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European Union migration policy: Current problems and prospects for analysis

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Kateryna Bannikova *

Olena Sviatun **

Maryna Shevchenko ***

Nataliia Bielousova ****

Volodymyr Saienko *****

Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the migration policy of the European Union EU and to identify its strengths and problems requiring improvement. In order to achieve the objectives, set, international standards, EU legislation, the analysis of EU statistical data and the study of scientific opinions on the problem have been analyzed. It is concluded that the main areas of EU migration policy are the following: the principle of human rights and freedoms; political equality and mutual assistance of the member states of the union; border protection and prevention of illegal migration; integration and inclusion of migrants in the social phenomena of the receiving country; management of migration processes and migration management; negotiation and cooperation policies with third countries; ensuring “circular migration”; active participation of the labor force, particularly highly skilled workers; active participation of migrants in the labor market and of their families, which is a key factor for the success of migration.

Keywords: migration crisis; integration of migrants; inclusion of migrants; circular migration; EU cohesion policy.

* Ph.D., Scientific degree: Candidate. Specialty: Sociological sciences. 22.00.04, Head of People Oxford Quantum Circuits Thames Valley Science Park Shinfield, Reading RG2 9LH, United Kingdom. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5696-1033>

** Ph.D., in EU Law, Associate Professor, Chair of Comparative and European Law, ES Institute of International Relations Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv 36/1 Yuriiia Illienka St., 04073 Kyiv, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2650-1124>

*** Ph.D., (Candidate of Science) in Economics, Associate Professor of the Department of Accounting and Finance, Educational and Scientific Institute of Economics, Management and International Business, National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute", Kharkiv, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2165-9907>

**** Ph.D., (Political Sciences), Associated Professor, Department of International Information, Educational and scientific institute of international relations, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Volodymyrska 64/13, Kiev, 01601, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9656-2942>

***** DSc. (in organization and management), Professor of the Department of Innovation Management, Faculty of Social Sciences, Academy of Applied Sciences – Academy of Management and Administration in Opole (Poland), 45-085 Opole (Poland), ul. Mieczysława Niedziałkowskiego 18. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2736-0017>

Política migratoria de la Unión Europea: Problemas actuales y perspectivas de análisis

Resumen

El objetivo de este estudio fue examinar la política migratoria de la Unión europea UE e identificar sus puntos fuertes y los problemas que requieren mejoras. Para alcanzar los objetivos fijados se han analizado las normas internacionales, la legislación de la UE, el análisis de los datos estadísticos de la Unión Europea y el estudio de las opiniones científicas sobre la problemática. Se concluye que los principales ámbitos de la política migratoria de la UE son los siguientes: el principio de los derechos humanos y las libertades; la igualdad política y la asistencia mutua de los Estados miembros de la unión; la protección de las fronteras y la prevención de la migración ilegal; la integración y la inclusión de los migrantes en los fenómenos sociales del país receptor; la gestión de los procesos migratorios y la gestión de la migración; las políticas de negociación y cooperación con terceros países; la garantía de la “migración circular”; la participación activa de la mano de obra, en particular, de los trabajadores altamente cualificados; la participación activa de los migrantes en el mercado laboral y de sus familias, que es un factor clave para el éxito de la migración.

Palabras clave: crisis migratoria; integración de los migrantes; inclusión de los migrantes; migración circular; política de cohesión de la UE.

Introduction

The presence in the world of a large number of states with unfavorable living conditions causes a significant migration of people to the countries of the European Union. Wars, economic and social instability, poverty, unfavorable climatic conditions have always existed, but with the development of the information field, more and more citizens of third countries began to learn about democratic living conditions, economic stability, social security, equal rights, and real opportunities for protection in the EU countries, distinguished by their democracy and liberality. Thanks to the EU's chosen migration policy, it becomes a haven for hundreds of thousands of migrants every year.

