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Department of International Economics**

BACHELOR DEGREE PROGRAM

«INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS»

FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE

05 Social and behavioral sciences

SPECIALTY

051 «Economy»

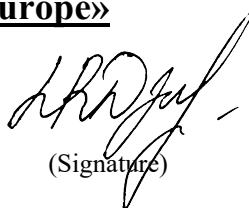
Form of education *full-time*

BACHELOR THESIS

Title «The current migration crisis in Europe»

By Yelyzaveta Andriichuk

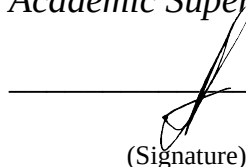
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**Bachelor Thesis has been approved for defense at
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KYIV 2023

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AGREED

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INDIVIDUAL TASK

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full-time form of education

Bachelor Thesis

Title: The current migration crisis in Europe

**The title of the Bachelor's thesis has been approved by the Rector's Order
«07» 12. 2022 №535**

**Bachelor Thesis is based on scientific publications of domestic and foreign scientists
and practitioners and statistical data from official websites**

**Deadline for submitting the final version of Bachelor's Thesis to the Academic Supervisor
20.05.2023**

Plan of Bachelor Thesis and the terms of its submission to the Academic Supervisor

Chapter 1 CONCEPT OF MIGRATION CRISIS IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Chapter 2 ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT MIGRATION CRISIS IN EUROPE AND PROSPECTS OF ITS OVERCOMING

Object of research:	the migration crisis in Europe.
Subject of research:	is the causes of the migration crisis and the search for ways to overcome it within the framework of the Europe.
The purpose of the Thesis:	to study the causes of the migration crisis in Europe and its consequences, as well as the ways to overcome the migration crisis.

Specific tasks applicant has to accomplish to meet the objective:

In Chapter 1 To characterize the history of migration in Europe and to determine the main periods and causes of migration.

In Chapter 2 To study the reasons why people, move to Europe as well as the social and economic consequences of migration in Europe, to identify problematic aspects and possible ways to solve them. In addition, to offer an optimal way of the improvement of the European migration policy in order to overcome the migration crisis.

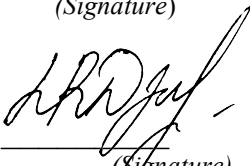
The task has been set
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“09” 01. 2023

The task has been given to
Applicant


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Yelyzaveta Andriichuk
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“09” 01. 2023

ABSTRACT

The qualifying bachelor's thesis consists of an introduction, two sections, a conclusion and a list of used sources of 68 titles and contains 1 table and 9 figures - all together it is 77 pages.

«The current migration crisis in Europe»

The object of the study is the migration crisis in Europe.

The subject of the study is the causes of the migration crisis and the search for ways to overcome it within the framework of the Europe.

The purpose of the work is to study the causes of the migration crisis in Europe and its consequences, as well as the ways to overcome the migration crisis.

In accordance with the set purpose, the following *tasks* were defined:

1. To characterize the history of migration in Europe, to determine the main periods and causes of migration.
2. To study the reasons why people, move to Europe as well as the social and economic consequences of migration in Europe, to identify problematic aspects and possible ways to solve them.
3. To offer an optimal way of the improvement of the European migration policy in order to overcome the migration crisis.

The following *methods* were used as part of the research: analysis of scientific literature and other sources of information, statistical analysis, comparative analysis.

The obtained results have theoretical, methodical and practical significance, due to the fact that the study will determine the causes and consequences of the migration crisis in Europe, as well as suggest possible ways to overcome this crisis. The obtained results can be used to develop the policy of states and international organizations in the field of migration and refugees.

The year of completion of the qualifying bachelor thesis is 2023.

The year of the thesis defence is 2023.

Key words: migration, migration crisis, refugee crisis, asylum seekers, migration policy, migrants' integration.

Review
of the qualifying bachelor's thesis of the applicant
of the Faculty of International Economics and Management of the educational and
professional program "International Economy"
Andriichuk Yelyzaveta
on the topic "The current migration crisis in Europe"

1. The relevance of the topic: On 24 February 2022, Russia launched a military aggression against Ukraine. Since then, millions of people have fled the war, seeking refuge in EU countries. These processes increased challenges for Europe since it faced with largest movement of migrants and refugees since World War II. The integrated border management approach for containing migration has coincided with the process of the European Union's growth to 28 Member States, increasing the trend toward the abolition of internal borders. Today, however, it is precisely the desire to protect its exterior borders that risks calling into question the whole concept of a European common space, as seen by a growing tendency to restrict free passage within Europe, reintroducing internal controls and boundaries. This dual tendency forms the relevance of studying current stage of migration crises in Europe and its consequences for Ukraine.

2. Positive features of the qualifying bachelor's thesis: in the work, the author examines the concept of migration crises in the European context, and also proposes ways and prospects of its overcoming.

3. The presence of the author's independent developments: the author investigated historical aspects of migration crises in Europe as well as its reasons and consequences for European immigration policy. Also author proposes own vision of the role of Ukraine in creating and overcoming the migration crisis in Europe.

4. The value of theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations: the conclusions and recommendations of the work can serve as a methodological basis for the development of the national strategy of Ukraine regarding cooperation with the EU on the issues related to migration flows.

5. The presence of shortcomings: as a shortcoming of the work, it should be noted possible deepen analysis of interconnections between European and Ukrainian labor market.

6. General assessment of the qualifying bachelor's thesis and its admission to the defense before the EC: the work was performed, in general, at the appropriate theoretical and methodological levels, meets all the regulatory requirements for qualifying bachelor's theses and is admitted to the defense before the Examination Commission with a preliminary assessment of 48 points

Academic supervisor: Associate Professor of the Department of International Economics, Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor

June 8, 2023  Apalkova V. V.

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INTRODUCTION

Migration as well as the resulting migration crisis remain the most pressing and pertinent global issues, while the factors that drive the migration processes and are witnessed by the modern world, such as wars, poverty and climate catastrophes, continue to accelerate their expansion. Even though governments of the different states in cooperation with international organisations are trying to prevent these aspects from emerging and developing migration policies in order to manage and direct the migrants, they are still not fully equipped to respond immediately and efficiently in case of massive disasters. In addition, the poor management or delayed response to significant migration flows may result in the growth of illegal migration, which also damages the established system and in turn causes unforeseen problems with the expected and real amount of people coming to a specific country with an aim to seek asylum. Understanding the causes and consequences of the current migration crisis will allow us to develop more effective strategies to overcome this problem.

The prime example of the challenges faced because of the huge number of migrants is the war in Ukraine. The world and especially Europe were not ready to accept and manage such quantity of people seeking refuge. Apart from that, the geographical position of Ukraine played a big role in this aspect, given its location in Europe, therefore the first safe countries, that can be reached by Ukrainian migrants, are European countries.

Therefore, this work is aimed at providing a comprehensive overview of the current migration crisis in Europe by examining its historical context, root causes, impact on countries of origin and destination, and the policy responses of European governments and institutions. The work also seeks to analyse the diverse experiences and perspectives of migrants themselves, as well as the challenges and opportunities that migration creates for European societies. Through this research, I hope to contribute to a better

understanding of the complexities and of the migration crisis in Europe and to provide the variants of improving European migration policy, which can help regulate inflows of migrants.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Migration processes and migration crises were analysed by both Ukrainian and foreign authors: Malynovska O., Lutsyshyn H., Buananno L., Garcés-Mascareñas B. and others. At the same time this work is dedicated to more precise analysis of the causes of migration crises and the consequences it has on both host and origin countries.

The purpose of the work is to study the causes of the migration crisis in Europe and its consequences, as well as the ways to overcome the migration crisis.

Tasks that are set:

4. To characterize the history of migration in Europe, to determine the main periods and causes of migration.

5. To study the reasons why people, move to Europe as well as the social and economic consequences of migration in Europe, to identify problematic aspects and possible ways to solve them.

6. To offer an optimal way of the improvement of the European migration policy in order to overcome the migration crisis.

The object of the study is the migration crisis in Europe.

The subject of the study is the causes of the migration crisis and the search for ways to overcome it within the framework of the Europe.

The following methods were used as part of the research: analysis of scientific literature and other sources of information, statistical analysis, comparative analysis.

The obtained results have theoretical, methodical and practical significance, due to the fact that the study will determine the causes and consequences of the migration crisis in Europe, as well as suggest possible ways to overcome this crisis. The obtained

results can be used to develop the policy of states and international organizations in the field of migration and refugees.

The research information base. The study of the current migration crisis in Europe is no exception and requires careful preparation of the researcher to collect and analyse information. In the process of writing this thesis, various sources of information were used, including scientific publications of domestic and foreign scientists and practitioners, statistical data from official websites, and others. All this made it possible to carry out a detailed analysis of the current migration situation in Europe and make scientifically based conclusions and recommendations.

The structure of the work. The thesis consists of an introduction, two sections, a conclusion and a list of used sources - all together it is 77 pages.

SECTION 1.

CONCEPT OF MIGRATION CRISIS IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT

1.1. Theoretical framework of migration crises

Migration itself refers to the movement of individuals away from their habitual place of residence, whether within a country or across international borders. Human migration has been existing since people appeared and is caused by many factors including economic, political, social, environmental, ethnic and other. When unexpected disasters such as war or climate catastrophes happen, migrant flows rapidly increase, which leads to oversaturation of migrants in destination countries. This is also due to the fact that even those migrant policies, which were specifically directed to work with high inflows of people at one time, cannot always be implemented efficiently and on time. Consequently, countries of destination are faced with the challenge of sheltering and integrating large numbers of migrants who will also require access to basic needs such as food, housing, clothes as well as education and employment.

Therefore, migration crisis appears when the host countries do not have enough resources or capacities to provide for the coming number of migrants. An emerge of migration and therefore of the migration crisis has been explained by various theories, some of them are: neoclassical (micro and macro) theory of migration, new economics of labour migration (NELM), dual labour market theory, world systems theory, the theory of migration systems, network theory, the theory of cumulative causation of migration and behavioural models [1].

An English geographer Ernest Ravenstein is considered to be the oldest theoretician of migration. He developed the «Migration Laws» using the 1881 census data of England and Wales. These laws were presented to the Royal Statistical Society on March 17, 1885. The most important content of the laws lays in the following statements:

- an active redistribution of the population is happening continuously in the world;
- migrants move mainly for short distances and the ones, who move for long distances – choose big industrial and commercial centres;
- rural residents tend to migrate more often, than the urban ones;
- labour migration is gradually developing;
- the vast majority of migration is happening from the agriculture to the industrial areas;
- large cities grow more because of migration than due to natural growth;
- migration grows due to the development of the industry, trade and transport;
- each migration flow creates a counterflow;
- the main reasons for labour migration are economic factors.

Ravenstein made a conclusion that migration is regulated by a «push-pull» process, which suggests that hostile conditions in one place make people move to another place with better opportunities. And according to the Ravenstein's Laws:

- the main reason for migration is better economic opportunities in other places;
- the volume of migration decreases when the distance increases;
- population movement is a two-side process;
- different migration features influence the mobility of an individual.

Apart from that, Ravenstein's Laws of Migration analyse the various factors that have an impact on migration such as industrialization, gender, race, distance, education, labour force, and others [2].

«Push-Pull theory» also known as Lee' Theory is based on principles of sociology, attempts to formalize a «theory» of migration that would provide an outline of the factors that can explain the amount of migration between source and destination.

Everett Lee highlighted the factors related to the decision to migrate and the migration process itself according to the four categories:

1. Factors related to the place of origin.
2. Factors related to the destination country.
3. Intervening obstacles.
4. Personal factors.

He also describes all four categories in detail, pointing out that in each area there are multiple factors that act to drive people out of, keep people in, or attract people to the area. In this regard, there are significant differences between factors related to the place of origin and those related to the place of destination. Migration can occur after both factors are properly weighed. However, a person usually has more accurate and realistic knowledge of their place of origin, while knowledge of their destination is less detailed and imprecise.

Before the migration processes finally begin, certain intervening obstacles also have to be overcome, including distance and transportation. However, due to technological progress, the importance of these factors has decreased in recent times. Finally, personal factors are crucial because, rather than objective factors related to place of origin and/or destination, personal perceptions of these factors influence the actual act of migration.

The migration patterns between an origin and a destination country are influenced by various intervening aspects. These include the distance between the two places, the lack of transportation facilities, geographical barriers like rugged mountains, and strict immigration laws. The presence of such obstacles can weaken the migration flow. The migrant may also view the intervening obstacles as potential opportunities, such as other places along the way that they could migrate to. Therefore, the volume of migration is not only determined by the distance and population of the places but also by the opportunities or obstacles present in-between [3].

Crucial factors that stimulate people to move can be divided into five categories: economic, demographic, socio-cultural, political and miscellaneous factors.

According to the majority of studies, economic factors are the main motivation for migration. The main economic factors that stimulate migration can be divided into «push factors» and «pull factors». Push factors force people to leave their place of residence due to low productivity, unemployment, economic underdevelopment, lack of advancement opportunities, and other reasons. Pull factors, on the other hand, attract migrants to certain areas. They may be associated with better employment opportunities, higher wages, amenities and better working conditions.

Also, differences in population growth rates in different regions of the country are a determining factor in internal migration, as birth rates and natural population growth in rural areas are higher, leading to migration to cities [4].

Demographical push and pull factors do not vary much from economic, because they are influenced by economic, social, and political aspects. Therefore, demographical push factors can include things like lack of job opportunities, economic instability, political instability, social unrest, discrimination, and conflict. However, demographical pull factors can include things like better job opportunities, higher wages, better education and training, social and political stability, and improved quality of life. Nevertheless, marriage is an important demographic factor in internal migration due to the fact that women usually migrate after marriage. In addition, the return of women to their homeland for the birth of their first child also has a significant impact on internal migration [4].

Migration is also influenced by different socio-cultural factors, while family conflicts, the desire for independence and changes in values and attitudes may push younger generations to migrate. Additionally, the availability of communication technologies like transportation, television, and internet access can also stimulate migration [4].

Other socio-cultural push factors can include social or political conflict or discrimination, religious persecution or restrictions on freedom of speech and lack of access to education or economic opportunities. Some of the socio-cultural pull factors are: access to better economic opportunities or higher wages, availability of higher quality education or health care, greater social and political freedoms and protections and a more tolerant or diverse cultural environment.

Political situation in the country also plays an important role in migration processes, due to the fact that precisely the political aspects usually are the reason for huge migration flows and, in turn, migration crises.

Consequently, the push factors can be wars, violence, political persecution and human rights violations. The pull factors are the stability of the political situation, employment and housing opportunities, safe access to education and health services, along with more favourable conditions for entrepreneurial activity.

Miscellaneous factors can include environmental factors such as natural disasters or climate change, personal factors such as health, safety concerns or individual attitude, the presence of relatives and friends in urban areas [4].

