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New migration trends of the population in a modern society

Abstract

Spatial movement of the population is not a new phenomenon - it has been happening throughout the history in its various shapes, scope and intensity. Nevertheless, with the processes of globalisation it has been more and more noticeable taking a new shape and social characteristics (especially, economic migration). However, many of the threats and problems manifested at a global level still stay the main causes of legal and/or illegal, voluntary and involuntary migrations (poverty, unemployment, civil wars, persecutions, climate change, etc.). Long-term economic and demographic problems in developed countries have negative consequences - reducing the working-age population, undermining the sustainability of the social protection system and sustainable economic growth and the development of society in general. Therefore, the importance of migration has been noted to remedy these negative consequences. In order to face the problems that cause migration, the challenges and consequences of migration, the issues migrants face, and to control and manage migration flows at the national and international levels, it is necessary to establish the global cooperation of various social entities.

Key words: *Migration, causes of migration, contemporary migration flows, consequences of migration, migrant policy*

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Introduction

Throughout history, people have been constantly moving from one place (region, state, and continent) to another. They have been doing this for various reasons (acquiring knowledge, seeking work, avoiding political oppression, war, poverty, etc.) in different ways and through different channels (legally or illegally). This complex phenomenon has multiple impacts on individuals and society (of origin and of reception), therefore it is necessary to seek different responses to the challenges arising from migration.² According to Vlado Puljiz, economic and social circumstances and social policies of one country are affected by four most important socio-demographic factors: a decline in fertility (a reduction of the rate of biological reproduction of the population), demographic aging (a world-wide increase of the elderly population), migrations (internal and external) and transformation of the structure and functions of the family.³ In this paper, we will focus our attention on migration, analysing its correlation with other factors.

The great emigration of Europeans to North America and other overseas territories (Latin America, Australia, South Africa, Israel) commenced in the 16th century and has continued to this day to a lesser extent and has been considered the most important and perhaps the largest migration event in human history (over 60 million people). The fall of the Berlin Wall has caused a massive population movement in Europe - from southeast Europe towards the West and to other continents.⁴ For a long period of time, EU countries have become attractive to a large number of legal and illegal migrants from mostly underdeveloped countries in the world (a large numbers of people and high rate of unemployment), primarily because of their possible economic prosperity and political stability. In these countries, noticeable changes have happened in the structure of the population and the labour market, caused by

² European Commission, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - a European Agenda on Migration, COM(2015) 240 final, HR, Brussels, 13.5.2015, p. 2 - https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_hr.pdf, [09/01/2018]

³ Vlado Puljiz, Staranje stanovništva – izazov socijalne politike, *Revija za socijalnu politiku*, year 23, no.1, Zagreb, 2016, pp. 81-82 pdf. www.rsp.hr [04/12/2017]

⁴ Some ethnic groups returned to their indigenous territories (for example, Jews, Germans, Greeks from Kazakhstan and Albania), some joined their ethnic group in another country (for example, Roma and Armenians) and internal problems of former socialist countries initiated interregional migrations. Mirjana Bobić, *Demografija i sociologija – veza ili sinteza*, (Belgrade: Public Company 'Official Gazette', 2007), pp. 109 - 110

the de-juvenilisation ("bottom-up aging") of the population, that is, "reducing the fertility rate, that is, the ever falling number of children and young people who will make up the active part of the population in the near future."⁵ Therefore, in order to meet the labour market needs, the EU has aimed to promote legal migration. Although international migration in destination countries (EU) can be used as a mechanism to fill in the gaps in the labour market (filling out the contingent of the working-age population), to sustain the social protection system and ensure sustainable economic growth, the question arises as to whether they can reverse the existing trend of population aging. Free travel, movement and life within the EU borders are provided to all citizens of EU Member States. This allows them to leave their country (for a shorter or longer period of time) and go to other EU member states to work, to study, to specialise, to travel with business or as tourists, to buy and similar, which may contribute to an improving social and cultural interaction within the EU, and achieving economic benefits.⁶ In the past few years, political crisis and warfare in some countries of Africa, South Asia and the Middle East have prompted, in a short period of time, (involuntary) migration of residents from these countries to the EU countries especially. This has particularly affected the economies of these countries - the labour market and overall public finances and fiscal sustainability, bearing in mind their vulnerability caused by the last financial and debt crisis⁷, as well as numerous other problems - the legal status of these persons, their integration into the countries of admission and similar. This huge influx of immigrants has shown the weakness of the existing migrant policy in the EU and its members which were not able to immediately respond to all the challenges of this wave of migration.

