

CHAPTER 9

Visegrad Countries in the current conditions of the migration crisis in the EU

1. Economic theories of migration

In the post-war period, not only the volume of migration in the world has increased, but its composition has also changed: instead of Europe, countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have become, and Europe itself has begun to actively accept migrants.

At the end of the 19th century, the famous English statistician and demographer W. Farr hypothesized that migrations develop without any definite patterns, like a chaotic Brownian motion.

This statement was disputed by his contemporary E. G. Ravenstein, who believed that the general patterns of development of migration processes can be identified.

In response to W. Farr, he formulated the laws of migration, which were published in 1885. Initially, there were seven laws, later, when studying migration data for the United States and other countries, their number was added to eleven. The Laws of Migration attempts to explain and predict migration, both internal and international. Many of these laws are still valid and continue to serve as a starting point for most migration patterns even more than a century later, demonstrating their objectivity.

E.G. Ravenstein identified the following Laws of Migration (English scientist, 1885):

- There is a redistribution of the population between the territories.

- Territories differ mainly in terms of economic characteristics.
- Most migrants move short distances.
- Migration occurs in steps.
- Each migration stream corresponds to a reverse stream.
- Long distance migrants migrate to major centers industry and trade.
- Urban dwellers are less mobile than rural dwellers.
- Women are more mobile than men in movement within the country, men are more mobile than women in long journeys distance.
- Large cities are growing mainly due to migration.
- The volume of migration increases with the development of industry, trade and transport.

- The main reasons for migration are economic.

These laws are rather descriptive and lack explanations for the reasons for migration and the factors that contribute to the reproduction of this phenomenon.

The econometric model by E. Lee (Push / Pull factors) developed in the 1960s also belongs to the classical migration theories.

According to this model, different groups of migration factors operate in each territory:

- restraining,
- attractive,
- push-out and
- intermediate factors
- determining the arrival and departure, with some factors acting on the majority of people, and some - only on certain individuals.

Attracting:

- high level of economic development,
- higher incomes,
- safeness,
- the opportunity to gain access to the labor market (including in the informal sector, which is especially important for illegal immigrants) and others.

Attracting factors have a greater impact on highly educated people, while for low-skilled workers, on the contrary, negative push factors are of greater importance.

Intermediate factors increase with an increase in the distance between the territories – the limitation of migration flows:

- fare,
- legislative regulation of movements,
- availability of information about the expected region of arrival, etc.

E. Lee focuses on the economic factors of migration, overlooking the non-economic ones.

Neoclassical theory of migration M. Friedman, P. Samuelson. The theory was developed to explain labor migration in the process of economic development. This theory characterizes migration processes at both the macro and micro levels (1960-1970s). The direction of flows is determined by the economic characteristics of the territories:

- if they are attractive, then immigration takes place on the territory,
- if negative, then emigration.

Migration is the result of geographic differences in labor supply and demand. The signal for migration is the difference in salary (income) levels between the territories of departure and arrival. It is worth noting that the salary level must be sufficient to cover the costs of travel. According to neoclassical theory, the study of migration is similar to solving the problem of efficient allocation of resources, which is why this approach has found its practical application in many countries of the world.

The provisions of this theory at the macro level contain a number of conceptual assumptions:

1. International labor migration is due to differences in wages between countries.
2. With the elimination of global wage differentials, labor movements will stop.
3. Flows of human capital, in cases of highly skilled and low skilled labor, can occur in different directions due to various driving forces affecting these processes.
4. The labor market is the main mechanism through which international labor flows arise. Other types of markets have much less impact.
5. National governments can manage migration flows mainly by influencing the labor market of sending or receiving countries.

The disadvantages of this model include the fact that the labor market cannot be perfect and it takes time to balance demand, whereas in a perfect market there would be no unemployment.

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Microeconomic model of individual choice (M. Todaro, L. Maruzhko) - make a decision based on the analysis of costs and profits associated with the move. One of the key components is assessing the expected benefit from the earnings gap.

People choose the territory of movement in such a way that in the place of introduction they can be the most productive, taking into account their qualifications. Indeed, in low-income countries, the wage gap between unskilled and skilled workers can be in the order of 20%, while in high-income countries this gap can be 10-30 times.

However, in order to move, they must incur certain costs associated with transport costs, job search, efforts to learn a new language and culture, the psychological costs of breaking old ties and establishing new and other difficulties arising in the process of adapting to a new place of residence. The expected benefit from resettlement will be the greater, the higher the level of education of migrants. This causes the fact that migrants, as a rule, have a higher level of education than the population of the country of origin as a whole.

The Dual Labor Market Theory M. Piore (1979):

- international migration arises from the own needs of the labor market of a modern industrial society.
- International migration is understood as a form of investment in human capital.

International migration is caused by the constant demand for immigrant labor, which is inherent in the economic structure of developed countries, immigration in countries of origin is caused by such factors as low wages and high unemployment, while in the host countries, on the contrary, there is a need for foreign labor.

M. Piore linked the demand for labor of immigrants with 4 fundamental characteristics:

1. structural inflation,
2. motivational problems,
3. economic dualism,
4. labor force demographics.