Neoclassical migration theory, based on Sjaastad's (1962) cost-benefit model and Lee's (1966) push-pull model of migration, proposes that individuals migrate as a result of the incompatibility in economic opportunities between their current place of living and possible destinations [5]. This theory also suggests that migration is influenced by difference in labour supply and demand across various geographical locations, leading to differences in wages between labour-rich and capital-rich countries. Therefore, the primary focus of neoclassical approach is on wages [6]. People tend to migrate to countries with higher income, while the material capital is moved to the place, where labour force is cheaper.

The ideal scenario of neoclassical migration theory is the one in which the wages of both the origin and destination countries converge. This convergence is evident in the concept of «wages equalization» as described by Heckscher-Ohlin theorem [7].

This concept is also important in describing migration within the state, but from countrysides to the bigger cities. The more significant the economic disparity between urban and rural areas, the higher the migration rate of individuals from rural to urban regions [8].

One of the significant principles of the neoclassical era is that every nation exports the factors that it possesses in surplus, ultimately resulting in the equalization of factor prices. According to economist George J. Borjas, a key figure in neoclassical migration theories along with Todaro, international migration by individuals seeking higher income is a means of achieving the equalization of factor prices across different nations. Borjas further investigates the process of migrant and destination country selection, recognizing that not all individuals migrate and not all countries receive immigrants. Borjas clarifies that the process of selecting migrants and destination countries is shaped by the existence of an immigration market. This market is influenced by economic conditions in both the source and destination countries, as well as by the immigration policies implemented by the receiving nations, which together determine the «supply» and «demand» of migration flows [9].

However, the migration policy of the destination country stays the most important factor, due to the fact that it defines rights and obligations of the individuals, who come in order to seek asylum or migrate because of other reasons.

The emerging economy of labour migration places the household or family at the centre of migration decisions. This view argues that households can mitigate income risks and manage uncertainty by allocating specific sources of income to individual household members, thus allowing them to consider different migration alternatives [5]. One example of how external factors can impact migration is through negative factors, such as strong connections to one's homeland and its people, which can decrease the likelihood

of migrating. Conversely, positive aspects can also exist, for instance, family and friends living in other places, who provide valuable information that reduces uncertainties associated with migration [10].

Apart from that, lots of empirical studies, which were conducted in various regions, support the hypothesis of the New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM), which claims that migration and remittances can indirectly and positively influence the households' income of the origin countries by reducing constraints on local production's capital and risk [11].

The theory of the dual labour market, which was developed by the economist Michael J. Piore, provides an explanation from the demand-side for immigration. This perspective proposes that in countries where there is mass industrial production, labour markets can be divided into two segments: a primary and a secondary one. The secondary segment is where low-quality jobs are concentrated, characterized by poor working conditions, low pay, high instability, and low social status. Local workers tend to avoid this segment of the labour market, creating a labour shortage at the bottom of the job hierarchy. This scarcity provides companies with the opportunity to draw on labour market reserves, and immigrants are often a preferred group. Immigrants are well-suited for this role due to the fact that they view their participation in the labour market of the country of immigration as temporary, and therefore are willing to accept the poor conditions that come with the work in the secondary labour market [9].

Even though there is no direct conflict between the dual labour market and neoclassical migration theory, dual labour market theory carries implications and corollaries that differ significantly from the micro-level decision models that typically arise from neoclassical economics. That is because labour migration is largely demand-based with employers or governments initiating recruitment, and wage differentials are not necessary for migration to occur. Low-level wages in immigrant-receiving societies are constrained by social and institutional mechanisms and may fall with an increase in

the supply of immigrant workers. Government policies that produce minor wage or employment changes are unlikely to influence international migration [12].

The theory of the world system explains the migration through the interaction of the capitalist industrial countries and less industrialized countries, with flows of goods and capital playing a central role. Globalisation is visible in large centres, such as New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt and Tokyo, which attract migration flows from both less developed areas and other industrialized countries. Consequently, world systems theory suggests that international migration is attached to the political and economic structure of an expanding global market [13].

Migration systems theory, first introduced by Magobunje in 1970, is closely connected to network theory. This approach claims that migration has significant impacts on social, cultural, economic, and institutional conditions in both the sending and receiving areas, creating a comprehensive developmental space in which migration processes occur. Although migration systems theory has its roots in geography, migration network theory originated from sociology and anthropology. While network theory emphasizes the critical role of personal relationships between migrants and non-migrants, migration systems theory goes beyond that and asserts that migration fundamentally alters the entire societal and developmental context of the specific spaces where it occurs, both in the receiving and sending areas. It suggests that migratory movements are a response to pre-existing links between sending and receiving states, such as colonial ties, trade, or investment flows [6].

The fundamental concept of cumulative migration causation is that migration should be seen as a developmental process influenced by changing conditions at various levels over time, resulting in a cumulative migration trajectory. Therefore, it is necessary to have access to information regarding both structural and individual contexts, as well as social networks in order to accurately evaluate the evolution of migration over time. It thought to be impossible to identify monocausal relationships that explain migration, due to the fact that the real mechanisms of action are complex. To test these ideas, multilevel

and longitudinal data sets that encompass events at the individual, household, community, and higher levels are required. Ideally, these data sets would be obtained through cohort studies or retrospective surveys [13].

Behavioural models go beyond the idea of migrants as rational decision makers focused solely on costs and benefits, while value-expectancy models offer a more comprehensive approach in which people choose actions that promise the greatest perceived value as a result. The intensity of the motivation to migrate for each individual outcome is determined by the individual's valuation of the desired outcomes and expectations that migration can realistically deliver those outcomes. Unlike neoclassical theory, which concentrates on financial costs, the expected value model can encompass all possible variables that can affect human behaviour. Wealth, status, comfort, stimulation, and autonomy are just a few of the variables that can impact decision-making. Nonetheless, the value-expectancy model still relies on the assumption that migrants make rational decisions prior to departure, favouring choices that are most likely to fulfil their own aspirations [1].

1.2. Historical aspects of migration crises in Europe

Throughout the centuries migration crises have been a recurring problem in Europe, because of the vast majority of the factors, which contribute to the people movement across borders.

One of the reasons for early crisis formation in Europe was the colonization of Africa and Asia by European states. Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal, France and Spain were the major European colonial powers, with Britain being the most successful by far in establishing imperial dominance by using the export of population [14].

Initially, Europeans employed their own people as slaves but later started to looking for servants in the eastern fringes of the continent. African slaves were forced to

work on sugar cane plantations in southern Spain and Portugal, and this model was exported to newly conquered islands in the Atlantic. Apart from that, it is said that most intercontinental migrants came from Africa and were forcibly transported to the New World, but a few accompanied their masters to Europe and remained slaves. Even though that the number of Africans in Europe was small compared to the New World, some played a role in abolishing slavery [15].

Nevertheless, decolonisation was also one of the factors, which influenced the emergence of migration crises - an estimated 7 million people of European origin returned from the colonies between 1940 and 1975, with majority of people from the colonies migrating to Belgium, France, the Netherlands, the UK, and Portugal. The main migration flows were from Kenya, India, and Malaysia to the UK, from Northern Africa to France and Italy, from Congo to Belgium, and from Indonesia to the Netherlands. Some migrants came for economic reasons, while others arrived during or after independence. Portugal received a significant number of citizens fleeing violent conflicts in its former colonies. European migrants quickly integrated into their mother country, while non-European migrants faced economic and social deprivation and discrimination [5].

Along with colonisation, economic migration was also a strong aspect in creating heavy migration flows in Europe. Looking at Britain as an example, we can observe how economic factors drove individuals to migrate. During the late 1860s and in the 1880s, economic recessions gave rise to outspoken advocacy groups that demanded state-supported emigration to simplify the problem of unemployment

In addition, significant influx of immigrants came from continental Europe. Throughout much of the 19th century, Germans were the second-largest immigrant group in Britain, following the Irish. By 1871, around 33,000 Germans were residing in England and Wales. However, beginning in 1880, a considerable number of Jewish immigrants, escaping anti-Semitism, economic instability, and political oppression in Russia and Eastern Europe, began moving to Britain. By the 1890s, the Jewish community had surpassed the German community in size [16].

The World War II and other military actions led to large-scale migration with a big number of refugees, displaced persons and forced foreign workers. Consequently, after the World War II a new era with new migration flows began [17]. During this period, international migration was mostly perceived as positive due to its economic benefits for both sending and receiving countries. Emigration, in particular, played a role in easing labour market pressures in the Mediterranean region, which was experiencing significant demographic pressure, low productivity and income, and high unemployment [5].

Even during both World Wars, non-European soldiers and temporary labourers were employed by the Allies. This included troops from French West Africa, British India, and indentured laborers from China. After the Second World War, there was a growing demand for labour, and Britain led the way by allowing citizens from the Commonwealth to work on its territory. Other European countries followed suit, and many began recruiting labourers from African and Asian countries that were not part of their former overseas empires [15].

Furthermore, there was an influx of political asylum seekers into Europe, a shift from the previous trend dominated by Europeans seeking refuge from extremist regimes such as revolutionary France, communist Russia, Nazi Germany, and Austria. An influx of students and highly skilled workers since the 1960s was also recorded, as well as the recruitment of the contract workers from Vietnam, referred to as trainees in the 1980s [17].

The collapse of the Soviet Union led to a significant migration of ethnic Russians and other ex-Soviet citizens [18]. With the conclusion of the Cold War and the gradual integration of Central and Eastern Europe into the EU migration system, there was a significant surge in migration from Albania and the former Soviet Union to Italy and, most notably, Greece in the first half of the 1990s. At this time, politicians across Europe feared an impending "invasion" of migrants from Central and Eastern Europe, prompting the introduction of stricter measures to control and allow immigrants [5].

The dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 also caused the breakup of Yugoslavia, resulting in a significant migration crisis. The conflict led to the loss of tens of thousands of lives and the displacement of millions. By August 1992, around 2.5 million individuals had been forced to abandon their homes due to the escalating conflict in the Balkans. Of those affected, nearly 2 million were internally displaced within former Yugoslavia, while 633,938 sought asylum in Western European nations by 1994 [19].

Based on the data presented, a large number of Kosovars emigrated during the 1990s and especially in 1999. The deteriorating political and socio-economic conditions during this period were key factors contributing to the increase in emigration from Kosovo. During the early 1990s, the Serbian occupiers fired many Kosovo Albanian workers, expelled pupils and students from school, arrested and prosecuted prominent Kosovar intellectuals and closed the hospitals and because of this the social life of the Kosovar society was paralysed [20].

The refugee crisis remains an ongoing problem in Europe, one of which in 2015 became the largest in the 21st century, with the influx of refugees from Syria, Afghanistan, and other countries in the Middle East and Africa.

«Arab Spring» is the most significant contributing factor regarding the current migration crisis in Europe, which resulted in civil war in Libya and Syria, as well as the overthrow of governments in Tunisia, Egypt, and Yemen. The political events and wars have destroyed much of the local economy. The number of asylum applications made by Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi migrants in Europe peaked in the autumn of 2015 and then declined substantially from the early spring of 2016 after the EU and Turkey signed an agreement to stop irregular migration from Turkey to the EU [17].

A growing number of Syrians and Afghans traveling from Turkey and Greece through Macedonia and Serbia have made this EU member state the latest frontline in Europe's migration crisis [21]. The main flows of refugees, originated from Syria and Afghanistan, came through the «Balkan route» where they were frequently refused and violated [1]. Alternatively, other flows, mostly women and unaccompanied minors, used

the «Central Mediterranean route», which connected Libya and Italy and was the most trafficked route for Europe-bound migrants in 2014: Frontex reported more than 170,000 illegal border crossings into Italy [21]. Several refugees also used the «Western Mediterranean route» to reach Spain [1].

At first, migrants settled in the neighbouring countries, such as Turkey and Jordan, but with the time due to the certain reasons (mostly because of economic aspects) they moved further north. However, the statistics show that in 2015, the number of Syrians coming to Europe doubled. The reason for such a rapid increase in refugees is, not least, the intervention of the military forces of the Russian Federation in the Syrian war in 2015. Such intervention exacerbated the state and intensity of hostilities, forced other participants in the conflict to become more active. This could not but affect the number of refugees [21].

By the end of 2016, refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan accounted for more than one third of the world's refugee population.

In the last year, the European Union has encountered a series of significant events impacting migration, asylum, and border control. Russia's unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine resulted in the most significant forced relocation of individuals in Europe since World War II [22]. Refugee migration is currently concentrated on the immediate neighbouring countries of the EU and Moldova [23]. A surge in the number of Russian citizens arriving at the Union's external borders is anticipated because of the recent escalation of the war. In addition, the continued pressure on routes across the Mediterranean and the Western Balkans has increased the challenge of managing a growing volume of migratory movements [22].

Unlike the situation with refugee movements during conflicts in Afghanistan, Syria, and Iraq, Ukrainian citizens are not subject to visa requirements in the EU and can remain in any member state for up to 90 days with a valid passport containing biometric features. The EU is expected to apply the Directive on the mass influx of refugees, allowing refugees from Ukraine to stay in an EU member state for up to three years

without undergoing an asylum process. The geographical proximity and eagerness of neighbouring nations and other EU member states to receive refugees also distinguish the conditions of flight and migration for Ukrainian nationals from those of other regions of origin across the globe [23].

Although many countries are ready to help and provide asylum to Ukrainian migrants, some governments remain critical due to concerns about the additional pressure that the arriving refugees may put on the labour market in European countries. This could potentially worsen the unemployment problem to a greater extent than it currently exists. As a result, the current problem of a rapid increase in the number of refugees in the EU may contribute to the worsening of socio-economic challenges and a noticeable surge in public discontent in EU countries related to migrants. This could become a political platform for right-wing radical and nationalist parties to use to achieve their political goals.

1.3. Methods of research of migration crises in Europe

There are several methods of research that can be employed to study migration crises in Europe. Some of them are quantitative analysis, qualitative analysis, case studies, comparative analysis and participatory research.

Quantitative analysis includes the analysis of the different variables - numerical data on migration trends, such as the number of arrivals, departures, and asylum applications in different countries. It also allows researchers to identify patterns and trends in migration flows and assess the scale of the crisis.

For example, The International Migration Drivers report uses quantitative analysis to identify the factors that drive international migration. Such factors include the characteristics of the country of origin that can influence emigration levels, the bilateral relationships between countries, such as trade relations, that can impact migration

direction, and the characteristics of destination countries that can either attract or deter immigration [24].

Apart from that, the IMD report uses statistical analysis to highlight the significance of various factors in explaining different types of migration. It demonstrates the relative importance of different variables in determining the flow of international migration and their association with higher or lower levels of migration.

The report assigns a negative sign to variables that show a decrease in migration with an increase in their value, while a positive sign indicates an increase in migration with an increase in their value [24].

Qualitative analysis involves collecting and analysing non-numerical data, such as personal stories, interviews, and narratives. It provides a deeper understanding of the experiences and motivations of migrants and their impact on European societies.

Apart from that, qualitative analysis allows researchers to gain a deeper understanding of the experiences and perspectives of migrants and refugees, as well as the responses of various actors and institutions to migration crises. Consequently, this can help identify the root causes of migration, the challenges faced by migrants and refugees, and the opportunities for intervention and policy solutions.

