

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
KYIV NATIONAL ECONOMIC UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER VADYM
HETMAN**

**Faculty of International Economics and Management
Department of International Economics**

BACHELOR`S DEGREE PROGRAM	«INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS»
FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE	05 Social and behavioural sciences
SPECIALITY	051 «Economy»

Form of education full-time

BACHELOR THESIS

Title «The current migration crisis in Europe»

By Vladyslav Shcherbatiuk
(Student`s name, Surname) (Signature)

Academic supervisor: Dr. of Economics, Professor
(Scientific degree, academic status)
Shvydanenko Oleg
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**Bachelor Thesis has been approved for defense
at Attestation Examination Commission (EC)**

Head of the Department: Doctor of Economics,
Professor

Stoliarchuk Y.M.
(Signature)

Kyiv 2024

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AGREED
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INDIVIDUAL TASK

higher education applicant _____ Vladyslav Shcherbatiuk
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full-time forms of education

Bachelor`s Thesis

Title « The current migration crisis in Europe »

**The title of the Bachelor`s thesis has been approved by the Rector`s Order «07»
12.2023 №2231-CT**

The Bachelor`s Thesis is based on open Ukrainian and foreign sources of scientific knowledge and analytical information, monographs and articles, reports of international organizations and national institutions in the field of migration.

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

Chapter 1	Theoretical and methodological bases of research of migration processes and crisis
Chapter 2	Causes, essence, consequences and ways of overcoming the current migration crisis in Europe
Object of study:	Existing migration processes in Europe
Subject of study:	Conditions, factors and mechanisms for overcoming the migration crisis in Europe
The purpose of the Thesis:	To justify the impact of migration processes on the European economy, to assess the current crisis situation and to propose effective and relevant ways to overcome the migration crisis.

Specific tasks the applicant has to accomplish to meet the objective:

In chapter 1:

- to reveal the theoretical foundations of migration processes;
- to analyse the demographic and migration component of crisis processes in the world economy;
- to study a modern tools of overcoming migration crises in national economies;
- to assess the current migration crisis and its consequences;
- to reveal problems and prospects of solving migration problems for European countries.
- to identify ways to overcome the migration crisis in Europe;

**The task has been set
by the Academic Supervisor**

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Oleg Shvydanenko
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12.01.2024

**The task was received by
the acquirer**

(signature)

Vladyslav Shcherbatiuk
(Name, Surname)
12.01.2024

Abstract

The bachelor's qualification work contains 57 pages, 2 chapters, 6 illustrations, 2 tables, and a list of references with 56 titles.

"The Current Migration Crisis in Europe"

(Title of the bachelor's qualification work)

The object of research is existing migration processes in Europe.

The subject of research is conditions, factors and mechanisms for overcoming the migration crisis in Europe.

The objective of the Bachelor Thesis is to justify the impact of migration processes on the European economy, to assess the current crisis situation and to propose effective and relevant ways to overcome the migration crisis.

In accordance with the set objective, the following tasks were defined:

- to reveal the theoretical foundations of migration processes;
- to analyse the demographic and migration component of crisis processes in the world economy;
- to study a modern tools of overcoming migration crises in national economies;
- to assess the current migration crisis and its consequences;
- to reveal problems and prospects of solving migration problems for European countries.
- to identify ways to overcome the migration crisis in Europe;

Practical Significance: The results of the study can be used to form and implement policies to overcome the migration crisis in Europe and improve the management of migration processes at the national level.

Year of completion: 2024.

Year of defense: 2024.

Keywords: migration processes, migration crisis, demographic changes, national economies, Europe, crisis management, recommendations.

Review
on the qualifying master's thesis
of the candidate of the Faculty of International Economics and Management
of the educational and professional program: "International Economy"
of the Bachelor's program: "International Economy" of Vladyslav Ihorovych
Shcherbatiuk
on the topic "The current migration crisis in Europe"

1. Relevance of the topic: Caused by significant changes in the socio-economic sphere of European countries under the influence of crisis migration processes. The study of this topic is important for understanding the challenges and opportunities related to the integration of migrants and the adaptation of European policies to new conditions.
2. Positive features of the qualifying master's work: The work contains a detailed analysis based on scientific sources and factual material of the scale and consequences of the migration crisis in Europe; an assessment of the socio-economic impact of migration on European countries as a whole was carried out.
3. Availability of the author's independent developments: The ways for the overcoming the current migration crisis in Europe were characterized; analyzed natures and drivers of migration processes determining migration flows; recommendations on the european migration policy to ensure the effective management of migration processes.
4. The value of theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations: The theoretical conclusions and recommendations presented in the bachelor's thesis can be used in the process of developing program documents of state bodies and international organizations related to the management of migration processes and the integration of migrants.
5. Presence of flaws: The work has some stylistic flaws; the author should have paid more attention to the socio-cultural aspects of the integration of migrants into the host societies.
6. General assessment of the qualifying master's thesis and its admission to defense before the EC: In general, the qualifying master's thesis meets all regulatory requirements, is performed at a high theoretical level, is complete and independent, and demonstrates the author's ability to research complex scientific issues. The work is recommended for defense before the EC with an assessment of 42 points.

Academic supervisor: professor of the Department of International Economics, Doctor of Economic Sciences, prof. (position, academic title, academic degree)

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"05" June 2024

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INTRODUCTION

Migration processes have become an integral part of the modern globalized world, affecting the economy, social sphere, and political situation in many countries. These processes are particularly acute in Europe, which in recent years has faced massive migration waves caused by economic factors, political conflicts, and environmental crises. These migration flows create significant challenges for recipient countries, causing social tension, changes in demographic structure, and additional pressure on the economy and social institutions. The growing number of migrants requires significant financial costs for their integration, housing, education, medical services, and other social benefits. This, in turn, necessitates the revision and adaptation of state policies in various fields, as well as the development of new approaches to managing migration flows.

Moreover, modern migration processes significantly impact international relations and the geopolitical situation in the world, as changes in the demographic structure of countries can lead to increased social tension, the emergence of interethnic conflicts, and the strengthening of populist sentiments among the population.

Given that Ukraine is also part of the European continent and, after the war, with unsatisfactory demography and population outflow, attracting labor migrants will become a necessary policy, studying this topic is essential for forming effective strategies for state management of migration processes in our country as well. In the context of globalization and the growing interdependence of states, finding effective ways to overcome the migration crisis becomes not only an internal matter of individual countries but also an important element of international cooperation. In this context, studying ways to overcome the migration crisis becomes particularly relevant, as it allows finding optimal solutions for stabilizing the situation and ensuring sustainable development.

Based on the above, it becomes entirely clear that this problem is relevant, so in recent years it has been the object of active research by domestic and foreign scientists such as E.Panchenko, T.Kalchenko, O.Chupryna, V.Kuts, O.Malynovska, Y.Stolyarchuk, D.Ilnytskyi, O.Shvydanenko, D. Massey, S. Sassen, J.McAdam, O.Stark A. Favell.

However, there is a need for further research on migration processes, their impact on the socio-economic situation of the European continent.

Objective of the work is to justify the impact of migration processes on the European economy, to assess the current crisis situation and to propose effective and relevant ways to overcome the migration crisis.

To achieve the stated objective, the following research tasks were defined:

- to define the nature and drivers of the migration through migration theories;
- to analyse the demographic and migration component of crisis processes in the world economy;
- to research a modern tools of overcoming migration crises;
- to analyse the current migration crisis and its consequences;
- to assess problems and prospects of solving migration problems for European countries;
- to research ways to overcome the migration crisis in Europe;

The object of research is existing migration processes in Europe.

The subject of research is conditions, factors and mechanisms for overcoming the migration crisis in Europe.

The methodological basis of the study consists of logical-structural and historical-evolutionary methods, systems and comparative analysis, cause-and-effect analysis, observation, comparison, and grouping, as well as the use of inductive and deductive methods of scientific knowledge.

Theoretical, methodological, and practical significance of the results. The work has practical significance as the predominant part of the study was aimed at studying real economic indicators, processes, and phenomena, as well as proposing practical recommendations. The conclusions of the work can be useful in the development of program documents.

The information base of the study includes official reports and program documents of international organizations (Eurostat, European Commission, OECD), scientific works of Ukrainian and foreign scientists on the issues of migration, economics, and sociology.

The work consists of an introduction, two chapters and a list of references.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF MIGRATION CRISES RESEARCH

1.1 Nature and drivers of migration processes

In the context of the development of migration processes, it is very important to identify driving forces of migration processes and to understand the term “migration” and “migration processes” itself.

Thus, according to E.G. Ravenstein, migration is the movement of people with the intention of changing their place of residence [1]. It can also be noted that according to the statements of the majority of domestic and foreign scientists, migration can be external, which in turn is divided into emigration (leaving the country of origin) and immigration (entering the country of destination), as well as internal, implying the movement of people within their country.

Furthermore, Migration processes can be voluntary, where people make a conscious decision to move to another place, driven by various factors such as economic opportunities, cultural exploration, or an aspiration for a higher quality of life. These individuals are motivated by the prospect of a promising future, whether it involves career advancement, educational pursuits, or simply a desire for a change of environment.

Conversely, migration can also be forced. Forced migration entails individuals being compelled to leave their homes due to circumstances beyond their control, such as armed conflict, persecution, or natural disasters. Regions afflicted by war, political instability, or environmental catastrophes frequently compel people to flee in search of safety and survival. While voluntary migration epitomizes the pursuit of self-improvement and personal fulfillment, forced migration underscores the stark reality of human vulnerability and resilience. Despite facing challenges such as language barriers and cultural disparities, voluntary migrants embark on their journey with a sense of agency. In contrast, forced migrants confront profound upheaval and uncertainty as they flee perilous circumstances in pursuit of safety and security.

At the same time, scientists determine the driving forces of migration as a set of factors that can create or influence the migration flow.

However, according to the economic literature, the term "migration processes" covers a wide range of movements of people across geographical boundaries. As already mentioned, migration involves the movement of individuals or groups from one place to another, whether within a country or across international borders. However, it is worth understanding that this phenomenon is not limited to simple physical movement, but also includes various social, economic, political and environmental factors that force people to move.

Regarding this issue, it would be appropriate to examine some of the most famous migration theories. «In the area of migration determinants research, there are currently a variety of theoretical models or perspectives which employ varying concepts, assumptions, frames and levels of analysis» [2].

The theorizing of migration, primarily external labor migration, which has had a significant impact on the development of the world economy for at least several centuries, has always been the object of research in many sciences at once: economics, geography, demography, history, sociology, political science, and others, so it is not surprising that throughout history many theories arose from the study of this process. E.G.Ravenstein was among the first scientists who began to study international migration. In his work called «The laws of migration» he formulated several "laws of migration" that included basic principles of migration flows, such as the tendency to short-distance migration and the economic reasons for migration. A significant contribution to the development of migration was made by E.S.Lee, who developed the theory of migration by proposing the concept of "Push-Pull" factors in 1966; J.T.Dorsey, D.Massey, along with his colleagues, developed "The New Economics of Labor Migration," which emphasize the role of family in making decision on migration; M.Piore. All this scientists, were also the pioneers of migration studies. Each of them presented distinguished scientific works, developed own migration theories.

In the modern world, different researchers refer to different theories and models of migration.

It is important to present a summary and characterization of these theories such as:

- Push/Pull factors theory
- Dual labor market theory;
- Neoclassical theory;
- New economic theory;
- Network theory;
- Migration crisis theory.

The analysis of economic literature allows us to identify the main theories regarding migration and, on this basis, to formulate a table about their generalization.

Table 1.1 – Actual migration theories

Developer	Theory	Level of analysis	Factor of migration	The essence of the theory
E.S. Lee	Push/Pull factors theory	Macro/mezzo	Push – positive and pull - negative factors	Migration is driven by positive (pull) and negative (push) factors that attract or repel people from one country to another.
M.Piore	Dual labour market theory	Macro/mezzo	Labor demand, state immigration policies and recruitment efforts	Migration is caused by the demand for unskilled labor in developed countries, which local residents are unwilling to fill.
John Hicks, Larry A. Sjaastad	Neoclassical theory	Mezzo	Wage and income differentials, probability of employment	Migration is driven by differences in wages and employment opportunities between labor-rich and capital-rich countries.
Oded Stark	New economic theory	Micro/mezzo	Wages and income differentials, institutional failures in home country.	The decision to migrate is made collectively within a family to minimize risks and increase income.
Douglas Massey, Alejandro Portes	Network theory	Macro/micro	Social networks, diaspora	Migrant networks sustain migration flows even when economic incentives decrease.
J. McAdam	Migration crisis theory	Macro	Economical, political, social	Migration crises are triggered by different factors, requiring

				international community intervention.
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Source: compiled by the author based on [2]

Push/Pull factors theory

In 1966, based on the theory of E. Ravenstein E.S. Lee, in his work “The Theory of Migration” developed the concept of migration factors. According to Lee, population migration is influenced by two types of factors, positive and negative, namely push and pull factors. Pull factors encourage migrants to move to another location. These include employment opportunities, benefits, ease of travel, permanent residency, and opportunities to maintain ties to family and community. On the other hand, the governments of host countries turn to these factors to control migration, minimizing them. For example, it is possible to strengthen border control, reduce benefits, limit or complicate opportunities for settlement and work.

