

# ПОЛІТИЧНІ НАУКИ

UDC 141

## THE MAIN ASPECTS OF MIGRATION FLOW AND ITS IMPACTS ON EUROPE ON THE CONTEXT OF MODERN CENTURY

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Concepts such as immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers are more and more on our agenda every day. Millions of people from various countries these adjectives, world by millions of people trying to live in this status in European countries. The fact that a significant proportion of immigrants who want to leave their country wants to come to Europe cannot be ignored. There are various reasons behind this. For example, immigrant networks of families and acquaintances in Europe tend to facilitate migration and to see Europe as a dusty pink or even a paradise on earth. A large flow of migrants has a non-indicative effect on the EU, because there are many protests from EU citizens and some countries. This paper will analyze the migration flows and its impacts on European Union on the context of modern century.

**Keywords:** Migration, EU, Syria, refugee, economy, war.

**Introduction.** European countries for a long time have a stable political and economic situation, even during the existence of the USSR. They had their capitalist system, which helped them to develop separately from the vast Soviet Union and proved that their system is effective. Later, the European Union was formed, which was aimed at integration. A single currency and common market was created to facilitate the free movement of people, goods and services. Also, the European Union has the right to participate in international relations and conclude international agreements. In short, the Union is trying to do its utmost to provide more comfortable accommodation for EU citizens, improved working conditions, the right to choose work and freedom of action, while keeping in mind the stability in the economic state of the EU in general and the member countries (Hale, 2016).

However, despite the efforts in 2008, the whole Europe was affected by the crisis, from which most of problems began. And speaking about the crisis in Europe, one should speak not only about the countries that are members of the European Union, but also of countries that are located in Europe geographically. This is important, since the crisis in these countries affects their situation in the country, which can provoke people to run and other actions, and this will all affect the policy of the European Union. Economic crisis affects the level of unemployment and life in general. From the lack of a stable wage, political persecution and repression, from the lack of social and legal protection in search of a better life, people are trying to move to other countries where the standard of living is higher. Also, all this can lead to military actions inside any country, which will also lead to flight to the countries of Europe (Börzel, 2016). All this gave rise to the influx of a group of people like migrants and refugees. Refugees have always tried to take refuge in the EU countries, however, the greatest refugee wave occurred in the period 2014. This is what caused the modern disputes, conflicts and discord, as well as the cause of eco-

nomical and political problems within the European Union (Abel & Sander, 2014). Is the European Union doing the right thing by accepting migrants and what impact did the inflow of migrants have on the EU? To try to answer, first we need to understand the reasons that provoked people to seek asylum in other countries. After all, if the reasons are lousy, then it explains the policies of some EU countries, for example, like Germany towards migrants. This paper will analyze the migration flows and its impacts on European Union on the context of modern century.

**1. The problem** is rising migration flows as a threat for EU.

**2. The object** – the flows of migration to Europe.

**3. The goal** – to analyze impact of migration on Europe.

**4. The tasks** – a) to evaluate main reasons of migration b) to research disadvantages of this flow for Europe. C) to investigate the moral aspects of migration.

### The main reasons of migration flows to EU

The biggest level of migrants come from Syria. The main reason for this is the war in Syria, which has been going on for several years. Also, in Syria, there are disputes over the change of power, in fact, what became one and the reasons for the war in Syria. In addition to the problems that the war carries, people in Syria suffer from the explosion of chemicals. This explosion occurred on April 7, took many lives and brought a lot of suffering to people, as well as pathologies that were caused by chemicals. All this forced people to flee the country and seek refuge in another country. However, crises and conflicts do not exist only in Syria, but also in other countries such as Afghanistan, Eritrea or Iraq. People from these countries also became refugees. So, the first reason for escaping is military actions on the territory of the country, various conflicts and political or economic crises (Haak et al., 2015).

The next reason is poverty. Most people who flee poverty are from Asia and Africa. Many of

them are starving and dying of starvation and lack of water. In African countries, people have to rely on their own harvest, however, very often drought becomes an obstacle to successful harvests and, as a consequence, access to food. The big fault in this problem lies with the state. Corrupt governance is the main issue of food aid. Due to this I think the main reason change the power, but one of the ways to do this make a revolution because only through this power can power can change, and corruption disappear. Another way to eradicate corruption – change the president, but in this way, we also have a problem because no one know how he will rule. Corruption is very difficult point which creates hunger and surely different countries such as USA, EU and others and different organizations should cooperate with each other and try to find a solution. However, it is difficult, one of the ways to cope with poverty is to flee to countries where the standard of living is much higher, especially women who try to save lives for children, because infant mortality is very high, as mentioned above (Flahaux & De Haas, 2016).

