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INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION BETWEEN IRELAND AND UKRAINE

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Abstract

The space of international relations is a transnational one insofar as it is structured on economic, financial, religious, and cultural relations, and through movements of traders, travelers, missionaries, or migrants, these relations are developed between civil societies in different countries. This transnational space overlaps the international space, which arises from the juxtaposition of states that are in principle sovereign.

In the current context, in terms of international relations and international collaboration, the relations maintained by other states with Ukraine cannot be overlooked. In particular, this article will talk about Ireland's relations with the Ukrainian people and their economy. How the number of arrivals in Ireland has evolved with the Temporary Protection Directive, the age group, the number of male and female arrivals, as well as their family situation. Last but not least, we will talk about how the number of exports and imports with Ukraine evolved, the value of trade in goods, and the number of portfolio investments.

Keywords: Ireland, Ukraine, international relations, international collaboration, emigrants

INTRODUCTION

International Relations (IR) is a field of study of a social, economic, legal and political nature based on the knowledge and analysis of the coexistence of different countries and their actions in a global framework.[3]

How different international actors coexist and conduct their activities around the world, and increasingly in an increasingly globalized environment, is the subject of study of international relations.[1] International relations presents a world of politics and the socio-historical implications of global development. Through both communication and cooperation, nations can resolve their problems peacefully and come to an agreement that can create lasting peace. [5] Things don't always go as well as they would ideally, an example being Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine, which is why many people were and still are forced to leave their country and take refuge in other countries.

This article provides an overview of the evolution of Ireland's relations with the Ukrainian people, detailing the increase in the number of refugees in Ireland, and in the economic field the evolution in terms of imports and exports of goods and services.

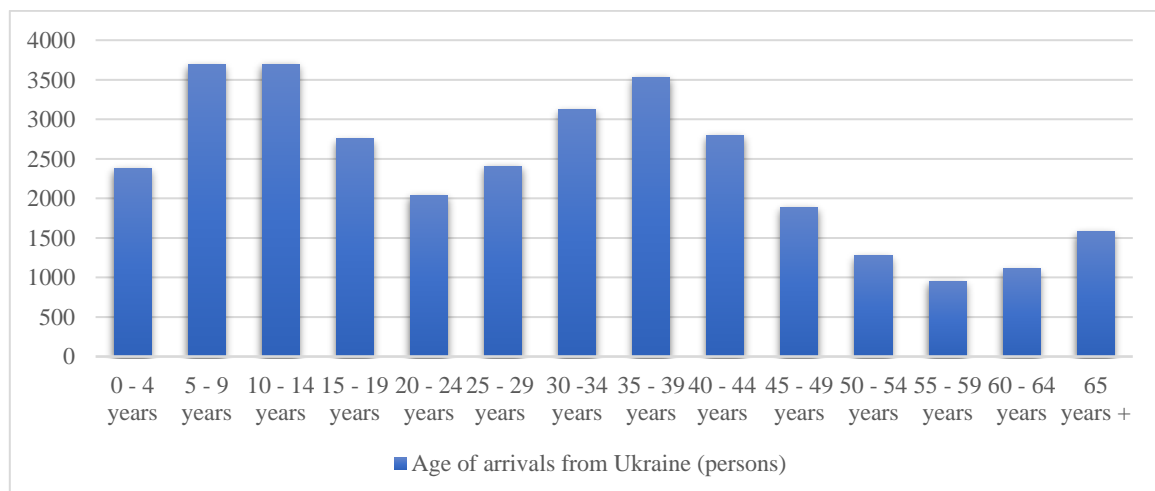
METHODOLOGY

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The scientific research methodology, applied to the elaboration of the article, is based on the structural research method. The author oriented his research towards studying the issue of the field of international collaboration between the two states, establishing the necessary elements for the respective investigation. The theoretical foundation of the researched problem was the study of specialized literature in the field of international relations, international political economy, foreign policies, and security studies as well as research on peace. In order to achieve the objectives proposed in the work, the following scientific research methods and tools were used: the analytical method, through which the essence of the researched problem was reached; the graphic method, which helped to render the statistical information and which involved data analysis in order to draw conclusions; the synthesis method was applied to establish the connections between the researched phenomena; the systemic analysis method, through which the main components of international collaboration were researched.

