

Abstract

Ukraine is currently one of the largest exporters of foreign labour force, which among other countries has a significant share in the Czech Republic. Based on available literature this thesis summarizes meaning and general impact of migration, especially remittances, and brings an overview of history and causes of Ukrainian migration. The empirical part deals with the evolution of sending remittances in time based on the remittance decay hypothesis. The main purpose of this thesis is to verify whether the duration of a stay abroad has a real impact on the amount of remittances, and whether the remittance behaviour differs for permanent and temporary migrants. Data from questionnaire survey in seven EU member countries provided by MIRPAL (Migration and Remittance Peer Assisted learnings) were used for this analysis. It was determined that propensity to remit declines rapidly with increasing length of stay abroad. However, there was no impact of time on the amount of remittances. Surprisingly, the effect of planned return wasn't proven in relation to the amount nor to propensity to remit. The crucial impact lies in family ties and income, both of which support pure altruistic motives of Ukrainian migrants.

JEL Classification: F22, F24, J21, J24

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