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## **ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MIGRANTS IN UKRAINE**

**Introduction.** The occupation of Crimea and events in the East of Ukraine led to a significant movement of citizens in our country. According to official sources, as of October 2018, more than 1.5 million internally displaced persons were registered [1, p.38]. It is hard not to agree that this figure is impressive.

**Objectives.** To consider the main problems associated with migrants in Ukraine.

There is no tendency to reduce the number of migrants. Even yesterday's supporters of the "republics" destabilizes the prospects of life in these territories and leave the problem areas in search of a better life.

Although this situation has existed since the beginning of armed confrontation despite all efforts of the Ukrainian authorities to overcome it and assistance from other countries and charity organizations, the integration of internally displaced persons in Ukraine faces a range of problems that are not fully resolved today.

The contribution of domestic and foreign volunteers, funds, organizations, including international ones, who supply settlers, allows us to solve local issues.

One of the main problems hindering the adaptation of migrants is the lack of a single national program for internally displaced persons and the lack of a single state rehabilitation center which directly solves the issue of settlers and also Joint Forces Operation`s participants. Mostly, such centers are created by volunteers.

Today, even migrants who have jobs spend a significant part of their income on renting housing. Moreover, this is the main reason why many migrants are forced to return to the occupied territory where they have their own housing for which they do not have to pay.

Along with employment, another painful problem for migrants, of course, is the housing problem. According to the words of the Minister of Social Policy of Ukraine, the state budget allocated UAH 40 million for the implementation of the housing program in 2019. The program is intended for Joint Forces Operation`s participants and settlers residing in the countryside or resettling there for permanent residence [2].

At the same time, according to a survey conducted on the initiative of the NGO "Crimean Diaspora", in the Kyiv region there are 87.6% of the polled migrants from the Crimea and the ATO zone who are ready to buy housing on credit. Moreover, among the settlers who now live in the Kyiv region, 95% rent housing. Therefore, it remains to develop a mechanism for this lending. However, it should be noted that people hope for a long-term loan with a minimum initial payment. In addition, the development of mechanisms and the organization of such lending will remain relevant in the future, as surveys show that 78% of citizens does not plan to return to uncontrolled regions of Ukraine within next five years [3, p.9].

**Conclusion.** As a conclusion, settling the problems of migrants will come only after the victory of the Ukrainian army. Then there will be a new problem of returning displaced people home.

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