

D. Andriunina,

*PhD Student, Educational and Scientific Institute of International Relations,
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv*

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-6257-5667>

O. Chugaiev,

*Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor of the Department of World Economy and International
Economic Relations, Educational and Scientific Institute of International Relations,
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv*

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3315-2919>

DOI: 10.32702/2306-6814.2024.21.24

THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION POLICY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN GERMANY: ANALYSIS OF EFFICIENCY AND PROSPECTS

Д. О. Андрюніна,

*аспірант, Навчально-науковий інститут міжнародних відносин
Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка*

О. А. Чугаєв,

д. е. н., професор кафедри світового господарства і міжнародних економічних відносин,

Навчально-науковий інститут міжнародних відносин Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка

ВПЛИВ МІГРАЦІЙНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ НА ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ РОЗВИТОК НІМЕЧЧИНИ: АНАЛІЗ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

The article examines the essence of the category of the impact of migration policy on Germany's economic development, focusing on the analysis of its effectiveness and prospective directions for growth. Particular attention is given to how migration policy can serve not only as an economic tool but also as a crucial aspect of social stability and integration. The importance of migration in ensuring a workforce is explored, as this is a decisive factor in sustaining economic growth, especially in the context of demographic changes and an ageing population. The authors emphasise that an active migration policy aimed at attracting skilled workers not only helps to address the labour shortage but also stimulates innovation and the development of new technologies, which in turn supports economic growth.

Special focus is placed on integration programmes for migrants, which assist in adapting to the social, cultural, and economic conditions of the country, particularly through education, vocational training, and access to social services. These programmes play a critical role in ensuring social cohesion and reducing the risks of social conflicts. Successful integration not only alleviates social tension but also fosters the formation of an inclusive society, positively impacting the country's economic stability.

In their conclusions, the authors highlight that Germany's migration policy is a significant topic in the country's political and economic discourse, especially given the increasing demand for labour. Historically, Germany has attracted migrants to address the labour shortage and stimulate economic development, and this process continues to this day, adapting practices to meet new challenges.

The country's ability to adjust its migration policy to changing conditions, particularly demographic and economic trends, is vital. The analysis confirms that migration policy can be an effective tool for stimulating economic growth and addressing labour shortages. However, its success depends on numerous factors, including the economic situation, unemployment rates, socio-cultural factors, and the capacity for migrant integration. To enhance the effectiveness of migration policy, it is recommended to improve cooperation with labour-sending countries, develop integration programmes, modernise labour migration policies, and actively engage the business sector in the integration processes, as the successful integration of migrants can significantly impact the competitiveness of the economy on a global scale.

У статті досліджено сутність проблеми впливу міграційної політики на економічний розвиток Німеччини, зосереджуючи увагу на аналізі її ефективності та перспективних напрямках розвитку. Особливу увагу приділено тому, як міграційна політика може слугувати не лише економічним інструментом, але й важливим аспектом соціальної стабільності та інтеграції. Досліджується важливість міграції для забезпечення робочої сили, що є вирішальним фактором у підтримці економічного зростання, особливо в умовах демографічних змін і старіння населення. Автори акцентують на тому, що активна міграційна політика, спрямована на залучення кваліфікованих працівників, не лише сприяє подоланню дефіциту робочої сили, але й стимулює інновації та розвиток нових технологій, що в свою чергу підтримує зростання економіки. Особливу увагу приділено програмам інтеграції мігрантів, які допомагають адаптуватися до соціально-культурних та економічних умов країни, зокрема через освіту, професійну підготовку та доступ до соціальних послуг. Ці програми відіграють критичну роль у забезпеченні соціальної згуртованості та зменшенні ризиків соціальних конфліктів.

Успішна інтеграція не лише знижує соціальну напругу, але й сприяє формуванню інклюзивного суспільства, що позитивно впливає на економічну стабільність країни. У висновках автори наголошують, що міграційна політика Німеччини є вагомим темою політичного та економічного дискурсу країни, особливо через зростаючу потребу в робочій силі. Німеччина історично залучала мігрантів для вирішення проблеми нестачі робочої сили та стимулювання економічного розвитку, і цей процес продовжується донині, адаптуючи практики до нових викликів.

Важливою є здатність країни адаптувати міграційну політику до мінливих умов, зокрема демографічних та економічних тенденцій. Аналіз підтверджує, що міграційна політика може бути ефективним інструментом для стимулювання економічного зростання і заповнення нестачі робочої сили. Проте її успішність залежить від багатьох чинників, включаючи економічну ситуацію, рівень безробіття, соціокультурні фактори та спроможність інтеграції мігрантів. Для підвищення ефективності міграційної політики рекомендовано вдосконалювати співпрацю з країнами-донорами робочої сили, розвивати інтеграційні програми, модернізувати політику трудової міграції та активно залучати бізнес-сектор до процесів інтеграції, оскільки успішна інтеграція мігрантів може суттєво вплинути на конкурентоспроможність економіки в глобальному масштабі.

