

Migration Flows, Sustainable Development and Neighbourhood Policy in the New EU Countries

Bondarchuk Andrey

According to the experts, the total number of the international migrants made 190,6 million person in 2005, 115,4 million person of them lived in the advanced countries (60,5 %), 75,2 million - in less developed countries (39,5 %), including 10,5 million person - in the least advanced regions of the world (5,5 %).

About a third from 191 million migrants in the world has moved from one less developed country to another, and a third more has moved from less developed countries to the advanced countries. Thus, the number of the migrants who have moved "from the South to the South", and the number of the migrants who have moved "from the South to the North", approximately identical.

From 1990 to 2005 the number of migrants in the world grew on 36 million people. Rates of the growth of the number of migrants increased from 1,4 % in 1990-1995 up to 1,9 % in 2000-2004. In the advanced countries the number of migrants from 1990 to 2005 has grew on 33 million people, and in less developed countries - approximately on 3 million people. In a result the increasing part of the international migrants is focused in more advanced regions of the world. To all Europe it is necessary 33,6 % from the common number of the international migrants. [2; 3]

The reasons of migration

Relative economic prosperity and political stability of the Eurounion are the factors involving significant number of migrants to the region. On the other hand, numerous factors of "pushing out" from different parts of the world in its turn continue to render essential influence on migratory flows.

Since 1985, the change of laws of migration in the Eurounion is observed. In 1985-1994 immigration to Germany, considerably exceeding pure (clean) inflow to any other country of the Eurounion was the major component of the European migration. In this period migratory outflow was characteristic for some countries of the union, such as Ireland and Portugal which, truth tended to reduction. By the second half of 1990th the migratory inflow was observed in all countries of the Eurounion. The migratory growth of population in Germany still remained very significant, but its contribution to the general (common) growth to the union began to descend at increase during the share of other countries, in particular Spain, Italy and the Great Britain. In 2001 24 % of pure (clean) migration in the Eurounion fell in to Spain, on 17 % - in Italy and Germany and 15 % - in the Great Britain. On the intensity of a migratory gain Luxembourg (9,0 %), Spain (6,2 %), Ireland (5,2 %) and Portugal (4,9 %) lead while France (1,0 %), Finland (1,2 %) and Belgium (1,8 %) differ the lowest parameters. [11]

The reasons influencing migratory processes:

- Stagnation of economic growth;

- Poverty;
- Fast growth of the population;
- Unemployment and a partial employment;
- Non-uniform distribution of material means;
- Pressure upon agricultural and other resources;
- Global processes;
- Bad management and infringement of human rights;
- Conflicts to application of violence and deficiency of safety (search of a refuge);
- Tradition of migration (in giving countries);

Stimulating factors:

- Historical communications (connections) of the countries;
- Presence migratory networks;
- Realization by the country repatriative programs by the countries;
- Opportunities of reception the humanitarian status by the migrant;
- Knowledge of the language of the country;

Motives of migration of individuals frequently represent a complex of motives of the voluntary and compelled character which cannot be separated from influence of structural conditions.

One of main, but not unique criteria of attractiveness country for migrants is the level of the countries' prosperity and opportunities to get good money. The European countries under these characteristics essentially differ (see. Table 1)

Table 1. Average monthly earnings of migrants from CEE (Moldova and Ukraine) in some countries (2003-2004), US dollars (Source: [4])

The countries	Average earnings of the migrant	The countries	Average earnings of the migrant
Ireland	3125	Czech	527
The Great Britain	1500	Cyprus	526
Belgium	1675	Hungary	500
Germany	1300	Romania	430
Italy	934	Turkey	417
Portugal	897	Russia	371
Spain	890	Ukraine	245
France	781	Other countries	1077
Greece	766		

Plurality of factors supports the relative stability of migratory communications in the world which have not undergone essential changes during last 50 years of XX century.

So migratory flows from the South to the North are caused by old bond of former colonies with former mother countries which are kept and supported till now. Therefore the ethnic structure of flows in many countries of Europe directly is connected to the amount and ethnic migrants - a former colony: for example, from Algeria and Morocco to France, from India and Pakistan to the Great Britain, from Surinam to Netherlands, from Somalia and Ethiopia to Italy etc. The direction the South - North in the EU is a reminder both on the colonial past, and on later heritage of hiring of a labour all over again on Southern periphery of the EU (in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey and Yugoslavia), and then in Northern Africa. A basis of this migratory flow makes Algerians, Turks and Moroccans now.