Salary reflects not only the conditions of supply and demand, it also conveys status and prestige, social qualities. People believe that wages should reflect social status. If an employer seeks to attract unskilled labor, he cannot simply raise wages, as this will disrupt certain links between social status and remuneration. If wages at the bottom of the hierarchy increase, there will be pressure to increase wages at other levels. Wages must be increased throughout the entire job hierarchy to keep them in line with social expectations, a problem known as structural inflation. Hiring local workers in times of labor shortages by raising wages is costly and unprofitable for the employer, forcing them to resort to finding lucrative solutions, such as bringing in migrants who are willing to work for lower wages.

The professional hierarchy is also important for the motivation of employees, since people work not only for profit, but also for the accumulation and maintenance of their social status. Severe motivational problems arise in the lower layers of the hierarchy because they do not have a high status to maintain. This problem is inevitable and cannot be eliminated, as it will always be at the bottom of any hierarchy. Employers want workers who view the lower tier of jobs as a means of making money, for whom work is only about income, without consequences for status or prestige. These are immigrants, most of whom strive for the goal of making money for specific purposes (to improve the condition and well-being of the house, building a house, paying for school, buying land, purchasing consumer goods). Due to the different living conditions in developed and developing countries, the salary of a migrant by local standards is sufficient, although he understands that he has a low status abroad. Such migrants do not see themselves as part of the host society. The bifurcation of the labor market characterizes industrialized countries, due to the inherent duality between labor and capital. Capital is a fixed factor of production, while labor is a variable factor of production: when demand falls, workers are laid off. This dualism creates differences between workers, leading to a bifurcation of the workforce. Skilled workers in the capital-intensive sector work with the best equipment and tools. The employer is forced to invest in these workers by providing specialized training and education. Their job is complex and requires significant knowledge and experience. Due to the high costs of workers in the primary sector, they try to keep them from leaving, in this regard, their work becomes a factor similar to capital. In the labor-intensive secondary sector, workers have precarious, unskilled jobs and can be fired at any time with little or no cost to the employer [3].

Thus, the dualism between labor and capital extends to labor in the form of a segmented labor market structure. Low wages, unstable conditions, and a lack of reasonable prospects for mobility in the secondary sector make it difficult to attract

local workers, who, on the contrary, find jobs in primary, capital-intensive industries where wages are higher, safer jobs, and opportunities for professional development. To fill the gap in demand in the secondary sector, employers are turning to immigrants.

The dual labor market theory neither asserts nor denies that actors perform rational and self-serving acts as predicted by microeconomic models. Negative attitudes of people in industrialized countries towards low-wage jobs open up employment opportunities for foreign workers.

The implications of the dual labor market theory differ from those of microeconomic models:

1. International labor migration is based on the demand of employers in developed countries.

2. Since the demand for migrants is formed due to the structural needs of the economy, the level of wages is not a condition for labor migration, so employers can hire workers without raising wages.

3. Low wages in host countries will not increase in response to declining immigrant numbers.

4. Low wages in host countries may decline as a result of an increase in the number of immigrants.

5. Opportunities for the government to influence international migration are low; only serious changes in the economy can affect the demand for immigrant labor.

The disadvantages of M. Piore's theory are that he considers exclusively attractive factors, ignoring push factors (associated with demographic transformations in developing countries). This theory does not consider the mechanisms for making a decision on migration.

The theory of the world-system (world-system paradigm) I. Wallerstein:

- there is a division of the world into the periphery and the center.
- As a result of the expansion of capitalism, the structures of the periphery change.

Driven by the desire for higher profits and wealth, the owners and managers of capitalist firms entered the territory of poor countries, located on the periphery of the world economy, in search of land, raw materials, labor and new consumer markets.

According to the theory of world systems, migration is a natural result of disturbances and dislocations that arise in the process of economic development.

World-system theory argues that international migration follows the political and economic organization of an expanding global market, which implies six different hypotheses:

1. the penetration of the global economy into peripheral regions is a catalyst for international movement,

2. the international flow of labor follows the international flow of goods and capital, but in the opposite direction.

Capitalist investments bring about changes that shape a mobile population in peripheral countries, while at the same time forging strong material and cultural ties with the main countries, which leads to transnational movements.

3. International migration is especially characteristic of the former metropolises of the colonial powers and their colonies because cultural, linguistic, administrative, investment, transport and communication links were established long ago and allowed the development of free competition, which led to the formation of specific transnational markets and cultural systems.

4. International migration is associated with the globalization of the market economy. The channels for government regulation of the level of immigration lie in the regulation of foreign investment activities of corporations and the control of international flows of capital and goods.

5. Political and military intervention by the governments of capitalist countries to protect investments abroad and support foreign governments in their quest to expand the global market, when they fail, produce a movement of refugees directed to specific key countries constituting another form of international migration.

6. International migration has little to do with wages or differences in employment between countries, as follows from the dynamics of market creation and the structure of the global economy Migration theories were created to understand the impact of migration processes on populations and labor markets.

Sociologist D. Massey proposed a network theory of migration (theory of networks of migration, synthetic theory of migration) - a demographic theory that explains international migration by the dominance of capitalist relations in non-market societies.