The third reason for getting away is getting a good education. Many know that the European education is strong enough, especially if it is a question of Germany or France. Most will rather choose Germany, but they will not give up the chance to learn at a good university in Paris or in any other country of the European Union. I think that with regard to education it is not necessary to perceive refugees fleeing the war. Rather, here we are talking about migrants who try to escape from crises in the country, so that at least their children have a good education and the ability to stay in Europe. I think that we can take Belarus as an example. Many people know that in this country there is a dictator in power, many people lose their jobs due to cutbacks in production, cut wages, even sometimes they do not pay at all, they pay taxes because people do not work, while countries in Europe and Americans are paid unemployment benefits. This has led to the fact that education has become substandard and ineffective and diplomas are still not listed in Europe. This has led to the fact that many people want to get a quality education, so they go to the nearest countries such as Poland and Lithuania, in the hope of getting after this work and staying in the hope of better living conditions (Fertig, & Kahanec, 2015). Another more significant example is the situation in Ukraine. The civil war also provoked people to flee to neighboring countries, and as the EU supports Ukraine and the change of power in it. Now Ukrainians have the right to receive a free education in Poland, there are already some small towns where many Ukrainians are located, who can receive free education. However, there is another side to the problem. Many people in North Africa and the Middle East are fairly educated, as they are provided with good educational opportunities, which cannot be said about the prospects for employment. This is what contributes to the movement of youth in countries where they can be realized, improved and have a good job (Elsner & Zimmermann, 2016).

For the fourth reason, we can relate again the situation in Syria. This is due to the policy of the

country's resident country, it carried out two reforms, which stipulate that “there should be mobilization of all men who have served in the past 10 years, and this is all young people under the age of 30. However, with the payment of \$300, you can defer entry into the ranks of the Syrian army. Secondly, the regime facilitated the procedure for obtaining passports. Thus, Syrian youth, especially young men, prefer to leave the country, taking advantage of this opportunity” (Васильев, 2016). And so, we see that again Syria caused the flight of people, which explains why the percentage of refugees from Syria is the highest.

#### **The main disadvantages of migration flow from the EU aspect**

After analyzing the most basic reasons, it can be said that the first two are the strongest, and that, of course, it is necessary to help people who need it. However, it is necessary to strictly control then refugees to Europe, to monitor who comes to them and for what reasons, because such several migrants cause a lot of problems. First was the problem of identifying an economic migrant from a refugee. A refugee is an asylum seeker whose claim has been approved. But UN considers migrants who flee from the war as refugees before they are granted asylum. While economics migrants are people who go away from their countries due to economic reasons. This distinction is very important, as there is a mix of different migrants and, in this connection, there is a dispute over the issue of asylum, because primarily shelters should be provided to those who are already officially in refugee status, however, there are situations when migrants flee and do not have time officially get refugee status, so some people do not want to deny them access to asylum. In connection with such a large flow, many under the pretext of migrants are trying to get to the countries of Europe, in the hope that they will give free asylum. Therefore, this is both a problem and, at the same time, a solution that can be used to control the flow of migrants and refugees from other countries (Geddes & Scholten, 2016).

Another problem is that many asylums are simply overcrowded, while some countries do not have a very strong economy. Another problem may arise here: financial cost. A lot of money is spent on asylums and assistance to migrants, especially when then people are so big. Then the question arises: how long will this continue and how long will they need such help? It turns out that the economy of other states is weakening, as they provide immense support to refugees. Of course, many people understand this and begin to develop dissatisfaction among citizens of the countries of the European Union, because the budget can be directed to the needs of the state, and if the state treasury of any country will be devastated, then in connection with economic problems the problems will start with work places and the most important government can raise taxes. Many people say that they want to live on benefits and do nothing (Wrench & Ouali, 2016). Some people start to rebel because of this, because they believe that they have a bad influence on the economies of their countries. But it is not one reason. Many note the problem of integration of refugees into EU coun-

tries. Here, the moral aspects of the problem may arise, which are sufficiently significant. Conflicts between EU citizens and refugees can arise, for example, in connection with different interests, upbringing, a standard of living, a different mentality, a way of life or, which is more important, a religion. Because on the basis of religious differences there are conflicts that often turn into military ones, often this happens, because many people do not want to observe "colored people" in their country. However, here it can be argued, because even at this moment in European countries different nationalities predominate in the key of African Americans, Arabs and others. Nevertheless, many countries are unhappy with the presence of migrants and refugees in their countries. Many countries, especially Hungary, believe that measures should be tightened to accept refugees to their countries. Hungary sends some migrants back to their country, because they think that they are fleeing not to seek asylum, but to get better living conditions (Zaiceva & Zimmermann, 2016). Also, many people are not satisfied with the role of Austria, Germany and the EU, who are actively trying to receive refugees and place them in their territories. Also, they were not satisfied with Greece and Croatia, because they think that these countries should also toughen the measures for accepting refugees. Because of this, there may be conflicts between the countries because some countries actively accept migrants and refugees, and some categorically oppose this. In general, in the EU countries many people, more than 50% are against migrants. To reduce the number of protests and avoid possible conflicts, the state should toughen measures against migrants and meet their people, as Hungary did (King, 2015).