Given the new trends and patterns of spatial mobility of people in a global society, the changes in the relationship they cause between the society of origin and society of destination, a new approach is needed in studying this social phenomenon and processes, that is, it is necessary to understand the main causes, determinants, size, directions, consequences, but also the development of these migration flows in the future, and to identify an adequate political response to the challenges / problems they impose – an effective method to overcome them, the possibility of their control at a national and international level, but also the identification and exploitation of favourable

⁵ Vlado Puljiz, Staranje stanovništva – izazov socijalne politike, *Revija za socijalnu politiku*, year 23, no.1, Zagreb, 2016, p.82 pdf. www.rsp.hr [04/12/2017]

⁶ Eurostat – Statistics Explained - *Migration and migrant population statistics*, data from March 2017, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/hr [04/12/2017]

⁷ Branka Topić-Pavković, Fiskalni uticaj migrantske krize na nacionalnu ekonomiju, *ACTA ECONOMICA*, Year XIV, no. 24 (Banja Luka: Faculty of Economics, 2016), pp. 91 – 92

aspects of migration for countries of origin, transit and destination, too.⁸ In addition to the numerous positive changes that migrations have on the lives of migrants and society, one cannot ignore the negative ones that contribute to human suffering: impoverishment, exploitation, alienation, destruction, etc.⁹ On December 18, the United Nations mark the International Day of Migrants.¹⁰ These complex, dynamic and changing (global) processes have become the priority of the international community in seeking and reaching a global response and agreement on the challenges they impose in the context of ensuring a sustainable development.¹¹ By a theoretical approach to this problem and analysis of statistical data of some international organisations (Eurostat, United Nations etc.) in this paper we will try to identify the scope and (current and future) directions of spatial movement of the population in the world and in the European Union.

Migration - the notion

Migrations (lat. *migratio* - move) represent the mechanical movement of the population, i.e. the spatial mobility of the population. They can be voluntary or involuntary, within the same country (inhabitation/moving-in and relocation/moving-away) or outside the country (immigration and emigration).¹² Natural population growth (natural movement and regeneration) and

⁸ Jelena Predojević-Despić, Ka razumevanju determinanti međunarodnih migracija danas – teorijska perspektiva, *Stanovništvo*, 1/2010, XLVIII, http://www.komunikacija.org.rs/komunikacija/casopisi/stanov/XLVIII_1/index_html?stdlang=ser_lat, [15/01/2018]

⁹ Milosav Milosavljević and Aleksandar L. Jugović, *Izvan granica društva – savremeno društvo i marginalne grupe*, (Belgrade: Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade – Publishing Centre (CIDD), 2009), p. 123

¹⁰ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *International Migrants Day 18 December*, <http://www.un.org/en/events/migrantsday/index.shtml> [10/02/2018]

¹¹ Sixteenth Coordination Meeting on International Migration, United Nations, New York, 15-16 February 2018, has the purpose to prepare the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration by taking stock of existing data and research on relevant topics, highlighting gaps in the current evidence base and assessing priorities for the further development of data, research and training to support the implementation of the Global Compact, to allow participants to share information about progress in monitoring the implementation of the migration-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, and to allow participants to present and coordinate their recent activities and initiatives on migration. <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/16/index.shtml> [20/02/2018]

¹² See more: Branislav Đurđev, *Emigracije*, in Aljoša Mimica i Marija Bogdanović (author), *Sociološki rečnik*, (Belgrade: The Institute for Textbooks, 2007), pp. 119 – 120; *Imigracije*, Aljoša Mimica i Marija Bogdanović (author), *Sociološki rečnik*, (Belgrade: The Institute for Textbooks, 2007), p. 184

migration are the basic components of the development and movement of the population.¹³