Repatriation is one more type of migratory flows from the East to the West and from the South to the North. During the last century and at the beginning of XXI century this type of migration is present at the countries of Europe having historically the compatriots, as minority, in other countries. The largest diaporas outside the countries in Europe represent Russians, Germans, Hungarians, then Poles, Greeks, Turks, Jews.

By absolute amount of migrants during the last 50 years the basic centre of gravity is Germany. It accepts 36,2 % of all migrants falling on the EU, then France (18,7 %) and the Great Britain (11,35 %) [6] These three countries attract 63,6 % of all migrants going to the EU. Then there is a Switzerland (6,9 %) and Italy (6,3 %) and hardly behind - Belgium (4,2 %) and Spain (4,0 %). However in the latest time the biggest flow of migrants went to Spain (balance in 2003 – 594,6 thousand person) and Italy (balance of 511 thousand person) and with fivefold backlog there was Germany, the Great Britain, Turkey and Russia (100 thousand to each country). [7]

During all 15 years after disintegration of socialist system Germany remains the main country of the migration for the Central and East Europe countries (CEE), it is necessary 64,4 % from all emigrants from the CEE for it countries. The first three countries are: Germany with Switzerland and Austria, these three countries accept 76,9 % of all migrants CEE, then there is Italy and France [7].

Labour migration:

- Braindrain: it was widely studied in 1960s -1970s and attracts the attention on this problem today
 - In particular, according to results of the research which have been carried out OECD: 20-30 % of all doctors - therapists in the USA, Canada and the United Kingdom have received the education abroad. Less developed countries deliver about 56 % of all doctors - migrants, and receive only less than 11 %.
 - Braindrain from Russia means significant subsidizing budgets of the most advanced countries
- Inflow of brain:
 - Expectation of opportunities which the migration gives can stimulate the formation of the human capital. As the flow of migrants is weak, the human capital and economic growth of the country can win as a whole.

Positive consequences of labour migration for development of the country:

- "Remittances" (electoral by the nature)
- Transnational activity (effect at a local level)
- Moving of qualification and knowledge
- Social or political influence of migrants
- " the Final regulator " at lack of workplaces and is connected to this public anxiety

Negative consequences of labour migration for development of the country:

- Outflow of brain (loss of the human capital, including highly skilled experts; losses of investments in education)
- Social: break of family ties, destruction of family
- Export of labour force: it is sensitive to economic fluctuations
- Inflationary influence on local economy
- Growth of inequalities on places
- Occurrence of " tradition of migration "

The dual reasons and as consequence tools of politics for management of migratory flows:

- reduction of a protectionist politics in the field of trade
- stimulation or restraint of emigration (remittances, outflow of brain, escalating of potential)
- returnable migration's programs
- Migration of employment; the contracts' accommodation on performance of work abroad.
- Creation of workplaces; good management; observance of human rights: acceptance in attention effect (programs) of development potentially inducing migration, including processes of social split and democratization and reception of refugees on local or regional levels [\[9\]](#)

Migration of refugees and the persons looking for a refuge:

- Consequences for the origin countries:
 - Loss of the human capital
 - Remittances
- Consequences for the arrival countries:
 - Pressure upon resources and local economy
 - Purchase of the human capital
 - The competition, problems of integration
- Variants of a politics:
 - Preventive politics (stimulation of good management, observance of human rights)
 - Process of democratization can stimulate migration (leaving)

- Cooperation in the field of development was frequently concentrated on the countries with good management; the humanitarian help is aimed at the countries with a crisis situation
- Temporary reception and protection in territory of region
- "3 reliable decisions ": repatriation, integration on places, and resettlement in the third country
 - Now repatriation is preferable, however, the integration on places tends to be actual practice
 - Programs of development / reception in neighbouring countries can involve even more (additional) migrants / refugees

Political principles in the new EU countries

The European Union includes the following countries: Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg (founders), the Great Britain, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Portugal, and Spain (entered 1973-1986), and also the Austrian republic, the Finnish Republic, Kingdom Sweden. Since May, 1, 2004 in European Economic Community Poland, Czech, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Cyprus, Slovenia, Slovakia are accepted. In 2007 Bulgaria and Romania entered into the European Economic Community. There are applied 11 official languages in the EU.