Another problem that has arisen with the flow of migrants is the increased level of terrorism in Europe. Many under the guise of migrants can penetrate the EU, which as a result leads to terrorist acts in many countries of Europe. That is why it is necessary to tighten control over the refugees' passage to their territory. Also, another problem that migrants entail is diseases. First, people who have come from Africa can bring with them exotic diseases that often appear in such places. They can also get sick on the road, and then bring them to European countries. Therefore, it is necessary to inspect carefully those who enter their country to prevent diseases of EU citizens. Speaking about the way of staying in the EU, it should be said that this does not always have a positive effect on the refugees themselves. Many due to lack of food, clothing and climate influence are killed before they arrive in other countries. Therefore, the refugees themselves suffer because they try to escape from their countries (Cenciarelli, 2017).

The migrants spoil the economy of their countries because they are on benefits and do not want to do anything. However, some people are convinced that migrants on the contrary have a positive impact on the economy. For example, often EU citizens are not always ready to work for a minimum wage, but migrants, or rather, say economic migrants, are ready to work on any proposed work, because many need moneys to provide not only themselves and their families, but

also some relatives, who remained in their homeland. This is called cheap labor, which is beneficial to European countries. This is probably why the states of the EU countries accept migrants to their countries. However, this is only a small percentage of such people, most of the visitors are refugees from war who need asylum and benefits, or it can still be a large percentage of people who simply do not want to work and live free in Europe, receiving benefits. Therefore, in general, it can be said that migrants are more likely to cause a loss to the economies of European countries (Missirian & Schlenker, 2017).

In general, a large flow of migrants is a problem for people living and for the EU. Therefore, we must find ways to resolve this problem. First, asylum-seekers will be separated from those who do not need them. I think that to determine this it will be necessary to check the person's identity, check where he came from, what conditions he runs away and for what reasons he seeks asylum in another country. To fix the identity of a person in the database, fingerprints will be taken, so that in the case of a question it was easier to check. This would be a very important step, because in this way it would be possible to reduce the possible penetration of terrorists into the EU countries. Also, EU countries must provide safe entry into their countries and exit from the EU for those who were denied asylum. There should also be temporary border control between the EU countries, because the visa-free regime among the EU countries allows free movement of migrants to EU countries. Also, a very important rule for improving the migration crisis in the EU is the adoption of women and children primarily in the independence of the migratory status. This will be a kind of regulator of the flow of migrants, which will also reduce the accessibility of terrorist groups. A very important aspect is to improve and speed up the processing of people's applications. Who seeks asylum. Accelerated treatment will give people a quicker response and as a result they will have more opportunity to take any action in case of refusal or to leave faster, where the war is going on, thus saving their lives, because those who are in this position are very at risk and may die. It is also possible to expand the way to the EU, however, many countries may be against, so that the majority of refugees pass through their countries. It is necessary to edit the Dublin agreement according to which the responsibility for migrants and granting asylum is born by the country to which the person originally arrived. And the problem is that migrants are trying to leave for other countries, but they face deportation, which forces them to return to the country they came to for the first time. That is why this regulation should be improved. Also, the EU countries should help the Middle Eastern countries, for example Turkey, because the economy has been shaken in these countries because of the reception of refugees (Zaiceva & Zimmermann, 2016).

Despite attempts to improve the conditions within the EU, aid must be provided to those countries where people are fleeing, because if the situation improves, the flow of refugees will be reduced and as a result fewer funds will be spent on shelter for people, and a wave of protests against



migrants among citizens the EU will abate. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to put products into countries from where people run, to try to interfere in the policies of other countries in order to improve the living conditions of people living in it, and international organizations should also provide assistance, sending doctors, troops, products to the countries where they are needed, Because only accepting people from other countries will not solve the problem. To eradicate it completely, it is necessary to eradicate the original essence of the problem, namely, to try to change the situation in those countries from which people flee (Ramos & Suricach, 2017).

**Conclusion.** A large flow of migrants has a non-indicative effect on the EU, because there are many protests from EU citizens and some countries. This can lead to conflicts between the EU countries, and given the UK's exit, it can still influence the decisions of other countries to with-

draw from the EU. Also, the economic situation may also worsen due to this crisis. The level of terrorism has greatly increased with the emergence of migrants in Europe, this is dangerous for the lives of EU citizens and the world, as well as the diseases that refugees and migrants bring with the arrival of the EU country. Therefore, in order to change the situation within the EU, it is first necessary to change it in the countries from which people are fleeing. To do this, we need to help them by supplying everything that is necessary, but also to remember, of course, the reforms within the EU regarding migrants, where the first thing to do is toughen people's admission to EU countries. However, many people cannot be denied admission, because many believe that it is inhuman to force them to return to a place where human rights are violated, therefore, the EU countries actively accept migrants and believe that their economic situation will improve thanks to them.

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