a. Research Problem

Scholars are actively studying the migration policy of the European Union. Ceccorulli (2022) noted the need to improve the approach of tripartite migration diplomacy, using EU and Italian cooperation with Libya as an

example, which stopped significant flows of irregular migrants, prevented their trauma, and transformed these phenomena into legal ones. Giua *et al.* (2022) cited Italy's positive experience with the economic integration of immigrants in Italy. Suchyk (2022) noted the need to improve migration law and migration management as regulators of migration processes. Zardo (2022) concluded on the practice of creating a geopolitical space for Africa through migration policy instruments. Zastavna (2021) examined EU migration policy in the context of European Union security.

b. Research Focus

The focus of the study was on the directions of the migration policy of the European Union, issues of its practical implementation, successful cases of overcoming the migration crisis in the EU countries, new challenges caused by constant changes in the geopolitical situation of the world, the consequences of the pandemic, the military offensive in Ukraine and the policy of migrants from Ukraine.

c. Research Aim and Research Questions

The **purpose of this study** was to analyze EU migration policy in the context of the dynamics of migration phenomena in the world.

Objectives of the study: the research of EU legislation and academic papers was carried out, thanks to which the correlation between the EU migration policy enshrined in law and its implementation in practice was revealed. Achievements in overcoming the migration crisis and shortcomings of the EU migration policy were identified.

The hypothesis of the research: it is proposed to further solve the problem of implementation of the migration policy of the EU by individual countries, to conduct further research, including economic and social, to build a beneficial system of distribution of migrants in the EU countries, to reach an agreement between all EU countries regarding the implementation of migration policy in the direction of human rights, to use the workforce of migrants, to introduce inclusion and integration.

1. Research Methodology

1.1. General Background

To implement the objectives, the study was carried out by certain stages in a combination of analysis of theoretical material, statistical data. Such stages were: search of statistical data, analytical reports of international organizations, search of scientific literature; analysis of statistical data

and scientific sources; comparison and comparison of revealed data, development of conclusions and recommendations.

1.2. Sample / Participants / Group

The empirical basis of the study was the statistical data of the European Union Eurostat, international treaties, scientific works.

1.3. Instrument and Procedures

In order to implement the objectives, the study was carried out in certain stages in a combination of analysis of theoretical and statistical material and practical tasks. Such stages were:

1. searching for empirical data and scientific sources;
2. analysis of these data and sources;
3. comparing and contrasting data by year, providing conclusions and recommendations, forecasting.

1.4. Data Analysis

The system of general scientific and special scientific methods was chosen as the methodological basis. The main method chosen was the analytical method, which allows us to identify the impact of EU migration policy on migration processes and the effectiveness of its implementation. The integrated method allowed to combine the knowledge and practice of various branches, in particular sociological and legal research. The synergetic methodology allowed to determine further directions in the migration policy of the EU.

2. Research Results

Migration affects the internal situation in the country, the demographic, social, economic, and foreign economic spheres of life depend on it. Therefore, any country, based on its geopolitical position, develops its internal and external migration policy. Migration policy is a complex system of interconnections - economic, legal, informational, demographic structure (Suchyk, 2021).

The modern global community should focus more attention on active migration processes and carry out a revision of migration policy, update migration legislation, which is constantly being improved and developed. Migration processes should be more controlled and regulated. The new century is characterized by an increase in migration, refugees, and internally

displaced persons. And the most developed countries were not ready for joint solutions and actions (Suchyk, 2021).

Living conditions in European Union (EU) countries, their natural, political, economic components, democratic structure, liberal approach make these countries attractive for a significant number of people living in less developed countries, territories with unfavorable climate, military actions, etc. (Zastavna, 2021). Migration occurs constantly, increasing and changing its character over the years, at certain periods there are unprecedented events in migration processes, which cause migration crises and reveal all the weaknesses of EU migration policy.