Since 2006, visual research has grown in popularity in qualitative analysis, with 16 articles published on the topic. However, recently, more scholars have been engaging in this kind of qualitative research. Examples include Fedyuk's (2012) exploration of photographs in transnational parental relations, Long et al.'s (2014) use of mental maps and photo-elicitation to examine leisure and sport spaces in new migrants' social inclusion, and Gawlewicz's (2015) combination of visual methods with interviews and surveys to study social remittances and attitude transmission in Polish migrants.

Despite a call for using multiple methods, only 10% of QMR-E articles combined qualitative and quantitative research tools, with this ratio remaining stable over time.

Combining qualitative interviews with quantitative surveys is a common approach in mixed-method research [25].

One of the advantages of qualitative research is its ability to capture the diversity of experiences and perspectives of migrants and host communities. This can be achieved through methods such as in-depth interviews, focus groups, ethnography, and visual research. Qualitative research can also provide insights into the complex social, cultural, and political factors that shape migration and its consequences.

Case studies involves examining specific migration crises in detail, often focusing on a particular region or country. It allows researchers to identify the causes and consequences of the crisis and to develop more targeted policy responses.

For instance, when Hamlin was doing the research, the three different case studies were taken in order to analyse situation in three different and at the same time most popular destinations for migrants – USA, Canada and Australia.

Hamlin picked three case studies that have similar characteristics relevant to the outcome of refugee status determination proceedings, but they differ in the institutional design of the status determination mechanism.

The three countries share important dimensions that are theoretically relevant. They are parties to the same international instruments that govern status determination decisions, and they have a national identity that includes migration. They have a history of refugee resettlement efforts and are federal systems where migration policy is determined at the national level. They all have immigration bureaucracies subject to judicial review and share a common law legal tradition with powerful and independent courts. They also conduct refugee status determinations on a large scale and have similar border policies [26].

Comparative analysis uses the comparison of different migration crises in Europe, looking at similarities and differences in causes, patterns, and policy responses. It helps

researchers to identify best practices and policy solutions that can be applied in different contexts.

A wide-range diversity of comparative designs was observed, while analysing the methods of research of the migration crises. Cross-location comparisons, i.e., comparisons across countries, regions, cities, and neighbourhoods, were adopted by the majority of comparative studies. The most common design was cross-country comparisons, which were observed in 33 out of 96 comparative QMR-E articles.

Recently, an increase in the number of articles with cross-city comparisons has been observed. This finding supports the recent claims for a local-turn in migration scholarship. According to this exploratory analysis, the overwhelming majority of the cross-city comparisons were published after 2015 (for example, see Plöger and Becker 2015; Gebhardt 2016; de Graauw and Vermeulen 2016).

On the other hand, cross-migrant group analysis was conducted by one-third of the comparative QMR-E articles. Some of the cross-group designs included: a single national context with multiple groups (from different countries of origins), e.g. comparison of Ghanaian and Senegalese transnationalism in Italy; multiple groups in multiple national contexts, e.g. comparing inclusion and exclusion of marginalized youth of North African origin in France and of Turkish origin in Germany; and the same receiving country context with different migration waves of migrants from the same country of origin, e.g. comparing early and late economic migrants from Central and Eastern Europe to the UK [25].

Comparative analysis can also shed light on the social and economic integration of migrants in different countries and regions. This can involve examining factors such as access to education, employment, healthcare, and housing, as well as the experiences of discrimination and exclusion that migrants may face. By comparing the experiences of migrants in different contexts, researchers can identify common challenges and best practices for promoting integration and reducing inequality.

Participatory research involves involving migrants and other stakeholders in the research process, giving them a voice and enabling them to shape research questions and outcomes. It can help to develop more inclusive and effective policy responses to migration crises.

One example of participatory research in the context of migration crises in Europe can be the Living Together project, which involved a participatory action research approach to studying social cohesion in five European cities. The project brought together researchers, policy makers, practitioners, and community members to identify research questions, design research methods, and analyse results.

Following the research, the project found that social cohesion is shaped by a complex interplay of factors, including structural inequalities, cultural differences, and social interactions.

These methods can be used individually or in combination, depending on the research question and the available data.

SECTION 2.

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT MIGRATION CRISIS IN EUROPE AND PROSPECTS OF ITS OVERCOMING

2.1. Comparative characteristics of the migration policy of European countries

The European Union's migration policy has undergone significant development since the Treaty of Maastricht in 1992, with the Schengen Agreement creating a single European migration space in 1995 and the Treaty of Amsterdam introducing legally binding laws concerning migration for its member states. The current European migration policy is based on several agreements and conventions adopted in the last two decades. European Union faced a large inflow of migrants and refugees, particularly during the 2015-2016 refugee crisis, with peaking number of asylum applications of 1,3 M in 2015 (Fig. 2.1). This aspect also influenced the decision of the EU to change its migration policy in order to adjust to such big flows of people coming.

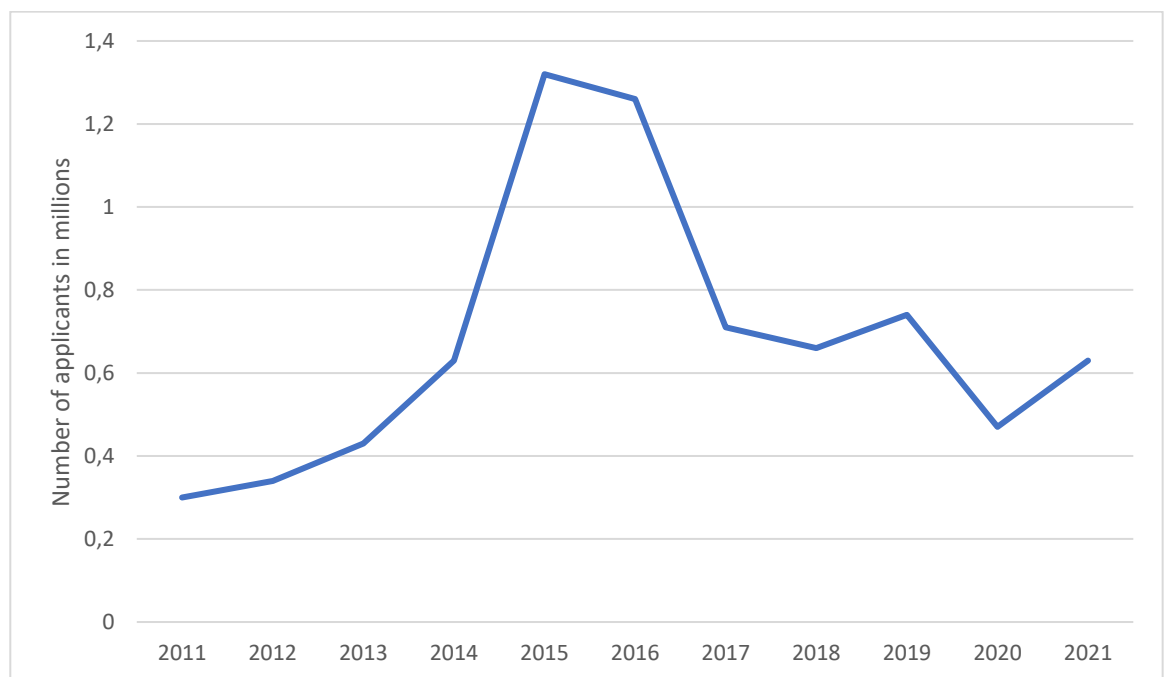


Figure 2.1 Asylum applications in the EU 2011-2021 [27]

To address migration challenges, the EU created new policies such as the European Agenda on Migration in 2015. It aims to establish a Common European Asylum System, create policies for legal migration, combat irregular migration, human trafficking, and secure EU borders. The Partnership Framework on Migration was launched in 2016 to manage migration flows by creating agreements with third countries. The EU also aims to address the root causes of migration and forced displacement and provide support to host communities and institutions [28].

However, the EU introduced a new migration and asylum pact on September 23, 2020, as part of a broader revision of regulations to establish a comprehensive common framework for managing migration and asylum in Europe. [29].

Even though, EU member states must comply with regulations and policies on legal migration, irregular migration, and border control, among other things, which are established in a Common European Asylum System, they also have some flexibility in implementing them in ways that suit their national interests and needs. However, the EU encourages member states to work together to promote a coordinated and effective approach to migration management across the Union. Migration policy can be changed according to the circumstances, especially during migration crisis, due to the fact that it usually arises, while migration policies do not cope with the huge flows of people and cannot properly manage them.

In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted migration policies through travel restrictions and quarantine measures.

The most popular destinations for migration in Europe are Germany, Spain, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Italy, therefore I would like to analyse and compare the migration policies of these states.

Germany, Spain, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Italy welcomed a lot of migrants not only in 2015 or 2022, but also in other years. For instance, in 2021 Germany was a leader in the number of net migrants in Europe with estimated number of 312,735

(Figure 2.2). In addition, in 2018, the highest number of asylum seekers in Europe was accepted by Germany with a total of 75.9 thousand, followed by Sweden and Belgium with roughly 10.6 and 9.7 thousand applicants respectively. However, Germany's number of accepted asylum seekers was much higher in the last quarter of 2016, when it received 140 thousand applications [30].

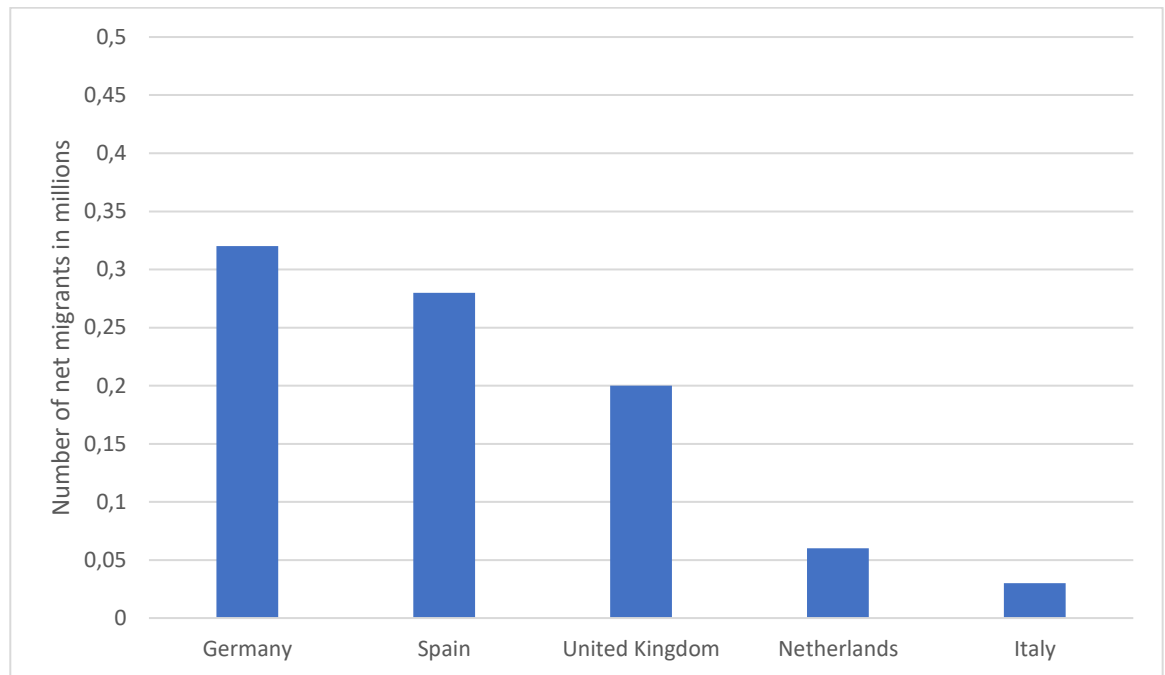


Figure 2.2 Estimated net migration figures in Europe 2021 [30]

For a long-term stay for each of analysed countries, a residence permit will be required. If visiting for a short term of up to 90 days – a simple visa is required.

In Germany, the Asylum Procedure Act governs the admission process for asylum seekers. They are sent to the nearest reception centre upon entry and allocated to centres in individual states using a formula outlined in the act. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees examines and decides on asylum applications. If neither asylum nor refugee protection can be granted, the BAMF examines whether there are grounds for a deportation ban. Asylum seekers whose applications are denied are typically required to leave the country [31].

Furthermore, the National Action Plan, which was improved in 2018, is created as a process involving the whole of society, and is being developed jointly by the federal government, the states, local authorities and non-governmental actors, especially migrant organisations, with more than 300 different participants being involved.

Germany also provides a number of laws protecting refugees including the Immigration Act, Asylum Act, Integration Act, and Nationality Act. The General Act on Equal Treatment combats discrimination in employment and civil law [32].

The Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration manages migration in Spain, formed in 2020 by merging several public bodies. It has two branches - one for administrative affairs and another for humanitarian protection and integration policies. The observatories on racism and migration provide data for policy-making. Spain has a multi-level model of governance, which consists of central government institution - Inter-Ministerial Commission on Aliens, regional - Sectoral Conference on Immigration and local - Forum for the Social Integration of Immigrants.

The most relevant political events regarding the integration of immigrants in Spain are:

- Spain's Strategic Plans for Citizenship and Integration aimed to promote immigrant integration by providing equal access to various services. The second plan (2011-2014) could not be implemented due to the country's economic recession.
- The National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2013-2016, which proposes a number of specific measures, which influence the migrant population, especially in the area of equal treatment.
- Finally, specific measures for protection and improvement of the rights of immigrant workers are contained in the Strategic Plan of the Labour and Social Security Inspectorate for the period 2018-2018 2020 and the General decent work plan 2018-2019-2020.

In the fall of 2021, the GDIHA was working on a new Strategic Plan for Citizenship and Integration [33].

Right now, Spain does not independently implement any national integration program for third-country nationals. Funds are, however, annually allocated to integration initiatives through a tender. In this regard, several programs deployed at the regional and municipal levels provide all language courses, civic education and vocational training.

Apart from that, Spain has law on foreigners, asylum law, integration law, citizenship law and anti-discrimination law, which also form institutional framework for immigrant integration.

The Spanish Forum for Social Integration of Immigrants advises on and promotes immigrant involvement and integration in Spain. Founded in 1994, it holds regular plenary sessions and has members from migrant organizations, public institutions, and state bodies, divided into three commissions, dedicated to promoting:

- education and social consciousness;
- employment and equal opportunities;
- multiculturalism and social harmony [34].

The Spanish model of migration management has not been successful, with administrative obstacles and a parallel undeclared labour market. The focus on combating illegal entry by sea ignores other pressing issues, such as illegal migrants in coastal areas and the need to overhaul the asylum system. Coordination and dialogue between different levels of government were suboptimal, and regional and local government programs lacked sufficient financial support [35].

On January 1, 2021, a new immigration system was introduced in the UK. The new system cancels the right of free movement for citizens of European countries of the single market, including those from the EU.