Push factors include reasons why migrants want to leave their home country or place of residence. First of all, it can be humanitarian problems, military conflicts, overpopulation and destruction of the local environment, stagnation of wages or lack of jobs [3].

The International Organization for Migration categorizes the causes of international migration into those that stimulate emigration (push factors) and those that shape immigration (pull factors) [4]. In light of the above, we can say that Push factors are factors inherent in forced migration, and Pull factors, in turn, relate to voluntary migration.

But because push and pull factors are largely mirror images of each other, the system has been criticized for failing to identify dominant factors [5].

Dual labour market theory

Developing his theory after Lee's work, in 1979, M.Piore continues to develop the idea of predecessor, offering a slightly different vision of the problem. According to Dual labor market theory, migration is associated not with the push factors of the migrant's home country, but with the pull factors in the receiving states. Theory explains migration

as a result of labor demand in the economy of developed countries. Piore divides the economy into two types of organizations: capital-intensive and labor-intensive. The first type employs both highly skilled and unskilled workers, while the second type employs only unskilled labor. According to this theory, migration occurs due to the demand for unskilled labor in positions that the local population does not want to occupy because of the low social status of such jobs. Therefore, developed countries are forced to attract workers from other countries. However, the theory is criticized for several points:

- It does not take into account the countries of origin of migrants and overly emphasizes formal recruitment methods.

- It cannot explain why immigration levels differ in countries with similar economic structures.

Despite this, the theory well explains why developed countries simultaneously have a constant demand for foreign workers and structural unemployment among the local population [6].

Neoclassical theory

According to D. Massey, this theory, a person's decision to migrate is made based on rational economic considerations. It can also be said that, according to this theory, migration is caused by differences in the demand and supply of labor, and namely differences in wages between countries rich in labor force and countries rich in capital. «Thus the central argument of the neoclassical approach thus concentrates on wages. Under the assumption of full employment, it predicts a linear relationship between wage differentials and migration flows» [7].

New economics theory of migration

The new economic theory of migration is based on macroeconomic functional analysis and claims that the decision to move to another country is not made by a specific person, but collectively by members of a family or household. In addition, the goal of migration is determined not only by increasing income, but also by minimizing certain risks present in the native country. For example, risks associated with a smaller labor market, insurance, lending, health care, etc. That is, decisions to migrate made in the absence of differences in wages or didn't made when there are differences in wages, may

be dictated not by the irrationality of a person, but by the collective decision of the household, which for some reason adopted such a strategy as more profitable for itself. Households that are relatively worse performing will be more likely to send family members abroad [8].

Of course, such a scenario is more likely for poor families from developing countries, where sometimes migration is the only possible solution to support the family. This is confirmed by large amounts of remittances from migrants to their home countries, for example, according to NBU data, in the spring of 2022, \$9.943 billion from migrants reached Ukraine [9]. Therefore, modern studies pay close attention to this phenomenon and consider its existence to be confirmation of the concept of the connection of household decisions with the de-weighting of risks.

Network theory of migration

J. McAdam states that the network theory of migration focuses not on the factors initiating migration, but rather on the mechanisms sustaining migration patterns over time and geographic distance. Migrant networks, often evolving into stable and enduring structures, elucidate why migration persists even in the absence of significant wage differentials or alterations in hiring policies. The presence of diasporas or established networks is likely to influence migrants' choices regarding their destinations. Network theory shares common ground with migration systems theory, initially proposed by Akin Magobunge. Central to this theory is the premise that migration alters social, cultural, economic, and institutional conditions both in sending and receiving areas, creating a comprehensive development context within which migration processes unfold. While migration systems theory originates from geography, migration network theory stems from sociological and anthropological perspectives [10].

Migration crises theory

Having emerged in the late 2010s, the theory of migration crises has been actively developing over the past decade. Key contributor to the theory is Jane McAdam, Professor of Law and Director of the Andrew and Renata Kaldor Center for International Refugee Law at the University of New South Wales. In his work, McAdam examines the migration crisis as a form of adaptation and explores how policy intervention can overcome crisis

phenomena. Antonio Guterres, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, also promoted the importance of studying the theoretical aspects of managing crisis migration processes on the part of the international society, which to some extent was able to popularize McAdam's ideas.

The main provisions of the theory concern the identification of factors contributing to the development of a crisis situation. Among them, the theory highlights the following:

- Social security, education and infrastructure systems may be unstable in the face of sudden mass migration flows;

- The rapid influx of migrants creates conditions under which these same migrants have fewer opportunities to successfully integrate into society, which entails potential ethnic conflicts and social tension, and this leads to problems of a political nature, since in times of crisis populist movements become more active, which can will only make existing problems worse.

- The economic side of the issue will also not be left aside. Thus, migration, on the one hand, can stimulate the economy by filling gaps in the labor market, but on the other hand, they can increase competition in it [11].

It follows from the above theories, factors driving migration:

A complex interplay of socioeconomic, political, and environmental factors propels human migration.

Economic Factors: Individuals are drawn to new destinations by lucrative wage differentials and the prospect of elevated living standards. In developing nations with a predominant informal sector offering low wages and minimal social safety nets, the incentive to seek improved employment opportunities abroad is particularly strong.

Political Factors: Political instability marked by violent conflict, repression, and political upheaval significantly influences migration patterns. Driven by a fundamental survival instinct and the desire for security, individuals may be compelled to seek refuge beyond national borders to escape persecution or war. Current examples include well-documented conflicts in Ukraine, Syria, and Afghanistan, alongside lesser-known conflicts in regions like the Horn of Africa, West Africa, and South America. These areas

often experience compromised human rights, particularly for marginalized groups, hindering access to essential needs like education and dignified living conditions.

Social Factors: Social dynamics such as socioeconomic inequality, discrimination, and restricted access to educational opportunities significantly shape migration patterns. For instance, restrictive policies directed towards LGBTQ+ individuals may expose them to psychological and physical violence, forcing them to either conceal their identities or seek refuge in more tolerant environments. Historically, religious persecution has also triggered mass exoduses as individuals sought havens where they could freely practice their faith. Additionally, inadequate healthcare systems, educational deficiencies, skilled labor shortages, and poverty all act as push factors, motivating individuals to migrate in pursuit of improved living standards.

Technological Factors: The rise of communication technologies, particularly prevalent in developing nations' urban centers, allows individuals to compare their local realities with the portrayed affluence of Western societies, further fueling migration aspirations.

Environmental Factors: Environmental factors, including climate change and natural disasters, add another layer of complexity to migration dynamics. Communities displaced by environmental degradation, such as droughts, floods, and the expansion of disease vectors, are forced to seek refuge in more hospitable regions. The shrinking Lake Chad exemplifies the profound impact of environmental shifts on migration patterns. Dwindling water resources and agricultural productivity in this region compel populations to relocate and find alternative habitats for survival.

The ramifications of climate-induced land degradation extend beyond immediate environmental concerns. Food insecurity, health crises, and widening socioeconomic disparities further exacerbate migration pressures, ultimately driving individuals to seek sustainable livelihoods and improved living conditions elsewhere [12].

1.2 Demographic and migration component of crisis processes in the world economy

Demographic and migration components of crisis processes in the world economy cover a wide range of interrelationships between population dynamics, migration, the nature and manifestation of economic crises. These relationships are not unidimensional and do not allow simple and direct relationships to be established between population variables and certain types of crises. Nor can we assume that crises affect the population or migrants in the same way. Thus, the questions that need to be addressed are how population dynamics and migration can generate, influence, or be influenced by economic crises given possible differences across different regions [13].

The debate concerning population growth's positive economic impact has remained relevant for a long time. Proponents argue that, within developed economies, rising population density—driven by demographic growth and urbanization—encourages specialization, increased investment in human capital, and accelerated knowledge accumulation. These dynamics, characterized by "increasing returns," are believed to elevate per capita income as the population expands. However, despite the seemingly persuasive nature of these arguments linking population growth to dynamic economic development, empirical evidence supporting such a clear relationship is not universally conclusive.

Nevertheless, the crucial role of human capital in economic progress and national well-being is increasingly acknowledged. Population size and composition influence consumer demand and shape government strategies regarding labor markets, investments, and social policies. As the sole source of a nation's workforce, the population constitutes one of the primary objectives for any state: ensuring its continued existence and growth.

And here we are faced with the first component of crisis processes, demographic, namely Declining birth rates, which have been a cause of worry in developed countries for some time. This has a negative impact on the demographic structure of the population as a whole. Basically, declining birth rates mean that a country is not replacing its population as the generations before did. This will mean that when the current generations of workers retire, there will be fewer people to replace them in the workforce. At a time

when technology is forcing us to continually shape and re-skill our workforce, there will be fewer people able to do so. In the worst-case scenario, it could mean a lack of ability to be self-sufficient and a reliance on imported labor. On a more microeconomic scale, if a government deficit spends to provide pensions and aged care without a solid base of taxpayers in the following generations, it could create a financial crisis. As the demographic structures grow more top-heavy with elderly people, there could be a shift in government priorities, focusing on policies to benefit the elderly, allowing for fewer public goods. This could go full circle and have adverse effects on future generations [14].

Beyond population size, the quality of the population, encompassing individual characteristics, exerts a significant influence on socioeconomic development. The age structure, or distribution of individuals by age groups, is equally critical for economic and social progress. A higher proportion of working-age individuals within the total population generally accelerates the pace and extent of socioeconomic advancement. Conversely, a declining working-age population can hinder progress, according to A. Mahmud [15].

For a more holistic understanding of a nation's demographic landscape, it is essential to analyze key demographic trends. These trends include shifts in population size due to birth and death rates (natural increase), life expectancy trends, and alterations in the age distribution of the population.

And it is precisely in the question of the age distribution of the population, namely the reduction in the working-age population in relation to the total population, that lies one of the main demographic problems of Europe and, as a consequence, the economy.

According to Population Aging or the Demographic Transition theory, developed by Frank W. Notestein in the 1940s, societies experiencing a demographic transition from a high birth and death rates to a low birth and death rates have an aging population as a result of these changes, which in its turn lead to a situation, where a large retired generation is being replaced by a numerically smaller generation of working citizens. This is happening due to a decrease in the birth rate and an increase in life expectancy. A vivid example of this is almost all developed post-industrial countries. A generation of so-called

baby boomers is followed by a smaller generation of people of working age. This demographic shift can have significant economic consequences, such as:

Shrinking Labor Force: A smaller working-age population could lead to labor shortages and a potential economic slowdown.

Increasing dependency ratios: With more retirees and a smaller working-age population, there may be increased financial pressure on social security and pension systems.

Potential economic stagnation: A smaller working-age population could contribute to lower productivity, consumption and economic growth.

To mitigate the potential economic problems associated with an aging population, policymakers often consider measures such as encouraging higher birth rates, promoting immigration to supplement the labor force, raising the retirement age, and implementing pension and health care reforms.

Of course, the numbers for each country vary, but this is the general trend.

“The European and Japanese aged-dependency rates (the ratio of persons aged 65 and over to the population aged 15-64) will exceed 40 percent by 2030 and 50 percent by 2050, substantially...” [16].

For this reason, the trend towards an aging population will constantly increase the burden on the pension system, and almost all countries of the European Community are already fully experiencing this. Furthermore, the phenomenon of population aging is poised to exert profound implications on future labor dynamics, financial systems, and commodity markets. At a macroeconomic scale, nations experiencing demographic aging will witness a relative scarcity of labor alongside a relative abundance of capital. Consequently, this imbalance is anticipated to engender shifts in the relative pricing of labor, fostering heightened capital intensity within economies. Furthermore, such shifts may stimulate substantial international movements of labor, capital, and goods, typically from regions characterized by faster demographic aging to those exhibiting a slower pace of aging [20].

Population pyramids, also known as age-sex pyramids, visually represent the age and gender distribution of a population. These bar charts, often resembling pyramids,

depict demographics for a specific area (e.g., European Union, nation, region). Age groups appear on the vertical axis, with the youngest at the base and oldest at the peak. Males are typically shown on the left, females on the right.