There has been constant migration from existing hot spots in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Myanmar, South Sudan, Syria, the Sahel region, Venezuela, and Yemen. The COVID-19 situation created new challenges that needed to be addressed quickly. The years 2021-2022 became a new test for the EU through a full-scale invasion of Ukraine and the coming to power of the Taliban in Afghanistan (EUAA, 2022). The issue of military action in Ukraine deserves special attention, as it has led to the emergence of large-scale population displacement, disruption of the international economy, logistics, energy supply, trade, the need for military and humanitarian aid to Ukraine, the introduction of sanctions on the aggressor states (Eurostat, 2022).

Within the EU, different countries apply the Union's migration policies differently, for example, in 2019 93% of asylum seekers from Afghanistan were granted protection in Italy and only 2% in Hungary (Malynovska, 2021). The migration policies of individual countries can lead to severe consequences for the fate of migrants, so their issue requires legal regulation and continuous improvement (Ceccorulli, 2022). Issues of migration policy were important and relevant, as they concern the fate of a significant number of people forced to seek protection or better living conditions.

In this regard, recent scholarship on EU migration policy "has focused on the transition from legally binding instruments to flexible instruments, such as mobility partnerships, migration agreements, and readmission agreements" (Zardo, 2022: 165). The need to transform European politics and overcome political struggles and cooperation in contentious areas has been identified (Zardo, 2022).

However, some scholars, in particular, Zastavna (2022) emphasize that migration policy cannot be the same for all EU countries, internally defined and related to the crossing of state borders. It is impossible not to agree because in the EU a country has independent social and economic processes, because modern science offers various tools that can be used to change statements (Melnychenko, 2021). At the same time, being part of the EU imposes the obligation to adhere to the principles of EU migration

policy. Therefore, this issue needs further economic research to achieve mutually beneficial results.

EU migration policy is marked by international regulations, conventions, and treaties. Thus, the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) provides for the right of everyone to seek asylum for protection from persecution or the danger of war. It defines the concept of refugee status, its basic rights, and obligations, in particular the right to work, education, social security. A special international organization, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), was also created in 1951 to organize and coordinate the migration policies of states and organizations and to provide them with advisory, informational, and technical support (Suchyk, 2022).

The European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers (1977) defines the legal aspects of migrant workers, citizens of the contract party, in particular recruitment, medical examinations, work permits, professional tests, travel, residence permits, termination of employment contracts, working conditions, transfer of savings and social security, social and medical assistance, dismissal and reemployment, family reunification.

Issues of social responsibility today are most relevant in terms of achieving not only the goals of one socio-economic level, but also in terms of the goals of the higher level of development (Bulkot, 2021). These include the digitalization of the economy, the development of concepts of sustainable development and sustainability of the regional economy, functioning under the permanent action of various crisis phenomena (Buriak and Petchenko, 2021).

The joint migration policy of EU member states began to take shape after the Amsterdam Treaty came into force in 1999 and had the following areas: the prevention of illegal migration, the participation of migrants in the development of the economy of host countries, the integration of migrants into society, and joint actions in these areas (Malynovska, 2021). The Lisbon Treaty, which entered into force in 2009 and defined the role of the EU in EU foreign and internal security policy, contains more provisions for combating illegal migration. The Lisbon Treaty includes an interest in high-skilled migrants (Suchyk, 2022).

The process of agreeing on common principles and means of migration management took a long time, and countries had their own views and different benefits of adhering to certain principles, but nevertheless reached some agreements. In 2006, the Schengen Borders Code (2006) was adopted, which stipulated the rules of movement of persons at internal and external EU borders, the conditions for entry of third-country nationals, declaring that "Creating a space in which the free movement of people across internal borders is ensured is one of the main achievements of the Union. In 2009, the EU Visa Code" (Visa Code, 2009) was adopted.

