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<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7433-106X>**THE CONTENT AND BASIC CHARACTERISTICS
OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION****ЗМІСТ ТА ОСНОВНА ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА МІЖНАРОДНОЇ МІГРАЦІЇ**

This article addresses the theoretical aspects regarding the concepts, theories, factors, types of migration. As well as the historical and current directions of migrants; the structure of migration policies, the documents that regulate migration in the EU, as well as the directives related to immigration. The demographic situation of the EU is a deplorable one, characterized by the continuous aging of the population, the decrease in the birth rate, here, according to the opinion of several specialists, the migrant population comes to solve the existing problems. Migrants belong to the 27-38 age group, who move with their families for an indefinite period of time and whose fertility is high. Migration plays an important role on the economic development of the EU states, but also on the economies of the states of origin of the migrants. Foreigners represent cheap labor, who are ready to work for any wage and who will fill those positions that the local population ignores. Among the recommended strategies regarding the efficiency, regulation, integration of migrants can be listed: a. Developing a common approach to migration and development at sub-regional and regional level through: building trust between states and increasing understanding of issues related to migration; eliminating barriers, creating networks and facilitating the harmonization of positions within the region; developing capacities and making changes in certain laws, policies and concrete practices related to the way of integration of migration at the European level. b. Promoting in-depth collaboration and cooperation with neighboring EU states in the field of migration; c. Data on migration should be available in several languages, in some places it was only in English; d. Application of all directives in practice; e. Avoiding the isolation of migrants in "ghettos" and "banlieus"; f. Uniform distribution on the territory of the country, so that the population is not concentrated only in metropolises; g. Organization of linguistic, cultural and professional courses to facilitate their integration into society; h. Providing residential spaces with sufficient living conditions; i. Organization of information companies regarding non-discrimination and solidarity; j. Regulation of human trafficking, illegal work, crime; k. Children's schooling, as well as the development of democratic capacities; l. Ensuring national and regional security; m. The creation of preferential medical and social services for women and children.

Keywords: population migration, international migration, migration policy, migration policy, the right to asylum.

У статті розглядаються теоретичні аспекти щодо понять, теорій, факторів, видів міграції. А також історичні та сучасні напрямки мігрантів; структуру міграційної політики, документи, що регулюють міграцію в ЄС, а також директиви, що стосуються імміграції. Демографічна ситуація в ЄС плачевна, характеризується безперервним старінням населення, зниженням народжуваності, сюди, на думку ряду фахівців, приїжджає міграційне населення для вирішення існуючих проблем. Мігранти належать до вікової групи 27–38 років, які переїжджають із сім'ями на невизначений період часу та мають високу народжуваність. Міграція відіграє важливу роль в економічному розвитку держав ЄС, а також в економіці країн походження мігрантів. Іноземці – це дешева робоча сила, яка готова працювати за будь-яку платню і займе ті посади, які місцеве населення ігнорує. Серед рекомендованих стратегій щодо ефективності, регулювання, інтеграції мігрантів можна назвати: а. Розробка спільного підходу до міграції та розвитку на субрегіональному та регіональному рівнях шляхом: зміцнення довіри між державами та підвищення розуміння проблем, пов'язаних з міграцією; усунення бар'єрів, створення мереж і сприяння узгодженню позицій у регіоні; розвиток потенціалу та внесення змін у певні закони, політику та конкретні практики,

пов'язані зі способом інтеграції міграції на європейському рівні; сприяння поглибленій співпраці та співпраці з сусідніми державами ЄС у сфері міграції; дані про міграцію повинні бути доступні кількома мовами, подекуди лише англійською; застосування всіх директив на практиці; д. Уникнення ізоляції мігрантів у «гетто» та «банльеу»; рівномірний розподіл по території країни, щоб населення не було зосереджено лише в мегаполісах; організація мовних, культурних і професійних курсів для полегшення їх інтеграції в суспільство; забезпечення житлових приміщень з достатніми умовами проживання; організація інформаційних компаній щодо недискримінації та солідарності; регулювання торгівлі людьми, нелегальної праці, злочинності; навчання дітей у школі, а також розвиток демократичних здібностей; забезпечення національної та регіональної безпеки; створення пільгових медико-соціальних послуг для жінок і дітей.

