

Larysa Mosora

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4341-1937

Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas, **Ukraine**

Vitalii Tolubiyak

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8892-2338

Terнопil National Economic University, **Ukraine**

Jarosław Brodny

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6807-4431

Silesian University of Technology, **Poland**

Liubomyr Romanyshyn

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4936-4943

Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas, **Ukraine**

Yurii Mosora

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3192-7146

Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas, **Ukraine**

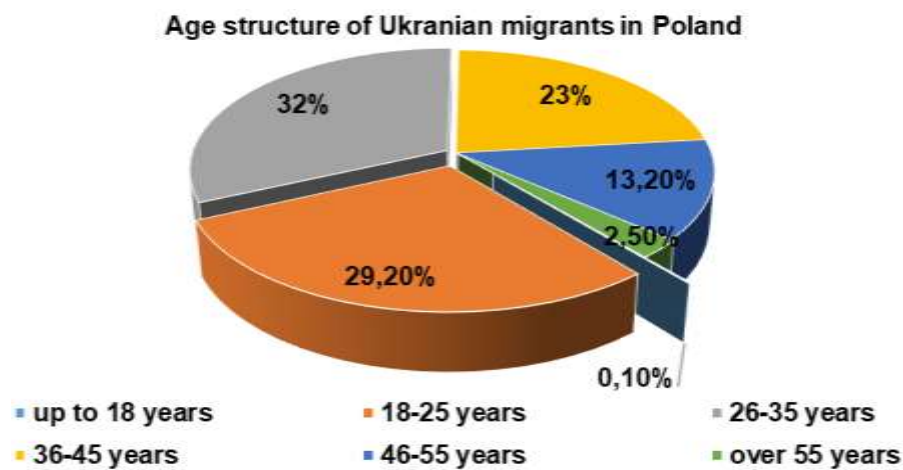
INTRODUCTION

Migration processes are one of the main factors that determine the direction of formation and characteristics of the development of production capacities of any country. Population migration is associated with economic, social, political, religious, environmental and other aspects of society and is one of the most striking indicators of its development. Population migration causes changes in the demographic situation both in the donor country and in the recipient country; affects economic processes, the value of GDP and GNP of countries, as well as the total amount of contributions to various state social funds; defines the main priority industries that can be developed under certain migration conditions. At the same time, the consequences of migration can be both positive and negative; therefore, migration processes require management by the state.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Studying migration processes, some scientists focus more on the positive aspects of population migration, while others, on the contrary, point to the negative consequences of migration processes. Among the positive consequences of migration processes are: for a donor country – a high influx of funds in the form of money transferred to their homeland, an increase in

aggregate demand, national production and economic development, a decrease in unemployment and social tension. For the recipient country – immigrants contribute to investments in new enterprises and projects, innovative development of countries, the influx of foreign workers makes it possible to reduce the cost of labor, accelerate the pace of development of scientific and technological progress, growth of GDP production and national income (O.V. Berbenets, 2015; B.Solga, 2017). At the same time, population migration has a particularly negative impact on intellectual potential of donor countries that face such challenges and threats: risks of labor potential loss and the transition of educational migration to labor emigration, deterioration of the population structure through an increase in the average age of the working population. According to the studies, conducted by the EWL S.A. Group – a professional foreign job placement agency (Poland) there officially lived about 1,500,000 Ukrainians in Poland in 2019. In addition, the number of Ukrainian migrants, who would like to move permanently to Poland, rose by one third. In 2018, 22% of respondents declared such readiness, in 2019 – 33% (EWL S.A. Report, 2019). Fig. 1 shows the age structure of Ukrainians, who live in Poland.



As can be seen from Fig. 1 the largest share in the overall structure is presented by persons aged 26-35 (32%). Together with emigrants aged up to 25 they make up more than 60%. The reduction of the country's working-age population, including the reason of migration, will gradually lead to a worsening of the situation in the production sector. In addition, there is a threat associated with the inhibition of the development of scientific and technological progress of countries, because a "brain drain" is possible, that is, the country loses its intellectual potential, which, in turn, slows down the country's innovative development and delays economic growth (A. Makulets 2013; S.O. Stepurina and V.I. Derykhovska, 2018). Based on the analysis above it follows that labor migration is a dualistic process, because it plays a dual role in the development of the country: it has both positive and negative consequences for all participants in the migration process (Table 1).