Key words: migration policy, economic development, migration flows, labour market, integration of migrants, sustainable economic growth.

Ключові слова: міграційна політика, економічний розвиток, міграційні потоки, ринок праці, інтеграція мігрантів, стале економічне зростання.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Migration policy is becoming one of the key areas of governance for countries facing the challenges and opportunities of globalisation. In the context of economic development, Germany is interested in studying the impact of migration policy on its economic landscape. Since the beginning of the 21st century, Germany has been committed to open migration strategies that have led to a significant increase in the number of foreign workers in the country. This phenomenon has aroused considerable

interest in both academic and policy circles, given its potential impact on the German economy. In this article, we propose to analyse the effectiveness of Germany's migration policy and its impact on economic development. We will examine key aspects such as employment, the labour market, innovation, and demographic trends to reveal both positive and negative effects of migration policy on the German economy. Furthermore, we will examine the potential future development of migration policy in the context of the challenges currently facing

Germany, including demographic change, the evolution of the work culture, the decarbonisation of the economy, the overall labour market needs and the country's overall competitiveness. By analysing these aspects, we hope to make a significant contribution to the understanding and discussion of the role of migration policy in Germany's economic development and its impact on the global economic order.

THE ANALYSIS OF RECENT RESEARCHES AND PUBLICATIONS

The author's team consisting of V. Panchenko, N. Reznikova [1], V. Karp, O. Ivashchenko, O. Chugaiev and O. Ptashchenko focusing their research on establishing contradictions and patterns of migration processes under the influence of both fundamental civilisational [2] and integration factors [3; 4; 5], have established channels of dependence of migrant donor countries not only on the demand for labour resources formed in foreign markets, but also on the nature of intergenerational relations and specifics of demographic policy implementation.

Also, a multitude of studies have sought to elucidate the intricate relationship between migration policy and economic development, illuminating various dimensions of this multifaceted issue. Borjas [6] examined the economic impact of immigration on host countries, focusing on labour market dynamics and wage outcomes. His work demonstrated the necessity of considering both the immediate and long-term consequences of migration policy.

Building on the findings of Borjas, Ottaviano and Peri [6; 7] conducted empirical research to analyse the economic consequences of immigration in the context of globalisation. The authors contend that immigration has a positive effect on the economy, citing its influence on productivity, innovation, and entrepreneurship. This challenges the prevailing negative perceptions of immigration's economic impact. In a similar vein, Dustmann et al. [8] explored the economic effects of immigration on receiving countries, focusing specifically on the case of Germany. The study revealed that immigration has been beneficial for the German economy, particularly in addressing demographic challenges and sustaining economic growth. Furthermore, they emphasised the contribution of skilled migration to the enhancement of innovation and competitiveness in key sectors.

In addition to empirical research, theoretical frameworks have been developed to facilitate an understanding of the complex dynamics between migration policy and economic development. Hatton and Williamson [9] put forth a theoretical framework based on historical perspectives, tracing the evolution of migration patterns and their economic consequences. Their work provided insights into the long-term implications of migration policy on economic growth and development.

Moreover, recent studies have examined the efficacy of specific migration policies in fostering economic development. Clemens [10] examined the impact of guest worker programmes on labour market outcomes in Germany, emphasising the importance of flexible migration policies in responding to changing labour market demands.

In conclusion, the literature demonstrates the pivotal role of migration policy in influencing the economic trajectory of Germany. It emphasises the necessity for evidence-based policymaking and proactive measures to capitalise on the potential benefits of immigration for sustainable economic development.

However, despite the extensive research, there remains an unresolved problem concerning the comprehensive understanding of the long-term socio-economic impacts of various migration policies on both sending and receiving countries, particularly in the context of Germany's evolving economic landscape. This gap forms the basis for the objective of this article, which aims to explore this issue in greater depth.

PURPOSE OF THE ARTICLE

The article aims to analyse the impact of migration policy on economic development in Germany to determine its effectiveness and prospects. A comprehensive examination of pivotal elements, including employment, the labour market, innovation, and demographic shifts, is conducted to ascertain the positive and negative consequences of migration policy on the country's economy. Furthermore, the article will consider the potential for further development of Germany's migration policy in the context of current challenges and opportunities facing the country in the international arena.

