

*Медончак О.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
Консультант з мови: *Скринник М.*

## **PROBLEMS OF MIGRATION IN UKRAINE DURING THE WAR**

The problem of migration in Ukraine touched up several millions of Ukrainian people had to move to safer regions of the country, and a significant share of them (mostly women, children, and elderly people) have left abroad in search of safer living conditions, which has become the worst migration crisis since the World War II.

The open Russian military invasion of Ukraine supported by Belarus launched in February 2022 has changed the usual state of affairs and caused the economic, humanitarian, and migration crises. Lots of Ukrainians have been forced to move to Russia. Poland hosts the largest number of Ukrainian citizens among the EU countries (about 60% of all refugees), much less left for Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, and Germany. Almost every European country helps Ukraine in some way or another, hosting its residents and providing asylum.

The collective protection of displaced persons allows immediate assistance to many people in conditions of emergencies and reduces pressure on the system of asylum provision authorities. This decision provides the right to Ukrainians to live, work, and receive assistance in the EU countries avoiding the lingering process of asylum application submission and long waiting for the respective decision [1].

Nowadays the mass migration triggered by the Russian-instigated war is not just about fleeing Ukraine to the nearest safe country; it has become more complex. This complexity has become particularly evident in recent months as the movement of refugees from countries directly bordering Ukraine has expanded further west, mainly to Germany, but also as far as Canada, where there is a robust Ukrainian diaspora. Many Ukrainians maintain contact with home through short-term moves back and forth, building on pre-existing patterns of seasonal labour migration. Millions of refugees have returned permanently to their homeland but rarely to the areas where they fled.

The distribution of refugees has changed significantly over the past year. While in the spring of 2023, Poland was still the country with the highest number of forcibly displaced persons, Germany is now the leading destination. According to official statistics, about 1.1 million Ukrainian refugees currently reside in Germany [2].

A significant number of Ukrainian refugees find sanctuary overseas. Over 400,000 Ukrainians have migrated to Canada and the US since February 2022. Both of these countries have introduced special visa regimes for Ukrainian refugees. Those interested in staying in Canada can gain

admission through the Canada-Ukraine Authorisation for Emergency Travel (CUAET) programme, through which they can obtain work and study permits, among other things. There is great interest in participating in the programme, with the Canadian authorities registering about 1.2 million applications. Almost two-thirds have already been approved, but the number of people who have taken advantage of the entry permit is significantly lower. According to the latest data, just over 210,000 people have entered Canada under the CUAET program [2].

A significant number of refugees have already returned to their homeland. The UNHCR has registered over 11 million border crossings into Ukraine as of early April 2023. This figure, however, includes repeat crossings. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) estimates the actual number of returnees at around **4.6 million**. Refugees' plans to return have remained constant for a long time: opinion polls of displaced individuals across Europe show that most intend to return to Ukraine. However, leading Ukrainian officials and independent experts agree that a mass return will only be possible if the country can meet three basic conditions: work, housing, and security.[3].

Internal displacement is an often overlooked but integral aspect of the Ukrainian refugee crisis. According to the IOM's most recent report, as of October 2023, the number of internal refugees was approximately **3.7 million**. The Ukrainian authorities estimate that there are around 4.9 million IDPs, including those already displaced before 24 February 2022. Almost half of those displaced come from the Kharkiv and Donetsk regions. The distribution of internal refugees has changed significantly over time: while in the early months of the war, most people sought refuge in the west of the country, more than a third now remain in the war-affected east. Nearly a fifth of IDPs have found temporary homes in Kyiv or the wider Kyiv region [3].

It is obvious that migration will have negative effects on the economy, such as brain drain, and a decrease of high-skilled specialists. Research showed us that the biggest problem is losing the young generation, mostly students, who do not have strong family connections and usually are more open to changes.

Also, Ukrainian migrants are spending their savings abroad. This amount reaches 2 billion USD every month influencing negatively the resources of the National Bank of Ukraine. It is of course important that people return, but if they cannot find work in Ukraine, it can be an option for them to work in Europe, creating value in the host countries and helping their families back at home. We do hope they return home, and that the country will eventually prosper.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

1. Herlach I., Ryndzak O., Ukrainian Migration crisis caused by the war 2022, URL: <https://journalse.com/ukrainian-migration-crisis>

2. Migration Awareness. „Ukrainian refugee crisis: the current situation, 2024. URL: <https://www.peopleinneed.net/the-ukrainian-refugee-crisis-current-situation-9539gp>

3. Nataliia Slaviuk How does the war against Ukraine impact employment and migration, 2023, report of International Labour organisation URL: <https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/how-does-war-against-ukraine-impact-employment-and-migration>

***Мельник І.,***

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

*Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.*

### **THE INTERACTION BETWEEN THE GERMAN POLICE AND THE PUBLIC. MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER DURING MASS GATHERINGS**

European police legislation enshrines the concept of police service to the community, transforming it from a repressive body into a 24/7 service. Justifying its social role, the police must primarily focus on crime prevention. Consequently, the emphasis shifts to the local community level, which acts as both a service consumer and an evaluator of police effectiveness. Deepening the partnership between the police and the public is a powerful factor in building a rule of law state and affirming civil society.

The 1882 "Kreuzberg ruling" represented a fundamental shift in the relationship between the state, the individual, and the police in Europe. By limiting police powers, the ruling established the principle that the state's authority to restrict individual freedoms must be justified by law and serve a legitimate public interest. This concept, which evolved over time, laid the groundwork for the modern understanding of policing as a service that balances the needs of the community with the rights of individuals. Germany, being a federal state, has a corresponding structure of law enforcement agencies. The federal government of Germany shares responsibility for law and order with the governments of the Länder, which, according to the Constitution of 1949, have their own police forces.

The core principle of community policing is the recognition by the police of the need to involve the public in shaping and delivering police services. This involves working in partnership with communities to identify and address local problems, such as crime, fear of crime, and anti-social behavior. German police have a long history of community-oriented policing, with strategies such as «Bürgerorientierte Polizeiarbeit», «Bürgernähe Polizeiarbeit», and «Gemeinwesenbezogene Polizeiarbeit». However, the Community Policing model has gained increasing prominence as a means of promoting democracy, self-governance, and problem-solving at the local level.