

FEATURES OF MIGRATORY PROCESSES IN THE COUNTRIES OF EAST AND WESTERN EUROPE

World mass migration began in the early nineteenth century, when advances in transportation technology and industrial revolutions at home enabled increasing numbers of people to set off for other parts of the globe in search of a better life. Two centuries later, there is no distant African, Asian, or Latin American village that is not within reach of some high-wage OECD labor market.

Global Migration and the World Economy covers two great migration waves: the first, from the 1820s to the beginning of World War I, when immigration was largely unrestricted; the second, beginning in 1950, when mass migration continued to grow despite policy restrictions.

Now in the world it is totaled about 150 million immigrants, refugees, legal migrants and illegally working abroad and about half of their number concentrates in the Western Europe. The money acting from migrants in the countries of an outcome, make annually nearby 70 billion dollars, thus Germany (5,3 billion dollars), France (2 billion dollars) and the Great Britain (1 billion dollars). Not casually, therefore, for the countries of the Western Europe last years the new phase of reconsideration of the internal and external national policy concerning the foreigners living in these countries has begun.

Features of regulation of migration, a degree of rigidity of spent migratory policy as a whole and labour - in particular, depend on economic and political interests of the countries of reception and the countries of suppliers of a labour.

The Europe before the Second world war was the constant supplier of migrants for America, Australia, New Zealand, and also for development of own colonies. During 19 - the beginning of 20 centuries (before the First world war) more than 35 million person have left for America, Australia and other countries. At the same time in the West-European countries there arrived migrants from former colonies on not most prestigious, low paid works in mother countries. However outflow of the population from the Western Europe was in some times more, than inflow to it.

The second world war has strongly changed a situation: revision of borders, returning of refugees, gradual creation of the Iron Curtain between the countries of the Western and Central Europe have led to that traditional labour communications in the Europe have been torn off or partially frozen.

Experts allocate two periods of development of migrations in the countries of the Western Europe: 1945-1973 (the basic direction - from the south on the north); since 1973 on present time (the basic direction - from the east on the West).

For consideration of formation of migratory policy of the West-European countries, especially in the field of labour migration, it is possible to subdivide each of the periods into some stages.

For the first period are stages with 1945 for 1960 and with 1960 on the beginning of 70th years (oil crisis), for the second period - on decades (though, certainly, each of the European countries has the features including by way of a periodization of migratory policy).

The basic feature of a stage of 1945-1960 is rough post-war process of restoration and development of economy of the West-European countries which

demanding attraction of a plenty of workers from the outside. The policy of the countries of reception concerning involved workers was discrimination and restrictive prior to the beginning of 60th years. Short-term visas (for a year with the subsequent renewal) were given to labour migrants; they had no opportunity of reception of visas on residing of the families. The policy concerning workers from former colonies of the given countries was even more rigid: not limited working day, heavy, most poorly prestigious and low qualified works, accommodation only in specially allocated places.

1960 - the beginning of 70th years. After many workers have worked in the countries of reception of decade, the economic situation in the southern European countries has essentially improved. Under pressure of the governments of these countries the visa mode on the European space has been simplified; long-term 5-years visas and, the most important have been entered, - there was possible a stay of members of families of labour migrants in territory of the countries of reception. For this stage the big inflow of repatriates to the countries of an outcome was characteristic: so, from former colonies in mother countries has moved about 6,5 million person, including 4,6 million citizens of mother countries and 1,9 million aboriginals of colonies.

So, labour migration of 1945 - the beginnings of 1970 was consequence of a large-scale state policy of attraction of a foreign labour in the West-European countries. It gave the last a number of advantages, among which:

- development in conditions of not limited employment;
- opportunity to keep a low level of payment, rather heavy working conditions;
- expansion of a partial employment, including at night;
- a delay in modernization of some branches.

Since 1973 (the beginning of oil crisis) up to the end of 90th years is the period of restraint of immigration streams, gradual reorientation of a direction of migration about the South - the North on the East - the West.