With the changes in the world market and the predominance of the capitalist model of the economy, the approaches to the study of socio-economic behavior have also changed. At the end of the 20th century, new theories of migration were born, one of which is the "synthetic theory" of D. Massey. Massey incorporated into the basis of his theory the provisions of the classical theories of migration.

The main principle of his theory is the globalization of the economic market, social and political integration and, as a consequence, the globalization of the labor market. Massey notes that current processes related to international migration can operate at several levels simultaneously. International migration, according to Massey, arises in the course of social, economic and political transformations that lead to the dominance of capitalist relations in non-market (planned economy) and pre-market (agricultural) societies. In the context of the global economic transition to a common market and capitalist relations, traditional economic and social ties are being destroyed, which leads to the displacement of people from their usual way of life (the creation of mobile groups) and forces them to look for new ways of economic enrichment. Therefore, migration flows do not come from isolated regions, but from areas where the market is being transformed and incorporated into the global economy. "That is, migration is not a lack of market development, but, on the contrary, a consequence of its change".

Massey also notes that migration has a peculiarity of self-continuation. Once settled, migrants bring their families, relatives, friends, etc. into the host country. Despite the subsequent prohibitions imposed on immigration by the authorities, companies appear that facilitate the arrival of immigrants, including illegally. Thus, migration turns into a well-established network. A country that supplies labor, over time, using money receipts from abroad, turns into a capitalist country with a developed international market.

The main difference between D. Massey's theory and the "neoclassical theory of migration" is the denial of the size of wages as the main factor influencing migration. In particular, Massey writes: "In practical terms, large-scale international migration is rarely observed in the absence of a wage gap, but the existence of a wage gap does not guarantee international migration, just as its absence does not eliminate it".

The scientific views of theorists in the field of migration serve to understand the causes and factors of not only past, but also modern processes of international migration.

The study of theoretical approaches helps to understand the patterns and consequences of modern migration processes, make forecasts, and pursue a more balanced and rational migration policy.

2. Migration purposes

International migration and movement are, by their very nature, transnational phenomena affecting States of origin and destination, as well as

States through which migrants (often referred to as “transit” States) may travel or where they are received after moving across national borders. Yet, paradoxically, historically, migration management has remained largely the responsibility of individual states, and their migration policies and regulations have usually been developed at the national level. In most cases, the management of migration processes is closely associated with state sovereignty. States retain the right to decide on the entry and stay of non-citizens, as migration directly affects some of the defining elements of the state. The regulation of migration is characterized by the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements, and there are several global agreements in the form of international treaties, in which states have agreed on the application of human rights and related obligations of states in specific areas.

The fight against the pandemic revealed an understanding by the Visegrad Group of the real hierarchy of priorities, in which no one abolished the national level. The Visegrad countries solidarity and mutual support of Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic proved to be a significant help in defending their rights in Brussels in the distribution of budget funds for the new period and funds to help national economies to overcome the crisis. At the same time, a number of other international events have shown the flexibility of this structure in the name of preserving V4 as a regional factor. From a practical and theoretical point of view, the Visegrad Group can be viewed as a new form of regional European interaction that deserves the attention of other potential interstate associations for its ability to quickly find answers to current challenges.

Migration policy includes: a concept that represents the foundation of migration policy, a system of views that determine the boundaries of the legal, ethical and ideological space, within which program documents on population migration and other areas of state regulation of demographic processes can be formed. The concept of migration policy, if it acts as a legal document of the state level, includes the principles according to which the regulation of migration processes in all subjects of Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary should be carried out. Such documents at the regional level must comply with the fundamental provisions of the Concept of Migration Policy of the countries. The main elements of the Concept of Migration Policy, in addition to the principles that determine the legal and ethical space within which an impact on migration processes is permissible, are the goal, the tasks arising from it in all areas of migration activity, priorities and mechanisms for implementing the policy. The concept is a system of views on the content, principles and main directions of the Visegrad Group's activities in the field of migration. The Concept also defines the mechanisms for implementing the state migration policy.

The starting point is the substantiation of the goal of the migration policy. For this, different approaches are possible:

- from the position of providing the developing economy with labor resources;
- from the standpoint of the nature of demographic development (migration as a compensator for natural population decline);
- from the standpoint of the geopolitical interests of the state, its national security.

These and other approaches can be used either independently or simultaneously with others. The migration policy is territorially differentiated. Therefore, in different localities there are different migration problems, and therefore, the goals of the migration policy and the directions of their achievement are different. The subordination of goals and their differentiation according to the stages of the migration process, as well as according to the types of migration and its directions, determine their diversity and territorial differences.

The systems approach orients the analysis of each problem in its entirety and interrelationships, towards a solution that meets the interests of the entire system. A systematic approach to the management of the Visegrad countries is one of the fundamental advantages of migration policy. In modern conditions of migration, the systematic approach is characterized by the following main characteristics:

- Provide a comprehensive process for achieving the goals of the system and considering any system as a mechanism to achieve it. The systems approach assumes that each of the elements that make up the system has specific goals of its own. However, the essence of the systematic approach is to ensure an increase in the efficiency of management of complexes or elements of the system as a whole.
- Analysis of internal and external results of the behavior of systems for each alternative.
- Focus on identifying all relationships and interactions in problems using logical, mathematical and organizational modeling, interdisciplinary and expert assessments;
- Organic combination, coordination and integration of different types of activity both in the process of research and in the process of implementing its results;
- Identification and preliminary playing of alternative options for achieving the goal and the long-term consequences of each option.