Given that, the state is not able to eliminate migration processes, in this case it should regulate and control them as much as possible in order to enhance the positive effect. In fact, whether the consequences of migration processes are negative or positive is largely dependent on the state policy.

Table 1 Consequences of Labor Migration

Parties of migration	Consequences	
	Positive	Negative
Donor countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduction of the social tension in the local labor market; - capital inflows; - reduction in unemployment; - gaining professional experience in another country and the possibility of its use in your country; - reducing the burden on social funds; - introduction of integrated cultural values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of the productive part of the country's working population; - reduction of workers qualifications, who don't work in their field; - losses from the implementation of the abilities of specialists abroad who studied in the home country; - lack of deductions to the social funds; - return of persons of retirement age; - the problem of social orphan hood; - aging of the nation.
Recipient countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-prestigious vacancies are hold by non-residents; - savings on educational expenses and training; - stimulation of production and increased demand for goods; - improvement of the demographic situation due to a slowdown in the general rate of aging of the population and the "influx of brains". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase in expenses for the maintenance of unemployed migrants and families; - increasing social tension due to sociocultural or racial differences; - the growth of the shadow sector of the economy; - additional costs for the neutralization of the criminal component; - competition in the domestic labor market, which affects unemployment.
Migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving the financial condition of households due to emigrant money transfers; - higher wages; - improving the living standards of migrants and their families; - acquisition of new knowledge, qualifications, language practice; - opportunities for personal development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - broken families; - employment in simple, low-skilled job segments; - semi- or illegal employment; - lack of social guarantees and confidence in the future; - work in heavy, irregular conditions; - low wages compared to workers of the host country; - loss of national consciousness.

One of the most popular and promising is educational migration, which can contribute to the integration of educational and scientific programs, the formation of highly qualified personnel, the deepening of international scientific cooperation and the exchange of experience in the development of various industries; strengthening the joint use of the potential of educational, scientific and industrial organizations in mutual interests. Today, almost all countries have a policy of attracting foreign students, since this type of migration is considered as the most preferable and has a number of positive consequences.

The necessary conditions for educational migration are: the capacity for educational activity, the desire and ability to carry it out; the availability of appropriate educational institutions in the country (region); the advantage of the influence of factors of educational migration over the desire to stay in the country (region) of residence.

A specific feature of educational migration is its least harmful character in contrast to other types of migration. The desirability of educational migration is determined by incomes not only for education (or a separate university), but also for the economy of a country (region), which provides services in general. In addition, consumers of educational services form a potential workforce of the appropriate qualification (Yu. I. Kryvenko, 2011). In the structure of general migration flows, educational migration is responding to the social need for education and advanced training. At the same time, educational migration can to some extent correspond to the laws of both the social and economic types of migration.

At the same time, scientists note a number of advantages from educational migration specifically for countries that accept foreign students. There are identified advantages, namely: financial revenues to the budget of national economies; development of innovative component of education, expansion of the range of educational services, accelerated integration of national higher education institutions into the international educational and scientific space; improvement of demographic indicators due to the rejuvenation of the population structure and its quantitative increase; the intellectualization of human capital and the potential provision of the country's national economy with highly qualified specialists. These advantages accelerate the scientific and technological progress, economic development of countries (M. Gonda, 2017; P. Dlugosh, 2018; V.V. Sandugey, 2018). Educational migration has actually become a megatrend of the 21st century (M. Petrash, 2017). It is in the era of globalization there are updated the internationalization of higher education, the improvement of educational mobility, and, as a result, the increase in the number of educational migrants seeking for knowledge, broadening their horizons, and improving their professional and social environment.

METODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

The main criteria for educational migration, that determine its important role in the changes that occur in society, is the number of foreign students studying at universities in other countries. Today, Ukraine is the donor country and the leader in the number of young people who travel to study in Poland. A significant part of Ukrainian students in Poland receives a second higher education. For Ukraine, it is a big risk that most of these students, having received the appropriate higher education, do not return to Ukraine.

The main factors affecting the growth in the number of Ukrainian students at Polish universities are: geographical proximity; the cost of training, in many cases it is lower than in other European countries; a diploma obtained in Poland – an EU country – provides with great opportunities in the European labor market; linguistic and cultural factor (K. Lukashchyk 2013). Fig. 2 reflects the dynamics of the number of students from Ukraine who studied in Poland.

As can be seen from Fig. 2, the increase in the number of Ukrainian students in Polish universities is very dynamic both in relation to the total number of

foreigners and in absolute numbers. Unfortunately, such a process is negative for Ukraine, because in most cases creative, mobile, comprehensively developed youth go to study abroad, and usually they remain in Poland after training, or travel to other countries. That is why, in order to effectively regulate migration processes, states should pay attention to interaction in educational migration, and not to unilateral, independent work in this area.

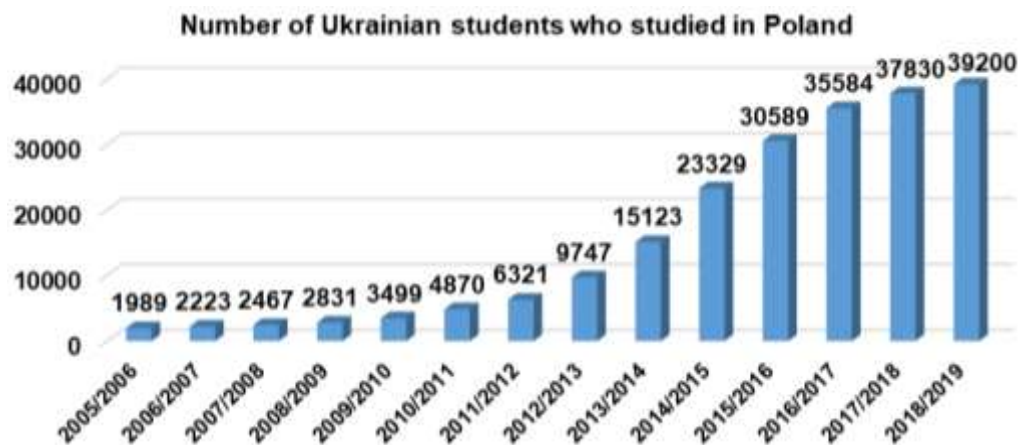


Fig. 2 Number of Ukrainian students who studied in Poland 2005-2019

Source: (V. Gierko, 2015; A. Dziedzic, 2018)

Examples of such interaction on the regulation of educational migration and obtaining positive effects from it both for the donor country and the recipient country are: the organization of internships for students and teaching staff in higher educational institutions of both countries; program on double degree diplomas; participation in international foreign conferences of both students and teaching staff. Let us consider such types of educational migration in more detail as an example of cooperation between universities of Ukraine – the Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas (IFNTUNG) and the Ternopil National Economic University (TNEU) with universities in Poland.

IFNTUOG is the only Ukrainian university of oil and gas profile of the IV accreditation level. About 10,000 students study here, about 500 of them are foreigners from 42 countries. Thanks to quality training, there is observed a high level of employment of graduates. IFNTUOG carries out training specialists of the educational-proficiency level of Bachelor in 42 specialties, and Masters - in 44 specialties.

It should be noted, that mutual visits by scientists of various higher educational institutions are one of the most common forms of interaction between universities in Ukraine and Poland. This is the so-called short-term educational migration in the framework of which: experience is exchanged, lectures are held. So, on 2018, as part of the celebration of Europe Day and as part of the Erasmus+ program, a delegation from AGH University of Science and Technology (AGH UST; Krakow, Poland) was at IFNTUOG. The program of the visit of the Polish delegation provided for lectures on the topic "Trenchless technologies in Poland", meetings with the leadership of the University and

heads of Institutes collaborating with the Polish educational Institution under the Double Diploma Program, the Center for International Cooperation. At the beginning of 2019 AGH UST, which has been successfully cooperating with IFNTUOG for a long time, hosted the Erasmus+ International Partners Week, which brought together 12 universities from 9 countries in Krakow. An extremely important point of the event was the exchange of experience among universities. Within the framework of the Erasmus + program, IFNTUOG also cooperates with other Polish universities, in particular: the Kazimierz Pułaski University of Technology and Humanities in Radom; the Kielce University of Technology.