It regulates the rules of stay for the citizens who are subject to visa requirements, the obligation of consular offices, the rules of transit through international airport areas in order to combat illegal immigration, setting a high standard of services for the population, monitoring of migration movements by means of statistical observation. Organizations enforcing these and other acts are the European Agency for External Borders Protection (FRONTEX), the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), and others (Malynovska, 2021). The European Union Asylum Agency (EUAA) is active in supporting member states, exchanging information between them, supporting improvements, and acting as a resource for practical, legal, technical, advisory, and operational assistance (EUAA, 2022). An informal expert group on the views of migrants took part in the development of the 2021-2024 action plan on integration and inclusion to provide expertise and advice on all migration and asylum issues (Malynovska, 2021).

The year 2021 brought advances toward the implementation of the Migration and Asylum Pact, while a further political agreement has yet to be reached on some key elements of the Pact. Also, in 2021 progress was made in other areas of asylum. In June 2021, the European Commission presented the Schengen strategy, while efforts continued to ensure the interoperability of large-scale IT systems in the areas of justice, freedom, and security. Because integration is integral to an effective migration management system, the Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion was launched in 2021 (EUAA, 2022).

In 2022, the EU introduced through Council Implementing Decision 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 (2022) the legal status of temporary protection for displaced persons from Ukraine due to military action on its territory. As the invasion was intended to undermine European and global security and stability, in flagrant violation of international law, the EU has demonstrated and will continue to demonstrate its strong support for Ukraine and citizens facing an unprecedented act of aggression.

This decision was part of the Union's response to the migration pressure caused by the Russian military invasion of Ukraine. Citizens of Ukraine were exempted from the visa requirement and were assisted with family reunification, employment, education, etc. A very large number of displaced persons were expected, from 2.5 million to 6.5 million (Council Implementing Decision 2022/382, 2022).

Despite the existence of a large number of regulations, there were still gaps in migration legislation, imperfect mechanisms of practical implementation of legal norms, which threatened the adopted norms due to the lack of common policies of member states. And the unregulated situation in migration processes can have dire consequences for all subjects. In particular, is the great mortality and injury of irregular migrants during movements between countries, in cargo or technical facilities, without

proper conditions. The danger of commercial transport vessels used to move irregular migrants and refugees.

Danger to EU residents due to being caught by criminals (Zastavna, 2021). In order to prevent the occurrence of these dangerous situations, the EU is engaged in considerable work in negotiations, particularly with African countries of origin of migrants to stop or prevent migration processes. During these negotiations, the EU focuses on stopping migrant deaths and exploitation (Ceccorulli, 2022).

The EU's external international relations, in particular, are aimed at managing migration processes. The emergence of the refugee crisis in 2015 was an occasion to intensify efforts to improve EU migration policy (Zardo, 2022). Suchyk (2022) concluded that the migration crisis within the European Union (EU) in 2014-2015 showed the vulnerability of migration policies and the failure of most European countries to stabilize large numbers of migrants and mutual benefits. And "the migration crisis within Europe was a consequence of the 'tolerant' migration policy of the European Union" (Zastavna, 2022: 277). Using the example of the 2014-2015 migration crisis, Suchyk I.V. (2022) assumed that mass migration processes caused by military actions in Ukraine could destabilize EU countries.

Therefore, it is necessary to revise global migration legislation, to form an effective migration policy of Ukraine. As a result of the "Arab Spring", the war in Syria, poverty, inhumane living conditions in 2014-2016, tens of thousands of illegal refugees illegally tried to get to Europe through the sea route in the Mediterranean Sea, from the North African coast to Malta, Italy, Spain, and from there to Greece.

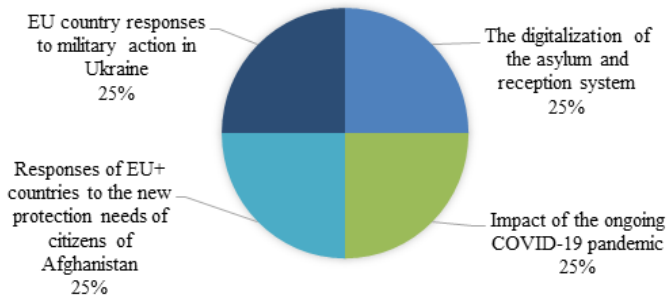
The death toll on these routes in 2015 was 4,054 and in 2016. - 5143 people (Malynovska, 2021). From 2016 to 2017, one of the largest transits of illegal migrants from Libya and Africa passed through the Central Mediterranean, with a landing in Italy. In 2016, there were a record 180,000 migrants. This entailed many immediate problems and the question of closing the corridor, particularly because of Libya's policies. Migration diplomacy was applied (Ceccorulli, 2022).