Population migration is an important socio-economic process that has a significant impact on the demographic situation, the labor market, and the qualitative parameters of the population. Migration plays an important role in the

life of society. It changes the distribution of the population, redistributes it across the territory, allows you to more effectively realize the labor potential of the country, to quickly master new types of production, both due to the influx of new labor force, and due to the influx of specialists from other countries, enterprises of this profile. Migration acts as a kind of indicator of socio-economic development, an indicator of the "attractiveness" of the country and its individual regions.

Many EU countries have clearly realized that it is impossible to successfully pursue a migration policy, functioning in an isolated space. Therefore, the integration of the principle of social collective responsibility into the development strategy of a group of countries has become a characteristic feature of modern migration policy. A strategy is considered sufficiently balanced and successful if the interests and expectations of all parties are met.

The past two years have seen significant changes in the global governance of migration, manifested mainly in the creation of the United Nations Migration Network and in the development of two global treaties on refugees and on migration. Although they are not legally binding, both global treaties embody an almost universal consensus on issues requiring sustainable international cooperation and commitment.

The volume of migration in the Visegrad countries, as well as in other European countries, is increasing. To determine the migration status, relative indicators are determined: the coefficient of arrival, the coefficient of departure, the coefficient of the intensity of the migration turnover. Migration growth rate - is calculated as the difference between arrivals and departures per 1000 people of the population on average per year for a given territory of the Visegrad countries.

$$K = (P-B) / C \times 1000\%$$

where: P is the number of arrivals,

B - the number of departures,

C - the average number of the population for the year.

Migration efficiency ratio is the ratio of the difference between arrivals and departures to the sum of arrivals and departures, multiplied by 100%.

$$K_{ef.} = (P - V) / P + V$$

where: P - the number of arrivals; B - the number of departures.

These indicators are relative and show the dynamics of the development of migration in the Visegrad countries.

The concept of the state migration policy of the Visegrad Group is aimed at making these states with a high level of attractiveness for foreign highly qualified migrants. Migration is a positive phenomenon for the Visegrad group, as due to the

low level of natural increase, it is the main factor influencing the increase in the population of the country.

The Visegrad vision of migration issues is based on both socio-economic and political factors. But the low level of socio-economic development of the Visegrad countries in comparison with other EU members turns the “four” into a transit territory. The role of the political forces, which currently lead the countries of the Visegrad group and are opponents of mass immigration, is also important.

3. Migration problems of the Visegrad countries

The Visegrad Group and its de facto common policy towards migrants is a reflection of part of the current processes within the EU. Despite the lack of established institutions, the countries of the Visegrad Quartet have been regulating migration issues at their regional level for more than two years, attracting neighboring states. Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic are affected to varying degrees by the migration crisis, they were able to work out a common position regarding the influx of refugees. The key for these countries was the refusal to accept the quota distribution. So far, despite the pressure from the European Commission and criticism of a number of international organizations, the Quartet does not intend to be included in the quota system.

The migration crisis is not the only one, but the most severe of the crises faced by Europe and the Visegrad countries. If significant progress is made in solving it, it will be much easier to deal with others.

There has been an increase in international migration in line with recent trends. It is estimated that the number of international migrants reaches almost 272 million worldwide, of which almost two thirds are labor migrants. This figure still represents a very small proportion of the world's population (at 3.5%), meaning that it is estimated that the vast majority of the world's people (96.5%) live in the countries of their birth. At the same time, the estimated number and proportion of international migrants already exceed some forecasts made for 2050, which figured about 2.6%, or 230 million people.

With all this, it is generally recognized that the scale and pace of international migration is especially difficult to predict with accuracy, since it is closely related both to events that exacerbate the situation (in particular, extreme instability, economic crisis or conflict) and long-term trends (in particular, demographic change, economic development, advances in communication technology and access to transportation). From the data accumulated over a long period, we also know that international migration is not uniform throughout the

world, but is formed under the influence of economic, geographic, demographic and other factors that lead to the emergence of different migration patterns, in particular migration "corridors" created over many years. Typically, the largest corridors run from developing countries to more advanced economies such as the United States, France, the Russian Federation, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia. Most likely, this model will remain unchanged for many years in the future, especially due to the fact that in the coming decades in some developing subregions and countries, population growth is predicted, which will exert migration pressure on future generations.

The main modern trends in migration processes:

The first trend is an increase in the volume and expansion of the geography of migration. Currently, there are about 175 million migrants in the world, that is, almost 3% of the world's population live in countries that are not their homeland. The migration turnover involved 218 countries of the world. In just 5 years, almost 12 million people moved to the more developed regions of the world, that is, about 2.3 million people left the less developed regions annually. The largest number of migrants moved to North America (1.4 million people were sent there annually), to Europe (0.8 million people annually) and Oceania (although much less - 90 thousand annually). According to the UN, the largest number of migrants in 2000 lived in the United States (35 million), Germany (7 million), France (6.3 million), India (6.2 million), Canada (5.8 million), Saudi Arabia. Arabia (5.2 million), Australia (4.7 million), Great Britain (4 million), Israel (2.3 million).