The UK's new immigration system represents a significant departure from the government's previous approach to labour migration. Since 2010, the primary objective of migration policy has been to reduce net migration to less than 100,000 annually, leading to restrictions on skilled workers. However, this goal was never achieved and was abandoned under Boris Johnson's government in 2019. The current policy is now focused on selecting migrants who will have the most economic impact, with a more open approach to skilled immigration [36].

The UK's points-based immigration system, except for Irish nationals, requires job seekers to meet specific criteria, such as qualifications and language proficiency, to earn points. Visas are issued to those who accumulate enough points, allowing employers to attract highly skilled workers worldwide [37].

In addition to the points-based system, the UK also has various other visa categories for different types of migrants, including family members, refugees, and asylum seekers. The government has been criticized for its handling of the refugee and asylum system in recent years, with concerns raised about the length of time it takes to process applications and the conditions in detention centres.

The Home Office, UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI), Border Force, Migration Advisory Committee (MAC), Immigration Enforcement and The Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC) are the institutions, that work together in order to regulate migration policy in the UK.

The influence of migration on Dutch society is significant, both now and in the future. The government has chosen a wide-ranging, comprehensive approach so as to cope with this task.

In the Netherlands the aim of the integrated approach is to ensure a safe and well-managed migration, with a focus on protecting those who really need protection. Migration movements must correspond to the needs and opportunities of Dutch society

and this will require close cooperation among the federal government, municipalities, civil society partners and federal states within and outside the European Union (EU).

A comprehensive approach to migration is based on six key pillars:

- prevention of illegal migration;
- improvement of reception and protection for refugees and displaced persons in the region;
- establishment of a solidarity system of asylum in the EU and the Netherlands;
- combating illegal stay and strengthening repatriation;
- promotion of ways of legal migration;
- promotion of integration and participation [38].

At present, individuals aged 18 to 65 who migrate to the Netherlands from outside the EU are required to take a civic integration exam. Starting from January 1, 2022, the new Civic Integration Act of the Netherlands will come into effect.

Under the new law from 2022 onward, municipalities will be accountable for the integration of newcomers. This is expected to promote faster language learning and work experience opportunities for newcomers. The updated system introduced by the Civic Integration Act also provides additional flexibility for personal integration plans.

The Netherlands does not have its own asylum legislation. The Aliens Act also regulates both the process for seeking asylum and the living conditions of asylum seekers.

The latest modification to the Dutch Integration Act, or Wet Inburgering, was introduced on 1 January 2021 and entered the force on 1 January 2022. It outlines the changes in the current legislation [39].

Italy was a country of emigration until the 1970s. However, the number of immigrants rapidly increased in the mid-1980s due to labour demand, particularly in agriculture, production, and construction. Immigration regulations were established

through administrative rules and bureaucratic discretion, while immigration laws focused on admission policies.

In 2017, Italy adopted the National Integration Plan for Persons Entitled to International Protection, prioritizing interreligious dialogue, language and education access, and vocational training. Local authorities and civil society organizations were responsible for implementation, but only three regions had pilot projects by 2019. Italy's integration program for immigrants has been in place since 2012, requiring certain goals to be met within two years of obtaining a residence permit, including language proficiency and civic education, although some categories of migrants are exempt.

The Law on Foreigners adopted in 1998 and its amendments are the main legal documents on immigration and integration in Italy. The Legge Bossi-Fini reformed the rules related to legal and illegal migration towards a more restrictive approach.

Nevertheless, there is no independent integration law in Italy.

Immigration Law also provides for equal treatment of citizens and foreigners in terms of access to work, working conditions and social assistance and prevents discrimination.

The Italian Ministries of Internal Affairs and Labour and Social Policy oversee integration policy, with the Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration managing civil rights related to immigration, asylum, citizenship, and religion. Regions play a key role in integration policy planning, while municipalities implement regional policies and define integration measures. The National Plan for the Integration of Persons Entitled to International Protection reflects local authorities' responsibilities in education and health services [40].

Taking into account all of the above-mentioned information about migration policy of Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, Netherlands and Italy here is what factors can be underlined:

- Germany's migration policy is based on strong legal regulation and ensures the social and economic rights of migrants. However, the process of obtaining refugee status can take quite a long time, and migrants with low levels of education and skills have limited access to the labour market.
- Spain has a migration policy aimed at legalizing illegal migrants and integrating them into society. However, due to the large number of illegal migrants, Spain's migration policy is complex and ambiguous.
- Great Britain has a migration policy based on the principle of controlling immigration flows. In this regard, Great Britain usually. The country aims to reduce the scale of migration and attract qualified workers. However, after Brexit, Great Britain lost the right to visa-free access to workers from the EU, which may affect its migration policy.
- The Netherlands has an open migration policy aimed at attracting skilled workers and international students. The country is working on improving the integration of migrants into society and the labour market, as well as ensuring their rights and freedoms.
- Italy has a more restrictive migration policy aimed at reducing the number of illegal migrants and refugees. However, due to its geographical position, Italy faces a large influx of migrants from Africa and the Middle East.

2.2. Reasons and consequences of the migration crisis in Europe

The refugee crisis in the last few years has become a defining challenge for the European Union, which has significantly affected the political landscape of the member states. This crisis has drawn attention to the deep divisions between member states, especially regarding the distribution of refugees and asylum seekers.

Some countries, such as Germany, have been more open to accepting refugees and therefore it had to deal with consequences of accepting huge number of people, while

others have shown greater resistance, and some have even refused to accept any refugees at all.

As a result, the lack of solidarity and cooperation between member states led to the rise of anti-European parties and the restoration of national identity in member states. In some countries, such as Hungary and Poland, this has led to the rollback of democratic norms and the erosion of the rule of law.

In spite of these challenges, the migration crisis may ultimately lead to increased cooperation between member states on migration and border control. The EU is taking action to address the root causes of migration, such as poverty, conflict and political instability, in countries of origin. It is also taking steps to strengthen its external borders and establish a common approach to asylum and refugee policy.

However, the crisis highlighted the challenges of maintaining solidarity and unity in a rapidly changing political environment. As the EU continues to fight with the refugee crisis and other pressing challenges, it will need to find ways to balance national interests with the wider goals of the union and maintain its commitment to democratic values and the rule of law [41].

Migration crisis is usually caused not only by one factor but by the set of connected aspects, which together influence the formation of high and continuous flows of migrants, that, in turn, lead to appearance of the migration crises. Therefore, it can be stated that migration is driven by a variety of factors, including economic opportunity, political instability, social factors, family reunification, and the desire for a better education or quality of life. People often seek to migrate as a means to improve their living conditions, gain access to new opportunities, or escape unfavourable circumstances in their home countries.

Great number of migrants comes to Europe due to the reasons connected with the family (36%) and education (20%). Those, who migrate in order to seek for asylum are accountable for 9% of migrants (Figure 2.3).

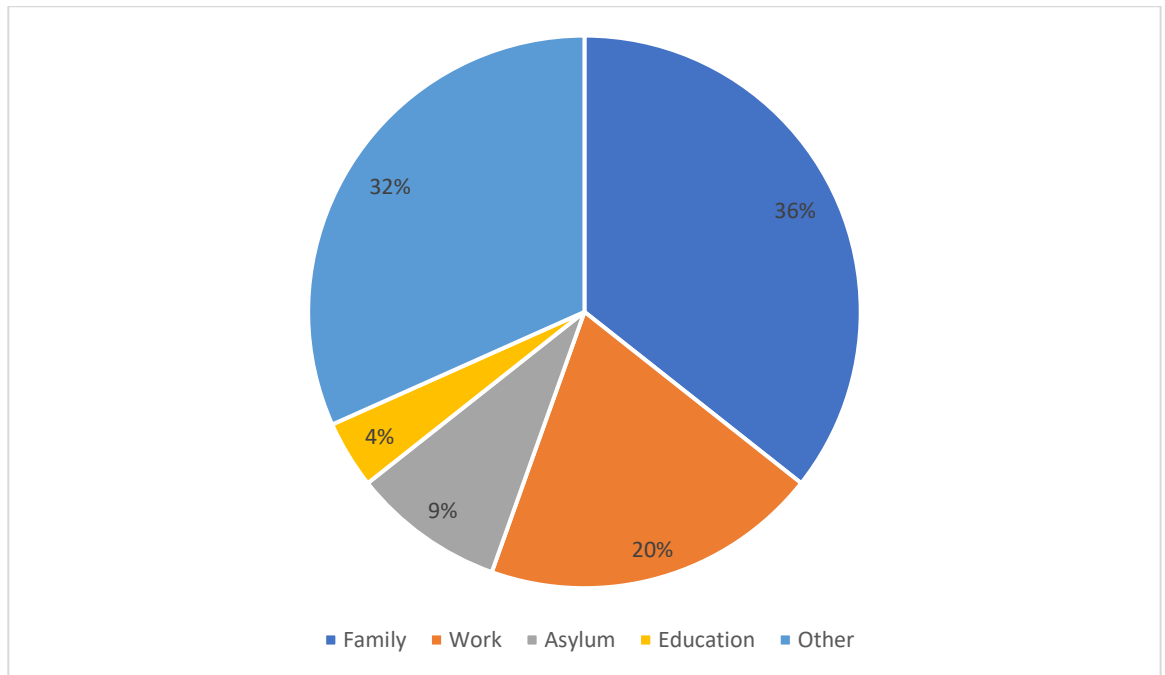


Figure 2.3 Valid residence permits at the end of 2021 – by reason [42]

However, there are some main reasons, which can be also singled out as the factors which cause migration crisis.

The first reason is armed conflicts -the civil wars in Libya and Syria, for example, forced many people to seek refuge in other countries, particularly in Europe. Most of the migrants are refugees from Syria, where the war has been going on since 2011 and has already forced more than 400,000 people to seek asylum in Europe.

The reason for such a rapid increase in refugees is, not least, the intervention of the military forces of the Russian Federation in the Syrian war in 2015. Such intervention escalated the state and intensity of hostilities, forced other participants in the conflict to become more active. This could not but affect the number of refugees.

The low economic development of countries can be thought to be the second and important reason for migration, although there is no direct threat to life and health, but the low standard of living often forces people to seek a better fate [43].

Social inequality is also a strong factor in creating migration not only at the national level, but also at the global level and low economic development can usually be

accountable for it. This is explained by the fact that the development of individual countries and regions is uneven, which leads to significant interstate inequality in the amount of earnings and living standards [21].

For example, there is no war or crisis in Eritrea, but Eritrea is one of the poorest countries in the world: 69% of citizens live below the poverty line. In addition, the totalitarian leadership of the state practices recruitment of the young population into the army for an indefinite period. This forced about 100,000 Eritreans to emigrate to Europe during 2015-2016.

The EU's migration policy is also usually considered one of the aspects, that has an impact on creation of the migration crisis, due to internal disagreements and imperfect management. The introduction of the quota system for the distribution of migrants has become the cause of conflicts between countries and society. Some states tried to fight migration on their own, jeopardizing the EU's unified position. Therefore, the accumulation of small problems led to a crisis situation [43].

Migration is driven by demographic imbalances, including a «critical mass» of immigrants from North and Equatorial Africa seeking to join relatives already settled in Europe. Many of these migrants are not refugees but are fleeing economic devastation and the threat of the Islamic State [44].

International relations play a significant role in shaping migration processes, particularly in cases where there are historical connections between colonies and their former ruling countries or when there are agreements allowing for free movement and employment within the European Union. These factors affect how people choose their destination countries and can contribute to the emergence of migration crises. [21].

Apart from that, according to the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, Peter Szijjarto, Greece is largely responsible for the mass influx of migrants due to the lack of proper control at the border [44].

Additionally, international migration is influenced by globalization, including factors like free trade, political interdependence, and advancements in education, information, and communication. This relationship is mutually reinforcing. [21]

On the example of Germany – country, which according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s 2020 report on migrant stock, has the highest number of international migrants, with an estimated 13,1 million migrants living in there – it is possible to see how politics, demographic, spending on the integration, economic indicators and arisen tension have changed. Despite negative effects, migration can also have benefits.

The population of Germany throughout the years 2012 – 2022 has been constantly increasing. However, quite sharp growth can be seen in 2015, 2016 and 2022. This can be explained by migration crisis itself, while exactly in those years conflicts and wars appeared in Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq and Ukraine.

Apart from that, from 2019 to 2021, some slowdown in population growth can be observed in Germany. This aspect can also be explained by the coronavirus pandemic, which has caused the closure of borders in many countries and the creation of strong restrictions on the entry and exit of people.

In addition, the pandemic also affected the birth rate. Economic uncertainty, concerns about access to health care, and disruptions in daily life may have influenced people's decisions to delay or reconsider starting or expanding a family. Therefore, this could also an aspect, which led to the slowdown in population growth (Figure 2.4).

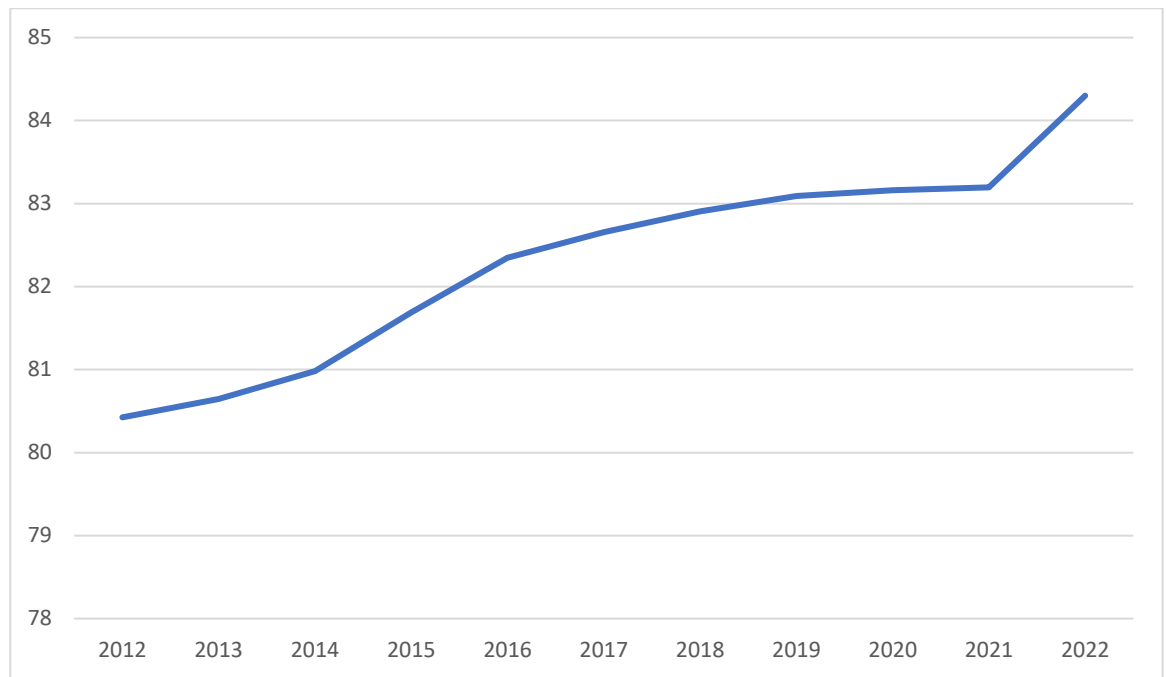


Figure 2.4 Population of Germany in millions 2012 - 2022 [45]

Other European countries have similar dynamics of population growth, due to the fact that the European Union itself has similar rules for accepting displaced persons and even tourists.