TNEU is a diversified institution of higher education that trains specialists in 33 specialties for the Bachelor degree, 26 specialties for the Master degree and in 20 specialties for the PhD. More than 12.6 thousand students study at the University according to various forms of study.

The faculty of TNEU constantly organizes business trips to higher education institution partners under the Erasmus+, DAAD programs, and individual invitations from international organizations. In 2019, 129 teachers went on business trips to collaborate universities in accordance with the goals defined by the Strategy for the Internationalization of TNEU, including 47 teachers – in higher education institutions of the Republic of Poland. In 2019, 173 students took short-term and semester studies under the Erasmus+ program in 7 foreign institutions of higher education, including 72 students – in 8 educational institutions in Poland.

The results of such short-term educational migration is the advanced training of the faculty of partner universities; introduction of the latest technologies not only in the educational process, but also in the production sector; improvement of the quality of training highly qualified specialists.

It is worth noting that educational migration is largely associated with the possibility for students of receiving double degree diplomas. For many years, IFNTUOG has been fruitfully cooperating with the AGH UST in the educational, scientific and research fields. This is the opportunity for graduate students, doctoral students, teachers, scientists to develop and promote their ideas. And for students of five Institutes of IFNTUOG – the Institute of Mechanical Engineering, the Institute of Petroleum Engineering, the Institute of Tourism and Geosciences, the Institute of Architecture, Construction and Power Engineering, the Institute of Economics and Management, who studied under separate Agreements, after parallel training in two HEIs receive two diplomas – of the state and European standards. In particular, each year about 100 students can study under such a double degree program. All this happened thanks to the Cooperation Agreement between IFNTUOG and AGH UST, signed more than 10 years ago.

New opportunities for cooperation between Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas and the AGH University of Science and Technology were presented in an interview with the Rector of IFNTUOG, which was published in the April 2020 issue of the Polish newspaper in Ukraine «Kurier

Galicyjski». The head of the University noted the long-term and mutually beneficial cooperation between educational institutions, the roots of which went back to 1994. The rector noted that: “since 2011, in accordance with the Double Degree Diploma program, 443 masters have successfully completed AGH UST training according to 14 specialties. Today, those, who wish to study in Poland, must confirm their knowledge of the Polish language at B2 level. The university also tries to invite students to learn Polish within its walls. This year 92 best students of IFNTUOG began their semester study in Poland. And this is only in the magistracy of AGH UST (Kurier Galicyjski, 2020).

A good example of the mentioned above is the implementation of the Double Degree Program by the Institute of Mechanical Engineering (IFNTUOG). It should be emphasized that training students at two Universities according to Double Degree Program contributes to almost 100% employment of graduates in their specialties at enterprises in Ukraine and Poland. The dynamics of students of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering who are involved in the Double Degree Program is shown in Fig. 3. It can be noted that the employment rate in 2019 is zero, because the students are continuing their studies and, respectively, they have not yet received their Double Degrees.