Migrant flows from developing countries to more developed ones have increased significantly since the 1980s, despite the best efforts of the governments of the more developed countries to limit these flows. Moreover, new flows have appeared - from less developed countries to the countries of East Asia, to the so-called newly industrialized countries.

The absolute majority, at least 3/4 of labor migrants work abroad illegally, one of the consequences of this is numerous facts of violations of their rights. The working conditions of migrants working abroad absolutely do not meet the standards established both at home and in the host country. A common situation is an irregular working day, non-observance of safety measures, performance of work associated with a risk to life and health, there are cases of untimely and incomplete payment of wages. Many are at risk of ending up in inhuman living conditions or becoming victims of human trafficking. Medical care for illegal migrants is usually provided illegally (due to personal contacts of the employer with medical workers), that is, there is no question of normal treatment. For long-term migrants, a

significant problem is adaptation to a society that has changed during the period of their absence.

The second trend is the emergence of new types of migrants, the diversity of their socio-cultural characteristics is increasing. First of all, we are talking about the migration of highly qualified labor force. This category of migrants includes highly qualified managers, administrators, specialists, technicians, etc.

The next group of emigrants abroad are athletes and emigrants of the creative intelligentsia. Emigration is selective not so much by the ethnic component (Germans, Jews, Russians) or the countries of settlement, but by professional characteristics. Scientists and highly qualified specialists are leaving the country, and huge sums of money have been spent on their training.

Third trend. Expansion of forced migration. According to experts, a total of about 50 million people in the world can today be considered victims of forced displacement.

Fourth trend. Feminization of migration movements. Although women have always made up a fairly large proportion of migrants, their share has recently increased to 48%. A more important shift in this trend is that while women previously migrated as part of families, today their migratory movements are becoming independent.

Fifth trend. Many countries use emigration to solve employment problems in their own country. This means de facto government involvement in labor recruitment, regulation of nongovernmental organizations, or simply non-interference with spontaneous movement. Some Asian countries have even created special departments (or agencies) to manage labor emigration. However, the regulation of labor emigration is often ineffective, since a large number of emigrants move illegally. This, in turn, allows the receiving party not to comply with any obligations towards them.

According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in the 1970s, about 30 thousand refugees and migrants a year arrived in Europe, in the early 1980s. – 100 thousand each, in 1986 there were already 200 thousand, and in 1989 – 317 thousand. In 1992, about 700 thousand migrants were registered on the continent, which was the maximum indicator for post-war Europe. At this time, many countries of the European Union tightened the migration regime, as a result of which already in 1997 the number of asylum seekers in Europe decreased to 333 thousand, but in 1999 NATO hostilities in Yugoslavia, continuing civil wars and armed conflicts in some countries Asia and Africa increased their number to 440 thousand. Albanians from Kosovo, Kurds from Turkey and Iraq, and Afghans made up a significant proportion. In the 2000s.

the sources of the new wave of migration were the African states located to the south of the Sahara (Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Chad). In 2000, the number of only legal immigrants in the EU countries was 18.2 million. This is approximately 5% of the EU population, and, according to the International Labor Organization, 80% of migrants settled in Western Europe. In 2010, there were already almost 33 million immigrants in the EU, 12 million of them were internal migrants, i.e., immigrants from EU member states (according to the estimates of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD). As for illegal migrants, in 2007 the International Organization for Migration estimated their number in Europe at 5-7 million people (of which 4.6 million are from Africa). Independent analytical services believe that in 2000-2010, an estimated 20-25 thousand people a year came to Europe through various illegal channels. The flow of immigrants to the EU countries increased strongly in 2011, but especially sharply in 2013-2014. In 2014, 626 thousand labor migrants applied to the EU (an increase of 20%) and the profits of 274 thousand illegal migrants (an increase of 180%; data from the EU External Border Security Agency Frontex). In January-September 2015, the flow of illegal migrants to Europe is estimated at approximately 300-400 thousand, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) gives a figure of 351.3 thousand. By the end of the year, the influx of illegal migrants to the EU may reach 1 million people.

In 2015-2016, more than 2.5 million migrants from Syria, Pakistan, Iraq and other Muslim countries crossed the border of the European Union. In 2017 – another 700 thousand. Having reached Europe by sea or by land, the intruders (mostly men and boys) demanded maintenance and housing from the EU. But the Visegrad Group from the very beginning took a far from tolerant position: the governments of these countries simply refused to let migrants distributed according to quotas from Brussels into their territory. Hungary built a wall with barbed wire on its southern border after 400,000 refugees passed through its territory towards Germany. Other countries have also tightened border controls, breaking the whole concept of a “Europe without borders” that the European Union has been building for so long. “Brethren in Visegrad”, looking at the increased level of crime, ghettos and terrorist attacks, call the current EU migration policy nothing less than suicidal. For several years of the crisis, each of the countries accepted no more than a few hundred migrants, and the Czech authorities even specifically indicated that they prefer Christian migrants. Table provides estimates for the World Migration Reports 2000 and 2020.

