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### **MIGRATION PROCESSES IN EUROPE: PROBLEMS OR POTENTIAL BENEFITS**

*Modern international movement of people in the global environment have concluded that the main reasons for the illegal and forced migration are four global problems: poverty, insecurity, inequality and unemployment. These reasons form the migration flows from Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe and provoke migration crisis.*

*The purpose of this paper is to study the problems and potential benefits of migration in the EU and determining the nature and essence of European migration crisis.*

*Key words: international migration; migration policy; migration; donor countries; recipient countries; qualified working capital; productivity; unemployment.*

*Сучасні міжнародні переміщення людей у глобальному просторі засвідчують, що основні причини незаконної та вимушеної міграції – чотири глобальні проблеми: бідність, відсутність безпеки, нерівність і безробіття. Ці причини формують міграційні потоки з Африки, Азії і Східної Європи, провокуючи міграційні кризи.*

*Мета даної статті полягає в дослідженні як проблем, так і потенційних благ від міграції в ЄС, а також у визначенні характеру та суті європейської міграційної кризи.*

*Ключові слова: міжнародна міграція; міграційна політика; міграція; країни-донори; країни-реципієнти; кваліфікований робочий капітал; продуктивність праці; безробіття.*

**Problem formulation.** Throughout history, people have migrated from one place to another. They risked their lives to get rid of political pressure, war, and poverty.

Migration person focuses on certain types of flows, and the complexity of the phenomenon differently affects society requires ambiguous holistic and comprehensive approaches related to the benefits that come with migration.

Globalization, crisis, global poverty and conflict in Ukraine, the Middle East, Asia and North Africa made Europe a safe haven for the economic and political migrants as well as an attractive destination for talented young people, researchers, and staff.

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The main reasons for the illegal and forced migration are four global problems: poverty, insecurity, inequality and unemployment. These reasons form the migratory flow from Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe, aimed in the EU, which provoked migration crisis, making the EU the international donor for refugees with a budget of 200 million euros invested in ongoing development projects and more than 1 billion euros of humanitarian assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons since the beginning of 2014. In this regard, the EU, there are serious disagreements about immigration policy and the need to integrate migrants into European society.

In recent decades, migration to developed countries focused on the working population. However, the global oil crisis put an end to this type of migration, leaving only humanitarian migration and restoring the family.

The favorable economic climate and years of economic growth in some developed countries have led to increased employment and reduced unemployment. However, demographic changes in these countries, typically expressed in an intensive aging workforce and declining population of working age, coupled with the pace of fertility decline, creating serious concerns about the sustainability of labor markets.

Countries, where aging workforce and reduce fertility rate, is at the same time have a negative net migration index is the most attractive to potential migrants. These include Japan, Poland, and Ukraine.

Moreover, faced with serious difficulties integrating previous stock of migrants into their societies, governments of host countries had become more reasonable in their immigration policies.

This implies that policies of host countries must participate actively in dialogue with their societies to address the myths that the increase in the stock of migrants may lead to the destruction of social features. Likewise, should develop educational programs that explain why immigration is needed to sustain the current level of economic development and how it helps mitigate the negative effects of an aging population and lower fertility.

**Analysis of recent researches and publications.** Research trends and specific international population movements in the global space covering most of both domestic and foreign scholars, but submissions related to research such famous organizations as the International Organization for Migration [1], the Federal statistical system of the United States (Census Bureau) [2] Institute migration policy (migration policy Institute) [3] American Institute of public opinion (Gallup) [4] and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD [5].

**Main material.** The purpose of this article is to study the problems and the potential benefits of EU migration, and determine whether the immigration crisis is a challenge for the EU, or it is the need to critically missing opportunities replacement of the workforce.

Research trends and specific international population movements in the global space confirm that negative and positive migration trends exist in all regions of the world. This situation illustrates the difficulties faced by governments hoping to cope with the crisis of migrants and refugees trying to develop a consolidated migration policy, which could be aligned with the needs and capabilities of countries and demands of the public.