According to the United Nations definition, migration implies a form of spatial mobility of people (refugees, displaced persons, extradited persons and economic migrants) when they cross the limits (boundaries) of one political/administrative unit to another for a specified minimum period of time (internal - territorial movement from one territory / province / district / municipality to another within the same country; international – movement between national states) and a migrant is "any person who temporarily or permanently lives in a country where he/she was not born and has acquired some significant social relation with that country."¹⁴ While domestic literature sees any change in place of residence, regardless of duration and distance, as a migration, the foreign literature sees this notion as only a "permanent change of residence (permanent migration)", i.e. it does not include "short-term trips not resulting in the change of place of permanent residence, such as daily, occasional (seasonal) and temporary population movement."¹⁵ In terms of describing and studying internal migration (within the same territory, republic, state) and external migration (to other countries, geographical regions), the problem is the accuracy of the data. In order to be able to monitor the migration of a population, data are sourced from: the population census (indirectly provide information about population movements based on migration characteristics of the population, demographic and economic characteristics of migrants, etc.), demographic statistics (data on internal migration - statements by citizens and documents on registration / deregistration of residence with competent institutions), registers (important events in the life of the population - birth, marriage, death) and surveys (survey on a population sample).¹⁶ The brain drain monitoring, i.e. exodus of highly educated

¹³ Mirjana Bobić, *Demografija i sociologija – veza ili sinteza*, (Belgrade: Public Company 'Official Gazette', 2007), p. 103

¹⁴ United Nations, Migrant/Migration, according to *Migration and Integration – some basic concepts*, <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/migrant/> [27/01/2018]

¹⁵ Branislav Đurđev, *Migracije*, in Aljoša Mimica i Marija Bogdanović (author), *Sociološki rečnik*, (Belgrade: The Institute for Textbooks, 2007), p. 326

¹⁶ In addition to these regular censuses, in some developed countries, migration between censuses can be monitored on the basis of a register of a change of residence. The migration history of individuals, groups and areas is monitored by establishing a migration file. Nevertheless, a single population register gives the most complex indicators in one country for all four components of the demographic development of the population. In cases where there is no possibility to measure migration by continuously monitoring migration events, census data and various methods (for example, vital-statistical) are used. Branislav Đurđev, *Migracije*, in Aljoša Mimica i Marija Bogdanović (author), *Sociološki rečnik*, (Belgrade: The Institute for Textbooks 2007), p. 326 and see more in: Mirjana Bobić, *Demografija i sociologija – veza ili sinteza*, (Belgrade: Public company 'Official Gazette', 2007), pp. 103, 104-105

experts, expressed in all countries of the modern era, especially in developing countries and in the former socialist countries after the fall of the Berlin Wall, is possible based on an expert's assessment, surveys, migration statistics of foreign countries, and indirectly through domestic labour statistics.¹⁷

When we talk about involuntary migration, they can be external (refugees) and internal (internal displacement). Unlike an economic migrant who can freely leave the country of origin and return to it, according to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Geneva, 1951), a refugee is "any person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it."¹⁸ Although there is no legal definition of internally displaced persons, they have the same status as refugees (deprivation of home, property, neighborhood, relative, workplace, various social networks, etc.), only that their place of life is being changed within the same country.¹⁹

The living and working conditions of people have been substantially changed under the influence of technical and technological progress associated with the process of globalisation - computerisation and the Internet allow work at home, work outside of formal working hours, the reconciliation of family and professional obligations, which reduces the need for individual migration for work or permanent moving for better employment or promotion. Thus, in modern societies, most of the remaining migrations are

¹⁷ To mark the mass departure of the elite from Great Britain to the United States in the 1960s, the term was used for the first time. Regarding this, the following terms are used: *brain gain* (the benefit the receiving country gets due to cost savings for education, training and human capital); *brain waste* (the loss for the country of origin, destination and the experts themselves due to the inability to obtain adequate employment in accordance with their knowledge and skills); *brain re-gain* (the possibility to establish some kind of cooperation and exchange of emigrants and countries of origin, with the possibility of a return); *brain flight* (massive departure of personnel from countries, predominantly those in development). Jelena R. Despić, *Migracije visokoobrazovanih lica iz Srbije od 1991. godine u Kanadu i Sjedinjene Američke Države, doctoral dissertation*, (Belgrade: Faculty of Economics, University of Belgrade, 2015), p. 16 pdf. <https://fedorabg.bg.ac.rs>. [27/01/2018]