THE PAPER MAIN BODY WITH FULL REASONING OF ACADEMIC RESULTS

Germany's migration policy has become a significant topic in the country's contemporary political and economic discourse. Germany has a long history of actively attracting migrants to address labour shortages and stimulate economic development. Following the conclusion of the Second World War and the period of economic growth known as the 'Wirtschaftswunder' (economic miracle), Germany became a destination country for labour migration, particularly from Turkey and other countries in Europe and Asia. Nevertheless, the German migration policy has undergone a significant transformation in recent decades, evolving from the establishment of integration programmes to the improvement of conditions for irregular migrants.

Considering the growing need for labour, Germany continues to pursue active development of its migration policy. Recent reforms have included the simplification of the integration process for newcomers and the development of programmes aimed at supporting migrants in finding work and housing.

It is crucial to acknowledge that German migration policy is perpetually subjected to the influence of political discourse and public deliberation. The issues of integration, cultural diversity and the distribution of social and economic resources remain pertinent and are the subject of ongoing debate at the governmental, political party and public levels. In summary, Germany's migration policy is undergoing a process of continuous evolution in response to both internal and external challenges. The objective is to achieve a balance between the needs of the economy, social justice, and security [11].

At the current juncture, a defining characteristic of the migration strategy of the Federal Republic of Germany

**Table 1. Participation in labour market of Germany
(non-EU foreigners and Germans)**

		Difference in unemployment rates for born in non-EU27 countries and born in Germany (15-64 years old)				Ratio of born in non-EU27 countries / born in Germany (15-64 years old), %			
		2017	2019	2021	2023	2017	2019	2021	2023
GEO (Codes)	Region								
DE	Germany	4.5	4.2	4.7	3.9	14.9	16.4	17.8	21.1
DE1	Baden-Württemberg	3.3	2.8	3.	3.2	18.7	21.0	22.1	25.3
DE2	Bayern	3.5	2.6	4.1	2.9	13.7	14.4	15.4	19.9
DE3	Berlin	7.5	5.9	4.7	2.9	22.2	23.9	28.3	32.5
DE4	Brandenburg	9.8	11.4			4.7	5.7	5.4	8.0
DE5	Bremen		4.9			25.6	28.4	36.1	42.8
DE6	Hamburg	4.6	5.1	4.5	3.6	24.4	26.7	22.2	33.0
DE7	Hessen	3.5	3.5	3.8	2.8	20.6	23.7	24.8	28.3
DE8	Mecklenburg- Vorpommern		11.1			5.1	5.7	5.2	6.4
DE9	Niedersachsen	5.4	4.	4.3	4.3	14.3	14.8	17.3	20.1
DEA	Nordrhein-Westfalen	4.6	5.	5.8	4.	17.6	19.5	21.7	23.3
DEB	Rheinland-Pfalz	2.8	2.5	4.9	4.7	15.0	17.6	20.2	22.7
DEC	Saarland					12.5	13.2	14.6	17.5
DED	Sachsen	9.1	9.9		11.1	5.6	6.4	6.2	9.9
DEE	Sachsen-Anhalt	20.9	13.			5.2	6.2	5.7	7.5
DEF	Schleswig-Holstein	7.3	5.	7.1		10.7	11.5	12.7	16.0
DEG	Thüringen	11.9	11.2			4.6	5.8	6.0	11.1

Source: authors' calculations based on Eurostat [15].

is the aspiration to address the shortage of skilled labour in the context of an ageing population and low birth rates. Germany, like many other European countries, is experiencing an ageing population. The German Institute for Economic Research [12] estimates that in 2022, over 300,000 individuals will leave their positions and retire, and there will be insufficient numbers of younger individuals to fill the resulting vacancies. By 2029, the number of individuals exiting the labour market is projected to reach 650,000. This figure represents a potential shortage of approximately 5 million working-age individuals in Germany by 2030, should the accumulated annual retirements and the lack of new entrants to the workforce persist.

To prevent a catastrophic labour market shortage, the country is developing a comprehensive migration policy with the objective of expanding immigration opportunities for skilled professionals from around the world.

According to the European Commission [13; 14], with a population of 84.3 million, Germany is the largest economy in the European Union and ranks fourth in the world after the United States, China, and Japan. It is also the third largest exporter by volume. The world's leading companies in the automotive, chemical and electronics industries include Volkswagen, Daimler, BMW (all well-known in the automotive sector), BASF (chemicals) and Siemens (electronics). It is also noteworthy that small and medium-sized enterprises account for approximately 55.1% of the total workforce in Germany. In March 2023, 45.72 million people were registered as employed, representing a 1.0% increase compared to the previous year. When compared to the previous period, the number of employees paying social security contributions increased in almost all federal states, with the highest rate observed in Hamburg (+2.8%). In contrast, Saxony and

Saarland exhibited minimal growth, with an increase of 0.2%. Conversely, Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern exhibited a decrease in the percentage of employees, with a decline of 0.2%, 0.3% and 0.5%, respectively [14].