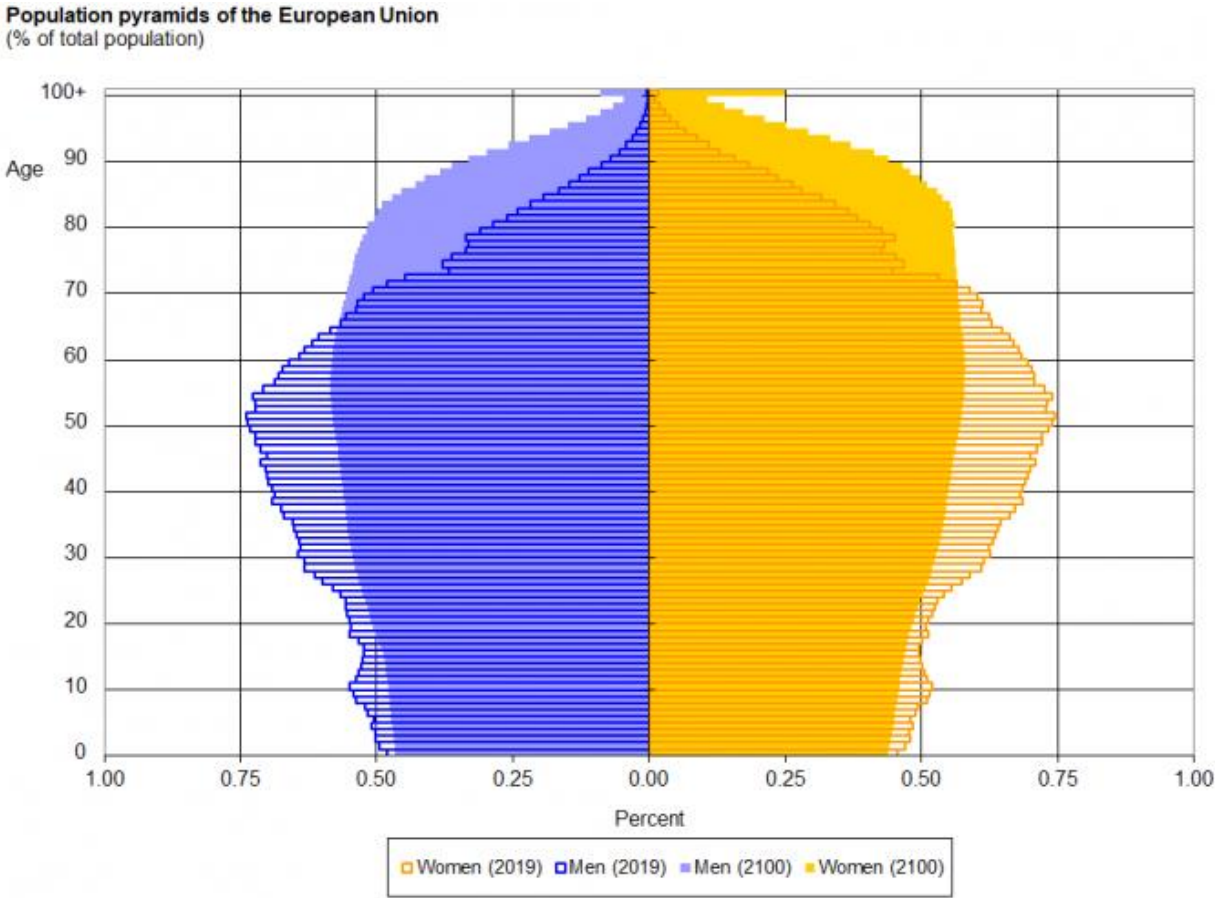


Figure 1.1 – Population pyramid of the European union (% of total population) 2019-2100.

Source: based on [17]

EU population pyramids illustrate the continent's changing demographics. These graphics highlight the aging trend, on example of Europe, with projections suggesting a significant increase in the elderly population by 2100, contrasted by a shrinking working-age population (15-64 years old).

On the other hand, there is youth bulge theory which links a large share of young people (15-24 years old) in the population as a potential risk for increasing political and economic instability in society. The theory was developed by German sociologist Gunnar Heinzon and demographer and political scientist Richard P. Chincotta. Among the factors that contribute to the potential negative impact of a large share of young people can be:

Unemployment: A large number of young people can create conditions in which the country cannot provide adequate jobs and economic opportunities for all, leading to resentment and possible unrest among the youth.

Recruitment for violence and conflict: Disaffected and unemployed youth are more susceptible to recruitment by extremist groups.

Political tension: Large numbers of young people may be more inclined to challenge the existing political and social order, leading to protests, demonstrations and potential upheaval [18].

This theory is used to explain political instability and conflicts in various regions, especially for developing countries where the young population is growing rapidly. It frequently results from a stage of development where a nation lowers infant mortality but mothers continue to have high fertility rates. As a result, children and young adults make up a sizable portion of the population [19]. In particular, this is relevant for African countries, where «by 2030, young people in Africa are projected to make up 42% of global youth, and more than 60% of Africa's population is under the age of 25» [20].

In light of the general struggle for migration, the key issue is to understand the conditions under which an individual will want or be forced to change his place of residence and go to another country. This pushes states to compete for labor resources. In developed countries, the supply of young, relatively cheap labor is decreasing. There is a shortage of both low-skilled personnel to perform work that is unattractive to local residents, the so-called 3D (dirty, dangerous, difficult) work, characteristic of the secondary segment of the labor market, and highly qualified specialists, primarily in high-tech industries, in the areas health and education.

Summarizing the above, we can conclude how exactly the demographic component is expressed in crisis processes in the global economy. Problems with population reproduction or on contrast a surplus of one age and the subsequent imbalance of age groups in the population lead to potential problems with the economy.

Next, we move on to the migration component in crisis processes. In the post-World War II period, and especially since the 1970s, the likely scale and potential fluctuations of refugee movements have increasingly become a concern among social

scientists and policymakers. Concerns are based on a number of interrelated trends in global demographic, social and economic structures, and how they interact with refugee movements and the changing political context in refugee-producing and host regions. While many factors are important to the refugee movement and refugee crisis, perhaps the most important is the changing nature of Third World societies.

Overall, this is an important and significant issue, but for our purposes it is due mainly to the relative disadvantage of Third World countries in the international economy, the growing economic inequality between these countries and the small number of advanced industrial societies, and the combined effects of military, political and economic crises in third world countries. These general trends have had important implications for both economic migration and refugee movements, but the latter is particularly significant because of the way they have become instrumental in involving Third World states in the politics and conflicts of the international system.

The migration hump theory, developed by J. Edward Taylor, suggests that as a country or region develops economically, migration first increases and then decreases, creating a "hump" pattern. This theory is based on the idea that migration is an expensive business, and as income levels rise, more people can afford the costs associated with migration [21].

The theory distinguishes three stages of income development, which are affected by the level of migration from a certain country. The first is the low-income stage, when migration flows from the country remain low due to limited human resources. The second stage is income growth, at which time migration increases because more people have enough money to move. And the third and last stage is the stage of high income, migration decreases, because the economic possibilities of the country improve thereby reducing the desire to seek a better fate elsewhere.

Potential economic consequences, according to this theory, may occur during the "hump" phase, when migration peaks. Problems in the labor market can arise due to the rapid inflow or outflow of migrants in certain sectors, affecting productivity and wage levels. Brain drain is also possible, because the first to have the opportunity to emigrate during the second stage are highly qualified workers. In this way, the sending country

loses its most valuable human capital. Also, during the "hump" phase, an increase in remittances to the sender's country is predicted, which on the one hand provides income to households and contributes to economic growth, but on the other hand can create a certain economic dependence for society. Well, of course, we should not forget about the problems of integration of migrants who arrive quickly.

An example of this can be South Korea. South Korea's economy expanded rapidly and industrialized during the 1960s and 1970s. People began to emigrate more in search of better opportunities overseas as a result of this at first. Emigration rates declined over time as South Korea's economy expanded and living conditions rose.

Another crisis component in the field of migration is brain drain. The term "brain drain" describes the international transfer of human resources and mainly applies to the migration of relatively highly educated individuals from developing to developed countries [22]. This has serious consequences for the region of origin, since the loss of highly qualified specialists both in the market and in the public sector may cause serious damage. In the short term, the loss of professionals in the market will lead to a shortage of skilled workers, which will increase the wages of the remaining skilled workers and increase unemployment among unskilled workers.

This, in turn, will reduce the opportunity cost of skilled training or education for unskilled workers, as the attractiveness of their wage potential will increase. All this further reduces the number of skilled workers in the economy. The end result will be increased income inequality and reduced economic growth. In the public sector, brain drain often has immediate and serious consequences associated with the migration of health and education professionals. This could lead to the collapse of already fragile public services, leading to significantly longer waiting times for medical care and a significant decline in the quality of education. The long-term effects of brain drain can cause permanent damage to an area. Brain drain is often self-perpetuating, as the loss of income opportunities and quality public services will discourage the children of the current generation of migrants from pursuing vocational training or education in their home countries [23].

Summarizing the above, we can say that the demographic and migration components play one of the key roles in the crisis processes of the world economy, being connected with various socio-economic processes. These connections often do not lend themselves to simple explanations or direct correlations. Migration occurs as a consequence and as a response to crisis situations, for example, a growing demographic imbalance also increases the demand for migrants in host countries, on the other hand, the "brain drain" that appears in developing countries contributes to creating serious consequences for this country. Solving these problems requires balanced political approaches that take into account the multifaceted interaction between population dynamics, migration and economic factors.

1.3 Modern tools for overcoming migration crises in national economies

National economic migration crisis management frameworks are not only concerned with better understanding the complex policy linkages between migration and sectors such as employment, and utilizing the potential for development resources to limit undesired migration. Such frameworks must also seek to prevent abuses and exploitation of migrant workers, and also consider policy options to assist with the reintegration of returning migrant populations. This is particularly the case for sudden stop scenarios where an economic crisis in the receiving country causes large reverse migration flows or the displacement of migrants presents a humanitarian and development problem in the country of origin. The potential relevance of these issues to the increasing prevalence of forced migration and internal displacement worldwide cannot be ignored [24].

First of all, it should be taken into account that migration can be divided into managed and unmanaged migration. Unmanaged migration refers to migration that the host country did not plan, consider or anticipate, managed migration refers to the planned and anticipated movement of people to the host country. Migration control tools focus on predicting, preventing and countering uncontrolled migration flows and transforming it into a controlled one.

The existing global problems with migration in the world and in particular in Europe force many experts, scientists and politicians to look for a way out of this situation.

Based on the Migration Hump Theory, programs for temporary workers and circular migration seek to make it easier for migrant workers to relocate legally between their home and host nations. Through these schemes, immigrants can work in host nations for a set amount of time before being required to return home. This strategy can lessen the possibility of long-term settlement and brain drain in the home nations while assisting in addressing workforce shortages. An example of such program can be Australia's Temporary Foreign Worker Program, which makes it easier for qualified and semi-skilled foreigners to enter the country for short-term jobs in a variety of industries.

Migrant education. Education and skills training are important not just for migrants, but also for the host country's economy. More educated migrants are more productive, and their increased productivity can have a positive impact on the economy of the receiving country. This is because more educated workers are often able to fill skilled job vacancies that native workers are unwilling to fill, and can also act as complements to existing workers, raising their productivity. The presence of skilled foreign workers can also be a stimulus for increased investment by domestic firms, as more highly educated employees create more demand for capital. This in turn can lead to an increase in job opportunities for both skilled immigrants and native workers. Higher levels of human capital in the immigrant community can also act as a catalyst for entrepreneurship and innovation.

Bilateral agreements on migration management. The agreement between the two countries on migration management between them includes commitments on the return of illegal immigrants, exchange of information on migrant nationals and visa management. Agreements usually contain a readmission clause, which provides for the return of illegal immigrants from the receiving country to the sending country. Such provisions have been criticized for being expensive to enforce, but failing to achieve their stated goals and sometimes leading to human rights violations during deportation. The sharing of information varied greatly from one agreement to another, while some required

that the receiving country only inform the sending country of the number of its citizens who had committed crimes, others created joint immigration databases and even shared intelligence between law enforcement agencies. The main objectives of the visa regulations are to establish simplified and transparent entry and stay procedures, to prevent migration pressure, to protect the rights of the migrants concerned and to facilitate the integration of migrants into the host country. In general, the specific outcomes of these agreements varied depending on the political will of the contracting parties and their relative bargaining power [25].

Examples of such agreements can be:

Germany and Turkey: This agreement, signed in 1961, was designed to address the labor shortage in Germany by allowing Turkish workers to migrate and work in the country [26].

Australia and New Zealand: This agreement, signed in 1994, allows citizens of both countries to live, work, and study in each other's country without requiring visas [27].

Similar agreements are often reached between neighboring countries, but this is not a mandatory condition.