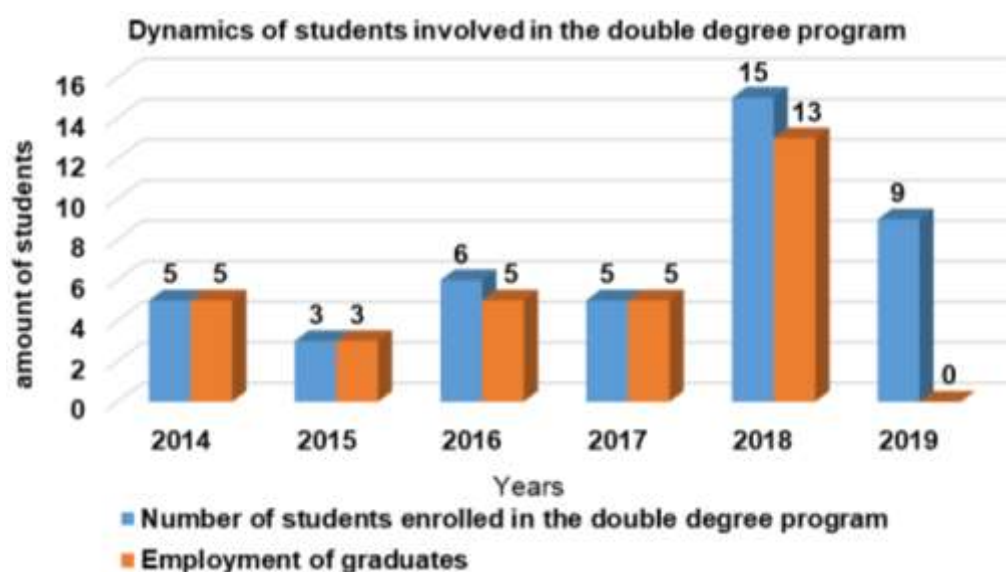


Fig. 3 Dynamics of students of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering involved in the program of double diplomas in 2014-2019

The double degree program is also activity implemented by TNEU. The international component in the training of specialists is important for educational migration. It is especially actively implemented at TNEU and is confirmed by the international partners, with whom the University has entered into official agreements on cooperation in the field of professional training for civil servants, heads of state administrations, their first deputies and deputies, and local government officials in 2016-2019. The Department of Management, Public Administration and Personnel of TNEU has started a Double Degree Program for the Bachelor and Master training in the specialty "Public Management and

Administration" together with the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (Poland). In 2016, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between TNEU and the University of Economy in Bydgoszcz in Poland, which provides for cooperation between universities according to the Double Degree Program, internships for the teaching staff and students, implementation of international scientific and educational grants, including in the specialty "Public Administration and Management".

A short-term educational migration, implemented through the practice of a Double Degree Program, makes it possible to form a new generation of professional personnel; thanks to such training they have the opportunity to see the world, get to know how the relevant industry functions in other countries, learn how important decisions are made. It also helps to establish contacts and introduce foreign experience into the domestic practice of ensuring the development of production industries.

The positive experience of short-term educational migration is the mutual attendance of universities and research institutions by Ukrainian and Polish teachers and students, as part of their internships, lectures, training, organization and participation in joint international conferences.

So, in 2017 and 2018, in the framework of such cooperation, a delegation of students from the Institute of Mechanical Engineering of IFNTUOG visited the Oil and Gas Institute – the National Research Institute in Krosno (Poland). During the visit, students and teachers got acquainted with the modern laboratory facilities of the Oil and Gas Institute, laboratory equipment for studying the properties of drilling fluids, grouting mortars, cement stone and the like. In addition, together with employees of the Oil and Gas Institute, students and teachers of IFNTUOG took an informative tour to the Museum of the Oil And Gas Industry in Bobrka and visited the Museum of Kerosene Lamps and the Museum of Glass.

So, in the framework of the project "International cooperation in oil and gas education as an excellent training for entrepreneurship and professional skills", students of IFNTUOG and AGH University of Science and Technology had this opportunity. In 2019, Polish students spent four days at IFNTUOG. They attended a series of lectures, a round table, were able to reproduce their creative abilities with metal welding, took part in an interesting quest on the university territory, conducted chemical experiments in the laboratory of the drilling department, took excursions to the Science City "New Energy" and the Galychyna Oilfield Museum in Nadvirna. And on October 22-27, 2019, the implementation of the project has continued at the AGH University of Science and Technology. During the five days at AGH, IFNTUOG students managed to integrate with the culture and customs of the country.