In April 2023, the unemployment rate was 5.7%. The seasonally adjusted rate remained unchanged at 5.6%. When comparing the figures from one year to the next, despite the fluctuations that occur seasonally, the number of unemployed people increased by 0.7%. In East Germany, the unemployment rate is 7.2%, which is higher than the rate in West Germany (5.3%). However, the difference between the two is narrowing over time. The lowest unemployment rate was recorded in Bavaria, while the highest was observed in Bremen [14].

The influx of Ukrainian forced migrants is likely to have contributed to the 0.4 percentage point increase in unemployment [14]. As of the end of March 2023, approximately 1.175 million Ukrainian citizens were registered in Germany according to the Central Register of Foreign Nationals maintained by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees. This represents an increase of 1,020,000 individuals compared to the number of Ukrainian nationals registered in Germany at the end of February 2022, which was the beginning of the Russian aggression. Of these, 773,000 are Ukrainian citizens between the ages of 15 and 65, representing a 654,000-person increase compared to the number of Ukrainians in this age bracket in February 2022. Once they have obtained a residence permit, Ukrainian forced migrants are permitted access to the labour market. Furthermore, from 1 June 2022, they are eligible to receive basic unemployment benefits. In April 2023, 773,000 vacancies were registered, representing a 9% decrease compared to the previous year [14].

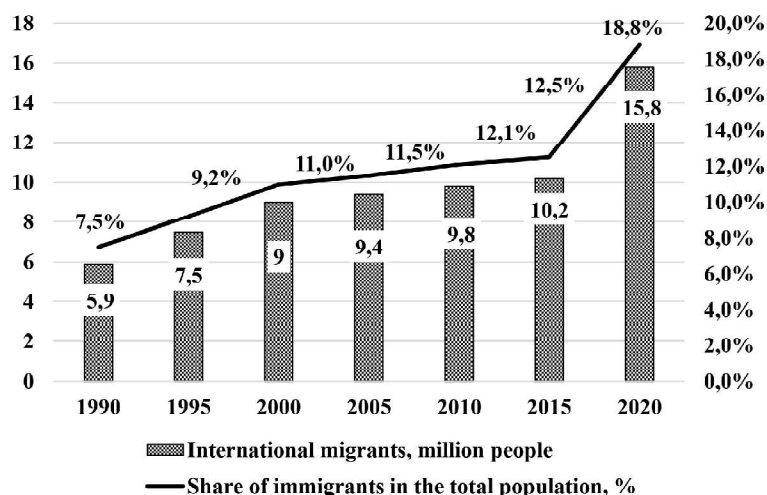


Figure 1. The dynamics of the number of international migrants and their share in the structure of the German population between 1990 and 2020. The data is presented in million people and as a percentage

Source: United Nations [19].

Table 1 shows that people of working age in Germany who were born outside the EU face higher unemployment rates than people born in Germany. The regularity exists in all regions, especially in Sachsen-Anhalt, Sachsen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Brandenburg and Thuringen. Nevertheless, the difference is gradually decreasing in general. At the same time the share of such foreign born (outside the EU) people is increasing, with the maximum ratio to locally born population in Bremen, Hamburg, and Berlin. It is interesting to note that the highest difference in unemployment rates is usually in regions with lower share of non-EU born people. Therefore, migrants from the outside of the EU tend to settle in those regions of Germany, where they do not face lower job opportunities relatively local job seekers. The average correlation between the ratio and the difference was -0.47 (and even about -0.7 in 2017–2019 and 2023), while the average correlation between the ratio and absolute unemployment ratio for the foreigners is -0.27. Thus, more inclusiveness of job offers and lower restrictions for foreign employment tend to favor immigration more than the very fact of abundance of jobs offers in a region.

In 2022, the number of cross-border swing migrants working in Germany was estimated to be approximately 237,929 (as of 30 June 2022). These are foreign nationals who are employed in Germany but reside in another country. Germany is situated in a particularly advantageous location in terms of its proximity to other countries, which has resulted in it having the largest number of cross-border workers. Many of these workers originate from Poland and France.

The German labour market requires a highly educated workforce, comprising individuals with vocational qualifications (academic education and vocational training). There is a considerable demand for such professions in Germany [16]:

1. The medical profession is comprised of several different roles, including doctors. Despite the existence of lucrative employment opportunities and a high social status, there is a growing shortage of doctors in private practice and, on occasion, in clinics, particularly in rural areas.

2. Nurses: There is a plethora of employment opportunities for nurses and other healthcare professionals. It is necessary to employ qualified personnel in hospitals, nursing homes, and other care facilities.