For a stage of 1973 - the end of 80th years prevalence of labour streams inside of the West-European countries, and also - from former colonies is characteristic. After oil crisis of 1973 of the government of the West-European countries have sharply reduced a set of labour migrants from next, and, especially, - from the remote countries, have tried to return them home, stopping delivery of working visas. However only the part of migrants has come back home, the others have already moved families in the countries of the Western Europe. Channels of communications through relatives and friends were formed, and to the middle of 80th years in many countries the layer of foreigners made a significant part of a labour (including, - and illegal). The West-European countries began to pursue a policy privately on restriction of access of foreigners on their labour market. Thus, for a foreign labour conditions separate the status with a corresponding level of a payment were created.

The basic spheres of employment of foreigners were and there are agricultural seasonal works, time employment in hotel service and other branches of sphere of service.

From the middle of 70th years in the West-European countries the beginning noticeably to decrease birth rate. Transition to reduction of reproduction, alongside with increase in life expectancy, has led to growth of a share of the population of

advanced ages. Pressure upon systems of social security, first of all, pension for which optimum performance it is necessary not less than three working on one pensioner has amplified. To speak began more and more about crisis of pension system.

Rigidity of policy spent by the West-European countries concerning naturalization of migrants went counter with requirements of development of economy. The policy of a set of the "time" labour, excluding its normal functioning, has led to creation in a society of a layer so-called " new minority ", however all gravity of a problem to the full has been realized only in 90th years.

Result of the given stage (the 1973-end of 80th years) was discrepancy of policy spent by the West-European states in the field of labour migration to real migratory processes. The increasing role, despite of prohibitive measures, step migration of reuniting families began to play. More, young age of migrants also promoted growth of their number.

The southern European countries in process of development of economy began to turn in accepting. Italy, for example, by 1990 had 800 thousand foreigners (in 1982 - only 300 thousand). In process of shaking socialist system the stream of refugees and the persons looking a refuge, with prevalence of a stream from the East on the West began to amplify.

The end 80-has begun 90th years - the period of the beginning of association of the countries of the Western Europe. Signing in 1992 of the Maastricht contract has given a positive effect for migrants from the countries of the European union, having legalized them in the countries of residing. So, in Germany after establishment of the European union actually 50 % of labour migrants from these countries had an opportunity on integration. Turks made of other migrants of 33 % and 13 % - inhabitants of former Yugoslavia. The official quantity неграждан the European union in 15 developed West-European countries has made about 11 million person, including in Germany - 5 million person, in France - 2 million person and in the Great Britain - 1 million person.

In 90th years there was a further strengthening streams the East-West. Migration has played the important role in political transformation of the European countries. So, under pressure of a wave of migrants upon the West the Hungarian government in the end of 1989 has opened border with Austria, and the stream of Germans from East Germany has directed there, having made senseless the Berlin wall and the Iron Curtain. Falling of the Iron Curtain has led to simplification of labour communications West-European and центральноевропейских the countries, to increase in a stream of refugees and the persons looking a refuge, from zones of conflicts in republics of the former USSR and former Yugoslavia. Fear of the big uncontrollable inflow has from the outside given a push to legal registration of uniform economic and political space of the West-European countries, formation of an internal visa-free zone and a buffer zone around. Signing of the Maastricht contract the West-European countries have taken the first step on a way to the control over an external migration. Introduction of a zone of the buffer, so-called "safe" countries, reduces legal opportunities of penetration into the European Union of the persons looking a refuge.

Migrations of 90th years is first of all division of the countries on Schengen, the countries, the transit countries and the countries of an outcome. The migratory policy of all Schengen countries covers some the basic directions:

- strengthening of the boundary control; national and international measures on strengthening the control over streams;
- struggle against illegal migration and employment; sanctions against employers of illegal migrants;
- measures on improvement of cooperation as between host countries, and buffer;
- strengthening of a visa mode between the buffer countries and the countries of an outcome;

The Transit countries - the countries of the former USSR, Turkey and the countries of Maghrib (northern Africa):

- strengthening of the boundary control and struggle against illegal migration;
- cooperation with the EU countries and the buffer countries within the limits of system engineering granting of a refuge for refugees.