The statistics testifies that, the number of arriving labour migrants, and their saved up number grows practically in all countries of the Eurounion. Nevertheless, their migratory policy as a whole is not too hospitable. Now it isn't easy to migrants legally to get to a labour market of the desirable countries. The basic ways of legal residing in the countries of the EU limit opportunities of legal employment for many categories of migrants. To the Western Europe it is officially possible to get on the certain channels [9]:

1. Reunion of family;
2. Granting of the status of the refugee (looking for a refuge);
3. Repatriation;
4. Training;
5. The highly skilled personnel of transnational corporations and the international organizations;
6. Personal contracts;
7. Own business;
8. Labour migration (on the basis of interstate agreements)

But many of these channels do not give the right for work even if and residing at the country is authorized to the migrant. So, first four channels do not give an opportunity of fast legal access on a labour market. First three channels do not allow selecting migrants on qualification. Opportunities of employment of them are also postponed, and for members of families of all categories of migrants, opportunities of hit on a legal labour market are even

more problematic, as presence of the sanction to work at one of spouses - migrants is not distributed to members of his family.

The countries of "old" Europe do not strongly promote for a way of opening the labour markets for workers from Latvia and others East European countries, joined to the EU after 2004. In spite of that formally the free moving of labour force is proclaimed in the Eurounion, it is actually essentially limited. The states of "old" Europe (The EU - 15) managed to get at Brussels an opportunity to protect the labour markets from workers - migrants from the East European countries, joined to the EU in 2004 (the EU - 8) and in 2007 (the EU - 2), including so-called transition period on opening the labour markets. Austria and Germany protect most persistently the workers from a foreign competition which sounded intentions to keep the limited access on the labour market for inhabitants from the EU - 8 till 2011 though formally they can make it only till 2009. Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg and Netherlands promise partly to take off barriers to access of inhabitants of the EU - 8 on their labour markets till 2009, and other countries of "old" Europe either removed all restrictions in 2004, or they are in process of their elimination.

The significant number of the foreigners arriving to the country is taken into account not as labour migrants, and on any other categories. Nevertheless, irrespective of a category of reception, migrants are poured in the numbers of a labour force more often.

Reuniting members of families arrived to the country, refugees and even students become the labour migrants. So approximately half of all international migrants is in the ranks of a labour, i.e. 95 million people.

Many countries accept foreigners with the unique purpose of their involving in economic activities. Usually the foreigners are given the time sanction to stay and work in a host country; however the occupation thus can be limited. Labour migrants during validity of the sanction to work are quite often occupied on concrete kinds of works from concrete employers and can not change them. To the unskilled workers - migrants who are temporarily taking place in the country, usually is not authorized to bring families with them. Highly skilled migrants have more chances to be admitted to the country together with family or to cause of close relatives (the wife and children of minor age to them).

At the same time the majority of the countries of the EU - 15 "were closed" by restrictions for workers from Bulgaria and Romania which entered the EU in 2007.

In this context propaganda efforts of the Eurocommission, one of managements look rather strangely (responsible for employment, social sphere and equal opportunities) which the last year declared "European year of mobility of workers ", and present - "European year of equal opportunities for all ". While it is possible to dream of equal opportunities only. So, the Latvian, appears, has no right officially to live in France with the purpose of search the work there. And, for example, in tiny Luxembourg decisions on distribution of sanctions to work are signed by Minister of Foreign Affairs. In some countries they give up in distribution of the sanction to work on the grounds the "situations on a labour market", without any additional explanations. [10]

Remittances represent the most direct and appreciable benefit of the international migration. The share of the universal remittances directed to less developed countries, also increased - from 57 % in 1995 (58 billion US dollars) up to 72 % in 2005 (167 billion US dollars, that, by the way, considerably exceeds volume of all international help to less developed countries). According to experts of the United Nations, the sum of the remittances which arrived in 2004 to less developed countries from migrants, makes 1,7 % of gross national product, and in the advanced countries - 0,2 %. The most significant sums as remittances from migrants act to Asia and Europe. For Europe this sum makes 72 billion dollars.

Number of migrants in Greece, Ireland, Spain, Italy and Portugal during 1990-2005 increased on 6,4 million person and has reached 9,6 million person. In 2001 in Greece there were 413 thousand foreigners who arrived for work among, of which 41 % were women. In Ireland the number of annually given out or prolonged sanctions to work increased from 1999 to 2003 from 6,3 up to 47,6 thousand, and in Italy - from 21,4 up to 139,1 thousand. In Portugal the number of working foreigners increased almost three times from 92 up to 286 thousand people. In Spain rates of a gain of labour migration were appreciably sped up: number of the migrants annually coming to the country, increased since 1999 to 2002 more than twice and reached 443 thousand person, and a contingent of migrants - from 0,8 million in 1990 up to 4,8 million person in 2005, and the gain in comparison with 2000 made 3,2 million person.