Nevertheless, migration can create tensions between states, with economic costs and political risks, as seen in Germany's acceptance of refugees in 2015, while totalitarian regimes view refugees as a potential threat and destination countries may use refugees for their geopolitical purposes, but this can create new threats [21].

One of the consequences of migration crisis, which highly and more directly influences the life of the citizens – is higher inflation rate and therefore increased prices for products and services.

According to the annual change in the CPI (Consumer Price Index) it is possible to see how prices have changed throughout the years. It is seen that in Germany there are relatively sharp growths in 2017, 2018 and 2021 with peaking number of 6,9% in 2022 (Figure 2.5).

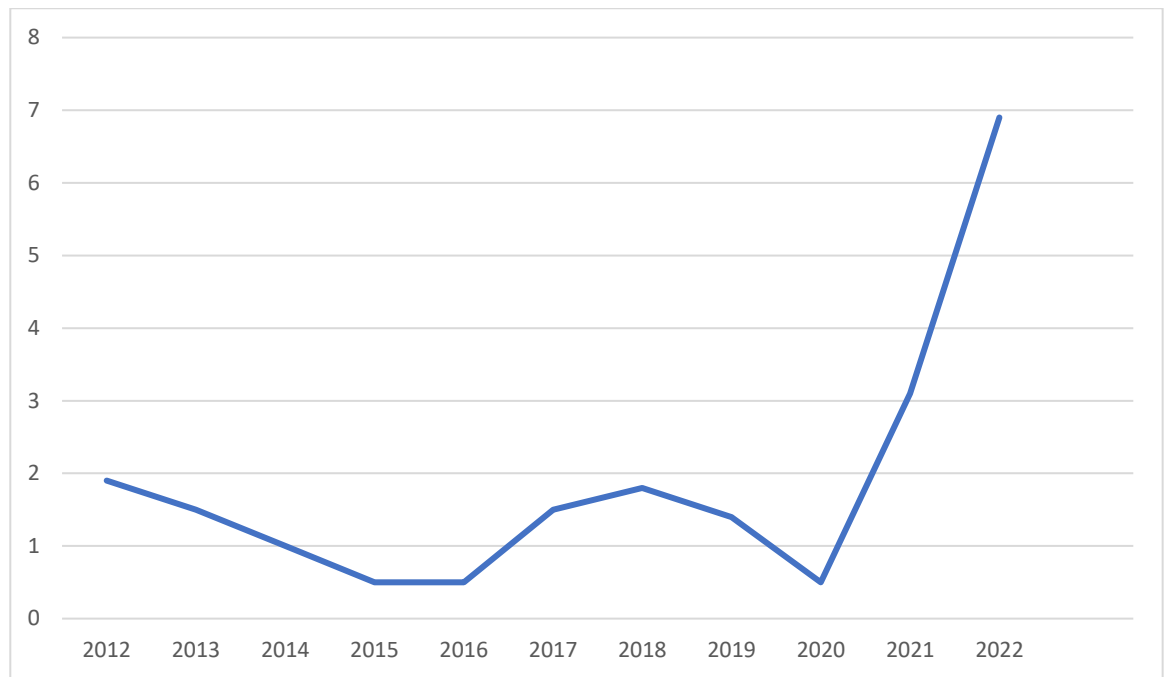


Figure 2.5 Annual change in CPI Germany in % 2012 – 2022 [46]

Increase of the inflation rate in 2017 and 2018 can be described by the high demand as well as by an increase in minimum wage. Migrants, who came to Germany earlier have been integrated in the social and work environment, and it could cause higher demand for goods and services. Apart from that, Germany has not only strong economic growth but also relatively low unemployment rate and it also influences the rise of the prices.

2021 rise is more influenced by the pandemic and disruption of supply chains and consequently shortage of some products. In 2022, however, prices grew visibly due to the ongoing war in Ukraine and migration crisis in Europe, that arose due to it. Because of the higher number of people unexpectedly living in the country, for housing, food, and other goods and services. Therefore, combined with the issues caused by the war, prices have increased.

The inflow of foreigners can have political repercussions, including the growth of extremist and far-right groups. Traditional conservative parties may adopt anti-immigrant rhetoric to appeal to voters, but their actions are often limited by liberal ideology and economic necessity.

Rapid increase in population in the country also means a change in labour market but there are both positive and negative aspects, which can appear. On the one hand, migrants are usually used in order to fill the gaps in the vacancies, which can be not so attractive to the native citizens of the destination country.

Nevertheless, the unemployment rate among the migrants seems to be higher as they tend to lack needed skills or refuse to do low-paid job. Some of the individuals also want to have respectable place of work, which means that they may want to study more and therefore they do not have any job at a time.

After the migration crisis in 2015 unemployment rate in Germany started to slightly decrease, which can mean that migrants were also participants in the German labour market. However, in 2020 there was a sharp increase due to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as in 2022, because of a new migration crisis (Figure 2.6).

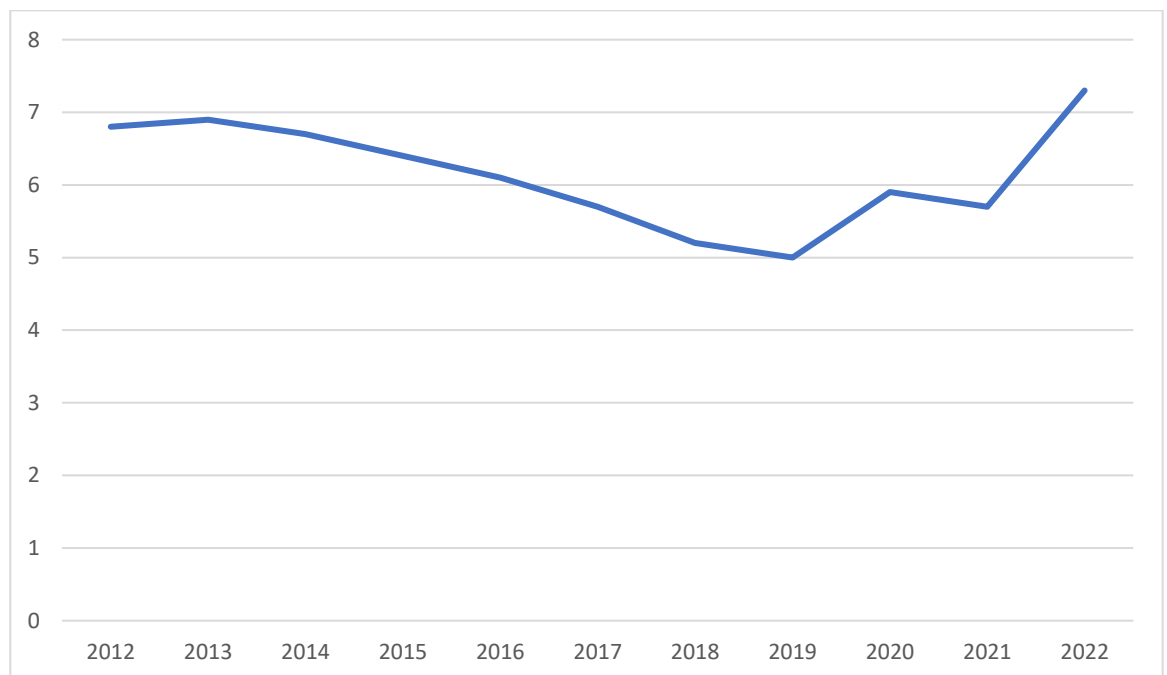


Figure 2.6 Annual average unemployment rate in Germany in % from 2012 to 2022 [47]

Many Ukrainian migrants arrived in Germany without knowledge of the language, hindering their job prospects. As a result, most have undergone integration

programs to learn German, legalize their documents, and seek higher-paying job opportunities. However, few are interested in low-paying jobs or filling job vacancies targeted by the German government.

However, it should be mentioned that the countries of origin tend to have serious negative consequences for the development of the country due to the fact that threats to the economic security of these countries associated with migrants are mainly related to the outflow of skilled labour, which can lead to a reduction in production and deterioration of living conditions. However, the risks associated with migration can be offset by remittances of earned money [21, p. 58].

2.3. The role of Ukraine in creating and overcoming the migration crisis in Europe

Starting on February 24th, 2022, there has been a full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian military. The aggressors completely disregarded international humanitarian laws and rules of war, leading to numerous civilian casualties and widespread destruction of civil infrastructure. As a result, millions of people were forced to flee their homes in search of safety, protection, and assistance [48].

Even before the full-scale invasion, Ukraine's population was declining due to high emigration, low birth and high death rates, which were exacerbated by the global economic crisis in 2009-2010, leading to a significant increase in labour migration; and today, Ukraine is experiencing a fifth wave of migration due to the Russian invasion and visa-free travel to the EU [49].

There are different reasons for which valid residence permits were issued to Ukrainians at the end of 2021. Employment was the main reason for issuing permits, followed by family reasons and other reasons. The category of other reasons includes long-term residence permits issued without specific reasons or permits for residence only.

Education and refugee/subsidiary protection status were relatively small reasons for issuing permits [50].

With the war in 2022 being a crucial factor in causing huge movements of people and therefore in creating a migration crisis in Europe, a new wave of migration appeared.

The conflict and its consequences, which are characterized by displacement, insecurity and economic problems, have contributed to an increase in the number of people seeking asylum and better opportunities in other countries, further contributing to Ukraine's population decline (Figure 2.7).

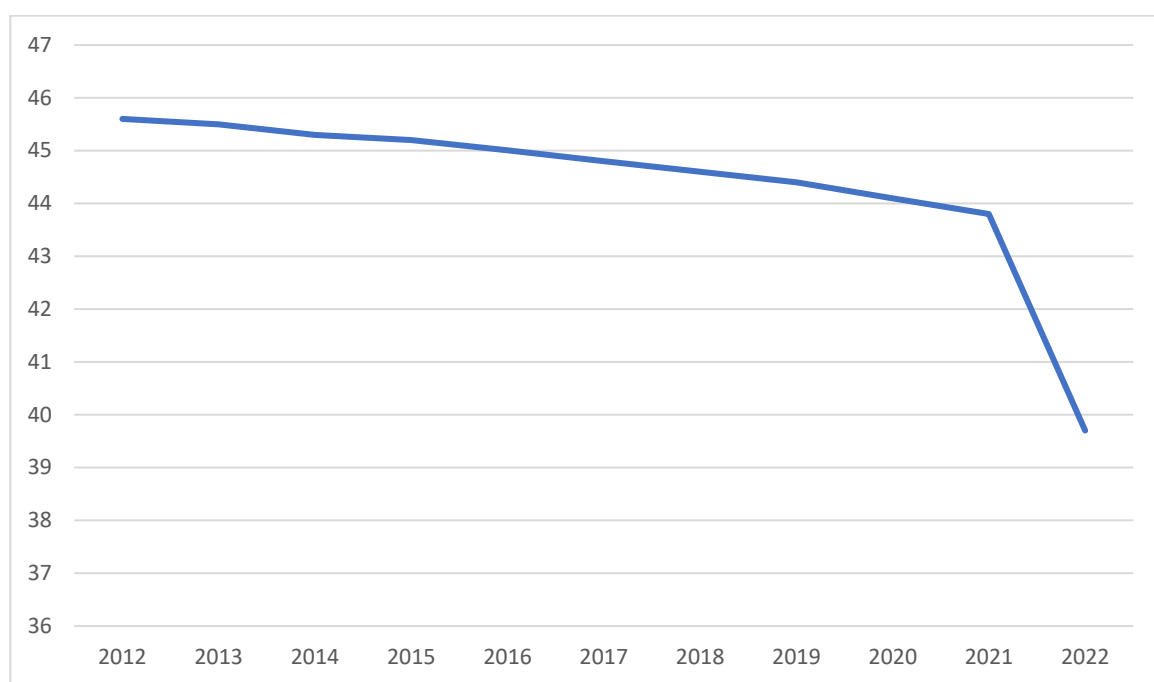


Figure 2.7 Population in Ukraine in millions 2012 – 2022 [51]

This migration crisis is considered to put a strain on the resources and capacities of host countries, and has raised concerns about the integration of migrants into European societies. In 2023 the population in Ukraine has decreased even more with approximately 36,7 million people living there right now.

During the first two months of the war, nearly 3 million refugees fled due to the war and crossed the border into Poland. Of those refugees, over 95% were citizens of Ukraine. Ukrainian war refugees in EU member states or Moldova are covered by the

Temporary Protection Directive 4, providing them with certain rights similar to EU citizens' free movement rights for the first time in EU history [52].

The Directive on Temporary Protection establishes the unity of rights for recipients of temporary protection, which includes the following:

- residence permit for the entire period of temporary protection (which can last from one to three years);
- proper information about temporary protection;
- access to employment;
- access to housing or residence;
- access to social security or means of livelihood;
- access to medical care;
- access to education for minors;
- opportunities for family reunification in certain circumstances; and
- guarantees of access to the usual asylum procedure [50].

While this Directive was implemented, it was also seen by some Ukrainians as an opportunity to migrate in Europe for a longer period. For example, because of the Directive Ukrainians have access to education, health care, employment and other social services, which makes it easier to adjust to the life in new country.

A lot of Ukrainians were forcibly deported to Russia. This displacement has had various consequences, including a notable impact on migration patterns to several European countries.

Germany, Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, France, Slovakia, and Moldova are among other countries, which have large number of Ukrainian migrants (Figure 2.8). The strong economy and favourable job market in the European countries have also been one of the main factors in the choice of the destination country.