The reasons for the EU migration crisis were: hostilities in Africa and the Middle East; economic crisis, poverty of countries, unemployment; migrants' desire for family reunification, access to information about the procedure and rights of refugee status in the EU; climatic and natural conditions that threaten life (Zastavna, 2021).

One of the factors influencing the migration policy of the EU is the geographical proximity and historical past of certain countries with the countries of the European Union. In the example of relations between Italy and Libya, we can say that their colonial past, geographical proximity, and

mutual economic interests enhance migration processes between citizens of these countries. And the ability to control Libya's borders and maintain its sovereignty was a priority for the EU since Libya was the main gateway for illegal migrants to enter and spread across European Union territory (Ceccorulli, 2022).

Figure 1: Factors affecting asylum procedures.



Sources: (EUAA, 2022)

National asylum and reception authorities in EU countries have continued to digitalize processes. The COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions continue to have a strong impact on asylum and reception systems around the world. The deteriorating security and human rights situation in Afghanistan in 2021 have led to waves of displacement in general, in addition to increased risks for certain populations. The full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 caused an influx of asylum seekers from day one, with EU countries sheltering and providing living conditions for over a million Ukrainians, women with children, and the elderly (EUAA, 2022).

Because of this situation, it was necessary to urgently implement measures to resolve the situation and stop illegal migration flows. Control was restored at the external borders of the European Union, and the number of migrants was restored and contained. Already in 2019, compared to 2015, the number of attempts to cross the EU border illegally decreased by 92%, and the number of detected illegal migrants decreased by 70%.

After the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, during January-November 2020, the number of attempts to cross the EU border illegally was 10% lower than the previous year. The number of foreigners applying for asylum was in 2019. 700,000. This was due to an increase in applications from citizens of Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, the Western Balkans (Malynovska, 2021).

The EU received 648,000 international protection applications in 2021, a third of the 2020 level and the same as in 2018. In the first few months of 2021, the level of applications remained roughly stable. But around the middle of the year, the number of applications began to increase, culminating in two month-long peaks in September and November 2021. The peaks were largely the result of more applications from Afghans and Syrians, including many repeat applications from Afghans. The largest group of applicants were Syrians in 2021, with about 117,000 applications in the EU, followed by Afghans with 102,000 applications, Iraqi nationals with 30,000 applications, Pakistan and Turkey with 25,000 each, and Bangladesh with 20,020. After the start of full-scale hostilities in Ukraine in February 2022, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Hungary were the first to accept millions of displaced persons (EUAA, 2022).

Table 1: Number of Ukrainians who received temporary protection

Country	September 2022, persons	August 2022, persons
Poland	53 545	67 280
Germany	51 980	62 140
Romania	9 715	9 725
Ireland	4 925	5 825

Sources: (UEAA, 2022)

From the table above we can see how the number of Ukrainians who received temporary protection in EU countries is changing. We can conclude that the largest number of Ukrainians migrated to Poland and Germany, a process that continues. In these countries, the number of migrants is gradually decreasing, remaining stable in Romania and Ireland. We can conclude that even now countries unequally implement the norms of migration policy in the EU, which affects the unequal burden on the economies of other countries.

The International Organization for Migration estimates that the number of Ukrainians who have left the country since the start of the full-scale war had reached more than 3 million as of mid-March. From the beginning of the war until early May 2022, about 12.8 million people became refugees in Ukraine, of which 7.7 million people were internally displaced, representing 17.5% of the total population of the country. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that as of April 23, 2022, more than 5.1 million people left Ukraine, including about 2.9 million to Poland, 774,000 to Romania, 490,000 to Hungary, 443,000 to Moldova, 354,000 to Slovakia (Suchyk, 2021).