Ключові слова: міграція населення, міжнародна міграція, міграційна політика, міграційна політика, право на притулок.

Introduction. The frequency and extent of migratory movements over time are impressive. Individually or collectively, voluntarily or forcibly, people changed their residence inside their own country or outside, almost always associating the act of migration with the realization of aspirations aimed at new opportunities and certainties. From an original predominance of labor migration, of post-colonial migration, migration flows have diversified, thus family reunification and marriage migration, refuge and asylum requests have become much more frequent. Territorial mobility has become so inextricably linked to the organization and functioning of human societies that in its absence progress and social change would be hard to imagine.

Analysis of recent research and publications. This field is treated worldwide by several authors such as: Amstutz Mark R , Rothbauer P, Mansoor, A., Quillin, B., Valtolina G.

Theoretical background. As a concept, migration is difficult to define, because it includes people who move for different reasons to different spaces. A migrant can be a person who moves to another city, a refugee who crosses an international border to escape religious or political persecution, a specialist who moves to another country for better economic opportunities, a slave who is forcibly moved , or a person displaced by war or natural disasters. Many definitions of migration establish the change of residence as the basic criterion for a person to be considered a migrant. Population migration is a complex demographic phenomenon, with important social, economic, and political implications, which must be known, measured and analyzed in order to base measures and programs for the economic and social development of localities, territorial and administrative units, countries, as well as of the entire human community. The US Census Bureau defines migration as a change of permanent residence for at least one year within the destination community. According to E. Kulisher, "migratory movement is at the same time perpetual, partial and universal. It never stops

and affects the whole population... and yet at a certain moment, it sets in motion only a certain segment of the population, in fact, there is never a moment of immobility for any person, because no phenomenon of migration remains isolated".

Research objective and methodology. The history of civilization and world experience justify the fact that any state must develop and promote the most beneficial migration policy for its development and for its citizens, which would ensure economic growth and national security [3, p. 48]. The EU proposes a global European policy designed to face the challenges of migration. European policy is built on European traditions regarding asylum and migration, taking into account both the respect for human rights and humanitarian aspects, as well as the benefits of the European Union, of migrants and their countries of origin. The integration of migrants into European society aims at a balance between their rights and the culture of the country of origin. This brings benefits both for the migrant's country of origin and for the society in which he lives and works. Although the initial reasons for its creation were of a political nature, the EU began with a regional economic cooperation, which justifies the approach of the movement of people through this prism. Since its beginnings, the EU has based its policies on the four fundamental freedoms: the free movement of people, goods, services and capital. In the context of development, the migration policy is a component of the national long-term development strategy, based on the principle of a complex approach to the regulation of a wide range of relationships that would ensure the dynamic development of both the receiving and donating countries of migrants.

Results and discussion. The history of Europe has been shaped by migration. For centuries, merchants, craftsmen and intellectuals crossed the continent to practice their trades or to start a new life. Millions of people emigrated from Europe, first of all to the colonies and later to the two Americas. Europe also has a long history of forced migration: from the expulsion of Jews from

Spain to the population changes in southeastern Europe caused by the many wars between the Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires. Immigration to Western Europe is more recent. From 1960–1973, the number of foreign workers in this region doubled from 3% to 6% of the total workforce. Great Britain and France were the most requested, having relatively open access for citizens from former colonies. In Germany, also, the number of foreigners (almost half Turks) increased 4 times in 25 years after 1960, although they rarely became citizens. Primary immigration to Europe ended with the oil crisis of 1973. The foreign-born population continued to grow, not least because most countries still issue tens of thousands of residence permits each year for the purpose of family reunification (almost 80% of approximately 59 thousand people accepted for permanent residence in Great Britain, in 1997 were spouses and children). EU countries also issue thousands of work permits each year. In Britain in 1997, almost half of the 54,000 permits went to Americans and Japanese, mainly for high-skilled jobs. On the other hand, in Europe, permits often go to seasonal agricultural workers. But the proportion of foreign-born residents in the EU remains low, ranging from 9% in Austria, Belgium and Germany, to under 2% in Spain [3].