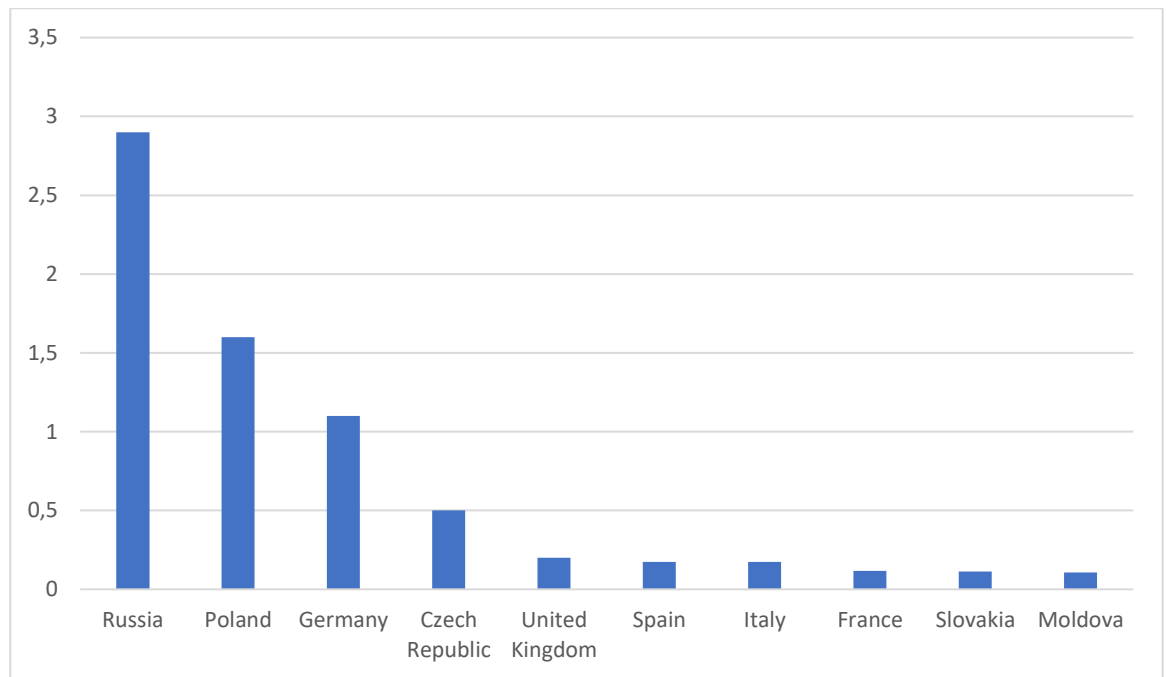


Figure 2.8 Estimated number of refugees from Ukraine recorded in Europe in millions [53]

Poland is one of the most attractive destinations for Ukrainian immigrants due to the long-standing history of Ukrainian labour migration. As a result, Poland has the second largest number of Ukrainian refugees, after Russia [54].

The crisis is likely to continue, and the UN predicts that the number of refugees will increase in the coming months. If the war intensifies, more refugees may stay longer in host countries and seek employment there. The majority of refugees are women, children, and older individuals. Out of the 2,75 million refugees of working age, around 1,2 million were employed before the war. The majority of them worked full-time in higher-skilled jobs [55].

Factors affecting the decision of Ukrainian refugees to return home include the intensity and duration of war, economic situation in Ukraine, onward migration to other European countries, migration and return intentions of Ukrainians, and integration realities in countries of refuge. Most refugees come from the heavily affected eastern territories, which are now occupied by Russia.

Various national and international expert institutes, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), estimate that Ukraine's GDP loss in 2022 due to the Russian military aggression can range from 30% to 50%. The IMF's updated forecast also indicates a global growth slowdown to 3,6% in 2022, compared to 6,1% in 2021 [56]. Therefore, the attack on Ukraine by Russia in 2022 will result in higher rates of inflation and disruptions in the supply chain not only for Ukraine, but also for European nations [57].

In addition, there has been a significant reduction in tax revenues, because less people are in Ukraine right now and therefore less people are working, paying taxes and spending money inside the state.

Despite the crisis, there are economic opportunities from the arrival of Ukrainian refugees, such as expanding markets and boosting investment. Ukraine can also benefit from migration by cooperating with EU countries and rebuilding demolished areas [58].

Cutting remittance costs to Ukraine can save senders and their families money, and support aid efforts in the country. The EU signatories express solidarity with Ukraine and believe that affordable, transparent, and easily accessible remittance services should be available to Ukrainian migrants, including refugees, to assist their families [59].

Therefore, it can be considered that migration crises along with migration also has positive impact on both destination and origin countries and it is understandable that with right regulation it is possible to limit the migration flows.

It's important to note that a migrant's decision to return to their home country depends on various factors such as structural, policy, and individual factors. Returning home is a complex process that involves several stages. There are both «push» and «pull» factors at play in both the origin and host countries, with the strength and direction of these factors varying depending on individual attributes such as age, gender, educational level, social status, and personal values.

The migration policies of both countries can have a significant impact on a migrant's decision to return and their readiness to do so. As a result, it is crucial to develop effective policy measures that support migrants at all stages of the process, including motivating them to return, facilitating their movement, and promoting their reintegration. Those who wish to engage in circular migration should also be given the opportunity and support from the state [60].

In addition, another important factor to take into consideration while trying to stop migration crisis is illegal migration. Due to the fact that some countries try to completely close the borders to refugees, they have to find other ways to reach destination countries with these ways usually being illegal.

In order to solve the problem of illegal migration in the countries of the European Union, a number of measures should be taken, such as the financing of search and rescue missions, the fight against migrant carriers, the expansion of the network of refugee reception centres and the simplification of legal migration opportunities to the EU. It is also important to review and distribute quotas between countries for the resettlement of refugees under the auspices of the United Nations.

Ukraine also plays an important role in the fight against illegal migration to the EU, as it was a transit country for many migrants traveling to EU countries before the war and now it is one of the main sources of migration. Even though that almost all Ukrainians can freely move across European border, there are still some restrictions (at the Ukrainian side) such as strict restrictions on the departure of men abroad.

Consequently, some men are trying to illegally cross the border and go to European Union. Ukrainian military and law enforcement agencies actively cooperate with EU countries in the selection and detention of illegal migrants, as well as in joint rescue missions at sea. In addition, Ukraine promotes the support of refugees and their resettlement, as well as fulfils its obligations under international treaties on combating illegal migration [61].

Apart from that, regarding the legal regulation of the movement of people on the territory of the European Union, it is necessary to increase the level of the EU's authority to control migration and create a single mechanism for responding to migration threats. It is also necessary to improve migration legislation. In this process, an important role belongs to Ukraine, which is an important partner for the EU in controlling migration from the east.

To achieve these goals, several steps must be taken:

- first, it is important to establish migration controls aimed at preventing or restricting entry into EU member states;
- secondly, it is worth strengthening one's own national and European identity in EU member states;
- thirdly, in the social sphere, it is necessary to increase investments in the professionalization of employment services and activation of the labour market, taking into account the special needs of migrants and the demands of society regarding the fair and sustainable distribution of social protection;
- in addition, it is necessary to carry out other measures that will allow migration to be transferred from the category of «threats» to the category of «advantages»

In this context, Ukraine can act as an active participant in the process of improving the EU's migration policy [62].

As the war continues in Ukraine and the country must allocate funds for defence and social aid, attracting investment becomes crucial. However, the ongoing conflict makes it challenging to maintain a positive business image, leading to more one-time contributions rather than long-term investments.

There is a possibility of creating renewed and improved state with low level of corruption, which would attract foreign investment and spur economic growth.

Additionally, the war highlighted the need for Ukraine to diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on certain sectors, such as agriculture and heavy industry. This

presents an opportunity for the country to focus on developing new industries and modernizing existing ones.

To develop Ukraine's economy after the war, corruption must be tackled, and macroeconomic policy restored. The banking sector must recover quickly, and local investors encouraged to establish a sustainable financial sector. Sustainable finance should be increased to support eco-friendly projects, and financial inclusion improved to benefit society [63].

In addition, Ukraine can attract and engage foreign workers and investors as well as Ukrainian migrants, who moved abroad due to the war, in the green and innovative projects, creating favourable conditions for them by developing technology parks and the startup ecosystem. Apart from that one more crucial factor is to increase the level of the education in the green technology and innovation spheres.

In conclusion, migration can be a valuable economic resource for Ukraine, providing opportunities for both the country and its citizens. However, there are also significant challenges that must be addressed, including brain drain, decrease in economic indicators, and the protection of migrants' rights.

In order to fully realize the potential benefits of migration, Ukraine must develop appropriate policies and cooperate with Europe, while, given the strategic goal of Ukraine - European integration, it is also important to ensure that legislation meets European Union standards.

2.4. Migration crisis in Europe, anti-crisis measures and their implementation

With the analysis of the influence of the migration crisis on the destination and origin countries, it is seen that Europe needs to reconsider the ways it uses to deal with unregulated huge flows of migrants.

The European Union is facing a migration crisis and its approach to this issue has been Eurocentric, demonstrating the lack of real union between member states. This led to a split within the countries of the Union, with the deterioration of relations between the countries, which, in turn, led to the formation of nationalist and anti-Muslim sentiments. Instead of countering migration, the EU sees this phenomenon as a threat to combat.

Overcoming the migration crisis and protecting refugees and member states affected by the inflow of migrants is becoming key for the EU. The uneven distribution of refugees between countries creates an even greater disproportion between states and hinders crisis control. These problems threaten the integrity of the EU and may lead to the division of the Union [64].

According to the analysis of important economic indicators, it is seen, that first of all, the cooperation between both countries of origin and host countries is needed, because it is easier to control flows of migrants, when agreements are made between the states are made.

However, one of the most important components of the anti-crisis strategy is also the ability of countries to independently take measures to control migration flows and support refugees and migrants.

The need for anti-crisis measures against the migration crisis in Europe is important for several reasons. Above all, it is crucial for the safety, protection and humanitarian assistance of millions of people, who are seeking asylum. Besides, anti-crisis measures are aimed at ensuring social and economic stability in society, as well as maintaining security and controlling illegal migration.

The migration crisis is a global problem, so international cooperation is an important component of anti-crisis measures. Finally, anti-crisis measures can also stimulate the development and integration of migrants, which will contribute to the sustainable development of Europe.

With the help of previously analysed factors and data, I offer a system of anti-crisis measures that can be taken to combat the migration crisis in Europe (Figure 2.9).

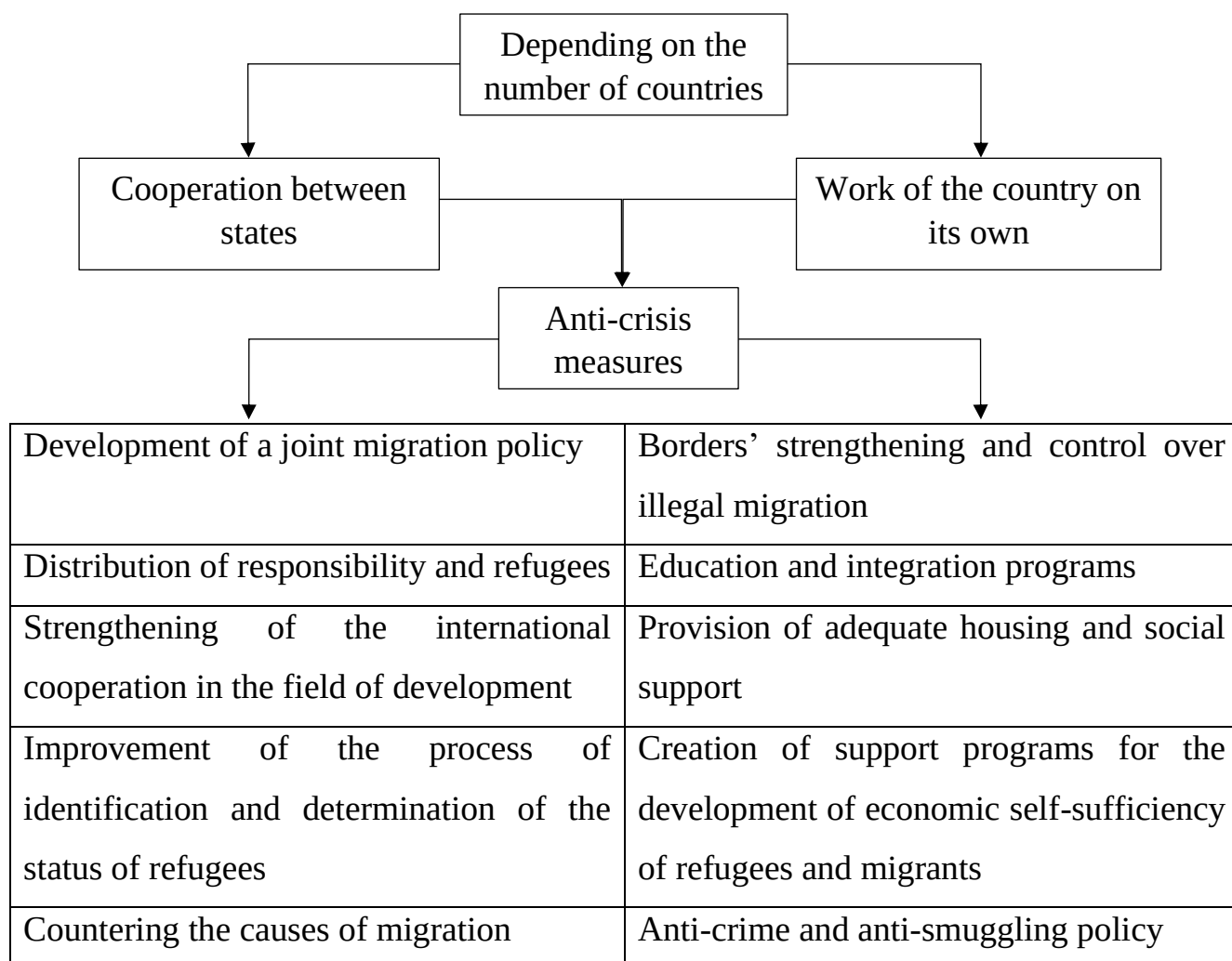


Figure 2.9 Strategic plan for combating the migration crisis in Europe

Source: compiled by the author

The joint migration policy is crucial in addressing the migration crisis in Europe. It involves coordination among EU member states to effectively manage the complex nature of migration and ensure better overall management. By sharing responsibilities, a common migration policy distributes the burden evenly and reduces pressure on countries facing high migration flows. It establishes common standards and procedures, enabling more efficient processing of applications and granting of refugee status, while ensuring equal rights and protection for all migrants.

Additionally, it facilitates the fight against illegal migration through joint border control, information exchange, and law enforcement cooperation. The policy also promotes migrant integration through education, language training, vocational programs, and access to the job market. Ultimately, it safeguards migrants' rights, providing them with dignified and secure stays, guaranteeing asylum, non-discrimination, work, housing, and access to basic services.

The development of a joint migration policy is a significant step toward stability, justice, and humanitarianism, benefiting EU member states, migrants, and the Union as a whole.

Distribution of responsibility and refugees is critical because of the enormous pressures individual countries face during the migration crisis. The European Union can achieve a fairer distribution of people by implementing measures throughout its territory. This aspect also improves the refugee integration system by providing access to language and trainings as well as other integration programs. Joint efforts can create a more efficient and coherent system that will contribute to the successful integration of refugees into the economic and socio-cultural life of their new countries.

As a result, responsibility-sharing represents the humanitarian values and principles of the European Union, ensuring right and humane treatment of refugees, while preserving regional security and stability.

Moreover, strengthening international cooperation in the field of development is also one of the components of a successful solution to the migration crisis in Europe. Through joint planning, information sharing and coordination, it is possible to ensure better control over migration flows and reduce the negative consequences for countries, as well as create stable conditions in the countries of origin of migrants.

Investments in the development of the economy, education and health care will help to reduce the motivation for migration and improve living conditions on the ground. Joint efforts in the field of reception and integration of migrants, through the exchange of

experience and financial support, will contribute to successful integration and reduce social tensions. In addition, international cooperation will contribute to the strengthening of migration management and the fight against illegal migration through joint border control and information exchange. Global dialogue and joint political decisions will contribute to the development of strategies that take into account the interests of all stakeholders.