Ways of influence of the West-European countries on the countries of an outcome and the transit countries the following:

- rendering of the help by it in the organization of the control of migrants;
- development of trading initiatives for support of economy of these countries;
- improvement of a political situation in the countries of an outcome, for an opportunity of return of migrants;
- a possibility of steady development;

The Organization on Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has noted following basic migratory tendencies of last years in the report:

1. Gradual transformation of the countries Central and the East Europe from transit in the countries of reception; introduction of a frontier regime by them with the transit countries; introduction of zones of free trade (especially in frontier territories, in a private sector that promoted increase in employment of foreigners).

2. Change of emigration with time migration, increase in a migratory exchange between the countries of the Central Europe. The number wishing to go for time work колеблется from 18 % in Poland up to 57 % in Croatia, while on constant residences - from 7 % to Bulgaria up to 26 % in the former Yugoslavia.

3. Growth of illegal migration and struggle with it. The basic direction of struggle against illegal migration is: cooperation with the countries of an outcome. It provides the general control of borders (distribution of the information between the countries about a migratory situation); communications with agencies on recruitment labour migrants; measures on integration of migrants.

4. Essential indulgences in opportunities of employment in the West-European countries for the countries - candidates. In opinion of economists from OECD use of a foreign labour did not render influence on unemployment among indigenous population of host countries (tab. 1) as labour migrants borrow rather specific niches of employment and do not compete on a labour market to local residents.

Table 1. A rate of unemployment among citizens and foreigners (man), 1998, %

the Country	Citizens	Foreigners
Austria	4,8	10,3
Belgium	6,5	18,9
Denmark	3,8	7,4
Finland	12,7	36
France	9,6	22
Germany	8,5	17,3
Ireland	8	12,4
Italy	9,6	5,1
Luxembourg	1,5	2,6
Netherlands	3,1	11,6
Sweden	9,3	23,2
Great Britain	6,8	10,7

Source: Trends in International Migration-2000, OECD, SOPEMI, 2000

As to a problem of illegal migration by estimations of experts volumes of the given kind of migration in the West-European countries make 10 % from legal. Except for Germany, employment on a legal labour market in the countries of the Western Europe of citizens Central and the East Europe last years has increased slightly at sharp growth of number of illegal labour migrants. Illegal migration is difficultly registered, as for many countries of the Central Europe the visa is not necessary. Many migrants aspiring in the Western countries, arrive all over again to Czechia, Hungary and Poland under legal documents as tourists, on affairs of business or student's visas. The basic areas of an outcome of immigrants still there are countries of the former USSR (especially Ukraine and Belarus), and also Romania, the countries of former Yugoslavia.

Experts it is recommended to governments of the West-European countries to increase legal labour migration as, in their opinion, it is favourable to economy and a labour market of the European union. To one of the most important reasons for the recommendation of growth of labour migration in the West-European countries became crisis of pension system and shortage of a labour here.

80 - 90th years it is possible to consider as a result of migratory policy of the countries of the European Union that, since the moment of signing of the Maastricht contract, alongside with development of own policy concerning reception and settlement of foreigners, all the countries to some extent try to carry out the uniform integration policy. As the positive moment it is necessary to note their unanimous cooperation in development of uniform regulations about granting of a refuge. By estimations of the western experts the migratory policy is more likely characterized by the so-called "selective" approach (preference of migrants of one countries another, the certain kinds and duration of the labour migration, one experts another), rather than a policy of "regulation".

In the end of 90th years the new stage of migratory policy of the West-European countries - a withdrawal from ethnic model of a state system to emigrant model begins. Sharp falling of birth rate, crisis of pension system and shortage of workplaces in the certain spheres of employment, a high share so-called " new minority " (which existence should be noticed), as well as growth of illegal migration have led to changes in the legislative policy of the West-European countries in the field of migration. It was expressed in change of their legislation and acceptance of elements of immigrant model of the state which includes development of integration programs of involving of migrants in a social life of a society of the countries of reception.