RESULTS

The 2022 Ukraine refugee crisis is a large movement of refugees from Ukraine during Russia's invasion of Ukraine. It began with the initial invasion of Russian troops on February 24. Even before the invasion, several European countries were preparing to receive refugees. Hundreds of thousands of people fled in the first days after the attack. Most of them found refuge in neighboring countries to the west of Ukraine: Poland, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia. Many of those affected sought refuge with relatives living abroad. The European Union and some countries have announced that they will be open to Ukrainians so that refugees do not have to go through an asylum procedure. One of the European Union countries proposed for research in this article is Ireland, which like others has been open to receiving refugees. In the following, it is proposed to analyze the dynamics of the arrivals of people from Ukraine to Ireland by age category during the months of February - November of 2022, respectively the age categories in which the majority of people arriving in Ireland fall.



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Figure 1. Dynamics of arrivals from Ukraine to Ireland by age category in the period February – November 2022

Source: Developed by the authors based on data provided by www.cso.ie

Based on Figure 1, we can observe the dynamics of the number of arrivals in Ireland from Ukraine with the directive on temporary protection, by age category between February and November 2022. Accordingly, we can see that the arrivals of people from Ukraine are most frequently aged 5 -14 years or 35-39 years. In particular, 3688 people fell into the 5-9 years old group, 3695 people fell into the 10-14 years old group and 3534 people fell into the 35-39 years old group. We also note that over 3120 people aged 30-34 arrived in Ireland under the Temporary Protection Directive during the same period under review.

Next, a gender breakdown of arrivals from Ukraine to Ireland between February and November 2022 is proposed for analysis.

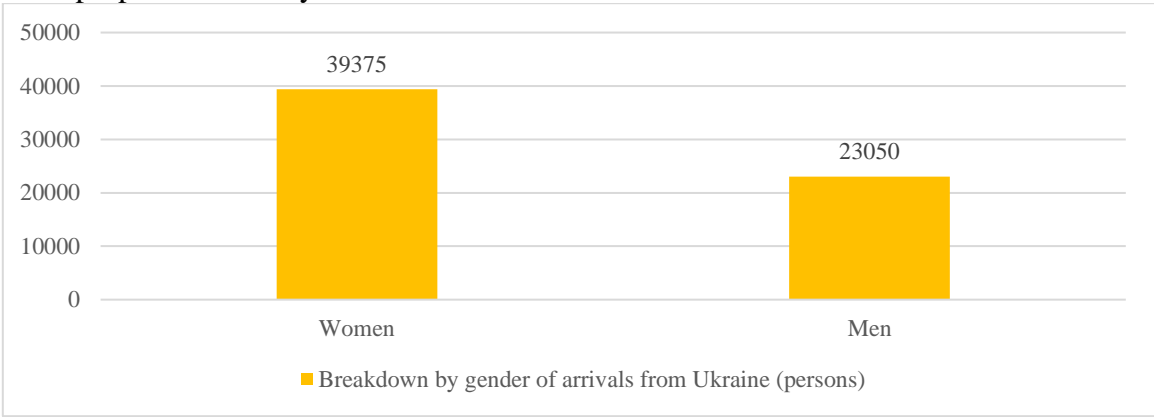


Figure 2. Gender breakdown of arrivals from Ukraine to Ireland in the period February – November 2022

Source: Developed by the authors based on data provided by www.cso.ie

In Figure 2 we see that more women than men arrived from Ukraine to Ireland between February and November of 2022, that is, of the total of 62,425 arrivals until November of 2022, women represented 39,375 people, and the number of men reached the number of 23,050, of all age categories.

In the same vein, it is proposed for examination and classification of the relations between the arrivals from Ukraine to Ireland during the months of May - November of 2022.

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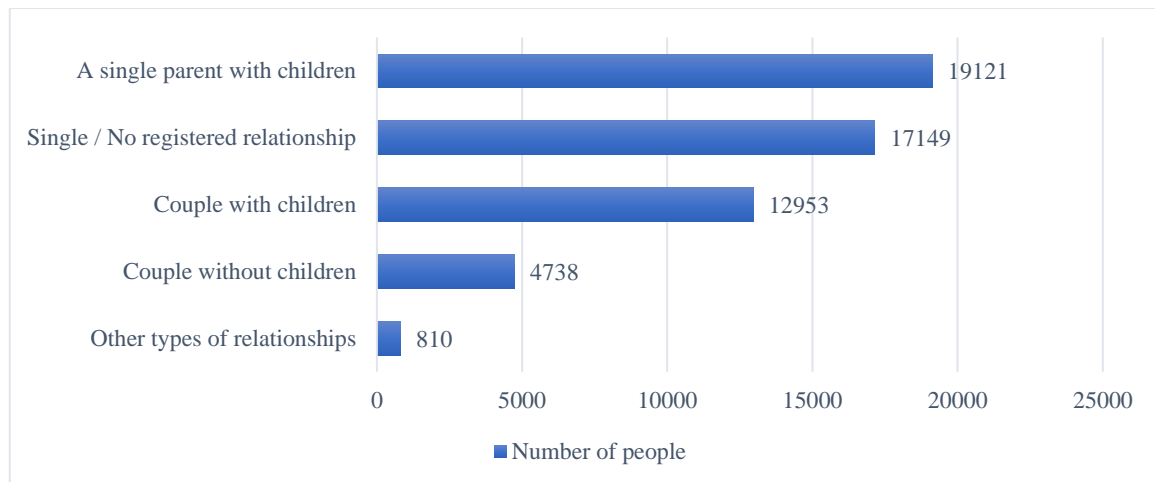