In North and South America, Australia, New Zealand, the countries of the Cooperation Council of Arab Gulf States, where temporary migrant workers make up the largest percentage of the total population in the world, attitudes toward immigration is positive, despite the trends observed in Europe (fig. 1).

In Northern Europe (Sweden, Denmark, and Finland), with the exception of the UK population as a whole, a positive attitude to increased immigration in Southern Europe (Greece, Malta, and Italy) supported policies to reduce the current level of immigration, which is associated with deterioration economic situation and high unemployment.

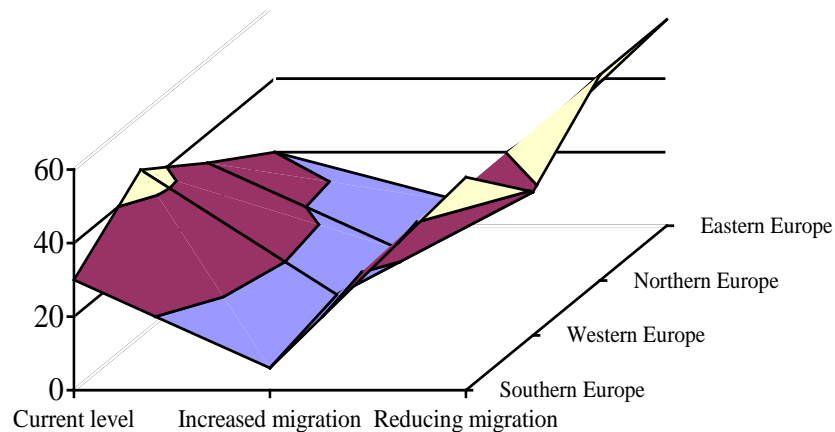


Fig.1. Attitude of migration in Europe [3; 4]

Also, depending on the level of countries, the possibility of workers have jobs, more likely to increase in countries with high income per capita, however, they are less satisfied because, as a rule, have a job below the qualifications or education and ready to work in dangerous conditions.

Basically, in most countries surveyed residents responsible attitude migration policy of their governments. These findings were confirmed by the study of the International Organization for Migration, which indicate that of the 183 countries surveyed, 76 countries carried out policies aimed at maintaining the existing level of immigration, 26 policies decrease 19 increase of 15 had a policy of non-interference and six did not have any – the information regarding migration preferences [3; 6]. Notably, the ratio of the policy of “maintaining the current level of immigration” or “growth” remains, or almost, tends to increase, for all the major regions of the world, except in states where public opinion is aimed at reducing immigration, against the immigration policies of governments, However, it should be noted that the above research data concerning 2013 (fig. 1), before the EU will have to experience the greatest migration crisis since the Second World War.

According to the findings, special attention should be Germany, population decline which determines the need to attract an average of 533 thousand. Immigrants per year in

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the long run. In addition, a study conducted by the Bertelsmann found that Germany can not rely on further high immigration from EU countries, so it is necessary to take measures that will make Germany attractive for citizens outside the EU. The study also found that in the absence of immigration, the population of working age will decrease from approximately 45 million people in 2015 to less than 29 million people. 2050 [5; 7].

Poland and Ukraine are countries rapidly aging population with low fertility and negative net migration index.

Countries, where aging workforce and reduce fertility rate, is at once the most attractive to potential migrants.

Based on the available data may conclude that without increasing migration flows to countries where the index is less than 100 % and an increase of birth rate in the short term may be the relevant question of raising the retirement age.

So today, migration should not be seen as a problem that must be addressed as an integral part of global transformation processes. This understanding can provide such a migration policy, which will aim to fully realize the potential benefits of migration. Europe is competing with other countries to attract employees who have the necessary professional skills. This study confirms OECD [5], under which it is assumed that in the period from 2012 to 2025 years expected sharp increase in the share of jobs by 23% for highly educated people needed the EU in key areas such as science, technology, engineering and healthcare . However, in the medium and long term, the EU is not able to fully meet the needs of the labor market through the economic and demographic problems and growing dependence on highly skilled jobs.