Since the late 1980s, the number of people seeking asylum has increased sharply. In 1984 there were only 104,000 applications in Western Europe. Asylum has become one of the main means of immigration in the EU, at the same time, it has become a major problem for some states because it overlaps with other issues, such as ethnicity and identity, revealing a hole in liberal democracies.

Another important center of migration destination, which was born in the mid-70s, is represented by the oil-exporting countries of the Near and Middle East. The oil boom in the OPEC countries has determined the increase in the demand for both skilled and unskilled labor. The share of foreign workers in 6 monarchial states exceeded 50% of the total number of workers: Bahrain – 51%, Saudi Arabia – 60%, Oman – 70%, Kuwait – 86%, UAE – 89%, Qatar – 92%. Another center of migration (ethnic format, but de facto, to a large extent, for work) became Israel. The creation of the Jewish state, in 1948, determined the appearance of an important pole of migration in this region.

The USA became the third important center of contemporary force migration. The formation of the US labor force was largely due to immigration. The American nation itself was formed, for the most part, from immigrants (according to the

"melting pot" theory). The post-war period can be divided into several distinct stages: the first stage determined by the migration of a large number of immigrants from Western Europe, immediately after the Second World War, the second stage began in 1965, through the law facilitating immigration from Asia and Latin America, the third stage, priority was given to migrants from Europe. The USA is the main recipient country of migrants with a stock of about 20 million, followed by Canada with about 5 million. of migrants. Central and Eastern Europe, Central America, and South-East Asia stand out among the migrant supplying regions.

The fourth important center of migration was formed in Australia, which through its attractive immigration policy constituted the destination of over 200 thousand foreign workers. Like the USA, Australia has a policy of assimilation of migrants. International migrants move, depending on their motivations, in the following directions:

- Migration within developed countries, predominantly due to non-economic factors;

- Migration from developed countries to developing countries, which is characterized by a flow of qualified specialists, who usually migrate simultaneously with the invested capital;

- Migration from developing countries to developed countries has the largest share in the total of international migrations and is determined by the need for labor in developed countries, but also by the desire of individuals to improve their lives;

- Migration within developing countries has intensified in recent decades, for example in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia around one million people migrated from Yemen;

- Migration from developing countries to countries in transition;

- Migration from countries in transition to developed countries is largely determined by economic factors;. All countries participating in the world circuit of migration can be divided into two categories, according to certain criteria developed by the UN, IOM, ILO and IMF:

1. Countries of origin, donor or emigration, which are characterized by the following features:

- about 2% of the country's population is abroad (in absolute terms, at least 200 thousand people);

- at least 1% of the economically active population is abroad (in absolute terms, at least 100 thousand people);

- the flow of remittances exceeds 1% of the country's GDP [4, p. 46].

This group of countries includes Algeria, Colombia, Cyprus, Mexico, the Philippines, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, the Republic of Moldova, etc.

2. Destination, receiving or immigration countries, which are characterized by the particularities:

- about 2% of the country's population are people of foreign origin, with foreign passports (in absolute value, at least 200 thousand people);

- at least 1% of the economically active population are people of foreign origin, with foreign passports (in absolute value, at least 100 thousand people);

- foreign currency transfers from the country of migrants exceed 2% of the country's GDP (if the statistics are based on foreign origin) or 1% of the country's GDP (if the statistics of migrants are based on citizenship, and there are a number of sea of migrants, who are not citizens); [4, p. 47] This category includes Australia, Belgium, Canada, Switzerland, France, Germany, Israel, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Great Britain, the USA, etc.