¹⁸ Croatian Legal Centre, *Selected Topics of Asylum and Migration - Framework for the Integration of Refugees into Croatian Society*, Prepared by legal experts of the Croatian Legal Centre as part of the project "Legal Assistance to Asylum Seekers", which CPC carries out as a partner of UNHCR, 2016, p. 1, www.hpc.hr. [14/02/2018]

¹⁹ Milosav Milosavljević and Aleksandar L. Jugović, *Izvan granica društva – savremeno društvo i marginalne grupe*, (Belgrade: Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade – Publishing Centre (CIDDD), 2009), p. 126

reduced to those between cities (interurban) or within cities (intraurban).²⁰ In developed countries there is a steady increase in daily migration, even on longer distances and at cross-border / border regions between the populations of countries within the EU (daily and weekly migrations are increased by the processes of European integration and the creation of a single labour market).²¹

Theoretical perspective of migration studies – old and new approach(es)

Various types of population movement – mechanical (migration) and natural (birth and death rate) are closely connected to a socio-economic, political and cultural context. This connection was noticed and described by Adolphe Landry, Warren Thompson and Frank Notenstein in their demographic transition theory (demographic revolution, demographic transition), established in the first half of the 20th century, which postulates the model of stage development of a population within which demographical development flow is conceptualised theoretically and methodologically. From the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century on, the process of demographic transition started in the countries of Western Europe, and in the second half of the 20th century, it encompassed most of the countries in the world. It represents an integral part of the total social development in that period – urbanisation and industrial revolution and its effect on increasing the production and consumption, increase of real income and general improvement of economic, health, social, cultural and other life conditions. Observed as a whole, social modernisation affected the changes in population's natural environment – reduction of not only the mortality rate, but above all, the reduction of birth rate and fertility (the result of a change of goals, motives and attitudes on the size of a family).²² In order to complete the image on the

²⁰ Alica Wertheimer-Baletić, *Stanovništvo i razvoj*, (Zagreb: MATE, 1999). In: Mirjana Bobić, *Demografija i sociologija – veza ili sinteza*, (Belgrade: Public company „Official Gazette“, 2007), p. 113

²¹ Regarding the factors influencing people's decision to take up this form of spatial mobility instead of migration and their positive and negative consequences, see relevant scientific research. In: Vesna Lukić, *Socio-ekonomski aspekti dnevnih migracija*, *SOCIOLOGY*, Vol. LV (2013), N° 2 pp 283 - 298 pdf. www.sociologija.org [01/02/2018]

²² As parts of the society modernisation process, industrialisation and urbanisation are the factors that affected the reduction of birth rate, and they also include a set of other factors (education, health protection, and fading of tradition, etc.). Alica Wertheimer-Baletić, *Demografski tranzicijski procesi – kontinuitet ili diskontinuitet*, *Paper*, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Department of Social Sciences, 51=525(2016), pp. 12 – 13, <https://hrcak.srce.hr/154740> [08/11/2017]

transition from a traditional regime to a contemporary regime of population reproduction, it is necessary to add to it the migration component, which is missing in the theory of demographic transition. In 1971, American demographer Wilbur Zelinsky, developed his theory of mobility transition/migration of population (strength and form) happening simultaneously with the transition of the way of life – types of communities/societies (from pre-modern to contemporary ones), and defines its five stages: phase one – characteristic of ‘pre-modern traditional communities’ (before the beginning of urbanisation, individual movements of population are caused by the search for land property, trade, marriage, etc, the rate of natural population movement did not increase); phase two – characteristic of ‘early transitional societies’ (mass movement of population from villages to cities, colonisation to border arable parts of the country, population of overseas countries/new continents for better life conditions, the beginning of migrations of qualified manpower to other countries, fast growth of natural increase rate); phase three – characteristic of ‘late transitional societies’ (migration of western countries’ population within a city, between cities or one metropolitan region top those from villages to cities, the colonisation of border parts of countries, mass migrations to overseas countries practically stop, individual migrations mark the highest rate); phase four – characteristic of ‘developed societies’ (population migration from villages to cities is reduced, whereas migrations between the cities and within urban centers are at a high level as well as the immigration of unqualified and semi-skilled manpower from underdeveloped to developed countries, individual migrations are increasing and there is a high level of internal and external permanent migration, mild to moderate growth of natural population movement); and phase five in ‘highly developed societies’ (migrations from the outskirts of great cities to their centres due to work connected to a high standard and developed urban infrastructure, massiveness of individual migration of students, managers, tourists, etc., migrations of unqualified and highly educated manpower from underdeveloped countries to highly developed Western countries).²³