Technology Solutions. Technology plays a critical role in the refugee and migrant crisis. Thanks to modern technologies and tools of the state, private firms, international organizations are becoming more effective and useful in overcoming the crisis situation in the field of migration. Usually, "modern technologies" in the context of the migration crisis mean hardware, special software, infrastructure for interaction with databases, communication between institutions, security at the border and inside the border, verification and tracking of individuals, as well as distribution of funds.

One of these solutions is, for example, special mobile applications for refugees. MigrantApp in Australia are seeking to help migrants providing rich, real-time and cost-effective information on job vacancies and the availability of potential migrants. It allows employers to post job vacancies, view the profiles of registered job seekers, and connect with them for employment in an efficient manner. Information on the potential migrant includes their visa status, education and qualifications, and employment skills and

experiences. This will not only improve the job search experience of migrants and employers but also make the matching of the two more efficient and effective. Data from a randomized control trial showed that the use of MigrantApp more than doubled the likelihood of a migrant and employer connecting with each other. Similar platforms such as Migrant EU are operational in several European countries and EURES being a European-wide platform. The IOM has expressed that the development of these types of systems is part of a worldwide strategy to bring migration management into the digital age.

Biometrics. A breakthrough in biometrics - fingerprint and iris scanning - plays a key role in verification, control and tracking of persons. With the help of biometrics, the government and international organizations get an effective method to control the flow of migrants and refugees, solve the problem of lack of documents among asylum seekers, as well as eliminate security problems, is the ability to identify and track people who cross the borders of the host country. Using biometrics to establish unique identifiers, such as those developed by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), can help disburse aid directly to refugees and prevent corruption and fraud. During the Syrian crisis, iris scans were often used to identify refugees, and their biometric information was encoded into the aid cards, which are equipped with digital encoders, and the vouchers they received.

Another concept is data-driven migration management. The increasing use of big data analytics in the immigration policy cycle is also one of the most significant digital trends. Improvement of the access to and use of migrant-related data is transforming the way states and other stakeholders engage with migration. This tool can be used to model and forecast migration trends, provide a stronger evidence base for policy making, and enhance the management of migration processes. One potential use would be the development of a global migration database. This would be a searchable tool on all aspects of migration and would provide a more coherent picture of the complexities of migration. This can be likened to the UNDP's International Human Development Indicators providing a wealth of data on various aspects of countries to inform policy making and development initiatives. Data analytics tools can also be used to improve the

analysis of labor market demands in countries and sectors. As many states continue to struggle with the effects of the global financial crisis and reducing, or reshaping, foreign workforce intake, there is a need to match migration policies with labor market needs. Better analysis can ensure that the demand for migrant workers is being filled without impeding domestic job creation and can guide temporary and permanent migration intakes. This kind of analysis can help individual employers as well, and one interesting development has been the recent collaboration between the British Home Office and the British Association of Private Employment Agencies to provide better data access for employers on hiring foreign workers [28].

One of the most striking examples of the implementation of these concepts is the European Agenda on Migration

Currently, the European Union is to intensify its efforts to adjust its migration policies. In 2015, the European Commission presented a European Agenda on Migration outlining the immediate measures that will be taken in order to respond to the crisis situation in the Mediterranean as well as the steps to be taken in the coming years to better manage migration in all of its aspects. To this day, the Agenda remains relevant in the EU. During those years, the plight of thousands of migrants endangering their lives crossing the Mediterranean shocked European society, and it became clear that no member state could or should be left alone to cope with the enormous migration pressure.

This program defines the European response by combining domestic and foreign policies, making best use of EU agencies and instruments and involving all actors: Member States, EU institutions, international organizations, civil society, local authorities and third countries.

This policy adheres to the principles outlined in the Geneva Convention and gives due consideration to the protection of human rights.

The new Agenda on Migration is structured around four key points:

Incentive reduction for irregular migration: involves deploying European migration liaison officers to EU Delegations in critical third countries to curtail irregular migration incentives. Additionally, amendments to the legal basis of Frontex are proposed to bolster its role in facilitating returns. A new action plan is outlined, aiming to diminish

people smuggling by transforming it into a high-risk, low-return criminal enterprise. Addressing root causes through development cooperation and humanitarian aid is emphasized.

Border management: focuses on saving lives and enhancing the security of external borders. Key measures include strengthening the role and capacity of Frontex, supporting third countries in border management, and, where necessary, consolidating certain coast guard functions at the EU level.

Europe's duty to protect: a robust common asylum policy is prioritized under this point. Efforts are directed towards ensuring full and coherent implementation of the Common European Asylum System, including enhancing systematic identification and fingerprinting procedures. Additionally, steps are proposed to mitigate abuses by bolstering Safe Country of Origin provisions within the Asylum Procedure Directive. The proposals encompass a reform of the Dublin system to ensure a fairer distribution of asylum applicants across member states, rather than mandating them to seek asylum in the initial EU country of arrival. Additionally, they entail the creation of an EU asylum agency tasked with standardizing assessment modalities for asylum applications, instituting uniform asylum processes and procedures, which include stringent measures to deter abuse, and implementing uniform regulations for the resettlement of refugees within the EU and on a global scale [29].

New policy on legal migration: aims to maintain Europe as an attractive destination for migrants amid demographic decline. Strategies include modernizing and revamping the Blue Card scheme, reorienting integration policies, and optimizing migration policy benefits for individuals and countries of origin. This involves facilitating cheaper, faster, and safer remittance transfers.

These systems operate with a dual focus: controlling immigration inflows and promoting integration. Strategies for managing immigration often involve attracting skilled individuals or those with investment potential through point-based systems and incentives. Additionally, measures like fines, repatriation mandates for undocumented migrants, and passenger information requirements are employed to deter irregular migration, which can be financially attractive compared to deportation costs. These

measures target both unscrupulous transportation companies and employers who exploit undocumented labor.

Integration efforts typically involve a mix of counseling and assistance programs for newcomers, often delivered by governments or NGOs (Non-governmental organization) in collaboration. However, the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the needs of both immigrants and host societies is frequently debated [30]. Language and cultural integration programs play a vital role in equipping migrants with the skills and knowledge required to function within the host country. In a study of migrants in ten EU countries, involvement in language and civic integration courses was shown to considerably improve employment outcomes. Beyond increased employment, language skills are a significant factor in cross-cultural integration. Being able to speak the language of the host country is associated with stronger interpersonal relations, a better understanding of the culture, and less perceived discrimination for migrants. In countries with more robust language training and testing for migrants, there is a clear positive impact on labour market participation for migrants. Language training programmes have been shown to have a positive impact on the acceptance of migrants by the native population [31]. A study of native Danes showed that those who were more exposed to immigrants who spoke Danish and participated in Danish cultural practices had a more positive attitude towards the effects of immigration on the country [32]. An example of successful cultural exchange is the Canadian host program which matches newcomers with hosts of similar professional and personal interests. Such programs widely implemented across Western European nations like the UK, Germany, France, and the Netherlands.

The true success of these measures hinges on public opinion. While some segments of European society exhibit tolerance towards immigration, others hold strong reservations, particularly regarding cultural and religious differences. These negative attitudes fuel support for right-wing political parties and contribute to a broader anti-immigration rhetoric that exacerbates social tensions. This multifaceted landscape highlights the complexities and varying degrees of effectiveness within the European Union's approach to migration governance.

Successful management of the national economic crisis requires a comprehensive approach, because the migration policy of the European Union faces significant problems balancing the financial burden and security issues between member states. Cohesion is one of the crucial components of a successful resolution of the current crisis, but it requires collective efforts and coordination of various interests of the parties. The European Commission's agenda for migration outlines a comprehensive response that combines domestic and foreign policies, involves various stakeholders and adheres to the principle of human rights protection. Agreements between different countries and modern technological and IT solutions come to the aid of the policies outlined in the agenda.

CHAPTER 2. WAYS TO OVERCOME THE MIGRATION CRISIS IN EUROPE

2.1. Analysis of the current migration crisis in Europe and its consequences

Europe and the European Union is one of the richest and most developed regions of the world, so it has always been an attractive place for migration and a promising destination for people looking for a better life or security. Today we observe that the popularity of Europe as a place of immigration has led to a crisis. This crisis is complex, because it affects many aspects of European society: political, social, economic. First of all, the crisis is humanitarian because it is inextricably linked to the suffering and death of many people. Secondly, the crisis affects the management of border control and the systems of providing migrants with financial aid and asylum. And thirdly, it is a crisis of solidarity, because such a challenge creates obstacles for the unity of Europe, since each member state has its own opinion on this issue. In the conditions of the crisis, extreme political forces gain strength and become more active, part of the population is radicalized, which threatens to increase xenophobia, racism and even greater atomization of European society. In recent years, emigration has become one of the most important issues for Europeans, even bypassing economic difficulties and unemployment, so it is not surprising that the leadership of Europe announced the regulation of migration as one of the top 10 priorities.

The analysis of scientific literature makes it possible to trace the beginning of migration crisis phenomena in 2015. During the year, a significant increase in the movement of refugees and migrants to Europe was observed. Approximately 1.3 million people arrived on the continent to seek asylum. It was the largest single-year wave of migrants since World War II. Syrians were mainly among them, but a large part was also occupied by people from Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Iraq. The reaction of the EU Member States was varied, some closed their borders and refused to accept refugees, while Germany, for example, accepted most of the refugees. At that time, the European Union tried to take various measures and implement various policies to solve the problem, including the distribution of refugees between member countries and the simplification

of deportation processes. The crisis had significant political consequences for Europe. The public expressed concern and dissatisfaction with the sudden influx of migrants. Union and many countries consequently strengthened their asylum laws, and right-wing parties seized the moment and became much more popular in many countries.

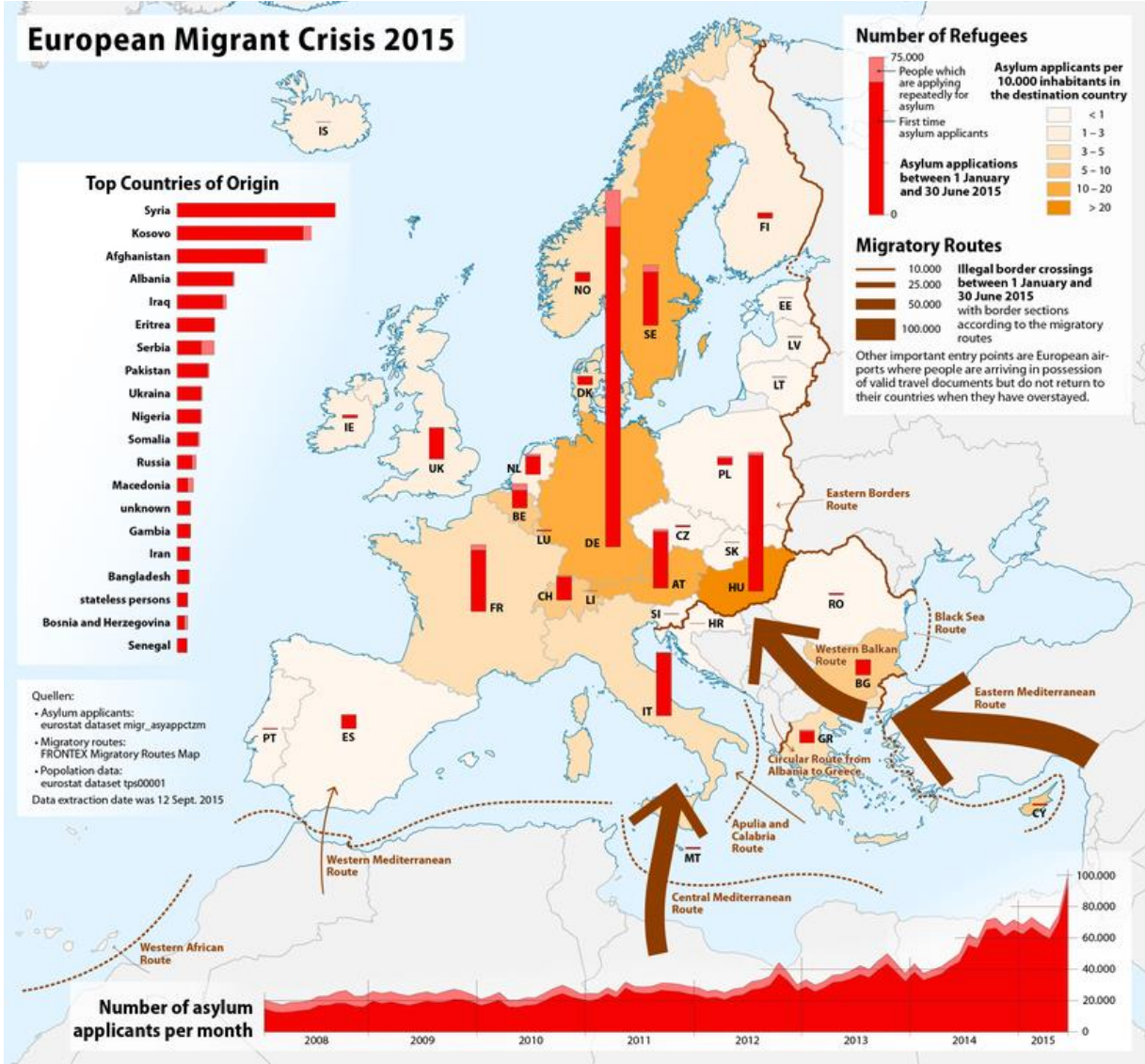


Figure 2.1 - The main migration routes, the main origins of migrants and the dynamics of the number of asylum applications per month (2008-2015).