Migration in the world has tripled in the last 40 years, today over 240 million people have migrant status. The international migration phenomenon at the contemporary stage is characterized by several particularities. It included, practically, all states, continents, acquiring a global character. The main reason for migration remains the economic one. The migration directions have changed. If in the 1950s-1980s the main direction of migration was from developing countries (DCs) to developed countries (DCs), starting with the 1980s, the reverse process is also attested, the migration of labor from the DCs, accompanying capital, migrates to the DCs. Illegal migration has intensified, about 20–40% of migrants are illegal, in the EU 10–15% (2015) [2].

The current world context, which offers a two-dimensional picture from an economic, social and political point of view, has led to the present situation through the migration of a huge wave of refugees, who seek stability in European countries, countries seen as having financial, economic and social potential, precisely because of the major difference from the country of origin [3]. Since 2010, Europe is facing one of the most important migration crises in its contemporary history. The migration crisis represents the increase in the number of migrants, some being refugees, reaching the EU through the Mediterranean and the Balkans from Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. In 2015, more than one million people entered the Schengen area illegally. The causes of the massive migration of refugees are: the Syrian civil war, the aggravation of the conflict in Libya, poverty, violation of human rights, economic causes [2].

Europe's ability to manage the crisis is being questioned precisely because of the very large

and continuously growing number of refugees, who disembark in countries such as Greece, Italy, Turkey, and who follow their way to the West through European countries, members of the European Union and the Schengen Area. The impossibility of supporting a large number of refugees has divided the European Union states into two camps, for and against hosting refugees according to social, political and economic criteria. The refugees' countries of origin are: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Ghana, India, Mali, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia. In the period 2011–2015, the proportion of migrants originating from countries in conflict increased significantly, for those who were registered in Greece or Italy, the acceptance rate of asylum applications increased from 33.5% in 2011 to 75.7% in 2015 [2]. According to IOM data, approximately 3,072 died or went missing in the Mediterranean Sea in 2014 while trying to immigrate to Europe. At the end of 2014, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the EU receives 6% of the world's refugees [1].

In international migration there are not only quantitative but also qualitative changes, expressed by the increase in the share of qualified personnel who migrate. Currently, there is an increasingly active involvement of states in monitoring and directing the migration process, and cooperation in the field of migration has become indispensable and urgent. Free movement implies the right of workers to accept actual job offers, to move freely for this purpose in the territory of the member states, to be in one of the member states for the purpose of exercising an activity in accordance with the legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions that govern employment of workers, to remain in the territory of a Member State after having been employed in that State. It also involves the elimination of any discrimination based on nationality between workers of Member States in terms of remuneration, employment and other working conditions. The benefit of the right to free movement is subordinated to the possession of the nationality of one of the member states, but in the absence of the community definition of nationality, each member state sovereignly determines the conditions under which it grants nationality [4, p. 31].

It was very difficult for the EU to find an adequate solution to the issue of freedom of movement versus immigration control. Thus, in parallel with the agreements on freedom of movement, the EU developed an agreement regarding the control of external immigration: the Schengen Agreement, which allows open internal borders, cooperation

at the level of the police of the states and the freedom of movement of European citizens, but with a strict monitoring of non-EU citizens [3].

Conclusions. The European Union has a fairly extensive legislative framework regarding the regulation of migration flows, covering all stages of a migration policy, immigration, integration and naturalization. The application of migration strategies was evident during the last years. The updating and adoption of several directives allows EU states to better manage migration. The creation of the Common European Asylum System made the distribution of refugees more efficient, as well as proposed new actions to strengthen the borders, improving the search process for asylum seekers through a unique program. The demographic situation of the EU is a deplorable one, characterized by the continuous aging of the population, decreasing

birth rates, here is that according to the opinion of several specialists, the migrant population comes to solve the existing problems. Migrants are part of the 27–38 age group, who move with their families, for an indefinite period of time and whose fertility is high. Migration plays an important role on the economic development of the EU states, but also on the economies of the states of origin of the migrants. Foreigners represent the cheap labor force, who are ready to work for any salary and who will occupy those positions that the local population ignores. In the same way, the migratory flows that entered the territory of the EU illegally, endanger the security of the population, because the probability that terrorists have also entered among them is high. For a correct migration management, it is necessary to permanently update the data related to this phenomenon.

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