Since 1998, the West-European countries gradually turn to the countries of immigration and are compelled to develop the legislation and a policy on integration of immigrants which includes:

- development and introduction in action of new, more liberal procedure of reception of citizenship;
- measures on integration of refugees; measures on integration through formation of children and training of adults (school, training during holiday time, a language course, the help in search of habitation, access to system of public health services, etc.);
- acceptance in Italy, Spain, Denmark, Greece, Norway, France, Germany and other West-European countries of special acts on eradication and prevention of xenophobia and racism in relation to the foreigners living in these countries.

Besides the countries of the Western Europe take measures which apply already for a long time:

- introduction of a quota system on specialities or the countries of an outcome (so, shortage of experts of the certain qualifications, especially in the field of the information and the communications, in the Europe is estimated in 2 million person;
- Germany, for example, has entered on 20 thousand places " green card " for five years, the order reception of visas) is facilitated also; legalization of illegal migrants which already work in the European countries (till now because of illegal penetration into the country they were exposed to penalties with a delay in submission of the application on constant residing and naturalization);
- measures on decrease in number of refugees and granting of a refuge (Germany has entered a quota 100 000 person into a year; Many countries, in particular, the Netherlands, give a time refuge from 6 till 12 months with sanction to work and after normalization of conditions in the countries of an outcome provide with tickets, the social benefit, and also give an opportunity to visit the country - a refuge in case of the consent to returning);
- measures on reunion of families (terms of naturalization for wives and husbands of citizens of the West-European countries decrease). A set for work through educational channels (in the Great Britain and Germany since 2001 are allocated special quotas for the students-foreigners who have finished HIGH SCHOOLS in these countries if they will find a permanent job).

The analysis of migratory processes and migratory policy of the West-European countries shows, that prior to the beginning of 70th years of the politician of a set of "guest workers " on a time basis worked successfully. Requirements of a labour

market and the politician concerning migration corresponded each other, that promoted normal development of economy of these countries.

After oil crisis 70 in spite of the fact that all the countries have frozen reception of foreign workers, in the countries of an outcome half has returned only. Already counter with a policy of the West-European states and requirements of economy number of foreigners due to reunion of families grew (according to OECD 50 % of all migrations in the European countries go on a line of family circumstances). The countries of reception within 20 years persistently tried to not notice occurrence and becoming so-called "new minority".

In 90th years when demographic processes and requirements of a labour market were included into the contradiction with a prohibitive migratory policy of the West-European governments, last began to be reconsidered aside more differentiated, selective approach to different categories of the countries and kinds of specialities. The role of " new minority " has increased: the states have been compelled to recognize what to shut eyes to problems of foreigners - does not mean to solve them. Objective process of growth of a share of the population of " new minority " with the migratory network gives the basis to think, that prohibitive measures will be poorly effective. The Europe requires a labour, basically not qualified, seasonal, for specific branches, and the labour market dictates the rules. As legal migration is more preferable, than illegal (even from the point of view of reception of taxes), the countries of the European Union now are in process of painful search of a golden mean between allowing and restrictive measures of the migratory control.

In May, 2006 it was executed two years as 10 new countries have joined EU. The old EU countries have not undertaken essential liberalization of the migratory legislation. It is possible to note only, that living in Estonia and Latvia persons without citizenship (and it basically the Russian-speaking population) were received since January, 1st, 2007 with the same rights, as citizens of these countries. But creation of the enterprises and the offer of the services as a labour inside of EU is still connected with overcoming set of national rules and decisions.

Figures speak that the best parameters of economic growth at the minimal unemployment were reached with the countries which were carrying out the most liberal migratory policy, - the Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden. Last researches convince, that the potential of migration in the EU countries will not exceed 1 % from able-bodied population. At the same time the labour market is in the West-European countries under influence of the factors which are not promoting increase of well-being: duration of the working day is reduced, term of reception of formation grows, life expectancy increases. Today one Norwegian pensioner is provided with 4,6 workers, and in 2040 this parameter will decrease up to 2,8. How to resolve these contradictions without liberalization of migration while it is not clear. Nevertheless, the Great Britain and Ireland have decided to not open the labour markets for newly made members - citizens of Romania and Bulgaria. The Polish sanitary technician and the Latvian waitress became not so much a problem, how many a political symbol of opponents of globalization.