In 1969, Donald J. Bogue classified the factors affecting the migrations: the attractive ones or *pull* factors (benefits for employment, specialisation or training, obtaining higher income, better life standards, mobility of family members) and repellent or *push* factors (exhaustion of nature resources or their price, reduction of demand for certain product/service of certain industry branch, loss of job post due to layoff for various reasons, alienation of an

²³ See more at: Wilbur Zelinsky, The hypothesis of the mobility transition. *The Geographical Review* LX1, 1971, p. 222 - 248 In: Ayse Gedik, Toward a theory of mobility transition: test of Zelinsky's theory with the Japanese and Turkish data 1955-2000, p. 2 pdf., IUSSP, XXV International Population Conference of the IUSSP, France, 2005, <http://iussp2005.princeton.edu/papers/51383>. [27/01/2018]

individual from their community, etc.).²⁴ Different theoretical approaches in studying international migrations in an industrial society have proved to be inadequate for studying this process in a post-industrial society due to changes in space mobility of population and global transformation processes (global socio-economic context) in which an important role belongs to migrations. This affected significant changes in studying migrations in the last few decades – they are observed as an inseparable part of complete social transformation.²⁵ In the last decade of the previous century, the so-called ‘transnational turn’ was noticed: observing from a new angle the international work migrations that caused the higher intensity and movement scope of people, goods, information and symbols as well as their potential use for development of migrants and environment of origin and reception. “Development in informational technology and transport possibilities increases the scope of temporary, repetitive and circular migrations. The increasing number of migrants is being directed to parallel life in two or more societies and develops transnational communities and transnational consciousness.”²⁶ This imposed

²⁴ In addition to this one, related to migrations, there are numerous theoretical generalisations: E. G. Ravenstein – Laws of Migration (1885-1889), Everet S. Lee (1966), Zaslavska (1973), Khorev, Chapek (1978), Zipf (1946), Stoufer (1940), Todaro (1980), Ira S. Lowry (1990) etc. In our region, a great contribution to studying migration was given by Jovan Cvijić, the founder of the famous anthropogeographic school. When studying migrations, he used a very advanced methodology, field research, discussion and poll, family geneology – all these served him to reconstruct the so-called metanastatic movements. Branislav Đurđev, *Osnovne tehnike u demografiji*, (Novi Sad: Zmaj and Demographers' Association of Yugoslavia, 2001). In: Mirjana Bobić, *Demografija i sociologija – veza ili sinteza*, (Belgrade: Public Company 'Official Gazette', 2007), pp. 106, 107-108).

²⁵ During the second half of the 20th century, theories of economic migrations developed, and in their center, there were determinants of contemporary international voluntary work migrations: *theory of dual or segmented labour market* (Michael Piore), *world system theory* (I. Wallerstein), *neoclassical economics migration theory* (Massey, Todaro, Harris, etc.), *new economics of migration* (Lucas, Stark). In studying international migrations, there has been a dynamic approach in the last three decades: *the model of cumulative causation* (Donald Massey), *the theoretical approach of Mary Kritz and Hanna Zlotnik*, *the theory of migration movements* (Akin Mabogunje),

Migration systems model (Monica Boyd, James Fawcett), *network theory, institution theory, 'transnationalism'*. See more in: Jelena Predojević-Despić, Ka razumevanju determinanti međunarodnih migracija danas – teorijska perspektiva, *Stanovništvo*, vol. XLVIII (2010), no. 1, http://www.komunikacija.org.rs/komunikacija/casopisi/stanov/XLVIII_1/index_html?std-lang=ser_lat, [15 January 2018], and Jelena Predojević-Despić, Migrantske mreže: nezaobilazna perspektiva u proučavanju savremenih međunarodnih migracija, *Sociološki pregled*, vol. XLIII (2009), no. 2, pp. 209 – 229 <http://www.socioloskipregled.org.rs/2017/08/15/socioloski-pregled-vol-xliiii-2009-no-2/> [16/01/2018]