In order to improve the effectiveness of academic and scientific work, the University concluded three Cooperation Agreements on training officials for government bodies, an exchange of teachers and students, joint scientific activities in the field of state/public administration with foreign higher educational

institutions that carry out related educational and scientific activities. These Institutions are the Pomeranian Academy in Slupsk, Republic of Poland (Agreement of 2015), the Jan Długosz Academy in Częstochowa, Republic of Poland (Agreement of 2017). As part of these Agreements, there is provided an annual two-week internship for Master students in Civil Service at the relevant Universities. Since 2015, 45 people have undergone such an internship, which made it possible to further apply the acquired knowledge into the practice of the statebuilding in Ukraine.

Over the past five years, students specializing in Public Administration and Management had weeklong internships in the town of Jelenia Gora, based on the Faculty of Regional Economy and Tourism of the Wrocław University of Economics and Business (Poland). The internship ended with a round table and the delivery of international certificates. 30 people completed this internship in 2019.

It is a good practice to organize lectures by foreign professors for students of the “Public Management and Administration” educational program in TNEU. So, in the 2019-2020 academic year, there was held an open lecture by A. Zelinsky, the Professor of the Wrocław University of Economics (Poland), on the topic “Economics of closed resource circulation and its logistical aspects” and the workshop of Dr. D. Pavlishchy, on the topic “Tools for effective management of society: secrets of success” (site TNEU, 11.09.2019). On 2020 the Professor of the Wrocław University of Economics (Poland), Honorary Doctor of TNEU A. Zelinsky held a guest lecture-discussion in Polish named "Ekologiczne aspekty zarządzania rozwojem terytorialnym" within the course “Municipal Management” for students of the educational program "Public Management and Administration" and the teaching staff of the Educational and Scientific Institute of Public Administration.

Annual municipal readings at TNEU are held during the educational process (October-November). Foreign teachers, in particular from the Wrocław University of Economics and Business and the Catholic University of Lublin, participate in them. Teachers from the Wrocław University of Economics and Business, the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, the Opole University Technology, as well as gmina authorities of Poland constantly take part in such events.

Since 2011, in the framework of the agreement on international cooperation between TNEU and the Wrocław University of Economics and Business (Poland), International Spring Management and Public Administration Schools and International Interdisciplinary Winter Schools are annually organized for the students and faculty of the educational program "Public Management and Administration". The goal of spring schools is to study the experience and mechanism for the effective management of organizations of various types, the implementation of public administration and local government in Poland and other countries of the European Union. Winter schools are focused on stimulating international academic mobility and developing non-formal

education to improve both professional competencies and the acquisition of additional soft skills (site TNEU, 26.05.2019).

During 2019, 142 faculty members of TNEU completed internships and received their certificates in 33 foreign higher education institutions. In particular, in such educational institutions of Poland as: the Lublin University of Technology, the University of Warsaw, Legnica University of Management, the University of Rzeszow, the University of Gdansk, Baltic universities, State School of Higher Education (Zamosc), Krakow University of Economics, the University of Lodz, the Jagiellonian University.

One of the positive effects of educational migration is the exchange of experience among its participants through the organization and holding of international scientific and practical conferences. Their participants are representatives of educational, research, design, industrial institutions of two countries. Bright examples of such conferences are: Machines, Equipment and Materials for Oil and Gas Production Increase (2016, 2018, Ivano-Frankivsk), MINInG TECHNIQUES "TUR 2017, 2019" (Krynica-Zdrój), Development of hydrocarbon exploration and production technologies "Geopetrol 2016, 2018" Zakopane, Local government towards centralist processes. Polish and international perspective" (2019, Krakow). The results of such conferences were the publication of collective monographs, a collection of abstracts of international conferences.

The results of scientific research of the faculty, graduate and doctoral students of TNEU are presented at international, scientific conferences, seminars and round tables too. In particular, on 2019, Ternopil hosted the IV International Scientific and Practical Conference "Ukraine in the Context of Reforming the Legal System: Modern Realities and International Experience". The event was held under the auspices of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (Poland), the University of Preshow (Slovakia) and other countries. On 2019, the international scientific conference "Trends in the reform of the legal system of Ukraine and the world: legal, psychological and socio-cultural aspects", was held by the Center for Strategic Analytics and International Studies of TNEU, the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (Poland), the University of Warmia and Mazury (Poland). During the conference, participants discussed important issues of reforming the legal system of Ukraine and countries of the world.