3. Engineers: As an industrialised nation, Germany offers engineers a plethora of career opportunities and a considerable earning potential. There is a high demand for specialists in electrical engineering, construction, mechanical engineering, and vehicle production. Currently, there are opportunities for graduates who wish to retrain from other fields.

4. Similarly, those with scientific or computer-related qualifications may also find employment opportunities in the STEM field (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics). These are available in both the private sector and public research institutes.

5. Additionally, there is a particular demand for childcare workers in municipal and church kindergartens, drivers for transport companies and municipal institutions, cooks, food industry specialists (butchers, bakers) and agricultural workers (harvesters) [17].

Concurrently, the number of migrants residing in Germany has been on the rise since 1990, reaching a peak in 2020 [18]. This resulted in a 11.3 percentage point increase in the share of international migrants in the population over the 30-year period (see Figure 1).

The German Federal Statistical Office [20; 21] has estimated that in 2022, approximately 29% of the country's population was of migrant origin, equating to 23.8 million individuals. Furthermore, the number of foreign nationals residing in Germany was 13.4 million. In 2020, Germany became one of the principal countries of destination for international migrants, a trend that has continued. Most immigrants are labour migrants, who are becoming an increasingly important component of the labour force. Over the past decades, the proportion of such migrants has increased from 13.2% to 26.3% in 2020, representing a notable increase (see Figure 2).

A study conducted by the German Economic Institute [12] has revealed that a significant proportion of migrants are already engaged in employment within the German

economy, particularly in the hospitality and logistics sectors. Despite their contribution, the German Economic Institute asserts that Germany already lacks approximately 12,000 truck drivers and approximately 4,200 individuals to work in the gastronomy industry. Concurrently, researchers at the German Economic Institute have observed that 'without migration, these figures would be even more pronounced'.

Indeed, in the logistics industry, one in four drivers was born abroad or is still a foreign national. The German Economic Institute [12] reports that 132,888 migrants have completed full training (lasting two to three years) and are now driving heavy goods vehicles in Germany. A similar situation can be observed in the gastronomy industry.

The German Economic Institute [12] has estimated that approximately 91,000 migrants are employed in restaurants and cafes where food is served or prepared. This implies that approximately one-third of the workforce in this industry was born abroad or is a foreign national. Despite the frequent lockdowns in this area, the shortage of personnel to fill these jobs has been growing since spring 2021, according to the German Economic Institute.

The German Economic Institute [12] has observed that there are also regional variations in Germany. For instance, in Lower Saxony, approximately 60% of the employees in the meat industry are foreign nationals. In the southern state of Baden-Wurttemberg, 34.7% of heavy truck drivers are migrants.

A study conducted in 2020 revealed that the proportion of skilled migrants participating in the labour market was highest in Baden-Wurttemberg, accounting for 15.1% of all trained workers. The following states were also included in the study: Hesse (14.6%), Bavaria (13.5%) and Berlin (13.4%).

For individuals who have been granted recognised protection, asylum or refugee status, the proportion of those engaged in the labour market was considerably lower. Nevertheless, in Hesse in 2020, the proportion of individuals with the requisite skills in the labour market was 1%, while in Hamburg it was 1.3%.

It is of note that in 2022, the newly appointed German Minister of Economy, Robert Habeck, asserted that the country requires migration to fill vacancies and maintain productivity in the future. A recently published economic study has revealed that in certain industries, migrant labour already accounts for one in four workers in various sectors. Furthermore, he emphasised that the dearth of adequately trained personnel is becoming a significant challenge in numerous sectors of the economy, encompassing tourism, industry, construction, and services. A variety of measures are required, including enhanced training and the provision of a more favourable work-life balance in sectors where individuals have greater opportunities to combine work with family responsibilities. It is of critical importance to note that Habeck has publicly stated that 'what is definitely needed is more migration, and this applies to every sector, from engineers to craftsmen, caregivers and medical staff' [23].

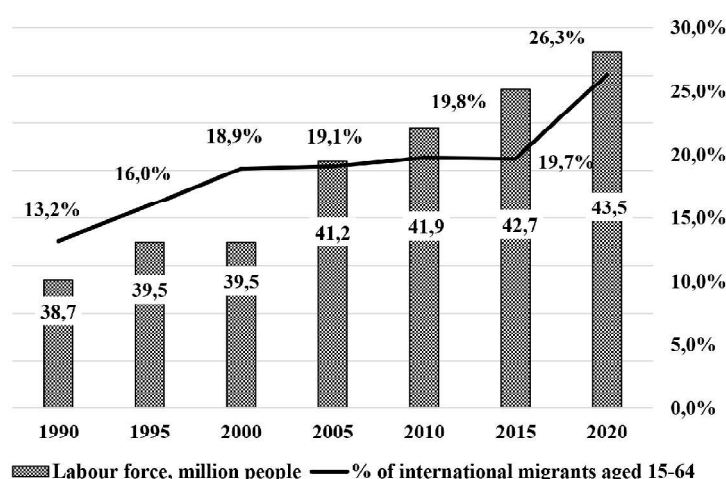


Figure 2. The size of the German labour force and the proportion of international migrants aged 15–64 between 1990 and 2020. The data is presented in millions of people and as a percentage

Source: World Bank [22].