Source: based on [33]

In this context, it is necessary to determine the causes of the migration crisis. Usually, when trying to identify the reasons for the beginning of the migration crisis in 2015, experts point to the continuous war in Syria, which can be called the trigger for all further increases in the flow of migrants to Europe. In the wake of the Arab Spring in Syria in 2011, anti-government demonstrations began, which later led to a full-scale

conflict in the middle of the country. Diplomatic attempts to end the crisis did not help. The number of victims was constantly growing, so it is not surprising that many people began to leave the country. Civil wars in other African countries also contributed to the increase in the number of refugees.

According to the the words of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Antonio Guterres the 2015 year had a several reasons. The first factor, according to Guterres is the loss of faith of the Syrian people in the possibility of a political settlement of the conflict. The second factor is the depletion of resources of those who have already left their place of residence and have been living in exile for several years, and the third factor, was the reduction of humanitarian aid in the region. In principle, there is nothing surprising in such a position, since for many years the Middle East has been in endless conflicts, civil wars and terrorist attacks.

Also, among the factors causing high migration specifically to Europe, the following can be singled out:

- Economic component. EU countries with a high level of social development are very attractive for immigrants in terms of aid and social security. In most countries, asylum seekers do not have the right to work, waiting for refugee status, and receive cash payments from the state. First, it is a one-time (one-time) benefit (for example, in Belgium it reaches 800 euro). Secondly, the monthly allowance. The amount of assistance is determined at the country level, as well as depending on the composition of the migrant's family. If the family has several children, the amount of assistance increases for each child or for a certain number of family members. For example, in France, in addition to the 202 euros benefit, each subsequent family member is paid 100 euro per month. In Great Britain, an additional 20-30 euros per month is paid for each child, depending on the age of the child. The presence of a large number of children serves as a stimulating factor for migration to the EU for some groups of migrants. Thirdly, it is compensation for food, housing, education and other social benefits. In many EU countries in temporary accommodation centers, people are provided with food and clothing, have the opportunity to learn a language, and children have access to education. Social benefits are most significant in France, Great Britain, Sweden, Germany and Belgium. It is to these states

that the main flow of immigrants is currently directed. If before, people fled from war and devastation "the world behind our eyes", then today refugees are heading not just to countries where it is calm, but to where there is a high standard of living and large social benefits.

- Sociocultural component. This group of factors includes opportunities in most host countries for family reunification. In particular, Germany followed and continues to follow a similar policy. Migrants living in Europe, through family ties and social networks, formed a stable image of a "better life" in European countries, thus pushing their relatives and compatriots to migrate. The same group of factors includes the commonality of language in the country of origin and in the host society. Thus, the migration of Muslims from Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco to France was, among other things, due to the fact that French is the second most widely spoken language after Arabic (in Tunisia, French is the official language along with Arabic). This made it much easier for immigrants to adapt in the host society.

- Humanitarian component. Here, first of all, it is worth mentioning the policy of multiculturalism, which is carried out at the pan-European level, which is aimed at ensuring equality of rights and freedoms, as well as eradicating discrimination based on national or religious affiliation. For example, the policy of tolerance began to be actively pursued in the Netherlands since 1979. This was manifested in the creation of television channels that broadcast in the languages of national minorities, the appearance of Muslim schools, the training of teachers who speak the languages of the countries of origin of migrants (for example, teaching in Turkish). Great Britain also follows similar approaches aimed at facilitating the adaptation of migrants in society.

And of course, an important factor in Europe's attractiveness is its colonial past. After all, a large number of migrants arrive from regions that were once part of the colonies of European countries, so these people are already at least at some level familiar with the language and culture of the country of destination. A vivid and well-known example of this is France. At least until 2000, France had the largest Muslim immigrant community. It had about 7 million people, among whom were Algerians, Moroccans, Tunisians, Senegalese, that is, residents of countries that were French colonies in the past.

Once again, a previously unconquered crisis flared up in 2022 in connection with Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine. This tragedy sharply led to an increase in the number of migrants and the creation of a new migration flow from Ukraine to Europe. Based on data from the work of Eurostat specialists, in the period from 2022 to 2023, the number of First-time asylum applicants in EU countries increased by 20%.

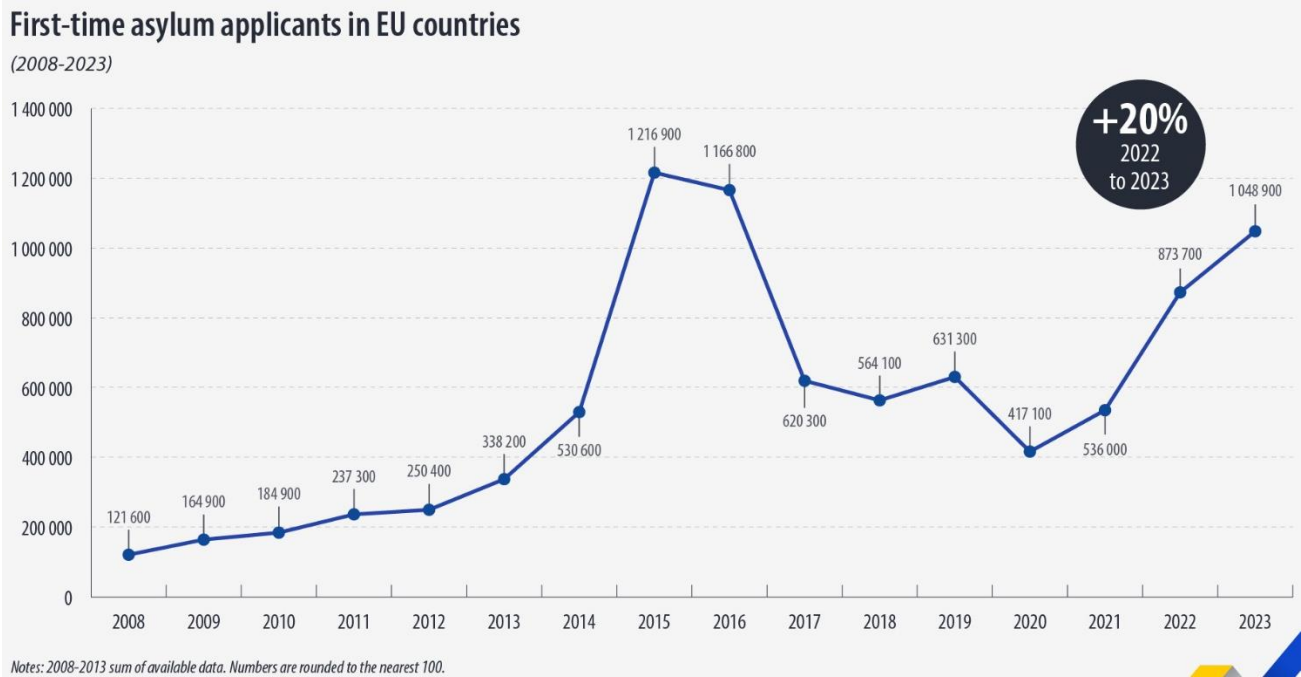


Figure 2.2 – First- time asylum applicants in EU countries (2008-2023).
 Source: based on [34]

It is worth noting that although the number of newly arrived migrants in 2022 was almost 30% less than in the previous peak year of 2015. And the total number of asylum seekers for the first time in 2022-2023 is 19.34% less than in 2015-2016. That is, from this information it is fashionable to conclude that although the new wave of the migration crisis has caused huge migration flows to Europe, they are still smaller than during the crisis of 2015-2016. Although with the continuation of the full-scale war in Ukraine, modern statistics may overtake the previous one.

The mass influx of migrants caused the aggravation of a number of existing and reanimation of negative phenomena in the socioeconomic sphere already forgotten in Europe, such as a sharp decrease in the standard of living, unemployment, massive encroachments on the honor and dignity of citizens, threats of a terrorist nature, aggravation of ethno-confessional contradictions.

Table 2.1 - European Union spending on migration management (2021-2027)

Fund	Allocated funds for the period 2021-2027	Activities of the fund
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	€9.9 billion	The activity of the fund is to support the common European asylum policy, support of legal migration, integration of migrants and fight against illegal migration.
European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)	€99.3 billion	This fund supports initiatives aimed at employment and social integration and the implementation and strengthening of a common approach to this process. In addition, the fund is required to spend at least 25% of its resources on promoting social inclusion.
European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex)	€5.6 billion	The agency is set to increase its staff to 10,000 workers to improve its border management capabilities.
Total:	€114,8 billion	

Source: compiled by the author based on [35]

The EU also supports various initiatives and international partnerships to improve migration management. One example is the visa-free regime signed in 2017 between the EU and Ukraine.

Money that could have been intended for social and other programs was withdrawn from the sphere of ensuring the livelihood of its own citizens, which definitely affects the standard of living of the average citizen of the European Union and provokes certain discontent in society.

The second consequence is the growth of the terrorist threat. There is a widespread belief among European society that terrorists and recruiters infiltrate together with migrants. A large number of arrivals are young men, this fact only increases the vigilance. Some participants in the Paris terrorist attacks returned to Europe under the guise of refugees. Such messages create an atmosphere of fear and rejection of refugees in European society, which opposition politicians actively play on. We can also add the problem with crime in general. Among the crimes committed against women and the elderly, migrants occupy the highest positions. In the figure below, we can see the top countries in terms of violence against women. Poland is often singled out in the context of security and migration, because the country is quite brutal in controlling migration and at the same time it is one of the safest countries, unlike the leaders in receiving migrants: Germany, France, Great Britain.

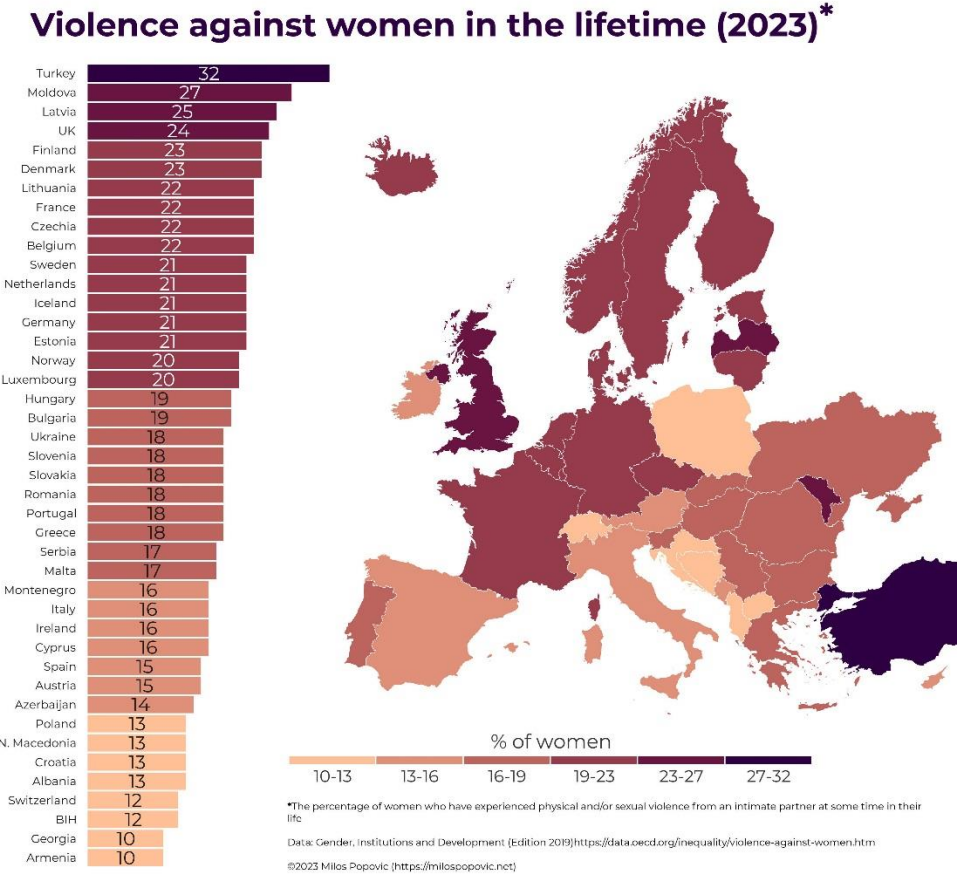


Figure 23 – Violence against women in the lifetime in Europe (2023)
 Source: based on [36]

The third consequence of the aforementioned includes actual issues of the financial and economic sphere. B. Holger demonstrated that immigration has a negative effect on wages in Germany. A 10% increase in immigration causes local wages to drop by roughly 1% while having no effect on the unemployment rate [37]. According to C. Dustman, C.F. Fabry labor market analysis of Great Britain, a 1% increase in the immigrant population results in a 0.17–0.22% increase in the unemployment rate [38]. In recent decades, this aspect is also associated with the growth of income inequality in industrialized countries.