To solve the migration crisis, it is necessary to carry out a number of coordinated efforts at different levels, in all EU countries. First of all, the EU's position on the contradiction of expelling migrants or enforcing human rights needs to be clearly defined. After all, human rights are fundamental to all EU norms. It should be noted that despite such slogans, individual EU states are setting fairly strict policies toward migrants. The countries receiving migrants - Greece, Croatia, Italy (Zastavna, 2021), and from 2022 Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary - are most interested in improving migration policy on issues of the expulsion of migrants while respecting their rights.

A policy of negotiation and cooperation with third countries to explore borders, the spatial impact of migration control, the construction of extraterritorial processing zones, camps, and "buffer zones" of detention in countries of origin or transit has been chosen as a way to resolve the migration crisis (Zardo, 2022).

In this sense, migration diplomacy seems useful. After all, it contains the potential to build mutually beneficial migration relations of actors and prevent irregular migration flows (Ceccorulli, 2022). According to a study conducted by Zardo (2022), it was concluded that "political instruments are not only signs of political choice, but also structure the political process and its outcomes".

The scholar investigated the impact of bilateral relations between EU member states and African countries, which consisted in creating models of geopolitical space with the EU's southern neighbors and helped to respond quickly to the migration crisis. Through the application of a semi-state instrument, the impact of migration from Africa on the "European representation of the EU-Africa geopolitical space" was studied (Zardo, 2022).

Another way to reduce the number of migrants is to provide EU-wide "circular migration," in which migrants with long-term visas are free to move across EU borders (Zastavna, 2021).

To reduce the effects of migration crises, EU countries are applying immigration policies to highly skilled workers (Suchyk, 2022). This was a new proposal by European organizations, Talent Partnerships, which offers active labor recruitment, training, and employment for migrants with professional skills. For this purpose, it was planned to increase cooperation with countries of origin (Malynovska, 2021).

Particular attention should be paid to regulating policies regarding newly arrived migrants who have committed crimes or other offenses within the EU and irregular migrants. It has been suggested that the new policy should be based on the integration of migrants, the organization of relations with the local population, and the provision of basic medical, educational, and

employment services. The establishment of political relations with EU member states in cooperation and interaction in the field of migration and building a dialogue based on compromise and equality of EU countries with third countries has a positive impact (Zastavna, 2021).

The modern world and the processes taking place in it have conditioned the necessity of applying the policy of cohesion of the EU countries for the inclusion and economic integration of migrants. An example of such inclusion is the experience of Italy, in which during 2007-2018 as a result of a number of measures, in particular, to support employment and mobility, it was achieved to reduce the wage gap between migrants and natives to 7.6% (Giua *et al.*, 2022). According to Malynovska (2021: 277): “migrant integration is seen in the broader context of social inclusion but occupies a key role in the relevant agenda”. Information exchange processes, experiences, cooperation between cities and countries, and businesses within the EU are noted positively.

Giua *et al.* (2022: 44) find that little attention has been paid to the question of the impact of cohesion policy on inclusion. In their opinion, “This requires identifying a subset of interventions aimed at promoting inclusion and linking them to changes in inclusion pathways for the same recipients”. So, focusing on the impact of projects promoting the integration of immigrants in Italy, the first evidence of a causal effect of EU policies on inclusion was found.

Ukrainian scholars agree on the positive impact of inclusion and integration on legal migration processes, noting separately the important role of local, national government policies. Contemporary migration policy is a continuation of established measures, characterized by dynamism, constant updating, and solving all new tasks, in particular, to reduce political discussions between member states, border protection, and solidarity with receiving countries of migrants, despite the denial of some countries, zarym Hungary, which insists on the need to stop migration to the EU (Malynovska, 2021).