Figure 3. Relationships between arrivals from Ukraine to Ireland between 23.05.2022 and 23.09.2022
Source: Developed by the authors based on data provided by www.cso.ie

Based on Figure 3, we can note that most of the arrivals from Ukraine to Ireland between May and September of 2022 are single parents with children, i.e. the number of 19121 people, and as we noticed from the previous figures, we can conclude that I am a single mother with small children. In the next position are single people who have no registered relationship, their number reaching 17149 people, then we have couples with children who reached the number of 12953 people. Couples without children and people with other types of relationships are in a smaller number of the total arrivals in the analyzed period, respectively reaching the number of 4738 and 810 people.

The field of international economic relations focuses on the consequences of economic interaction between countries. These interactions include exchanges of goods and services, currency transactions, flows of financial funds, transmission of ideas and movement of people. Moreover, private agencies and institutions in different nations make decisions based on what foreigners decide and choose to either cooperate or compete with them. International economics is concerned with the interactions of nations through this wide range of economically relevant channels and studies their economic, social and institutional determinants and consequences. There are important consequences of these interactions, including unemployment and inflation, the growth or decline of certain industries, and outcomes for different categories of workers. They affect national welfare, economic stability, inequality and political movements, which in turn affect economic policymaking. [2]

Figure 4 shows the data characterizing the evolution of Ireland's exports and imports of services with Ukraine in the period 2011-2020.

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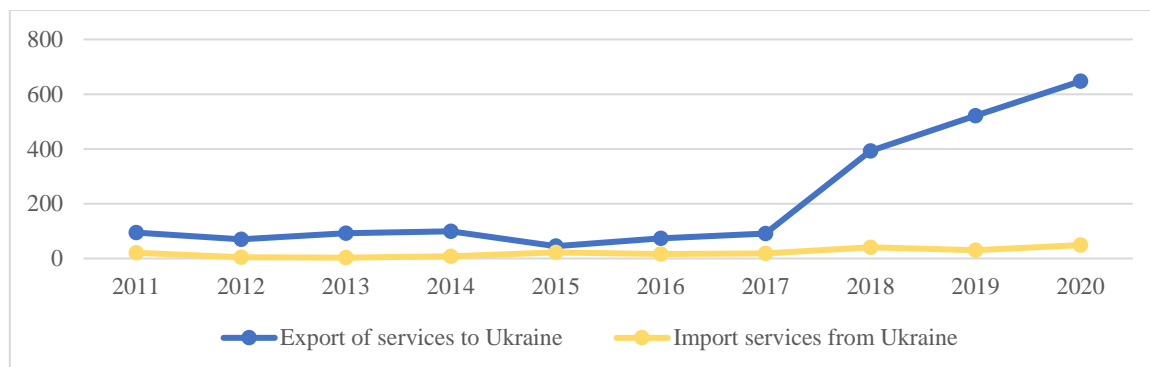


Figure 4. Evolution of exports and imports of services with Ukraine during the years 2011-2020 (millions of euros)

Source: Developed by the author based on data provided by www.cso.ie

Exports of services to Ukraine increased by 556 million euros in the three-year period from 2017 to 2020, from 91 million euros in 2017 to 647 million euros in 2020, due to the increase in exports of IT services. The level of exports of services to Ukraine, which reached 647 million euros in 2020, represents less than 1% of the total exports of services from Ireland. Imports of services from Ukraine remain low and increased by only 30 million euros in the same three-year period, from 19 million euros in 2017 to 49 million euros in 2020.

Similarly, Ukraine's service imports, which reached €49 million in 2020, represent less than 1% of Ireland's total service imports.

Correspondingly, we follow in Figure 5, the evolution of exports and imports of goods from Ukraine in the period September 2020 – September 2022.