But from the other side, since migrant labor is less expensive for businesses than local labor, labor immigration may result in a decline in total wages in the country's labor market. More generally, when goods become more competitive at a reduced price, both employers and local customers profit from the flood of inexpensive labor (especially low-skilled labor), resulting in a win-win situation for producers and consumers. Furthermore, immigration to a particular area can eventually help draw investment due to two factors: first, a high concentration of highly skilled labor; and second, the use of low-skilled workers' labor at a lower cost increases business profitability, which in turn encourages investors to make capital investments, which in turn boosts production growth and job creation.

Highlighting the issue of Ukrainian migrants, in her work “High self-selection of Ukrainian refugees into Europe: Evidence from Kraków and Vienna” J. Kohlenberger notes that a significant part of Ukrainian refugees in Europe have higher education, which significantly affects their integration into labor markets host countries. Specifically, the research found that 76% of Ukrainian women and 71% of Ukrainian men who fled to Europe since the start of the war in 2022 had a college degree with at least a bachelor's degree or higher [39]. Moreover, Maciej Duszczyk from the Center for Migration Research at the University of Warsaw published information stating that in 2022, Ukrainian refugees in Poland will pay 2 billion euros in taxes, compared to 750 million euros spent by the Polish government to help Ukrainians. This information tells us that Ukrainian migrants, in addition to the burden on the social system, can also bring prospects for the receiving countries in economic aspect [40].

From all of the above we can conclude that migration to the Europe creates a number of controversial consequences for it, but most of them are negative and need to be resolved.

2.2 Assessment of the EU migration crisis and its regulation

In the context of the migration crisis in Europe, it will be interesting and appropriate to highlight the situation in the European Union and its approach to overcoming the situation

Union and national levels of control are complex systems with various solutions to problems such as legal entry, employment and residence, especially from non-Union countries, migration of seasonal workers, humanitarian immigration, asylum, family reunification.

According to S. Peers, these control systems still have common goals, namely limiting the influx of migrants and integration measures. Naturally, those migrants who have investment potential or high professional skills in a particular field are more actively welcomed and attracted to the country through the use of a points system and various incentive mechanisms. To prevent irregular migration, various sanctions are used, for example, various fines and obligations to return illegal migrants to the country of origin and provide information about them to unscrupulous carriers and employers [41].

These days, three main actions are taking place to solve the migration crisis:

- Repatriation of migrants, that is, their return to the country of origin. According to UN policy, the decision on repatriation should be a free, informed decision, as well as when a person is guaranteed the protection of his rights in his native country. The UN supports and cooperates with repatriation under these conditions. The complexity of this process immediately becomes clear, because the observance of rights and freedoms in the countries from which migrants are mainly fleeing is quite an unlikely thing.

- Management of incoming migrants, namely equal resettlement among member countries to diversify the burden on the main receiving countries. Resettlement implies the movement of a migrant to another country, but not a country to his native country. In

the context of the EU, we are talking about the movement of a migrant within the framework of the union, for example from Germany to Denmark.

- Integration of migrants into society. Integration means the state when a migrant becomes a full-fledged member of the community in economic, social, cultural and political dimensions. There are counseling and assistance programs for newly arrived migrants. These programs can be implemented either by the government or by various non-governmental organizations under contract with the government. However, there are different opinions about the operation of such a system, and it is often not effective enough. First of all, these programs are focused on providing information about the country, as well as language training. It is not easy to objectively assess the success of these activities, but this can be done through public debate. While one part of European society tolerates migration, the other becomes radicalized, opposes migrants (especially those who are representatives of a different faith and race) and supports right-wing parties.

Europe, in its geographical, historical and ideological context, managing migration is a more complex undertaking than for the USA, Canada or Australia. The proximity to North Africa and the borders with Turkey create favorable conditions for those who want to cross the border illegally and complicate the work of the controlling authorities. In addition, the English-speaking countries I listed did not particularly have a colonial past, unlike European countries such as Germany, France, Great Britain (withdrew from the EU), Spain, Italy, which today are the main receiving countries. The colonial past also works for the migrant, as he is familiar with the culture and language of the former metropolis.

In one week in September 2023, the island of Lampedusa, with a population of 6,000, was overrun by 10,000 arrivals who made the dangerous journey from Africa in makeshift metal boats seeking refuge and a better life in the European Union [42]. Furthermore, between January and October of 2023, some 250,000 illegal immigrants arrived in Europe, of which 130,000 arrived in Italy, an 83% increase over 2022 [43]. Without a doubt, Italy and the entire Europe are once again under pressure from sharply increased migration flows. But the European Union is close to passing a three-year

deadline for a new pact on asylum and migration, which it is touting as a landmark agreement to change how the continent processes and resettles asylum seekers, applicable to all member countries, as well as providing the opportunity for non-EU countries to join it. The new pact consists of five main pillars aiming to balance the responsibility of frontline nations like Italy, Greece and Spain, which handle the initial processing of most asylum seekers with the support and solidarity of other EU nations.

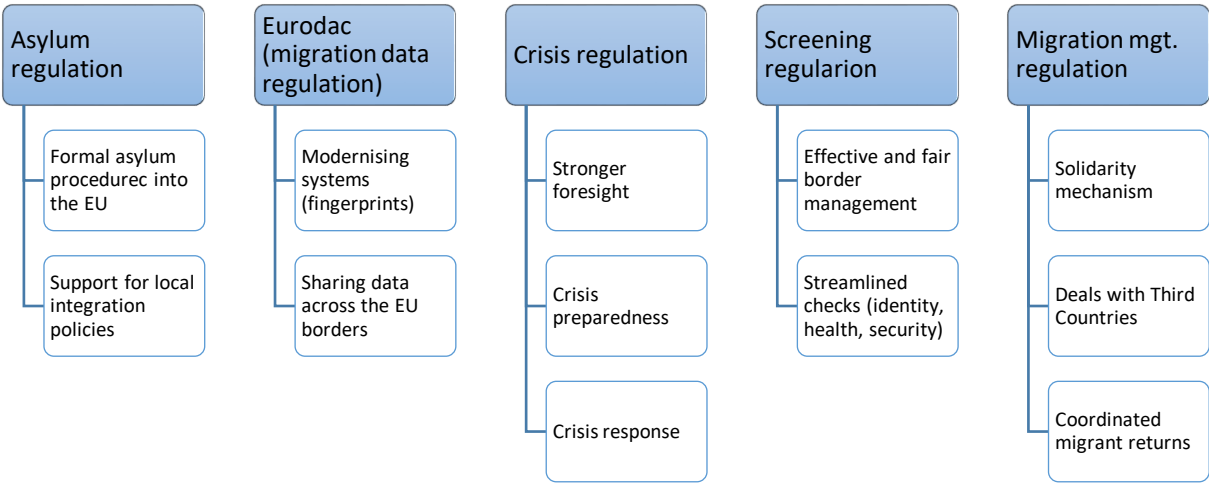


Figure 2.2 – Five pillars of The New Pact on Migration and Asylum
Source: compiled by the author based on [44]

- Eurodac and Screening regulations: the screening regulation introduced a pre-entry procedure aimed at quickly examining the profiles of asylum seekers. This applies to non EU nationals who enter the block irregularly, are rescued at sea or are caught after avoiding border controls. During this procedure, which should not exceed five days, information such as the migrants identity, fingerprints, facial image, health security and vulnerability will be collected. Once this data is assembled, national authorities will determine the subsequent steps in the asylum process. Biometric data is stored in Eurodac, an EU database used by 27 EU and some non EU countries since 2003. The updated Eurodac regulation now focuses on monitoring individual applicants instead of just their applications. This aims to quickly identify repeat applicants, deter migration between countries, and speed up the returns for denied requests. Right after the screening process,

the migrant will formally apply for International protection, which brings us to the next pillar of the pact, the asylum procedure.

- Asylum regulation: this new regulation introduced a streamlined two track asylum system where the aforementioned screening process designates the appropriate track for each applicant. Firstly, the so called border procedure, which applies to applicants from countries with low recognition rates, such as Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco, where there is no immediate danger. Individuals who have given false information or who are deemed a risk to national security will also follow this procedure. These individuals will not be permitted entry into the national territory, may be subjected to detention measures, and will not have the right to see a judge. Border procedure should take up to twelve weeks and if the request is denied, authorities have an additional twelve weeks to deport the individual. Secondly, there is the normal asylum procedure. This includes individuals from countries experiencing civil war, such as parts of Syria, as well as families with children under twelve years of age. These individuals should be granted entry into the national territory, provided with accommodation and given the right to have their case heard by a judge.

- Migration management regulation: under this new mandatory Solidarity plan, the EU aims to relocate 30,000 asylum seekers across Europe annually. This will compel other countries to help out through three different ways in which some asylum seekers pay a contribution of €20,000 for each asylum seeker rejected or finance infrastructure or manpower needs. This means that an individual in the normal asylum procedure will be able to be relocated to another EU country, for example, from the coast of Italy to the Netherlands. This has led to significant tensions among the member states. Historically hardline negotiators on this topic, Poland and Hungary were the primary opponents of the Solidarity clause, as they do not want to be forced to accept migrants. Poland and Hungary were not satisfied with the proposal, but they were pushed through the proposal. Beyond Hungary and Poland, Austria, Czechia and Slovakia abstain from the vote altogether, indicating that they aren't fully supportive. Germany too, has posed its own set of challenges, but for different reasons. They have often been at odds with Italy, especially over the rights of migrants. A recent contentious issue has been NGO ships funded by

Germany in the Mediterranean Sea, which Italy argues act as a pull factor for migrants [45]. Another part of the migration management is deals with Third countries and coordinated migrants returns. The EU signed a deal with Tunisia in July 2023 to reduce irregular migration to the EU. Here the EU pledges €105 million to Tunisia for counter-smuggling actions, better border management, and youth economic opportunities, along with providing technical training. In return Tunisia will commit to Boosting border guards and patrols, enhancing intelligence sharing with EU and taking firm action against smugglers. And crucially, Tunisia has agreed to accept the return of not only its own citizens but also other migrants who transited through Tunisia and are in the EU illegally. The official text mandates that a migrant should have «stayed», «settled» or have family in a country to be sent there. However, disagreements in the EU arose over the destinations of rejected asylum seekers. Italy sought more flexibility, but Germany stressed human rights. Most countries agreed with Italy and while the EU maintains its commitment to human rights, it's up to individual countries to determine if a destination meets these standards.

- Crisis regulation: this would allow member states to take temporary measures should a sudden and massive influx of third-country nationals enter the country. For example: A more accelerated examination of asylum applications at the border, detaining asylum seekers for up to 20 weeks while their applications are being processed, detaining rejected asylum applicants for up to 20 weeks while their return to their country of origin is being organised. Non-governmental organisations warn that these changes might result in widespread detainment and weaken asylum procedures, risking sending migrants back to harmful situations. Germany shared these worries, especially about children's and families' rights, and had previously stalled the law by abstaining. However, a final text has now been agreed upon.

These are the primary points of the new pact. While some of the proposed changes sound promising, their effectiveness hinges on the ability to effectively manage migrants. Without this, even a two-track asylum system will not bring about the desired improvements. For perspective, in 2022, EU countries issued 422,400 return decisions, yet fewer than a quarter of those non-EU nationals actually left the EU [46]. A primary

challenge in achieving higher return rates is the refusal of origin countries to readmit asylum seekers. Often, migrants arrive in Europe without any form of identification, possibly having discarded them intentionally. This absence of ID complicates the process of verifying their identity, making migrant returns harder. The EU's strategy of forming deals with third-party countries to manage this issue has seen some success in the past. A prime example is the EU-Turkey deal in 2016, which significantly reduced the influx of migrants. These agreements not only address the return of declined asylum seekers but also incorporate measures to prevent irregular migration to Europe in the first place. However, the EU-Turkey migrant deal is set to expire in 2024, with its renewal uncertain. The EU has said that it is willing to continue working with Turkey on migration, but it has also said that the deal must be reformed to ensure that the rights of refugees and migrants are protected. Renewing the Turkey deal is essential, and forging similar arrangements with Northern African countries, such as Morocco, as well as other origin and transit nations, is imperative. Overall, it seems that Migration and Asylum issues can only be addressed by an EU-Wide approach. The proposed Pact signifies a positive step in overcoming migration problems.

