QUESTION OF LEGITIMACY

Since the escalation of the armed conflict in Ukraine, Polish offices have experienced high number of Ukrainian applicants for residence permits. Amount of applications for international protection also raised and consequently – Ukraine became second largest country applying for refugee status.

In 2014 the share of multiply entry visas issued to Ukrainian increased to 52,4%, in 2015 to 56,8% [3, p.11]. However, during the conflict number of refusals in obtaining visas also increased.

It is wrong to assume that Ukrainians who arrived in Poland in the result of conflict are refugees leaving on government handouts, as only tiny minority of Ukrainians got asylum status. So mostly all Ukrainian migrant apply visa that provide possibility to stay in Poland for more than 90-days period and that allows to study or to work.

For some Ukrainians there are some benefits that allow to get faster type-D visa, temporary or permanent residence permit. For example, migrants who have Polish roots, by passing of the certain procedure can receive so-called Polish Chart. According to the statistic from 2012 (1 570) to 2016 (3 520) the number of students granted the Polish Chart increased almost two times. This data indicates well how situation changed since 2013, so when the Euromaidan and the war in Ukraine started [7, p.4].

CONCLUSIONS

In such context the problem of intellectual migration from Ukraine acquires a special significance of correct migration policy aimed to turn a negative phenomenon of «brain drain» (or even worse – «brain waste») into the «brain gain» and «brain circulation».

Ukrainian's government should implement social and economic actions towards the reducing of this phenomenon. This includes the removal of different barriers that stand on the way to the international cooperation in education and science. The development national programs should be implemented in aim to encourage the returning process of Ukrainian scientists from abroad. The establishment of good domestic conditions for students, scientists and other highly-educated workers can change situation dramatically. In that case, other issues that are connected to socio-economic, political and cultural spheres can also be solved much faster.

For Ukraine the best rout of combating the «brain drain» and «waste» issue will be to form state-controlled model of self-development system of the education and science.

Notes

*IMISCOE – International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion – Europe's largest network of scholars in the area of migration and integration

**CEDOS – (former Centre for Society Research) – a Ukrainian, independent research center

***Merriam-Webster online dictionary / the access to the resource: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/brain%20drain>

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Касьянова М. М., Леванчук М. С. Інтелектуальна міграція громадян України до Польщі

Протягом останніх 4 років безперервний процес інтелектуальної міграції з України різко посилюється через збройний конфлікт у східній частині держави. Ця проблема також посилюється завдяки соціально-економічній та політичній кризі, а також іншим внутрішнім та зовнішнім факторам. Незважаючи на критичні передбачення деяких науковців, безвізовий режим значно не вплинув на потік емігрантів з України до Польщі та країн ЄС в цілому. Проте незважаючи на це, виникли й ряд інших факторів, що посилюють процес виїзду з країни високоосвічених громадян. Така проблема лише посилюється через те, що сусідні країни, переважно, мають чітку стратегію щодо залучення мігрантів, які допоможуть розвиватися та збагачуватися цим державам, а також зупинити негативний тренд, пов'язаний з демографічними проблемами. Зокрема у Польщі проблема дефіциту висококваліфікованих працівників зростає з кожним роком, оскільки все більше і більше людей намагаються виїхати з країни та мігрувати до Західної Європи, тому уряд держави намагається залучити молодь із сусідніх країн, таких як Білорусь, Литва та України, аби вони іммігрували до цієї Східно-Європейської Республіки

У цій статті розглядаються причини та наслідки інтелектуальної міграції українців до Польщі у період від початку української революції гідності до сьогодення. Україна в свою чергу виступає країною-донором, а Польща – країною-реципієнтом. Оскільки тенденція "втечі мізків" протягом цього періоду лише продовжує зростати, надзвичайно важливо проаналізувати всі її аспекти, щоб створити більш міцну українську стратегію та в майбутньому здійснити усі можливі заходи, аби зупинити демографічну кризу, що продовжує відбуватися в Україні.

Основними цілями цієї статті є: висвітлити нові тенденції міграції високоосвічених українців з 2014 року; з'ясувати нові причини «втечі мізків» через новий спосіб отримання даних про міграцію – аналіз блог-постів українців у соціальних мережах; підтвердити чи спростувати факт про збільшення кількості освічених людей, які переїхали з України до Польщі протягом останніх 4 років.

Ключові слова: Україна, Польща, втеча мізків, інтелектуальна міграція, освіта, наука, високоосвічені мігранти, марнування розумів, висококваліфіковані працівники, циркуляція розумів, міграційна політика.