Overall, it is estimated that there has been an increase in the number of international migrants over the past five decades. The total estimated number of

people who in 2019 lived in a country other than their country of birth, amounting to 272 million, was 119 million more than in 1990 (when there were 153 million) and three times the estimated number in 1970 (84 million). Although during this period in the world there was also an increase in the proportion of international migrants, it is obvious that the overwhelming majority of people continue to live in the countries in which they were born.

Table 9.1

Key facts and figures in the World Migration Reports 2000 and 2020

	2000 report	2020 report
Estimated number of international migrants	150 million	272 million
Estimated share of migrants in the world population	2,8%	3,5%
Estimated share of women among international migrants	47,5%	47,9%
Estimated proportion of children among international migrants	16,0%	13,9%
Region with the highest proportion of international migrants	Oceania	Oceania
Country with the highest proportion of international migrants	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates
Number of migrant workers	-	164 million
Total volume of international money transfers (in USA)	126 billion	689 billion
Number of refugees	14 million	25,9 million
Number of internally displaced persons	21 million	41,3 million
Number of stateless persons	-	3,9 million

Politicians from the Visegrad Group: plan to share experiences and set priorities in migration, environmental protection, "smart city" technologies, and advocate for values such as tolerance, the rule of law and freedom of opinion. Poland and Hungary in particular have been criticized by the European Commission in recent years for the measures taken in these areas. The so-called "Article 7 procedure" has been initiated against both countries. Brussels accuses the authorities of Poland and Hungary of violating the principles of the rule of law and the basic values of the European Union. The European migration crisis emerged in early 2015. This migration crisis is the largest since the Second World War. It poses a huge danger to the existence of the European Union, due to the ineffective solution program proposed by the European Union.

A number of main and secondary factors can be identified that contributed to the intensification of the inflow of migrants to the Visegrad Group.

Among the main reasons for the increase in migration flows, it is customary to name the intensification of military conflicts in the Middle East and in a number

of African countries. Thus, Syrian citizens fleeing to Europe are simultaneously fleeing from the Islamic State terrorist group and evading conscription into the Syrian army. At the same time, refugees from African countries are more likely to choose the European Union as their destination due to the large disproportion in economic development between the European and African continents. Also important is the fact that everything that refugees need is provided free of charge.

The reasons for the current migration crisis in the Visegrad countries:

- Main reasons:

1. intensification of military conflicts in the Middle East and in a number of African countries,
2. For migrants, Europe, in particular the Visegrad Group, looks like a place where everything that refugees need is provided free of charge.

- Secondary reasons:

1. Public pledges by German Chancellor Angela Merkel to grant migrants a temporary residence permit,
2. elimination of border controls between EU members, as well as weakening it at the external borders of the European Union.

Secondary - dating back to the diplomatic confrontation with the Hungarian leadership in early September 2015, when tens of thousands of refugees tried to cross the Hungarian border without formalizing their own status. This fact, combined with television coverage of joyful Germans welcoming refugees arriving in Munich, convinced large numbers of people to leave Turkey and use the route through the Balkans.

Number of applications from leading host countries in Europe. The current migration crisis did not cause disagreements and weakening of the Visegrad Group, as experts sometimes say. On the contrary, the existing challenges have made it possible for this sub-regional grouping to be more heard at the EU level. Slovakia's chairmanship of the EU Council in the second half of 2016 also played a role, within which Slovakia tried to transfer the ideas of a sub-regional grouping to the pan-European level.

Any crisis gives rise to a number of negative consequences. Among the problems affecting the Visegrad countries, the following are mainly distinguished.

1. The refugee crisis is splitting Europe, 43% of all asylum applications filed in the first half of 2015-2017 in the EU were in Germany. It is she and three other European states that accept almost all refugees. In many countries, especially in Eastern Europe-Visegrad countries, governments, and indeed residents themselves, oppose the admission of refugees and migrants.

2. According to Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Siyarto, Greece bears great responsibility for the massive influx of migrants due to the lack of proper control over the border, does not protect the borders. Moreover, it does not even register migrants. Czech President Milos Zeeman said that "no one here invited refugees" and added that his country can accept more Ukrainian refugees, because they "can better integrate into society, unlike Muslims."

3. The third problem is "blackmail" by Turkey, which requires more and more funds to contain the incessant flow of refugees. The European Commission approved the creation in Turkey of a special fund for refugees in the amount of 3 billion euros, of which the European Commission itself will allocate 500 million euros, and the remaining 2.5 billion are to be collected by the EU countries.

4. The fourth and perhaps most difficult problem is that the migration crisis threatens the Schengen area. "The European Union must better implement the principles of its migration policy, restore control of its external borders, otherwise the fate of the Schengen Agreement is in jeopardy," said European Council President Donald Tusk (now Charles Michel).

New strategy for solving the migration crisis in the Visegrad Group.