However, this process is complicated by a number of challenges in addition to the potential for overcoming migration-related problems. The political division around immigration issues is one of the main obstacles. The emergence of right-wing and populist tendencies makes it challenging for many nations to create and carry out inclusive immigration policy. Political division makes it more difficult to come to an agreement on immigration laws and frequently causes delays in the decision-making process. The issue of differences in EU member states' desire and ability to welcome and integrate migrants can be added here. While some nations are less inclined to welcome immigrants and lack the required infrastructure and resources, others are more welcoming and have more advanced mechanisms in place for integrating newcomers. Tension within the EU is caused by this discrepancy, which places unequal responsibilities on some member states. There are difficulties related to migration's economic effects as well. Although immigrants can boost host nations' economies, there can be significant upfront expenditures associated with providing housing, healthcare, education, and social

services. In addition, as was discussed in the preceding subsection, a high migrant population may lead to pay repression and social unrest among the native populace due to competition for jobs.

Moreover, there is a need for comprehensive integration policies that support migrants in becoming productive members of society. This includes providing language training, education, employment opportunities, and social support. Successful integration policies can help mitigate social tensions and ensure that migrants contribute positively to their host countries. Regarding EU agreements with other countries on cooperation to curb illegal migrants. The first of these deals came into force in 2016, when the EU agreed to give Turkey billions of Euros to stem the tide of migrants coming into the EU and its success encouraged the EU to sign similar deals with Libya in 2018 Morocco in 2022, and Tunisia in July of the 2023 year [47]. But while these deals have been relatively successful they have at least three problems. Firstly, reducing migrant flows from one Transit country usually only increases migrant flows from another, this is what happened in 2016 because while the deal reduced flows from Turkey migrants just started traveling via Libya instead and when the EU reached a deal with Libya then they started coming via Tunisia. Secondly, it's just unsustainable. We can have Turkey as an example again. Originally Turkey was happy to take in the migrants itself aided by EU funding but now, as in 2023 Turkey has taken in around 4 million migrants, public sympathy within the country is waning, causing political and social tension. Third, there are concerns that these deals are not consistent with the EU's values and human rights. For example, the Libyan Coast Guard which is more of a regional militia than a National Police Service has been accused of various human rights abuses including detaining migrants in prisons and using them for slave labor.

With the redistribution of migrants among EU member countries to diversify the load, things are also not so smooth. Although the new migration pact has not yet entered into force, initiatives of a similar nature already existed before it, for example the Voluntary Solidarity Mechanism. This policy involved assistance to countries receiving migrants by sea during rescue and search operations. But in 14 months, 2,503 people were resettled under this program, in contrast to the first stated goal of 8,000. An interesting

fact is that, according to the representative of the European Commission for Home Affairs, Anitta Hipper, the recommendations provided to member states included recommendations based on provisions of the upcoming New Pact on Migration. The dubious success of this initiative is explained by the inadequacy of the conditions and the new migration pact that is being prepared for implementation. However, it can be observed that such programs may have problems in implementation [48].

The crisis in Ukraine has caused the greatest emigration of European nationals since World War II, with women and children constituting the majority of the displaced population. There are many problems associated with this migration crisis in Ukraine. High energy costs foreshadow a downturn in the economy, which may have an impact on immigrant labor markets in Europe. In some places of the south, the exploitation of fossil fuels has exploded due to high prices, which may discourage migration to Europe. More labor is required by the gas, oil, and coal-producing industries, and economies with high levels of wealth will employ more people in other commercial sectors. Changes in migratory patterns may result indirectly from the conflict in Ukraine, as less possibilities exist in Europe and more labor is available in traditional oil-producing nations like Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, as well as in emerging oil and gas hubs like Senegal and Tanzania.

When it comes to migration, those who are impacted by household budget cuts are the most inclined to relocate domestically first. There might be long-term effects if the conflict in Ukraine and its fallout last for years. Extended high expenses may also have repercussions. Governments might not be able to keep subsidizing fuel and food, for instance, which would lead to a further increase in domestic costs. Although people are accustomed to weathering temporary setbacks, years of high food and energy prices have put strain on household budgets, which may encourage more people to migrate internationally in order to, for example, send money home.

It is also important to note that a large number of immigrants and refugees work part-time or not at all, which puts a strain on the social security systems of European nations. Public resources are under pressure due to the substantial expenditures associated with providing support to refugees and migrants. Governments may find it costly to host

and assist refugees, and these expenses increase as the number of migrants rises. The expenses incurred by refugees for housing, food, medical care, education, and other necessities can significantly strain the finances of the receiving nation.

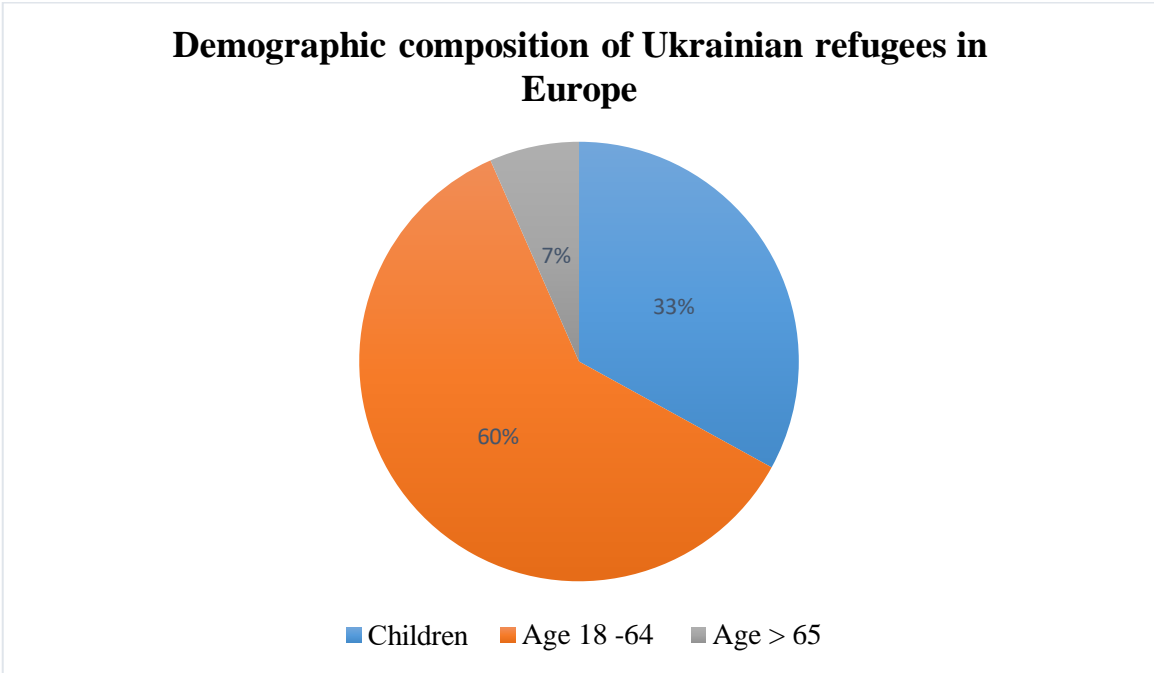


Figure 2.3 – Demographic composition of Ukrainian refugees in Europe
Source: compiled by the author based on [49]

The European Central Bank estimates that as of February 2023, around 40% of Ukrainian refugees living in Europe were either working or had jobs. Of the working-age Ukrainian migrants under temporary protection, around half work in Estonia and the other half in Lithuania. The findings of a survey carried out by the UN High Commissioner attest to this.

The majority of jobs held by Ukrainian refugees are in the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail commerce, hospitality, public catering, and administrative services sectors. Among working-age refugees aged 18 to 64, only 26.7% are men, while 73.3% are women.

At the same time, a large share, namely 40% of refugees, are children and elderly people, who are unlikely to work or in very small numbers. This tells us about the additional burden on the social sphere of Europe. Although on the other hand, according to the report, if it were possible to employ all these Ukrainian refugees, then according to estimates, 0.8% of the labor force of the Eurozone would be occupied by them [49]. This

may also have an impact on native workers' pay and job opportunities. This potentially affects economic growth and creates tensions in the labor market. The decline in foreign investment in the host nation is another economic effect. There are instances when political and social unrest deters foreign investors from making investments in a nation, which slows down economic progress.

The effects of the European migration crisis on the economy are generally multifaceted and intricate. They are dependent on a number of variables, such as the severity of the crisis, the host nation's policies, and the global reaction to the crisis.

Solving the migration problems in Europe requires a multifaceted approach that addresses both the immediate challenges and the underlying causes of migration. The new EU migration pact represents a significant step towards a more coordinated and humane approach to migration management. However, its success will depend on effective implementation, political will, and cooperation among member states. Addressing political polarization, ensuring fair burden-sharing, and implementing comprehensive integration policies are crucial for overcoming the migration crisis and ensuring that Europe can manage migration in a way that benefits both migrants and host countries.

2.3 Ways to Overcome the Migration Crisis in Europe

The current immigration crisis in Europe is among one of the most difficult issues for European society. The large-scale war that started in Ukraine and the migration flows from African countries that did not stop led to such a situation. Family reunification, humanitarian concerns, asylum procedures, and legal entry, employment, and residency of migrants are only a few of the many difficulties that are involved in this issue. To address these it in all of its forms a comprehensive plan that incorporates political, social, legal, and economic strategies is required.

The European countries migration policy presents substantial challenges, encompassing both financial burdens and overall security concerns for member states. Failure to effectively address these migration pressures exacerbates tensions within

international relations among member states. This leads to divisions among leaders, hindering the decision-making process on migrant-related issues.

In connection with this, it is appropriate to consider the existing ways of overcoming the migration crisis in Europe, covering all aspects of this problem: social, political aspects, humanitarian issues, border control. Overcoming the crisis requires a comprehensive and collective approach to achieve a long-term and sustainable solution to the situation. Several solutions to this problem can be proposed.

As it was mentioned, there is a lack of unity in the European society regarding the issues of overcoming the crisis. This fact allows us to define the idea of uniting the European community around one problem as a primary goal. Thus, we come to the conclusion that the first action towards overcoming the migration crisis should be the unification and consolidation of European governments on this issue. Resolving the migration crisis requires a collective effort to reconcile two seemingly contradictory objectives. This involves both persuading all European countries to act in a unified manner on migration issues while simultaneously allowing each member state to independently safeguard not only European but also national interests. European solidarity is crucial for navigating these conflicting goals; however, it must be adaptable.

A flexible approach to solidarity allows EU migration policies to accommodate the diverse perspectives, interests, and circumstances of individual member states. This represents the most pragmatic path towards achieving the much-needed cohesion in European migration policy. But even the most pragmatic path is not always the easiest one, as member-states split in different spheres, for example, cross-border security. As noted by N. Morag: "...The agencies responsible for coping with cross-border threats such as smuggling, human trafficking, and international terrorism, are national agencies because they gather intelligence or enforce laws and these functions lie very much within the scope of the authority and legal frameworks of the member states, not the EU itself" [29].

The second component in solving the migration crisis can be humanitarian solutions. Because of the war in Ukraine, many people were forced to leave their homes and move to other countries. Humanitarian aid provided can provide emergency

assistance to war-affected people. For example, by the end of 2023, 18 million people in Ukraine needed humanitarian assistance [50].

Providing food, water, shelter and at least basic medical care is the main assistance provided by humanitarian missions. This minimum helps people affected by the war to recover. Thanks to this help, many people can give up the idea of leaving their country of origin altogether.

Support for refugees and migrants can also be implemented by providing education, providing health care and other services necessary for life. In this way, the priority needs of the migrant will be covered, which will enable more effective integration into society.

Receiving societies should pay attention and help to organizations, institutions and communities that receive migrants. This can be implemented by supporting infrastructure, certain services and initiatives. In this way, this or that state can stimulate non-governmental organizations to more actively participate in the organization of reception of refugees.

The effective integration of migrants into European societies is a key aspect of overcoming the migration crisis. Successful integration is based on two main components: education and employment. Language courses, vocational training and adaptation programs contribute to the involvement of migrants in the labor market and their social inclusion. Language courses are one of the most important elements of migrant integration. Knowing the language of the host country not only improves employment opportunities, but also contributes to social integration, improved intercultural understanding and reduced levels of discrimination.

Studies show that migrants who participate in language courses have better employment and social adaptation rates. The results of L. Schmid research suggest that language proficiency more than doubles the employment level in the first five years after arrival [51]. In Germany, for example, language training programs are mandatory for newly arrived migrants. This allows for faster integration, as studies indicate that fluency in the language of the host nation improves social and professional prospects for migrant.