The Educational and Scientific Institute of Public Administration of TNEU, which provides Master training in the specialty "Public Management and Administration" during 2016-2019, has organized more than 10 scientific and communicative events in the format of conferences with the participation of international partners.

Participation in foreign conferences helps to strengthen cooperation between educational institutions; exchange of experience, theoretical and practical experience in solving certain problems; further joint researches.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH

Effective cooperation between the universities of Ukraine and Poland will contribute to the integration of the knowledge, practice and experience that students receive, both in their own country and in the country where the student goes to study. In this case, educational migration is not negative, it is mainly characterized by a short term stay of students and teachers in the territory of another country, it does not provide for illegal migration, but it is scientific and educational in nature, which ensures the exchange of experience and best practices in various fields. This, in turn, makes it possible to develop various types of business (entrepreneurship, self-employment) both in Ukraine and in Poland.

The study allowed us to identify some of the most progressive forms of cooperation between universities in Ukraine and Poland with the aim of better regulating educational migration, namely: providing internships for students and faculty; program of Double Degree Diplomas, international cooperation on various scientific issues; students` and teaching staff participation in international conferences. The result of a Double-Degree Program is the introduction of acquired practical skills in both Poland and Ukraine, as well as in other countries of the world, the opportunity for graduates to legally get better paid jobs in leading companies in the world that have their offices in various countries; integration of acquired knowledge. International cooperation between universities is expressed in the implementation of the provisions, written and agreed by the two parties in the relevant bilateral agreements. The scientific achievements of students and teachers become the basis of scientific works, such as collections of abstracts of conferences, periodicals and monographs.

CONCLUSION

Population migration is an important process that requires constant monitoring by the state. Otherwise, it can cause negative consequences, which are difficult to mitigate. Population migration primarily affects socio-economic indicators, production industry of both the donor and the recipient countries. One of the promising is educational migration, as it is possible to solve certain important issues that arise in the state by its clear and effective regulation. These issues are, in particular, as follows: the formation of highly qualified personnel who are interested in staying in their own country; improvement the demographic situation by preserving the working-age population and slowing the general rate of aging of the nation; improvement of such economic indicators as stimulation of certain types of production, solving the issue of unemployment, attracting and using the latest technologies. The solution of such issues is possible in case of interaction and cooperation between states in general, and higher education institutions in particular.

An active and focused work on the development of cooperation between universities in Ukraine and Poland will contribute to the creation of productive models of interaction between business and higher education, will improve the

quality of educational services and scientific research, will enhance the innovation of a domestic business, will ensure its stable development, and, consequently, will increase innovative potential of the national economy and its competitiveness.

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Abstract: The article examines the influence of migration processes on the formation and development of production capacities of countries. It is emphasized that population migration significantly affects the social and economic indicators of the country; under such influence, they can have both positive and negative trends. The article presents the main positive and negative consequences of population migration for donor countries, recipient countries, and for migrants themselves. It is proved that one of the most popular and promising is educational migration, which, under certain favorable circumstances, makes it possible to form highly qualified personnel, deepen international cooperation between higher education institutions of different countries, and strengthen the joint use of educational and scientific potential. The attention is focused on the fact that Ukraine today acts as a donor country and a leader in the number of young people who travel to study in Poland. It is indicated that in order to effectively regulate migration processes by the state, it is appropriate to ensure interaction between higher education institutions of different countries, namely, in the sphere of: a double-degree program, foreign internships, and holding joint international conferences. Using the example of Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas and Ternopil National Economic University, it is shown how such interaction is implemented in practice and its consequences. The conclusions are based on the fact that educational migration is one of the most favorable types of migration. With its proper control by the state, it is possible to stimulate the development of the production industry in countries and improve social and economic indicators.

Keywords: migration processes, educational migration, consequences of migration, donor country, recipient country, migrants, cooperation