1. First, the European Union and the whole world must accept a significant number of refugees directly from bordering countries, in an orderly manner and with an adequate level of security. This would be more acceptable to the public than today's mess. If the EU made a commitment to admit only 300 thousand refugees annually (and if other countries of the world made such a commitment), most refugees would understand that they have a fairly high chance of reaching their destination. Then they will not try to get to Europe illegally, because this will not allow them to obtain refugee status. Also, if conditions in the bordering countries improved thanks to the assistance received, there would be no migration crisis.

2. Secondly, the EU must end the disorder at its borders. Nothing scares society like pictures of chaos.

3. The EU needs a minimum of € 30 billion to implement a comprehensive refugee strategy. These funds are needed both within the EU (to strengthen borders and create effective institutions that will deal with migration issues, ensure proper conditions for refugees, develop fair asylum procedures and create opportunities for integration), and outside it - to support host countries refugees, and job growth in Africa and the Middle East.

Ways to resolve conflicts:

1. The European Union and the whole world should accept a significant number of refugees directly from bordering countries, in an orderly manner and with an adequate level of security,

2. The EU must end the disorder at its borders,

3. The EU should develop financial instruments capable of providing sufficient funds to meet long-term objectives.

4. The crisis should be used to create common European mechanisms for border protection, the handling of asylum applications and the movement of refugees.

5. There must be a mechanism for the movement of recognized refugees within Europe

6. The European Union and the international community should provide more support to foreign countries hosting refugees than they currently do.

7. Europe, given an aging population, must over time create an environment that welcomes diversity and economic migration

This crisis can be overcome, but it is a rather complex and multifactorial task. Its implementation will require the mobilization of all funds available in the EU and the unity of the countries that are members of the European Union.

4. Socio-economic reasons for migration processes

Modern migration, in particular in the Visegrad Group, is carried out in conditions of awareness of the importance of migration processes:

- to mitigate the demographic crisis,
- overcoming imbalances in the labor market,
- to understand the importance of increasing fertility
- improving the quality of own management capital

Today in Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, the construction of the upper floor of the system is in full swing – a national ideology closely linked to historical politics. This is a rather complicated process, since the revival of national ideology is taking place against the background of an active phase of adaptation of common European, Euro-Atlantic values, and one is not always combined with the other. At the crossroads of these two main processes, a new Central European mentality and identity are being formed.

Main part of migrants claim jobs that are not intended for human capital, but for the labor force, so migration does not contribute to an increase in the quality of human capital. For example, it was noticed that the number of labor migrants strongly depends on the seasonal factor (in seasonal work): construction,

renovation of apartments, agricultural work, etc., that is, in work that does not require investment in human development.

The modern labor market is a complex structured institution, where the following resources are represented: labor force, human resources, human potential, human capital. Labor force - in economic theory - the ability of a person to work, a set of physical and spiritual abilities that a person uses in his activities. In statistics, the number of people willing to work for hire. This indicator is calculated differently in different countries. It usually includes the number of employees with the addition of registered unemployed. There are age and other restrictions. For example, American statistics take into account people who are at least 16 years old. There are certain methodological issues - for example, whether to count only employees or to include in this indicator the "self-employed" population (small entrepreneurs, farmers, artists). In most cases, this category of the population is taken into account in the composition of another indicator - "economically active population".

Sometimes the labor force is also understood as employees of an enterprise, often with the exception of administrative personnel. In journalism - workers. Most often, these are manual workers performing low-skilled jobs. Human resources (HR) are a combination of various qualities of people that determine their ability to work to produce material and spiritual benefits, and are a generalizing indicator of the development of social production. In human resources, or "human resources", highlight the following main aspects of the study:

- individual psychological (personality level);
- socio-psychological (team level);
- sociological or socio-economic (the level of society and its substructures).

Today, the information and communication level is also very important, which was not taken into account when considering such issues earlier.

A person is the main value of society and the most important resource of an organization. The human factor (PF) "lies" in the highly professional human potential of the organization's personnel and the management activities of the managers who organize its use.

Labor migration in the Visegrad Group leads to:

- stimulating the growth of the shadow economy,
- dumping of wages,
- increased interethnic tensions,
- competition in the labor market, which does not contribute to the formation of an innovative economy, but rather slows down this process.

Internal migration is also inherent in the Visegrad Group – from regions to large metropolitan areas. It is a mobile highly qualified workforce, which it is appropriate to designate as human capital. Young people with higher education and little practical experience who are highly competitive actors in the labor market.

The knowledge gained in the regions cannot be effectively used in the regions due to the reduction of material production, while the megalopolis provides them, albeit on a competitive basis, with the opportunity to receive income based on the use of human capital.

On the one hand, the market necessitates an increase in the quality of employed human resources and contributes to the formation of managerial capital, on the other hand, the presence of external seasonal migration leads to an increase in the competitiveness of the simple labor force and a decrease in the income of the population, which affects the lack of material opportunities for obtaining a quality education. As a result of two contradictory processes in the labor market, a gap appears between the labor force and human capital.

The current stage of development of the world economy tends to transition to an information society, where information acts as a commodity, but such a transition is possible only in conditions of sufficient provision of society with material benefits. The socio-economic problems that have developed in modern conditions provoke the development of various social risks that affect the reproduction of human resources.