The success of these programs is confirmed by high employment rates among migrants who have completed the courses [52].

It is worth mentioning vocational training and retraining programs. Despite having a high level of education and qualifications, many migrants struggle to get their licenses and certifications accepted. Programs for internships and retraining help migrants adjust their skills to the needs of the labor market in their new country. It is essential to have a strong legal framework that supports the recognition of foreign qualifications in addition to schooling and vocational training. This includes collaboration between academic institutions and professional associations within the EU, as well as agreements on mutual recognition and uniform testing protocols. Migrants can contribute to the economy more swiftly and efficiently by filling labor shortages in important industries and lessening the total financial load on host nations by simplifying these procedures.

The diplomatic aspect is equally important. The main mission of today for the international community in general and for Europe in particular is to direct all diplomatic forces and instruments to end the war. After all, it was because of the war that a new crisis situation with migration arose. In addition, there is a whole series of problems and threats for the countries of Europe caused by the war, the worst of them is the possibility of spilling the war onto other states. Therefore, the international community should make every effort to find a diplomatic solution to the conflict, but at the same time, such a solution should focus on the interests of Ukraine, as the affected party.

Diplomacy should also focus on finding solutions to the migration crisis. This can be achieved through the cooperation of neighboring countries. European countries should be encouraged to cooperate in accommodating and helping those affected by the crisis. Dialogue should be established with the countries whose situation caused this crisis. This includes solving various problems, namely poverty, conflicts, mismanagement, corruption, etc.

Asylum and freedom of movement are two human rights that should be upheld through diplomatic efforts. Nations must uphold the rights of migrants and refugees and assist those who are most in need. The impact of the migration issue on host communities

can also be mitigated through diplomacy, which can help by supporting these communities and easing host-migrant tensions.

One more important goal that can be achieved through diplomacy is to make it easier for refugees to return home when circumstances permit. This entails tackling the underlying causes of displacement and promoting safe, voluntary repatriation. In conflict-affected areas, diplomatic endeavors should support peace-building with an emphasis on economic development, rule of law, reconciliation, and conflict resolution. In order to manage the migration issue, encourage burden-sharing in the absorption of refugees, deliver humanitarian aid, and support international agreements like the Global Compact on Migration, which is the first intergovernmental agreement that addresses every aspect of international migration [53]; diplomacy should also strengthen international collaboration. It is imperative to address the long-term effects, facilitate the integration of refugees into host communities, promote economic development in affected areas, and address the root causes of migration.

Diplomacy has one of the key values for solving the drowning migration crisis. This value stands out especially against the background of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

It is important to remember that border control measures must be implemented in a way that respects the rights of migrants and refugees and complies with international law. Any form of discrimination against certain categories of persons or to prevent people from applying for asylum is unacceptable. In addition, other strategies, including diplomacy, humanitarian assistance and supporting the integration of migrants and refugees, should be used in addition to border control measures.

It is important to understand that, in particular in the case of the conflict in Ukraine, border control measures alone are not capable of eradicating the root causes of the migration crisis. Addressing the roots of the crisis will require an integrated approach that includes humanitarian assistance, support for economic development, good governance and the rule of law. It should be noted that relying on border control measures is not the long-term answer to the immigration problem. After all, they only temporarily

solve the problem; a more thorough strategy is needed to identify long-term responses and address the root causes of the crisis.

It is also important to remember that border security measures can have unintended consequences. For example, they may encourage migrants to use more dangerous and risky travel routes, such as illegal ones, which increase the likelihood of exploitation, abuse and even death.

As a result, border control measures can be crucial to control migration flows and prevent unauthorized entry, but they must be implemented in a way that respects the rights of refugees and migrants and meets international legal standards. In order to effectively solve the migration problem in Europe, border control measures must exist in a complex combination with other described aspects

An important factor in overcoming the migration crisis, like any other, is public awareness. It is imperative to increase public knowledge of the migrant crisis. To educate the public about the situation, the difficulties faced by refugees and migrants, and the necessity of assistance and solidarity, the government, civil society organizations, and the media must collaborate. By increasing awareness, busting myths and misconceptions, and advancing knowledge of the underlying causes of migration, public awareness campaigns can be extremely helpful in addressing the European migration issue.

Raising awareness of the migration dilemma and its underlying causes is one of information campaigns' primary advantages. Campaigns for public awareness can discuss the causes of homelessness and asylum requests in Europe. This can aid in debunking rumors and false beliefs on migration and advance knowledge of the problem' underlying causes.

Campaigns to raise public awareness can also help people comprehend how the migration problem is affecting the impacted areas. This campaigns raise awareness of the difficulties faced by refugees and internally displaced people, which helps foster empathy and support for those impacted by the crisis. This helps combat prejudice against refugees and encourage more acceptance and inclusion. Informational coverage can also help people comprehend how the migration problem is affecting the impacted areas. Public awareness campaigns raise awareness of the difficulties faced by refugees and internally

displaced people, which helps foster empathy and support for those impacted by the crisis. This helps combat prejudice against refugees and encourage more acceptance and inclusion.

The capacity of information campaigns to advance public awareness of the roles played by governments, civil society, and international organizations in resolving the migration crisis is another benefit. Informational campaigns can draw attention to the actions taken by institutions like the European Union and the United Nations to address the situation, as well as the part played by civil society in assisting refugees and defending their rights. This will encourage greater collaboration and participation between governments, civil society, and impacted communities, as well as increase support for global efforts to address the crisis. It's important to remember that public awareness efforts are crucial in debunking myths and false information regarding migration. Stereotypes are typically at the root of negative views directed towards immigration. By spreading accurate information and fostering a greater understanding of the different reasons why people flee their homes and apply for asylum in Europe, public awareness campaigns can aid in combating this negative mindset, raising the bar for tolerance and acceptance of refugees and fostering the development of more hospitable and inclusive communities.

Lastly, public awareness initiatives can foster support for initiatives aimed at tackling the underlying causes of the migrant crisis. Information campaigns mobilize public opinion in support of international efforts to overcome the crisis and foster closer cooperation and cooperation between governments, civil society, and affected communities. They do this by emphasizing the significance of conflict resolution, fostering economic development, maintaining human rights, and encouraging civil society. In light of the conflict in Ukraine, communication efforts may prove to be crucial in helping Europe resolve its migrant dilemma.

Information campaigns help debunk myths and misconceptions, foster empathy and support for refugees, and encourage deeper collaboration and involvement between governments, civil society, and impacted communities by increasing awareness, fostering better understanding, and mobilizing public support. A comprehensive and coordinated

strategy is needed to address the underlying causes of the migration issue, and public awareness campaigns can be extremely helpful in raising awareness of and support for these initiatives.

The current migration crisis in Europe, caused primarily by the full-scale war in Ukraine, is a multidimensional and complex problem that needs to be solved. This task requires the collective efforts of all European states, NGOs and international organizations. Each of the approaches described above is an important component of the global response plan to the modern crisis.

Improving understanding and acceptance of refugees, addressing the underlying causes of the issue, and creating more hospitable and inclusive communities that respect the human rights and dignity of every individual, regardless of their place of origin or status as a refugee, are the keys to solving the migration crisis. Together, European community can accomplish these objectives and create a world that is more compassionate and just, supporting those who are most in need.

It is critical to understand that resolving the European migrant problem in the midst of the Ukrainian conflict is both a humanitarian and moral need. In addition to material and financial resources, this calls for a dedication to shared ideals and beliefs that direct everyone's behavior and policy decisions. Furthermore, the European migration crisis is a component of a larger global issue rather than a standalone issue. Collaboration and solidarity are needed to overcome this issue, not just inside Europe but also between nations and areas of the globe.

In order to address the crisis's underlying causes, offer humanitarian aid and protection, and foster greater awareness of and acceptance for refugees, the United Nations and other international organizations are essential. In the end, resolving the European refugee crisis will include the combined efforts of all parties involved, as well as a dedication to common ideals and the concepts of human dignity, compassion, and solidarity.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this bachelor's thesis has thoroughly examined the theoretical foundations and mechanisms influencing migration processes on the socio-economic situation in Europe. The analysis has shown that the contemporary migration crisis is one of the most critical challenges facing Europe today. Migration, as a complex social phenomenon, directly impacts global security, with the influx of migrants and refugees posing significant challenges for all EU member states. These processes influence the economy, politics, culture, and social structure of these countries. Recent years have been particularly challenging for EU countries, which have had to address numerous problems related to migrants seeking asylum.

The study identified various drivers behind migration to Europe, including wars, conflicts, political instability, economic adversity, and other factors. Notably, the contemporary migration crisis is primarily characterized by the mass influx of refugees from Ukraine in 2022, triggered by the full-scale war initiated by Russia. This conflict has led to thousands of deaths and the displacement of millions. Many Ukrainians have sought refuge in neighboring countries such as Poland and Germany, as well as other parts of Europe.

The economic consequences of the conflict have further exacerbated the migration crisis. The war has severely damaged Ukraine's economy, resulting in job losses and a lack of economic opportunities, prompting many Ukrainians to seek employment and better living conditions elsewhere. The study also revealed that the migration crisis could have both positive and negative consequences for EU member states. For instance, a labor market study conducted in July 2022 showed that Ukrainian refugees significantly impacted the workforce in Europa and some countries already experiencing labor shortages. Overall, millions of Ukrainians are already working in EU member states, both as permanent residents and temporary workers. Migration can affect remittances sent by long-term and newly arrived migrants.

The reception and support of refugees can be costly for governments, with expenses increasing with the number of refugees. These costs include housing, food, healthcare, education, and other basic needs, which can place a heavy burden on the host

country's budget. Additionally, there is a reduction in foreign investments in the host country, as investors may be hesitant to invest in a politically and socially unstable environment, leading to slower economic growth.

On the positive side, migration can address labor shortages in specific sectors, with migrants often willing to take on low-skilled or challenging jobs that local workers might avoid, such as in agriculture or healthcare. Moreover, the influx of refugees and migrants can stimulate demand in the local economy, as they require housing, food, clothing, and other goods and services. Some migrants may start their own businesses or bring skills and experience that contribute to local business development, creating jobs and fostering economic growth. Migrants working in host countries can also send remittances back home, supporting economic development in their communities of origin.

Cultural diversity brought by migrants enriches host societies, leading to a more dynamic and vibrant community, with positive economic effects such as the promotion of cultural tourism and increased cultural exports. However, it is crucial to recognize that economic benefits from migration are not guaranteed and depend on the host country's policies and the migrants' ability to integrate into the local economy.

Despite the complexity of the migration crisis in Europe, many countries are finding ways to address this issue. Key measures include improving conditions in refugee camps, facilitating the integration of migrants into society, and developing strategies to address the root causes of migration, such as conflicts, poverty, and economic instability in source countries.

Diplomatic efforts are essential in resolving the migration crisis, especially in the context of the war in Ukraine. The conflict has displaced millions, many seeking asylum in Europe. Efforts should focus on ending the war to stabilize the region and prevent further displacement. Additionally, supporting the safe and voluntary return of refugees and addressing the root causes of displacement are crucial. Peacebuilding initiatives in conflict-affected areas, including conflict resolution, economic development, and the promotion of the rule of law, are vital.

Furthermore, the research has underscored the importance of the systematic structural transformations of migration policies of EU member states. Effective migration

management requires a comprehensive approach that integrates legal, economic, and social policies. The study has provided practical recommendations for policymakers to improve the management of migration processes at the national level, emphasizing the need for coordinated actions among EU countries.

The research has also highlighted the need for international cooperation and support from global organizations to effectively address the migration crisis. The collaboration between the European Union and international entities such as the United Nations, the International Organization for Migration, and non-governmental organizations is critical for the successful implementation of policies and initiatives aimed at managing migration flows and providing support to refugees.

Moreover, the study has revealed that addressing the migration crisis requires not only short-term solutions but also long-term strategies. These include enhancing the resilience of host communities, promoting social cohesion, and ensuring sustainable development in both the host countries and the countries of origin. Investing in education, healthcare, and economic opportunities for migrants and refugees is essential for their successful integration and the overall well-being of the society.

It is also important to consider the human rights aspect of migration. Protecting the rights and dignity of migrants and refugees is a fundamental responsibility of the international community. Ensuring safe and legal pathways for migration, providing adequate protection and support, and combating discrimination and xenophobia are crucial for creating an inclusive and just society.

In conclusion, the migration crisis in Europe is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires a holistic and coordinated approach. The findings of this research provide valuable insights into the factors driving migration, the challenges faced by EU member states, and the potential solutions for effectively managing migration processes. By implementing the recommendations provided in this study, policymakers can develop more effective strategies to address the migration crisis, promote social and economic stability, and uphold the rights and dignity of migrants and refugees. The collective efforts of EU member states and international organizations are essential for achieving these goals and ensuring a sustainable and prosperous future for Europe.

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