Building an inclusive Europe is at the core of the era of the next generation of the EU. And the principle of inclusion dominates the revitalization of Europe’s economy and society. The continuation of the policy of cohesion that has begun in Europe is a priority in the functioning of the EU (Giua *et al.*, 2022). The latest advances in science and technology demonstrate the need to transform public life (Filipova *et al.*, 2021).

3. Discussion

The results show that the EU migration policy aimed at the observance of human rights and freedoms is characterized by liberalism. This has led to an influx of migrants into the EU, illegal migration, and an uneven migration burden on EU countries. The work was analyzed by Zastavna (2021), who examined the migration policy of the EU in the context of the security of European Union countries and insisted on taking into account the interests of some countries that do not share the views on the migration policy of the EU and do not want to accept migrants. However, one must agree with the conclusions of scholars such as Giua *et al.* (2022) on the need to accept migrants in the future, while introducing new methods of implementing EU migration policy.

To confirm this, attention is drawn to Italy's positive experience with the economic integration of immigrants in Italy and the equation of their wage levels almost with those of the natives. Ceccorulli (2022) continues, noting the need to improve the tripartite approach to migration diplomacy on the example of EU and Italian cooperation with Libya, which has resulted in stopping significant flows of irregular migrants. At the same time, attention should be paid to the study of Suchyk (2022), who noted the need to improve migration law and migration management as regulators of migration processes, including in migrants' countries of origin.

The findings of Zardo (2022) on the practice of creating a geopolitical space for Africa through migration policy instruments are interesting for further research. as interconnected links of trade. This study was a logical continuation of scholarly works that raise issues of EU migration law and need further study.

Conclusions and Implications

After conducting this study, a number of conclusions can be made. Wars, cataclysms, political situation, limitation of human rights in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Myanmar, South Sudan, Syria, the Sahel region, Venezuela, and Yemen, countries of Africa created unbearable conditions for people. The war in Ukraine in 2022 caused danger for citizens.

Escaping from unfavorable living conditions people very often find them in the European Union, which is geographically conveniently located, receives migrants in large numbers, provides them with social, medical care, housing, and assistance in education and employment, pursues a policy of liberality and human rights. The situation with COVID-19 led to the necessity of promptly solving new tasks. However, all of the above has led to the migration crisis and other problems in the EU countries.

The causes of the EU migration crisis were: hostilities in Africa and the Middle East; economic crisis, poverty of countries, unemployment; access to information about the procedure and rights of refugee status in the EU; the desire of migrants for family reunification, climatic and natural conditions that threaten life. Within the EU, different countries apply the norms of the Union's migration policy in different ways. Yes, Poland shares the migration policy of the EU, while Hungary opposes the admission of migrants altogether.

Refusal to accept migrants can have grave consequences for their fate, and the presence of large numbers of migrants, including illegal ones, negatively affects the socio-economic situation of countries and poses a threat to the native population. Therefore, the first task is to achieve a balance between the interests of the EU countries. In order to solve the migration crisis, it is necessary to carry out a number of coordinated efforts at different levels, in all EU countries.

In particular, the directions for improving EU migration policy are the principle of respect for human rights and freedoms, which must be respected for both legal and illegal migrants; political equality and mutual assistance of the member states; protection of borders and prevention of illegal migration; integration and inclusion of migrants into the social phenomena of the country; migration management, migration management; policies of negotiation and cooperation with third countries; ensuring "circular migration"; active involvement of labor force, in particular highly qualified specialists in employment; EU cohesion policies.

The scientific study continued to consider the problems of EU migration policy, taking into account the new challenges and tasks of the modern world, provided conclusions and recommendations.

Prospects for further research. The works of scholars who have studied the problems of EU migration policy have received follow-up attention. It has been revealed that the majority of authors support the liberal EU policy on migrants and emphasize the need to solve the problems arising in this connection in the EU countries. The scientific literature reveals ambiguous conclusions on the observance of the interests of individual countries and deviations from the EU migration policy. This issue will have to be investigated in the future.

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