In 2023, the German government announced a 'paradigm shift' on migration, indicating its intention to transform Germany into a modern immigration country. The new approach is designed to attract a greater number of labour migrants to Germany while also reducing the number of individuals entering the country illegally. The appointment of a special representative for migration partnerships indicates that cooperation with countries of origin is a fundamental aspect of the new German approach [24].

While Germany is open to negotiating agreements on visa facilitation and legal pathways for certain groups of workers, the government has made it clear that the migration partnership will be a two-way street.

Nevertheless, as the conditions for asylum seekers become increasingly challenging, recent reforms are designed to enhance the appeal of Germany as a destination for skilled workers [25]. A points-based system based on language skills and professional experience will grant eligible immigrants a one-year visa during which they can seek employment. In addition, the income requirements have been reduced, thereby facilitating the admission of additional family members. Additionally, the EU Blue Card will be expanded to encompass sectors experiencing labour shortages, such as healthcare and education. As of March 2024, non-EU foreign nationals will be permitted to enter Germany and commence employment while their qualifications are being evaluated. Those employed in the country will be permitted to remain for up to three years, including with dependents, if they can demonstrate the capacity to support themselves.

The current focus of the federal government is on the following areas: the integration of immigrants into German society; ensuring access to the German labour market; countering extremism and preventing its spread; and tackling the causes of illegal migration.

Nevertheless, the economic potential of immigration remains largely untapped. Consequently, migration policy should be developed in a manner that facilitates the continued growth of immigration of skilled labour, which

has a particularly favourable economic impact. Considering the demographic shifts occurring in Europe, it is imperative that the current framework for managing labour and educational immigration from third countries be significantly strengthened in the coming years. This will necessitate the further development of the institutional framework and a more targeted direct approach to eligible candidates. It is evident that such a policy would undoubtedly improve the demographic situation in Germany, given that most of the migration occurs during the early adult years. It is evident that the retirement of the baby boomers, absent a significant influx of immigrants, will result in a considerable imbalance in the labour market, which will have a detrimental impact on the efficiency of the economy and on German welfare.

CONCLUSIONS FROM THIS STUDY AND PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION IN THIS DIRECTION

Germany's migration policy has become a significant topic in the country's current political and economic discourse. Historically, Germany has been a country that has actively attracted migrants to address labour shortages and stimulate economic development. Given the growing need for labour, Germany continues to actively develop its migration policy. The analysis demonstrates that migration policy can be an effective tool for stimulating economic growth and filling labour shortages, and that migration policy has a significant impact on Germany's economic development. The efficacy of Germany's migration policy is contingent upon a multitude of variables, including the country's economic circumstances, the prevalence of unemployment, sociocultural factors, and the capacity to integrate migrants into society and the labour market. The enhancement of collaboration with source countries, the development of integration programmes and labour migration policies can enhance the efficacy of migration policy and contribute to sustainable economic development. Germany's experience demonstrates the necessity of considering social and cultural aspects of migration. Ensuring equal access to education, healthcare, and other social services for migrants will facilitate their successful integration. It is equally important to continue monitoring the effectiveness of migration policy and to adapt it to changing conditions, particularly considering demographic and economic trends.

Література:

1. Резнікова Н., Панченко В. Репортажі із цивілізаційних фронтів. На передовій міжнародної економічної політики / Наталія Резнікова, Володимир Панченко. К.: Аграр Медіа Груп, 2023. 234 с.
2. Reznikova N., Ptashchenko O., Chugayev O., Ivashchenko O. Y-Reality as a Shift From "Great Moderation" to "Global Chaos": Assessment of Global Macroeconomic and Crisis Processes Through the Prism of Generational Dialogue and Development Issues. Журнал стратегічних економічних досліджень. 2022. № 6 (11). С. 9—20. URL: DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30857/2786-5398.2022.6.6>
3. Панченко В., Резнікова Н., Карп В., Іващенко О. Міжнародна трудова міграція: історичні закономірності

та парадокси впливу на соціально-економічний розвиток країн-реципієнтів грошових переказів. Інвестиції: практика та досвід. № 1. С. 12—21. 2024. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32702/2306-6814.2024.1.12>