²⁶ Jelena Predojević-Despić, Migrantske mreže: nezaobilazna perspektiva u proučavanju savremenih međunarodnih migracija, *Sociološki pregled*, vol. XLIII (2009), no. 2, p. 210 <http://www.socioloskipregled.org.rs/2017/08/15/socioloski-pregled-vol-xliiii-2009-no-2/> [16 January 2018]

the need to leave the earlier framework of bipolar space model in migration studies (moving people from one place to another, and these two places are basically completely different; there, migrants cannot organise their lives and activities at the same time – two exclusive orientations towards a departure destination: circular or linear) towards transnational space (a new type of social space where migrants establish multilateral and transnational relations between the new socio-cultural spaces they inhabit abroad and those in the country of origin – movement of people back and forth, money, goods and information).²⁷

Migration causes

There are various causes of migration of people – geographic inequality in the division of nature resources, physical and human capital, institutions, tradition and cultural conditions, movement of capital and services, and vice versa, or their concentration in a certain space.²⁸ Therefore, the causes of migration could be divided by: natural (epidemic, natural disasters), social (wars, political instability, religious intolerance) and economic (famine, poverty, a possibility for better employment, obtaining better income, better life conditions, etc.). Although modern society is dominated by economic migrations, the decision on migrating is not predominantly governed by the possibility of obtaining a higher income in the destination country than in the country of origin – numerous expenses related to migration are also taken into account (expenses of moving and integration of migrants, psychological consequences of leaving behind a familiar environment and family, the possibility of losing a part of the pension earned in the emigration country, etc.).²⁹ Economic (work) migrations are usually voluntary migrations. However, we have to keep in mind that people usually migrate from underdeveloped to developed western countries due to bad life conditions and consequences of crises (social, economic, political). As a result of illegal state border crossings, the exact prevalence of migrations is unknown. Leaving dictatorial, one-party

²⁷ Roger Rouse, "Questions of Identity: Personhood and Collectivity in Transnational Migration to the United States", *Critique of Anthropology*, 15 (4), 1995, pp. 353 - 354 <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/ae2b/001c44ee0039d8a6ea37b2fdb0962246bce.pdf> [16 January 2018]

²⁸ Branislav Đurđev, *Osnovne tehnike u demografiji*, (Novi Sad: Zmaj and Demographers' Association of Yugoslavia, 2001). In: Mirjana Bobić, *Demografija i sociologija – veza ili sinteza*, (Belgrade: Public Company 'Official Gazette', 2007), p. 106

²⁹ Marija Peneva, Utjecaj krize na migracijsku politiku EU, *Collection of papers: Kriza: Preobrazba ili propast?* (edited by: Alka Obadić, Jurica Šimurina, Josip Tica), (Zagreb: Faculty of Economics, 2011), vol. 1, pp 113-114., *EconPapers – Economics at your fingertips*, <http://web.efzg.hr/RePEc/chapters/chapter11-07.pdf> [21/11/2017]

and politically divided states where governing structures apply various forms of repression against their political opponents (persecution, harassment, arrest, etc.) and assassination, and going to other states is marked as political migration.³⁰