Figure 5. Evolution of exports and imports of goods from Ukraine in the period September 2020 – September 2022 (thousand euros)

Source: Developed by the authors based on data provided by www.cso.ie

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Ireland exported €60 million worth of goods to Ukraine in 2020 and €92 million in 2021, which was just 0.05% of Ireland's total merchandise exports in 2021.

About three-quarters of all exports from Ireland to Ukraine were chemicals and related products both in 2020 when they reached the level of €47 million and in 2021 when they reached the level of €71 million.

Imports of goods into Ireland from Ukraine were €92.8 million in 2020 and €70 million in 2021, or the equivalent of 0.1% of total imports of goods into Ireland in 2021.

Cereals and cereal preparations accounted for approximately 80% or EUR 61 million of total imports from Ukraine in 2020, but this has decreased to 52% or EUR 37 million by 2021.

Portfolio investing is a type of investment that involves buying or selling equity and debt securities in the form of bonds, notes and money market instruments. Bonds and notes are securities issued with an original maturity of more than one year, while money market instruments are securities issued with an original maturity of one year or less. Portfolio holdings refer to the balance of foreign financial assets held by Irish residents at the end of an annual reference calendar period. They form another subset of the international investment position. [4]

Thus, the evolution of holdings by Irish residents of foreign portfolio securities in Ukraine during the years 2012 – 2021 is proposed for visualization.

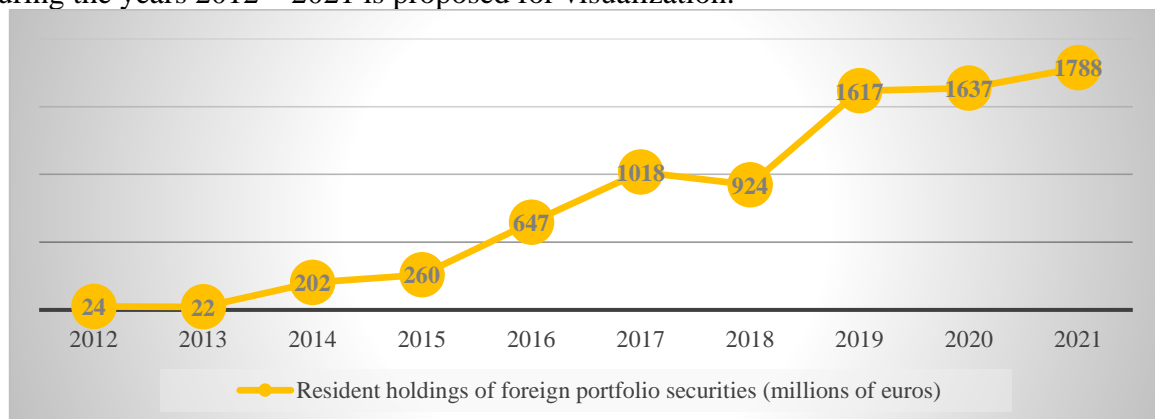


Figure 6. Residents' holding of foreign portfolio securities in Ukraine in the period 2012 – 2021

Source: Developed by the authors based on data provided by www.cso.ie

In 2020, the total investments in Ukraine of 1637 million euros represented less than 1% of the total investment in foreign securities and were composed only of debt securities, mainly bonds and notes.

From 2018 to 2020, total investments in Ukraine increased from 924 million euros to 1637 million euros, mainly due to the increase in investments in bonds and notes, representing an increase of 76.8%.

We also note that in 2021, the level of total investments in Ukraine reached the value of 1788 million euros, representing an increase of 151 million euros compared to the period of 2020.

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CONCLUSIONS

Arrivals of people from Ukraine to Ireland under the Temporary Protection Directive are most commonly aged 5-14 or 35-39. More women than men arrived from Ukraine to Ireland between February and November 2022. It was noted that most of those who arrived from Ukraine to Ireland between May and September 2022 are single parents with children, respectively the number of 19121 people, and as previously noted, we can conclude that they are single mothers with small children.

In terms of Ireland's economic collaboration with Ukraine, exports of services increased by 556 million euros over the three-year period, from 91 million euros in 2017 to 647 million euros in 2020, due to the increase in exports of IT services. Imports of services from Ukraine remain at a low level but have increased by only 30 million euros, from 19 million euros in 2017 to 49 million euros in 2020.

Ireland exported €92 million worth of goods in 2021. About three-quarters of all exports from Ireland to Ukraine were chemicals and related products. Imports of goods to Ireland from Ukraine were €70 million in 2021. Cereals and cereal preparations accounted for approximately 52% or €37 million of total imports in 2021.

In 2021, the level of total investments in Ukraine reached the value of 1788 million euros, representing an increase of 151 million euros compared to the period of 2020.

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