Labour migration became more active in a number of the countries of the East Europe, especially in those which joined the European Union in May, 2004. In 2003 in the Czech Republic there were 164 thousand foreign workers, in Hungary - 43 thousand. Poland gave out 23 thousand sanctions to work in 2002. From 2000 to 2004 the amount of sanctions to the work, given in the Russian Federation, was doubled and made almost 400 thousand.

In Asia six states - members of Council of cooperation of the Persian Gulf's countries are the main attractive force for workers - migrants from neighbouring countries and the countries of Southern and Southeast Asia. From 1985 to 2005 the number of foreigners in these states increased almost twice and reached 13 million people.

In those countries where the migrants working on a time basis, can prolong their stay on the lawful bases or even to receive the sanction for long stay, they are quite often authorized to bring with themselves close relatives (on the whole wives and minor children) provided that they can contain them financially. That's why the family migration received a wide circulation, especially in the European countries. In 1999-2002 it was necessary more than 70 % of all volume of migration to France on a share of family migration, approximately 50 % of migration to Denmark, Norway and Sweden, about 45 % - to Switzerland, 40 % - to Austria and Portugal, 34 % - to the Great Britain. In less developed countries the principle of reunion of families is often distributed only on highly skilled or enough financially secure migrants, however there are no concrete estimations on this account.

Migratory potential and the latent danger of the new countries of the Eurounion

In 2004 the new countries joined the Eurounion (Hungary, Poland, Czech, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, and Cyprus). In 90th they basically lost the population, both due to a natural loss, and due

to migratory outflow. Now, since the end of 90th, a half of them is characterized by small positive migratory balance (except for the Baltics and Poland). These countries are transit for migrants, and not casually the level of illegal migration in them for last 5 years grew in some times and makes about 80 % from all crossings their borders [5]

In relation to the countries of the Eurounion "the joined" countries are sending and transit, especially for migrants from the countries of the CIS and distant periphery of the EU. As the countries of reception they are interesting for east neighbours in particular Ukraine, or for the Diasporas, living in the neighbouring countries which are not included in the EU (in Romania, the countries of former Yugoslavia). With formation of a buffer zone from new "the countries - candidates ", the "entered" countries turn to host countries in relation to the external countries more and more and will carry out a role of periphery of the central nucleus to which other less advanced countries aspire.

One of the important factors stimulating illegal migration is rather liberal migratory legislation of such countries as: Turkey, Czech, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, Slovakia, Romania, and Poland. These countries are located in immediate proximity from the European states in which migrants aspire.

Now Romania and the countries of former Yugoslavia - except for Turkey carry a high level of migratory danger. These are the countries with the big migratory expectations. It is necessary to tell, that their migratory potential is high, especially on the Balkan. However normalization of economic life in these countries results to the orientation for resettlement to a constant residence that replaced by orientation to time migration. Nevertheless, these countries will remain donors for the Western Europe for some ten years; they also carry out a role of the countries of transit, especially for the traffic of people through Bosnia - Herzegovina, Albania, and Kosovo. [5]

The significant part of immigrants are still coming on the lawful bases - under private invitations, under the tourist, educational, labour visa after which expiry of the term of action they remain in the country, getting in a category of illegal immigrants. Last decades so-called transit migration has increased. Alongside with traditional ways of penetration illegal migrants to Europe more refined ways enough are often used. One of the reasons increasing illegal moving people's scales is covered in wide use of internet for advertising employment in the West. Enough widespread way of entrance to the European countries there is a fictitious marriage with citizens of the country of immigration. However last years the number of the foreigners using informal channels of crossing the borders without documents or with the help of counterfeit documents grows, the special organizations help them to receive the documents. Economic migrants and the refugees who not having chances of legal entrance resort first of all to services of the firms engaged in illegal transportation of foreigners through border and their illegal employment.