4. Панченко В. Г., Резнікова Н. В., Карп В. С., Іващенко О. А. В'єтнам в процесах міжнародної міграції робочої сили у Східній Азії: фінансові аспекти. Інвестиції: практика та досвід. 2024. № 2. С. 25—32. DOI: [10.32702/2306-6814.2024.2.25](https://doi.org/10.32702/2306-6814.2024.2.25)

5. Панченко В. Г., Резнікова Н. В., Карп В. С., Іващенко О. А. Вплив міжнародної міграції робочої сили на макроекономічне середовище країн-донорів трудових мігрантів: теоретичні аспекти. Ефективна економіка. 2024. № 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32702/2307-2105.2024.1.12>

6. Borjas, G. J. (1994). The economics of immigration. Journal of Economic Literature, 32 (4), 1667—1717. URL: <https://cutt.ly/lezcblb>

7. Ottaviano, G. I., & Peri, G. (2012). Rethinking the effect of immigration on wages. Journal of the European Economic Association, 10 (1), 152—197. URL: <https://cutt.ly/ReyzCRCT>

8. Dustmann, C., Frattini, T., & Preston, I. (2013). The effect of immigration along the distribution of wages. Review of Economic Studies, 80 (1), 145—173. URL: <https://cutt.ly/3eyzCDgU>

9. Hatton, T. J., & Williamson, J. G. (1998). The Age of Mass Migration: Causes and Economic Impact. Oxford University Press. URL: <https://cutt.ly/CeyzCLga>

10. Clemens, M. A. (2011). Economics and emigration: Trillion-dollar bills on the sidewalk? Journal of Economic Perspectives, 28 (2), 83—106. URL: <https://cutt.ly/oeyzCBaE>

11. Калініна С., Ланська С., & Подунай В. (2024). Аналіз міграційної політики держав: орієнтири для України. URL: <https://cutt.ly/leuFoVGg>

12. Geis-Thone, & Wido (2022). Die Bedeutung der Zuwanderung for den wirtschaftlichen Erfolg Deutschlands. IW-Analyse, Nr. 151. URL: <https://cutt.ly/Teyxw0GN>

13. European Commission (2021). Governance of migrant integration — Germany. European Website on Integration. URL: <https://cutt.ly/FeyxwafN>

14. European Commission (2023). Labour market information — Germany. EURES — European Job Mobility Portal. URL: <https://cutt.ly/WeyxqCbd>

15. Eurostat (2024, May 3). Database. URL: <https://cutt.ly/3euFdY6G>

16. Make it in Germany (2024). Gefragte Berufe. URL: <https://cutt.ly/Jeuxq5hT>

17. InfoMigrants (2021). Migrants in Germany increasingly important for labor market. URL: <https://cutt.ly/Xeyxw4J4>

18. International Labour Organization (2021). ILO Global Estimates on International Migrant Workers. URL: <https://cutt.ly/deyxwRY3>

19. United Nations (2020). International migrant stock. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs — Population Division. URL: <https://cutt.ly/teyxwAek>

20. Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis) (2023). Migration and integration. URL: <https://cutt.ly/neuFhnlr>

21. Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis) (2023). Sharp rise in labour migration in 2022. Press release No. 165 of 27 April 2023. URL: <https://cutt.ly/BeuFf9A1>

22. The World Bank (2021). World Development Indicators. URL: <https://cutt.ly/teuFyqq5>

23. Euractiv (2022). Habeck will Arbeitskräftemangel durch Einwanderung verhindern. URL: <https://cutt.ly/NeyxwevZ>

24. Afripoli (2023). Germany's new migration policy: What the paradigm shift means for African partner countries. URL: <https://cutt.ly/keyxrQPd>

25. Fragomen (2023). Germany: Immigration Reform for Skilled Labour. URL: <https://cutt.ly/LeuFg7pZ>

References:

1. Reznikova, N. and Panchenko, V. (2023), Reportazhi iz tsyvilizatsiynykh frontiv. Na peredovii mizhnarodnoi ekonomichnoi polityky [Reports from civilizational fronts. At the forefront of international economic policy], Ahrar Media Hrup, Kyiv, Ukraine.