There is a dynamic and complex relationship between migration and health that goes far beyond the crisis. Migration can lead to greater exposure to health risks, but it can also be associated with improved health, especially for those seeking to protect themselves.

Deterioration of health potential. Negative processes with the health of the nations of the Visegrad Group are associated with a number of reasons:

- Reform of medical services led to the closure of medical institutions, which affected the deterioration of medical services. still remains one of the lowest in comparison with other industries, which does not stimulate an increase in the quality of professional knowledge and skills.

- salaries of medical workers still remain one of the lowest in comparison with other sectors, which does not stimulate an increase in the quality of professional knowledge and skills.

- insufficient quality nutrition of parents (organic products).

Modern social conditions impede the use of human potential. This situation is due to a number of reasons:

- uneven development of individual cities and regions (a significant part of peripheral single-industry towns were unable to restore large-scale machine production).

The population of such cities lives in conditions of high unemployment. The tendencies of demographic reproduction that have formed in the Visegrad countries largely predetermine the framework of forecast estimates of population decline.

- the population is aging,
- decrease in the intellectual potential of the population. his education and qualification and vocational training.
- raising the social assessment of the role of women in material production.

Shifting the role of the mother towards her career aspirations leads to damage in her role as a mother-educator.

The first function of migration is the redistribution of the population associated with the placement of productive forces, the distribution of production capacities and investments between individual territories of the country (between natural zones), districts, and different types of rural and urban settlements.

The second function of migration is selective (changing the qualitative composition of the population). The bottom line is that uneven participation of various socio-demographic groups in migration leads to a change in the qualitative composition of the population of different territories.

The third function is accelerating. Territorial movements contribute to a change in the socio-psychological characteristics of people, expanding their horizons, the accumulation of knowledge about various areas of life, the exchange of labor skills and production experience, the development of personality, its material, social and spiritual needs, the integration of national cultures.

Population immigration – the entry of the population of one country to another for temporary or permanent residence, considered in relation to the country where the migrants enter. Most countries have special immigration restrictions and quotas (called immigration laws).

Emigration - relocation from one country to another by:

- economic,
- political,
- ecological,
- personal circumstances.

Emigration is an independent decision to relocate a person or family, as opposed to forced relocation - eviction from the country or deportation.

Reasons for emigration: war, hunger, poverty, political repression, ethnic conflicts, sectarian conflicts, natural and environmental disasters, family reunification, discrimination, inability to get an education, profession, job, difficulties in the implementation of creative, professional, economic and other personal and family plans in the country of residence.

In order to improve the efficiency of managing the welfare of the population, it is necessary to periodically identify the assessments of the population of the activities of the authorities, their ability to contribute to the improvement of welfare. The implementation of such approaches to the assessment of economic and social policy, monitoring requires the introduction of indicators of the state of mass consciousness, social psychology into the existing reporting at the regional level, it is possible to create appropriate structures or assign this work to existing structures, including scientific and higher educational institutions.

In recent years, there have been gradual upward changes in migration, in particular the overall scale of migration and displacement, although these changes cannot be characterized as "seismic". Rather, existing patterns of migration appear to be deepening as opportunities emerge from continued economic growth and reform, trade liberalization, and enhanced long-term stability. In addition, there is an accumulation of evidence that, while the general concept of international migration may seem simple and straightforward - for example, as described by the media - its complexity is becoming increasingly evident. The question of how we conceptualize migration and mobility has long been at the center of attention of many scientists and policymakers. Recently, some have called for a rethinking of these phenomena, emphasizing the growing inconsistencies that stem from a fairly well-established concept of "migration".

However, we must acknowledge that the growing complexity of migration is also partly due to the fact that there is now much more information on migration and migrants than ever before. We are more aware of who migrates, why people migrate, where and how they migrate, although probably not to the extent that we would like. However, it became clearer that the broader problem of "complexity" extends to very many changes taking place on a global scale.

The member states of the Visegrad Group also wish to cooperate with their closest neighbors, with reformer countries in the wider region and with other interested countries and regional entities or organizations with which specific areas of cooperation are in common interest and in the spirit of pan-European cooperation.

It is important to borrow the European experience of migration policy, in particular, regarding the attraction of migrants. It is known that in most European

countries the number of deaths exceeds the number of births and the increase in the population is solely due to migration. In Ukraine, due to the exhaustion of the potential for demographic growth, a further decrease in the total population, primarily of the working age, is inevitable. In these conditions, an active migration policy remains almost the only way to regulate the total population of Ukraine. It is the migration inflow that can compensate for the natural decline in the population and ensure the balance of the age and sex structure of the population.

Migration processes play an important role both in the socio-economic and in the socio-political life of the country, regions, and migration policy is one of the directions of state policy.

The most important question for all countries is whether migration facilitates or hinders their further development. Migration can impede the development of countries by pumping qualified personnel from them to other countries (the problem of the so-called "brain drain"), young energetic workers, thereby reducing the opportunities for further positive social change. Thus, migration facilitates the transfer from a less developed country to a more developed one of the most valuable resource - human potential (managerial capital).

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