In addition, it is assumed that no migration in the next ten years, the EU working age population will shrink by 17.5 million people [5]. In this regard, migration, in terms of an aging population and low birth rate, is the only way that can increase the stability of social security and sustained economic growth in the EU. However, in terms of high unemployment and social change, it is important to have a strategy that reflects the interests of the EU and its attractiveness to migrants. In addition, the EU needs tools that determine the most popular sectors and occupations facing recruitment specialists. As a result, in 2014 the EU Visa Code was revised and decided to create a new type of visa (Touring Visa), which has become more flexible visa policy tool, as well as minimize the risks of illegal migration and security.

Therefore, to maximize the benefits of migration to the EU could be achieved effectively managed regular migration and visa policy and certainly redistribution of funding priorities for policy integration (table 1).

However, remember that for sustainable development, the EU should pursue a migration policy aimed at supporting the development of donor countries.

It is believed that the success of migration policy depends on the effectiveness of integration policies and mutual trust in the long run. Therefore, the EU will continue to actively support the migration policy and is willing to provide at least 30 million euros to build capacity to effectively manage labor migration, focusing on the empowerment of migrants, as well as the creation of a single market for labor mobility with funding of 24 million euros and creating a regulatory framework that is able to ensure the availability and security of money transfers from migrants in donor countries, with funding of 15 million euros.

The list of existing EU instruments of migration policy

Mechanism	Instruments	Goal
Effectively managed regular migration and visa policy	Horizon 2020 and Erasmus +	Attracting talented people in the EU
	Blue Card Directive (29,000 pieces)	Attract talented people and entrepreneurs willing to invest in the EU
	European Mobility Portal (EURES)	Highly skilled professionals for short periods to provide services to companies or governments in the EU
	Recognition of qualifications obtained by migrants in	
	Their home country	Maximizing the positive economic effect of attracting more tourists and visitors with personal or professional characteristics
Effective integration	Touring Visa (a new type of Schengen visa from 90 to 180 days, except Ireland and the UK)	Social integration with particular emphasis on those seeking asylum, refugees, and children (target initiatives to improve language and professional skills, access to services, labor market, cultural exchanges)
	The fund asylum, migration, and integration (AMIF)	Sustainable development (Decent wages, youth employment, social protection)
	European Regional Development Fund (EF RD)	Free movement in the economic community of West African States. Regional labor mobility schemes that encourage the South-South direction and ensure the effectiveness of local development
	The European Social Fund (ESF)	Capitalizing on migration donor countries through a cheap, fast and secure money transfers

According to the effective integration strategy, the allocation target budget worth 96,8 billion euros for the period 2014–2020, stipulates that at least 20 % of the funding will be directed at social integration, implemented by the Fund asylum migration and integration (AMIF), the European regional development fund (EFRD) and the European social fund (ESF).

**Conclusions and further researches directions.** Crises and conflicts do not end at national borders, so international organizations, civil society, local authorities and third countries should work together to make a common European migration policy a reality.

In view of the above, the prospects for further research should focus on determining the best possible and most coordinated at the international level limits domestic jurisdiction of states in an efficient migration process.

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**ЗОВНІШНІЙ БОРГ УКРАЇНИ ТА ЙОГО ВПЛИВ НА ФІНАНСОВУ БЕЗПЕКУ**

*Розглянуто сучасний стан і тенденції накопичення обсягу валового зовнішнього боргу України, його структуру та зміни. Наочно продемонстровано показники, що характеризують стан боргової безпеки: відношення обсягу державного та гарантованого державою боргу до ВВП, відношення валового зовнішнього боргу до ВВП, розмір валового зовнішнього боргу на душу населення, обсяг міжнародних резервів до валового зовнішнього боргу.*

*Ключові слова: зовнішній борг; зовнішній державний борг; фінансова безпека; боргова безпека.*

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