2. Reznikova, N. Ptashchenko, O. Chugayev, O. and Ivashchenko O. (2022), "Y-Reality as a Shift From "Great Moderation" to "Global Chaos": Assessment of Global Macroeconomic and Crisis Processes Through the Prism of Generational Dialogue and Development Issues", Zhurnal stratehichnykh ekonomichnykh doslidzhen, [Online], vol 6 (11), pp. 9—20, available at: <https://doi.org/10.30857/2786-5398.2022.6.6> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

3. Panchenko, V. Reznikova, N. Karp, V. and Ivashchenko O. (2024), "International Labor Migration: Historical Patterns and Paradoxes of Influence on the Socio-Economic Development of Remittance Recipient Countries", Investytsii: praktyka ta dosvid, [Online], vol. 1, pp. 12—21, available at: <https://doi.org/10.32702/2306-6814.2024.1.12> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

4. Panchenko, V. H. Reznikova, N. V. Karp, V. S. and Ivashchenko O. A. (2024), "Vietnam in the Processes of International Labor Migration in East Asia: Financial Aspects", Investytsii: praktyka ta dosvid, [Online], vol. 2, pp. 25—32, available at: <https://doi.org/10.32702/2306-6814.2024.2.25> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

5. Panchenko, V. H. Reznikova, N. V. Karp, V. S. and Ivashchenko O. A. (2024), "The impact of international labor migration on the macroeconomic environment of labor migrant donor countries: theoretical aspects", Efektyvna ekonomika, [Online], vol. 1, available at: <https://doi.org/10.32702/2307-2105.2024.1.12> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

6. Borjas, G. J. (1994), "The economics of immigration", Journal of Economic Literature, [Online], vol. 32(4), pp. 1667—1717, available at: <https://cutt.ly/leyxCbLB> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

7. Ottaviano, G. I. and Peri, G. (2012), "Rethinking the effect of immigration on wages", Journal of the European Economic Association, vol. 10 (1), pp. 152—197, available at: <https://cutt.ly/ReyzCRCT> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

8. Dustmann, C. Frattini, T. and Preston, I. (2013), "The effect of immigration along the distribution of wages", Review of Economic Studies, vol. 80 (1), pp. 145—173,

available at: <https://cutt.ly/3eyzCDgU> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

9. Hatton, T. J. and Williamson, J. G. (1998), "The Age of Mass Migration: Causes and Economic Impact", Oxford University Press, available at: <https://cutt.ly/CeyzCLga> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

10. Clemens, M. A. (2011), "Economics and emigration: Trillion-dollar bills on the sidewalk?", Journal of Economic Perspectives, vol. 28 (2), pp. 83—106, available at: <https://cutt.ly/oeyzCBaE> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

11. Kalinina, S. Lanska, S. and Podunai, V. (2024), Analiz mihratsiinoi polityky derzhav: oriientyri dlia Ukrainy [Analysis of Migration Policy: Guidelines for Ukraine], Mariupolskyi derzhavnyi universytet, Mizhnarodnyi fond "Vidrodzhennia", Vseukrainska asotsiatsiia kompanii z mizhnarodnoho pratsevlashtuvannia, Kyiv, Ukraine.

12. Geis-Thone, and Wido (2022), "The importance of immigration for Germany's economic success", IW-Analyse, vol. 151, available at: <https://cutt.ly/Teyxw0GN> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

13. European Website on Integration (2024), "Governance of migrant integration in Germany", available at: <https://cutt.ly/FeyxwaFN> (Accessed 29 October 2024).

14. EURES (EUropean Employment Services) (2023), "Labour market information: Germany", available at: <https://cutt.ly/WeyxqCbd> (Accessed 29 October 2024).

15. Eurostat (2024) "Database", available at: <https://cutt.ly/3euFdY6G> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

16. Make it in Germany (2024), "Professions in demand", available at: <https://cutt.ly/Jeyxq5hT> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

17. InfoMigrants (2021), "Migrants in Germany increasingly important for labor market", available at: <https://cutt.ly/Xeyxw4J4> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

18. International Labour Organization (2021), "ILO Global Estimates on International Migrant Workers", available at: <https://cutt.ly/deyxwRY3> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

19. United Nations (2020), "International migrant stock. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs — Population Division", available at: <https://cutt.ly/teyxwAek> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

20. Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis) (2023), "Migration and integration", available at: <https://cutt.ly/neuFhnlr> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

21. Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis) (2023), "Sharp rise in labour migration in 2022", available at: <https://cutt.ly/BeuFf9A1> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

22. The World Bank (2021), "World Development Indicators", available at: <https://cutt.ly/teuFyqq5> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

23. Euractiv (2022), "Habeck wants to prevent labor shortages through immigration", available at: <https://cutt.ly/NeyxwevZ> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

24. Afripoli (2023), "Germany's new migration policy: What the paradigm shift means for African partner countries", available at: <https://cutt.ly/keyxrQPd> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

25. Fragomen (2023), "Germany: Immigration Reform for Skilled Labour", available at: <https://cutt.ly/LeuFg7pZ> (Accessed 26 October 2024).

Стаття надійшла до редакції 29.10.2024 р.