In one of the performances the former Secretary general of United Nations Kofi Annan has told: " Problem of the compelled moving - today most essential of the problems facing to the United Nations Organization ". The problem of the compelled moving of the population after disintegration of the USSR became very sharp for

again formed states and the countries next to them. Ukraine and neighbouring countries to the full test on itself weight of these problems. As by the most nature such phenomena as illegal migration, have the international character, effectively to influence them it is possible only by means of the international efforts. As a result of expansion of the European Union in May 2004. Up to border with Ukraine this country has appeared in an epicentre of the international migratory processes. Ukraine traditionally is on crossing of migratory streams from Asia to the Europe, however in a present situation the combination of the big length of border and insufficient resources of the boundary control does by its more and more attractive transit item for the people trying illegally to get in a zone of EU.

Now Ukraine tests pressure both on east, and on the western border. From the east the stream of migrants in a direction of the European Union accrues. Simultaneously the increasing number of migrants and persons by which it has been given up in granting a refuge, are deported by Poland, Slovakia and Hungary on bilateral agreements.

The Refugee problem and illegal migration can become aggravated and in the further as distinctions of a standard of life in the different countries do not smooth out, and increase. While there are these distinctions, always there will be an illegal migration. The purpose of the international community - to find a quality monitoring of the given process and management of it, humanely, in coordination to find the decision of a problem. For this purpose it is necessary to adjust wide cooperation at all levels - between the countries, areas, regions, the European union and the countries of the East Europe. Wide information interchange is necessary, statistical data and their analysis are necessary.

In 2000. In Ukraine 14 000 illegal migrants by frontier guards and 10 000 militia, in 2001. - accordingly 10000 and 8000 have been detained, in 2006. - to 4577 and 3000.1806 foreigners is given up in entrance to Ukraine. With 2003. Significant growth of number нелегалов from China - 1659 (in 2002 is observed. Them it has been detained 730) and India - 803 (602). Only units from illegal migrants address for the status. The great bulk aspires in the western countries. Without association of efforts of the countries concerning this problem it will not be solved never. 30 % of migrants drive to Ukraine officially, 50-60 % from Moscow are forwarded on territory of Ukraine of illegally, 10-20 more % as to Minsk, then to Ukraine without documents. Only at the general efforts of neighbouring countries, and first of all, Russia can hope for positive changes. And Ukraine, and Russia are the countries attractive to refugees. The Europe has closed the borders, therefore many illegal migrants settle in these countries.

With the purpose of harmonization of the legislation, probably, it is necessary for countries to exchange projects of legal certificates. It will allow to accelerate perfection of the migratory legislation.

Ukraine and Russia as the countries which are being the center of the Europe, bear the general responsibility not only for a state of affairs between them, but also for a level of political, economic cooperation in this region of the Europe, for maintenance here safety and stability. How Ukraine and Russia agree among themselves, depends, to no small degree, and the attitude to them of other countries. Proceeding from such understanding of a state of affairs, it is necessary to reach fuller cooperation, than now, especially in such topical questions, as counteraction of illegal

migration and protection of refugees. As problems of illegal immigration as it was already spoken, continue to borrow one of the central places in the European policy the European Union continues to undertake efforts on "removal" of functions of the control, processings and accommodations of migrants and the persons looking refuges, for limits of the general border - in the next states, including by the conclusion of agreements about readmission according to which this or that country undertakes to accept back migrants from the third countries which have got in an eurozone through its territory. In October 2006. Such agreement has been concluded by the European Union with Ukraine. It is supposed, that it will earn in two years, however legal experts express doubts that this term to the Ukrainian party will be enough for realization of the reforms necessary for maintenance of the rights of migrants and persons, looking refuges.

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