Only through joint efforts, coordination and partnership will we be able to ensure sustainable and humane migration management, promote the development of countries of origin, successful integration of migrants and ensure security and stability in the region.

Improving the process of identifying and determining the status of refugees is another important component of anti-crisis measures in the context of the migration crisis in Europe.

An improved mechanism for determining the status of refugees allows countries to more effectively allocate resources and provide support, taking into account the needs and rights of these people. Faster and fairer processing of refugee claims will allow for faster assistance and protection for those who really need it.

One of the main benefits of improving the refugee determination process is ensuring equal rights and protection for all asylum seekers. Clear and transparent procedures minimize the risk of abuse and discrimination, and help avoid wrongful refusal of asylum. This contributes to the creation of a fairer and more humane approach to migration issues.

Improving the refugee status determination process is also important for managing migration flows and ensuring security. In order to effectively manage migration, it is important to have clear information about those who cross borders and seek asylum. This helps receiving countries to better plan and use their resources, and ensures security and order in the context of migration processes.

In the context of anti-crisis measures against the migration crisis in Europe, the point - combating the reasons for migration - refers to strategies and measures aimed at reducing and effectively managing the reasons that encourage people to migrate from their countries.

This approach recognizes that migration can be caused by a variety of factors, such as political conflict, economic instability, poverty, inequality, human rights violations and other social problems. Instead of just paying attention to migration processes, it is better to draw attention to the causes that lead to them.

Nevertheless, countering the causes of migration may include the following measures:

- Economic development: Job creation and economic growth will help to reduce economic insecurity.
- Providing and ensuring stability and human rights: Strengthening democracy and improving legislation so as to reduce political migration.
- Education and health development: Ensuring access to quality education and health to enhance the potential of people in their countries.
- Development of agriculture and infrastructure: Improving conditions in rural areas in order to reduce economic migration to cities.
- Diplomatic efforts: Cooperation between countries as well as peacekeeping missions and economic assistance are always a great way to reduce conflicts and tensions that drive migration.

Dealing with the causes of migration requires a comprehensive approach to the problem and efforts by countries and international organizations so as to create stable conditions in the origin countries of migration. This approach is aimed at the development, stabilization and improvement of the quality of life of migrants in the states they are coming from.

Borders' strengthening and control of illegal migration means taking measures in order to improve border security and effectively control illegal migration flows. This

includes physical strengthening of borders, development of cooperation, detection and investigation of illegal migration. However, cooperation with countries of origin can also help in reaching the goal of this aspect.

The purpose of these measures is to ensure the proper functioning of the migration system, prevent illegal migration and fight against organized crime related to migration such as human trafficking.

In addition, strengthening borders and controlling illegal migration helps preserve socio-economic stability in host countries by managing the scale and nature of migration flows. It helps to balance the social and economic consequences of migration by ensuring the integration and adaptation of migrants in the receiving society.

Educational and integration programs are an important component of anti-crisis measures against the migration crisis in Europe. These programs contribute to providing access to education and language support, which contributes to the development of skills and upskilling of migrants. In addition, they provide information about the rights and responsibilities, cultural values and social norms of the host country, which contributes to successful integration and building mutual understanding.

Apart from that, education and integration programs stimulate interaction and exchange of experiences between migrants and the local population, contributing to better understanding and the formation of an open and tolerant society. These programs take into account the needs and diversity of migrant groups, providing support to those who need special attention, such as children, women, people with special needs, etc.

The provision of adequate housing and social support is another aspect, which is aimed at facilitating adaptation and supporting migrants in their new environment.

Providing adequate housing means access to safe, comfortable and spacious accommodation for migrants and their families. This may include providing housing in public housing complexes or providing financial assistance to migrants in order to help them rent a house or flat.

Social support includes the provision of medical care and educational services, psychological support and other social services, which are aimed at ensuring the well-being and independence of migrants. This also includes providing information on the availability of social programs and legal support to help migrants quicker adapt to their new environment and get the help they need.

Additionally, help with the housing situation helps to reduce homelessness and housing instability among displaced individuals, which contributes to increasing their self-esteem and providing appropriate conditions for employment and development.

Social support, in turn, contributes to their active participation in the life of the country and the development of cultural diversity.

Creating programs to support the development of economic self-sufficiency of refugees and migrants is useful and helpful due to the integration of the migrants into the new society, the development of economic potential and the increase of socio-economic stability. The goal of these programs can be the reduction of the dependence on social benefits and promotion of the active participation of migrants and refugees in the economic life of the host country.

By providing financial assistance, advisory support and educational resources, these programs can stimulate economic self-development and contribute to the strengthening of self-assertion and independence of refugees and migrants. Related activities also include supporting the creation of small and medium-sized businesses as well as providing credits and financial services, organizing educational courses and trainings in entrepreneurship and professional training, along with simplifying access to jobs and the labour market by changing the requirements.

In addition, such programs also promote the building of sustainable economic systems and the development of innovation projects, as they introduce new ideas, entrepreneurship and creativity of refugees and migrants who bring their knowledge and experience to a new environment.

In the framework of anti-crisis measures, the policy of combating crime and smuggling plays an important role. This policy is aimed at effective prevention and termination of criminal acts related to migration processes. And it can be done by strengthening operational measures and police control at borders and improving the legal framework, this policy aims to ensure security for both migrants and the host country. Cooperation with international law enforcement organizations can also be used.

Apart from that, the anti-crime and anti-smuggling policy helps to uncover and stop criminal schemes related to illegal migration, people-trafficking and smuggling. Therefore, these processes include investigating criminal groups, sanctioning and punishing those responsible, and ensuring that evidence is securely preserved for later use in legal proceedings. In addition, the policy can encourage the exchange of intelligence information between countries in order to prevent criminal activities and identify criminals.

Implementation of an effective anti-crime and anti-smuggling policy is a key factor in ensuring security, law and order and stability in migration processes. It also helps maintain public confidence in the migration management system. Moreover, such policies also contribute to protecting the rights and well-being of migrants by ensuring they have a safe stay in the host country.

In addition, EU Member States need strong national systems to effectively process asylum applications and integrate asylum seekers into society. This requires effective processing of applications, provision of adequate accommodation and tracking of asylum seekers. National authorities must demonstrate their ability to act and flexibility is needed to cope with fluctuations in demand.

In order to ensure sustainable integration of refugees, it is important to solve the issue of their integration into the labour market. Many refugees lack formal qualifications and language skills, which can lead to long-term unemployment. To overcome this, flexible skills assessments and modular qualifications are needed to recognize informal or informal competences. Employment opportunities outside the private labour market,

combined with language and skills development, can also help refugees find work at an early stage.

Measures to support integration into the labour market should start early, at the time of application, and focus on individual requirements. A long linear process should be avoided and individualized training should take into account the needs of social integration, such as legal procedures for asylum, residence, family reunification and coping with trauma. By improving national asylum processing and labour market integration, we can promote sustainable refugee policies and increase the reception of asylum seekers [65].

To ensure the successful implementation of these measures, it is necessary to coordinate the efforts of EU member states and various international organizations. It is also important to involve local communities and civil society organizations in the process of adoption and implementation of measures related to migration. This will ensure wider support and reduce the risk of resistance from the population.

In addition, it is important to develop cooperation mechanisms with the countries of origin of migrants to ensure their return in safe and dignified conditions. Since the migration crisis is a complex and multifaceted problem, it is necessary to develop comprehensive approaches and constantly evaluate the effectiveness of the measures taken.

2.5. Migration policy in the context of the sustainable development of Europe

Migration policy plays a significant role in the sustainable development of Europe. It can help to address demographic challenges, fill labour market gaps, and contribute to economic growth. At the same time, it is important to ensure that migration is managed effectively and in a way that is consistent with human rights and the principles of sustainable development.

The formation of the migration policy of the European Union has been going on for more than 20 years, and during this time a number of important documents have been adopted that form its legal basis, including the Schengen Agreements, the Treaty on European Union, the Amsterdam and Lisbon Treaties, as well as the Pact on Immigration and Asylum. With the help of these and other documents, the EU regulates the issue of migration at the legislative level, respecting the basic rights and freedoms of every citizen.

However, the liberal approach, which is observed in almost all migration agreements, leads to an increase in the flow of migrants and the emergence of migration crises. The solution to the new migration crisis, which began in early 2022, is impossible without solving the problems of migration policy [66].

Even though that the migration policy in Europe is common, the strength of migration policy in Europe can vary from country to country and it can change accordingly to political and social changes.

Overall, Europe has implemented a number of different policies, which are aimed at controlling migration, including visa requirements, border controls, and regulations on asylum and refugee status.

The European Union has also established common rules for managing migration and border control through the Common European Asylum System, which is directed to create a more consistent and efficient approach to migration across the EU member states.

It is easier to understand the advantages and disadvantages of the European migration policy along with opportunities for the development it has, with the help of the SWOT analysis.

Apart from that, it will be easier later to predict what situations might happen next, knowing which strengths and weaknesses the migration policy has. In general, SWOT analysis contributes to effective planning and decision-making on migration policy and the use of resources to achieve better results.

Table 2.1 SWOT analysis of the European migration policy

Strengths	Safe and legal migration, diversity and multiculturalism, economic integration and opportunities, human rights and dignity, support for refugees and asylum seekers, programs for integration and cultural exchange, addressing humanitarian crises, attracting skilled migrants for economic growth.
Weaknesses	Inadequate response to refugees and asylum seekers, tensions between member states, bureaucracy and slow processes, neglecting root causes of migration, rise of anti-migrant sentiment, insufficient measures for national security, lack of effective screening procedures.
Opportunities	Demonstrating commitment to human rights, addressing demographic challenges, building stronger relationships, promoting social and economic integration, driving innovation and growth.
Threats	Anti-migrant sentiment and populism, difficulty in managing large-scale migration flows, pressure on social and economic infrastructure risk of terrorism and security threats, challenges of integrating migrants, balancing security and rights, reduced funding and support.

Source: compiled by the author

Table 2.1 allows us to conclude that the migration policy needs changes to improve its performance in order to benefit the countries of Europe. However, the factors that make up the strengths and weaknesses of the European migration policy can be analyzed more for a better understanding of its characteristics.

In spite of the lack of agreement and cooperation between the states in Europe, there are still some strengths of the created migration policy, which can be useful for the countries of destination:

- The EU migration policy is aimed at ensuring a safe and legal way for people to migrate to the EU, protecting their rights and providing their well-being.
- A more diverse and multicultural society is allowed and accepted due to the policy, which can also bring not only social but also economic advantages.

- The EU has a strong economic base that can support the integration of migrants, which includes employment, education, and healthcare opportunities.
- The EU's migration policy is based on international human rights law and refugee conventions, which guarantee fair and dignified treatment of the coming individuals.
- The policy has been successful in providing assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, including accommodation and legal aid.
- The EU has created various programs to facilitate and encourage the integration of migrants into European society, such as language courses, vocational training, and cultural exchange programs.
- The EU's migration policy has provided a mechanism to address the humanitarian crisis caused by the war in Syria and other conflicts, by providing safe and legal ways for refugees to seek asylum in Europe.
- The policy has enabled the EU to attract skilled and educated migrants who can contribute to the European economy and society, especially in sectors where there is a shortage of labour.

In summary, the strength of migration policy in Europe is different depending on the country and the current political and social environment. Although there are efforts to create a more coherent approach to migration management in the EU, the current challenges related to migration suggest that policy debates and therefore solutions will continue to develop in the coming years.

In recent years, however, migration policy in Europe has become an arguable and controversial issue, with some countries adopting more restrictive policies and others favouring more open borders. The ongoing refugee crisis has also complicated the EU's ability to manage migration, leading to disagreements between member states over problems such as resettlement quotas and border controls.

Consequently, the following weaknesses appear in Europe's migration policy, which should be dealt with:

- The EU migration policy has been criticized for not responding adequately to the needs of refugees and asylum seekers, particularly those fleeing conflict and persecution.
- This policy has created tensions between member states, with some countries refusing to accept refugees and others demanding more support from the EU to fight the influx of migrants.
- The EU migration policy has been criticized for being too bureaucratic and slow, leading to delays in processing asylum applications and providing support to migrants.
- Moreover, politicians have been accused of not doing enough to address the root causes of migration, such as poverty, political instability and conflict and they usually said to simply ignore these issues.
- The EU migration policy has been challenged by the rise of anti-migrant sentiment and right-wing populism in many member states, leading to increased hostility towards migrants and refugees.
- Additionally, EU migration policy has been criticized for not doing enough to prevent the entry of individuals who may pose a threat to national security, including terrorists.
- The policy has been criticized for being too open-ended and lacking adequate screening procedures to identify potential security threats.

Despite the fact, that there are some weaknesses in the European migration policy, there are still a lot of actions taken in order to improve the existing policy and to build up the image of healthy environment for migrants. Consequently, there are some options for developing, which include:

- The EU migration policy provides an opportunity to demonstrate the EU's commitment to human rights and humanitarian principles, which can increase its global authority and reputation.

- The policy also provides an opportunity to address the demographic challenges faced by many EU Member States, including aging populations and declining birth rates, by attracting skilled and educated migrants.

- Apart from that, policies can provide an opportunity to build stronger relationships with countries of origin through development, security and humanitarian cooperation, which can help address the root causes of migration and promote stability.

- The policy provides an opportunity to promote the social and economic integration of migrants, which can lead to increased diversity and multiculturalism, and social and economic benefits for both migrants and host communities.

- Policies can enable the skills, knowledge and entrepreneurship of migrants to drive innovation and growth in key economic sectors such as technology and healthcare and involve them in the economic life of the country.

Along with the opportunities there are always threats to the analysed factor and in our case – they are the issues which can be faced with the existing European migration policy in the future, namely:

- The EU migration policy is threatened by an increase of anti-migrant sentiment and right-wing populism in many member states, which has led to increased hostility towards migrants and refugees and undermined efforts to promote greater solidarity and cooperation.

- Another threat, which can arise is the appearance of the difficulty of managing large-scale migration flows, which can overwhelm border officials and create logistical challenges in terms of processing asylum applications and providing support services.

- Large-scale migration flows can also put significant pressure on the social and economic infrastructure of host communities, particularly in areas with high levels of unemployment and poverty, which can lead to tensions and social unrest.

- Moreover, the policy is threatened by the increased risk of terrorism and security threats, which could undermine public confidence in the ability of governments to protect their citizens and increase pressure for more restrictive immigration policies.
- Policymakers are also concerned about the economic and social challenges of integrating migrants into European society, including potential tensions over competition for jobs and social cohesion and the lack of the desire of some migrants to actually work.
- Existing migration policy is threatened by the difficulty of balancing the need for security with the rights of migrants and refugees, especially in the context of increased surveillance and monitoring of individuals, which may raise concerns about human rights and civil liberties. And therefore, there is a possibility that there will be protests.
- The policy faces the threat of reduced funding and support from member states, as well as the potential possibility of Brexit and the withdrawal of other member states from the EU, which could undermine the effectiveness of the policy.