Mass inflow of illegal immigrants is a challenge of safety. Threats of safety which can be both real, and potential, arise at various levels. The question is, on the one hand about, safety of accepting societies and the states covered with migratory flows, and on another - about safety of people which are taking place under influence of these flows. Thus the major making safety are: a) personal or individual safety, physical safety in the broad sense of

the word, security from adverse influences, b) social safety and, first of all, preservation of the worthy social status and system of guarantees and the benefits which have been saved up sociocultural environment, c) economic safety which concerns first of all employment. Now illegal immigration represents special threat from the point of view of sanitary-and-epidemiologic conditions in the host country. Besides illegal migrants, not having stable employment and desire to come back in even worse conditions home, fill up marginal groups "derelicts of a society" which become a source of criminality and terrorism.

As known, by achievement the number of immigrants of the certain critical weight, they do not try to assimilate any more and acquire a new way of life and language, and create the closed zones of inhabitancy, aspiring to keep the identity, national traditions, religion, culture. In many countries of Europe national enclaves of immigrants which interests are included frequently into the contradiction with laws and traditions of a host country were formed and create socio-political disbalance. Illegal immigration creates real and potential threats practically to any aspect of safety of accepting society, causing the deformation of its social, demographic, territorial structures, an aggravation of a competition on local labour markets and habitation, formation of the whole sectors of the employment which is not giving in to legislative regulation, collision of ethnic and subethnic stereotypes and norms of behaviour, social and cultural marginalisation and criminalisation of societies, occurrence of the centres of social intensity, growth of xenophobia and extremism. [11]

The general migratory situation in Europe which is characterized by the change of national, ethnic, religious structure of immigrants has sharply become aggravated in connection with mass inflow of migrants - Moslems. Immigrants have brought with themselves not only the language and customs, but also religion, mainly an Islam. The Muslim faith has occupied strong positions in Europe, taking on the second place, as in Catholic, and the Protestant countries.

The basic directions of struggle against illegal migration in the countries of the Eurounion

First, this is the introduction of more strict acts and the rules of law regulating entrance and stay of immigrants, including unification of standards of visa documents and terms of reception of the status of refugees. Many European countries, aspiring to reduce illegal inflow of immigrants in the country, including under a kind of refugees, have toughened the laws regulating reception by last of the official status. Most considerable changes took place in Germany in which the automatic right for all foreigners on reception of a refuge is legislatively excluded. Similar changes in legislations of other European countries have resulted in reduction of number of applicants for reception of the status of the refugee.

Second, strengthening of the control of the common borders, realization of joint operations along borders, creation of the common consular system and the unique boundary service are provided, allowing to take under protection check items on highways, at the airports, at sea and railway stations. It is necessary to have the common bank of entry visas and to prepare lists of the countries which citizens should have visas to entrance on territory of

the Eurounion. The program of formation of the common policy in the field of borders' joint management of the EU states includes also development of the general laws' code about the order of crossing the external borders and preparation of practical guidance for boundary services.

The new plan of struggle against illegal migration includes the organization of joint police forces of coastal patrolling which should protect extended enough coastal borders of such countries as Italy and Spain more effectively. More and more attention should be given strengthening of borders in mountain and wood areas. The internal borders between some countries of the EU partly even are restored. So, since 1996 the boundary control between France and the Benelux countries and also between Spain and Portugal is entered. As a whole, it is possible to tell, that the countries of the EU managed to accept the compromise plan of realization of a uniform rate for counteraction of illegal immigration which includes a number of measures on revealing and suppression of penetration of illegal migrants in the countries of the Eurounion, including in the transit way. It is important to note, that the final document which received the name "the Seville declaration", is directed on restriction of inflow of illegal migrants. Toughening measures against the international criminal groups is engaged in smuggling and illegal transportation of people to Europe, and also an opportunity of rendering of pressure upon the countries which do not cooperate on a problem of the discontinuance of illegal immigrants' flow and returning of the citizens home (for example, Morocco, Turkey, Albania) is provided. According to the accepted program, the state of the EU should send illegal migrants more actively, and priority voluntary returning immigrants will be considered. Thus, the question is attempt to integrate the offered measures in uniform foreign policy and, first of all, in a safety policy of the EU. [1; 8]

The countries participants will feel in the future benefits from expansion of the European Union, but "old" members of the union have to pay this process now. Though half of Europeans supports expansion of the EU, the part of the population, nevertheless, is afraid of unemployment increasing because of inflow cheap East European migrants' labour force. Recently requirements about necessity of restrictions' introduction on immigration from Central and the East Europe in spite of the fact that free movement of citizens is one of the EU basic principles even more often sound.

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