According to the made SWOT analysis of the European migration policy it is seen, that it has both strengths and weaknesses, as well as the number of opportunities and threats. In order to achieve maximum benefits and reduce threats, it is necessary to develop a more effective and coordinated migration policy, invest in training and integration programs, cooperate with countries of origin and transit, and provide a balance between the security and rights of migrants and refugees.

Currently, there are several models of migration policy that are used most often. The first model is aimed at temporary labour migration. Countries that need workers with specific qualifications provide visas for specialists. For example, Germany has a green card program for information technology professionals, while Japan and Singapore attract many computer experts.

The second model is more rigid and allows permanent migration. Here, the economic benefits of the migrant for the receiving state are evaluated. Integration

programs are created for migrants, which include language courses, accommodation, employment assistance and social security. Examples of this model are Canada, the United States of America and other countries.

Recently, more and more countries are implementing a policy of re-emigration, that is, focusing on the return of former citizens. This is due to the lack of qualified specialists, the aging of the nation and a significant threat to national security [67].

As previously mentioned, and analysed, at the beginning of 2022, the European Union witnessed a new migration crisis, which exceeded the scale of the previous crisis of 2015-2016. The main reason for this was the Russian-Ukrainian war. A lot of Ukrainian refugees are registered in Europe for temporary protection. Most of them are registered in Poland, Germany and the Czech Republic. It is worth noting that some numbers are lower than other, due to the fact that they reflect only those who have registered for benefits. In total, usually the number of Ukrainian refugees which are registered in Europe, is higher, not counting the number of asylum seekers from other countries such as Egypt, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Syria, which continues to grow.

According to the estimates of the European agency for the protection of the external borders of the EU member states - Frontex, the migration pressure on Europe will continue to grow in the coming years, which is primarily due to the increase in the number of military conflicts, economic instability and mass unemployment in many countries of the world.

This indicates the need to revise the migration policy of the European Union, which is facing inevitable problems. Among such problems, such can be singled out: the growth of irregular migration; the threat of the growth of organized crime; the confrontation between countries that want to limit access for migrants and countries that are ready to accept them in the future; ineffective system of distribution of migrants from «countries of first entry»; «pushing out» of migrants at the borders of the Balkan route; and the negative impact of migrants on the cultural sphere of the countries of the European Union. [69].

Ukraine should also actively take part in the development of migration policy in Europe, due to its «European direction» and future in European Union. Especially right now, when Ukraine is a country of origin of the migrants, which are coming to Europe, a healthy communication between states and various international organisations, which are responsible for the migration processes, is needed.

It is important for Ukraine to have a common migration policy with a united Europe for two reasons. Firstly, the EU is an important partner of our country in the mutual exchange of population, where a significant migration flow is directed. Apart from forced migration because of the war, many Ukrainians work, study and live on the territory of the European Union, primarily in neighbouring countries, as well as in the countries of Southern Europe.

Secondly, Ukrainian relation to its European integration orientation is one more reason for having similar migration policy. According to European standards, Ukraine must fulfil the requirements of migration legislation and management in order to obtain EU membership. Thus, the study of the migration policy of the European Union is an important component of the process of European integration of Ukraine, which involves adaptation to European standards and practices in various areas, including migration [68].

In conclusion, migration can be a valuable economic resource for Ukraine, providing opportunities for both the country and its citizens. However, there are also significant challenges that must be addressed, including brain drain and the protection of migrants' rights. In order to fully realize the potential benefits of migration, Ukraine must develop such migration policies that promote legal and safe migration, protect the rights of migrants, and promote the transfer of skills and knowledge back to Ukraine. While there are no easy solutions to these challenges, addressing them will be critical to ensuring that migration continues to be a positive force for economic development in Ukraine.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the migration crisis in Europe has been a major issue in the region for the past decade and still will be in the future. The crisis has not only led to social, economic, and political problems, but also it has become a big issue for many countries in the region. The inflow of migrants and refugees from Ukraine as well as from Africa and the Middle East has put pressure on the EU's borders and created a humanitarian crisis that has tested the region's ability to cope. The crisis has brought attention to the complex nature of migration, the need for more effective policies, and the role and impact of international relations on migration processes.

According to the conducted analysis of migration processes and migration crises, the following points can be identified:

1. It can be concluded that the history of migration in Europe is very multifaceted and complex. Humanity has had many migrations throughout history, but Europe occupies a special place in this history. The most significant periods of migration in Europe are the period of colonization and the industrial revolution, which caused a significant influx of migrants from other parts of the world. It should also be noted that during periods of wars and conflicts, many people sought refuge in Europe. Therefore, the First and Second World Wars, as well as the conflicts of 2015 and the war in Ukraine since 2022 are also crucial periods in the history of the migration crises.

2. Apart from that, the arrival of refugees and migrants in the destination countries has led to both positive and negative impacts on the economy. On the one hand, large inflows of coming individuals have brought a significant number of people into the labour market. This has led to increased competition for jobs, especially in low-skilled sectors. Even though that a lot of people come to the countries and are willing to work, they need some time for integration. According to the research it is seen that in the first years of the migration crises unemployment rate increases, but then it starts to decrease, due to the fact that migrants learn language, study or retrain during first years of

immigration. Therefore, they need some time before they find job. On contrary, the increase in labour supply can lead to a decrease in wages, which has a particularly negative impact on low-skilled workers. On the other hand, refugees also bring with them skills and an innovation potential that can benefit the host country's economy. This is also true for migrants who have a higher level of education and skills and this may also apply to refugees from Ukraine, because a large percentage of Ukrainians have higher education and appropriate work experience. The arrival of migrants also puts pressure on the public services and infrastructure of the destination state. This information applies to the states that accept a lot of people from origin countries. Providing housing, health care and education for a large number of migrants requires a significant investment. These investments can become a huge problem for the economy of the destination country. However, if properly managed, these investments can also bring long-term advantages to the economy. Therefore, the previously mentioned integrated individuals will be part of the economy and work for its benefit. In addition, the migration crisis also strongly influences the economy of countries of origin. The departure of a large number of people from these countries can lead to a brain drain. Particularly this can be a problem for countries that already struggle to get skilled workers. Consequently, the loss of skilled workers can have a significant negative impact on the economy of the country of origin. This can reduce the competitiveness of the country's economy and limit its ability to grow and develop. Therefore, various measures should be taken in order to decrease the impact of the migration crisis on the economy of the countries. Host countries should invest in services and infrastructure for refugees and migrants, integrate them into the labour market, and improve and implement new migration policy, because the existing one do not entirely cope with unexpected huge migration flows and do not always fully meet the goal of the European Union of the sustainable development. In countries of origin, economic conditions should be improved and migration factors should be decreased and eliminated and it can be done through the cooperation of the states.

3. As a result, migration policy should be improved so as to prevent a migration crisis in Europe and it requires cooperation between European countries and countries of

origin. It can be done, by addressing the root causes of migration, such as poverty, conflict and political instability, and forced migration should also be reduced. Apart from that, it is also important to develop a consistent approach to the management of migration flows, which includes legal migration routes, the fight against human trafficking and the provision of basic services to migrants. Other important aspects are a fair distribution of responsibility for managing migration, the promotion of the integration and fight with illegal migration. In addition, investments in education, labour market integration and social support are needed to encourage and improve the integration of migrants. Strengthening the fight against discrimination and racism is also important for creating an inclusive society. Constant investments are needed as well as long-term planning for the migration regulation in order for it to benefit not only host countries but also migrants themselves. A comprehensive approach to migration management can prevent the future migration crises.

Because of the migration crisis a lot of challenges has appeared, but the opportunities were also created for the future development. However, at the same time effective governance is crucial in order to minimize negative consequences and highlight positive impact. International cooperation and coordination are crucial to stopping the crisis and its impact on Europe and beyond.

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MIGRATION AS AN ECONOMIC RESOURCE: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR UKRAINE

Starting on February 24th, 2022, there has been a full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian military. The aggressors completely disregarded international humanitarian laws and rules of war, leading to numerous civilian casualties and widespread destruction of civil infrastructure. As a result, millions of people were forced to flee their homes in search of safety, protection, and assistance [1].

Due to the fact that the war is still going on and Ukraine must continue to defend itself and, accordingly, spend a lot of money on defence, armaments and material as well as social aid for its citizens, a constant need to attract more investment has arisen. Nevertheless, it is very hard to keep an image of a state with healthy business environment while the war is happening inside the country. Consequently, Ukraine tends to receive more one-time help contributions rather than long-time investments.

One more factor which influence the economic condition in Ukraine is migration, especially labour emigration. Even before the beginning of the full-scale invasion the population of Ukraine was slowly decreasing due to the high emigration rates, low birth rates, and high death rates. In 2009-2010, there was a significant increase in mass labour migration from Ukraine. This was largely due to the global economic crisis, which had a devastating impact on the financial well-being of Ukrainians. Currently, Ukraine is experiencing what is being referred to as the "fifth big

wave" of migration, which has been marked by a high level of intensity despite certain temporary constraints, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The Russian invasion in 2014 and the introduction of a visa-free regime between Ukraine and the EU in 2017 have also contributed to the scale of these migration processes [2]. With the war in 2022 being a crucial factor in causing huge movements of people and therefore in creating a migration crisis in Europe, a new wave of migration appeared.

According to Dmytro Lubinets, the Human Rights Commissioner of the Verkhovna Rada, with the beginning of the full-scale invasion, more than 14,5 million Ukrainians left Ukraine. 11,7 million of them went to the countries of the European Union. Because of the war and the fact that men are not allowed to cross the border, the migrants are mainly women and children, which will lead to an increase in the supply of labour in the service sector [3]. This is due to the fact that there are a lot of vacancies in this sector and women tend to take such jobs. At the same time, it means, that unemployment rate in Ukraine will increase. Consequently, a lot of economic issues have arisen and will appear more in the future.

Various national and international expert institutes, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), estimate that Ukraine's GDP loss in 2022 due to the Russian military aggression can range from 30% to 50%. The IMF's updated forecast also indicates a global growth slowdown to 3,6% in 2022, compared to 6,1% in 2021 [4]. Therefore, the attack on Ukraine by Russia in 2022 will result in higher rates of inflation and disruptions in the supply chain not only for European nations, but also for Ukraine [5]. In addition, there has been a significant reduction in tax revenues, because less people are in Ukraine right now and therefore less people are working, paying taxes and spending money inside the state.

Apart from lower GDP, reduction in tax revenues and labour force, as a result of combined the ongoing war and migration, a number of other economic issues for Ukraine have been caused, which will also have major consequences when the war ends and therefore these aspects should be strongly taken into account during the recovery of Ukraine's economy in the post-war period:

- An increase in the government debt due to the necessity to borrow money to finance the military sphere;
- Salary reduction: decrease of the GDP and general economic instability led to the decrease of the salary for workers;
- A fall in the investment level: due to the political instability together with high level of corruption;
- And also, an increase of the unemployment rate: with this aspect being influenced not only by migration but also by exit of companies from Ukrainian market and destruction of some firms and businesses, which were located in the east and south parts of Ukraine.

Vast majority of Ukrainians, which are in Europe right now, are not living an easy life due to the fact that in order to get well paid job they need to know language of the country, they are staying in. According to the migration policies of the European countries migrants have to be integrated so as to take part in the economic and social life of the state.

A large number of Ukrainian refugees are expected to settle in the EU, with even more expected in the future due to the war's impact on the Ukrainian economy. Therefore, significant aid will be required to rebuild Ukraine, while the countries receiving the most refugees will also need assistance during the settlement process.

Despite the crisis, there are opportunities. The arrival of Ukrainian refugees may lead to economic gains for the countries receiving them, such as expanding markets, boosting investment,

and enabling locals to engage in higher-paying work [6]. Ukraine can also profit from migration if it cooperates with the EU countries and will work on returning Ukrainian migrants as well as if it will quickly rebuild demolished areas and help its citizens with finding the work. There is a possibility of creating renewed and improved state with low level of corruption, which would attract foreign investment and spur economic growth. Additionally, the war highlighted the need for Ukraine to diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on certain sectors, such as agriculture and heavy industry. This presents an opportunity for the country to focus on developing new industries and modernizing existing ones.

To develop Ukraine's economy after the war, corruption must be tackled, and macroeconomic policy restored. The banking sector must recover quickly, and local investors must be encouraged to establish a sustainable financial sector. Sustainable finance should be increased to support eco-friendly projects, and financial inclusion improved to benefit society [7].

It is important to note that a migrant's decision to return to their home country depends on various factors such as structural, policy, and individual factors. Returning home is a complex process that involves several stages. There are both «push» and «pull» factors at play in both the origin and host countries, with the strength and direction of these factors varying depending on individual attributes such as age, gender, educational level, social status, and personal values.

The migration policies of both countries can have a significant impact on a migrant's decision to return and their readiness to do so. As a result, it is crucial to develop effective policy measures that support migrants at all stages of the process, including motivating them to return, facilitating their movement, and promoting their reintegration [8].

In addition, Ukraine can attract and engage foreign workers and investors as well as Ukrainian migrants, who moved abroad due to the war, in the green and innovative projects, creating favourable conditions for them by developing technology parks and the startup ecosystem. Apart from that, one more crucial factor is to increase the level of the education in the green technology and innovation spheres.

In conclusion, migration can be a valuable economic resource for Ukraine, providing opportunities for both the country and its citizens. However, there are also significant challenges that must be addressed, including brain drain, decrease in economic indicators, and the protection of migrants' rights. In order to fully realize the potential benefits of migration, Ukraine must develop appropriate policies and cooperate with Europe, while, given the strategic goal of Ukraine - European integration, it is also important to ensure that legislation meets European Union standards.

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GREEN DEVELOPMENT OF “ASIAN TIGERS”: CONCEPTUAL DIRECTIONS AND EXPERIENCE FOR UKRAINE

Nowadays, environmental threats such as rapid global climate fluctuations and environmental degradation have become the main risks of world development. The 21st century was accompanied by shift towards novel conceptual frameworks for economic development, which included green economy. The implementation of the green economy philosophy required a change in current and future investments, thereby necessitating the emergence of green investments. Hong Kong is an example of a country from Asian Tigers that, with the help of the right strategy, has created measures to promote green finance, such as green bond listings and green loan schemes.

The green economy of Hong Kong contributes 2.8% to GDP of Hong Kong. Nevertheless, despite the moderately little contribution of the green economy to Hong Kong's GDP, there's critical potential for development and growth. According to a report by the Hong Kong Efficiency Committee, the green economy in Hong Kong has the potential to create over 28,000 new jobs and generate USD 10 billion in value added by 2030.

There has been a significant upturn in investment in the green economy in Hong Kong over the past years, with a growing number of green financial products that are now available for trade and listed on the Sustainable and Green Exchange (STAGE). Additionally, several government initiatives have been implemented to bolster support for green and sustainable finance in Hong Kong.

According to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEX), as of December 2018 there were 17 green bonds recorded in Hong Kong, with a total value of USD 2.3 billion. In 2019, the HKEX launched the Sustainable and Green Exchange (STAGE), a dedicated platform for the listing and