Contemporary migration flows in the world and the European Union

The globalisation process has undoubtedly increased the scope and intensity of international migration, affected the form of their manifestation and multiplied their both positive and negative characteristics and consequences. The decision on migration is affected by a combination of factors in the country of origin and/or the country of migrants' destination (economic, environmental, political and social). Many threats and issues that appear at a global level are the main causes of migrations – widespread poverty in the world is the factor that encourages millions of people to immigrate from poor countries to wealthy countries; wars and political crises in some countries of Africa, South Asia and Middle East have affected great migrations in the last few years, but also the tendency of developed countries of the West to attract a great number of highly educated experts from different parts of the world. According to UN information, in the last few years, the number of international migrants has increased worldwide – 173 million in 2000, 220 million in 2010 and 258 million in 2017. Out of the total number of migrants, 60% chose Asia as their destination (or 80 million), then Europe (78 million), North America (58 million), Africa (25 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (10 million) and Oceania (8 million). In the previous year, 67% of migrants lived in 20 countries – the USA (50 million), Saudi Arabia, Germany and the Russian Federation (12 million each), and then Great Britain and Northern Ireland (almost 9 million). It is estimated that, in 2016, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers was 25.9 million – the largest number of them in Turkey (3.1 million), Jordan (2.9 million), Palestine (2.2 million), Lebanon (1.6 million) and Pakistan (1.4 million). The largest number of worldwide migrants in 2017 was born in Asia (106 million), then Europe (61 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (38 million) and Africa (36 million). When observed which countries migrants come from, the first position belongs to India (17 million), then Mexico (13 million), the Russian Federation (11 million), China (10 million), Bangladesh (7 million), Syria (7 million), Pakistan and Ukraine (6 million each). Less than half of all migrants in the world in

³⁰ Milosav Milosavljević and Aleksandar L. Jugović, *Izvan granica društva – savremeno društvo i marginalne grupe*, (Belgrade: Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade –Publishing Centre (CIDD), 2009), pp. 124 - 125

2017 were women – 48% (49% in 2000). The average age of international migrants worldwide in 2017 was 39 (it was 38 in 2000). The net migration for the period 2000-2015 had a positive effect on the increase of population in North America 42% and in Oceania 31%, whereas in Europe, it grows by 2% (with no inflow of migrants, the population in Europe would be reduced by 1%).³¹

In the last few decades, Europe, or more precisely, EU member states have become an attractive destination for many (legal and illegal) migrants – born outside the EU, but also those born within the EU. Due to poverty, insecurity, inequality and unemployment, especially in regions of Africa, Asia and East Europe, a large number of migrants come to EU countries. According to Eurostat information, in 2015, EU member states were immigrated by a total number of 4.7 million persons – 2.4 million citizens outside the EU, 1.4 million from some other EU country, 860 thousand persons who migrated to an EU country whose citizenship they have (citizens-repatriates or those born abroad) and 19 thousand people with no citizenship, and at least 2.8 million emigrants were registered (migration flows in/from EU as a whole not included – they also include flows between EU member states). The highest numbers of immigrants were reported by the following states: Germany (1,543.8 thousand), Great Britain (631.5 thousand), France (363.9 thousand), Spain (342.1 thousand) and Italy (280.1 thousand). At the same period, the highest numbers of emigrants were registered by the following states: Germany (347.2 thousand), Spain (343.9 thousand), Great Britain (299.2 thousand), France (298 thousand), and Poland (258.8 thousand). From the total number of all foreign citizens who spent time in EU countries, 76% lived in these five countries (63% belongs to the population of the EU-28 group of countries). In 17 EU member states in this period there was more immigration than emigration, whereas the opposite situation exists in Bulgaria, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Latvia and Lithuania. When observed by gender, the largest numbers of immigrants to EU member states were men (56%), and the average age of the immigrants to the EU-28 states was 27.5 years (compared to the complete population of the EU-28 on 1 January 2016, whose average was 42.6). In most EU member states, foreigners were citizens of countries that are not members of the Union. The largest numbers of citizens of EU member states who live in other EU member states come from Romania, Poland, Italy, Portugal, and Great Britain. On the date of 1 January 2016, the share of relatively young adult persons in foreign citi-

³¹ United Nations, International Migration Report 2017: Highlights, ST/ESA/SER.A/404, New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2017_Highlights.pdf [07/01/2018]

zens (average age is 36) is bigger than the one in domestic population of EU member states (average age is 44).³²

Consequences, problems and challenges of migrations

Consequences of migrations may be different for individuals (migrants) and for the countries of their origin, transit and destination. When properly managed, migrations undoubtedly “represent a huge potential for both the countries of immigration and emigration.”³³ Migrations have positive effects on both the country of migrants’ origin and destination (they help the economic and social development), but also negative ones which manifest as a problem of integration in a new environment (due to differences and mutual prejudices between the domestic population and immigrants), reintegration of repatriates to their country of origin (mostly the retired migrants returning to their country of origin, family reunification, the possibility of migration and return of migrants’ descendants – the issues of integration, self-identification, etc.), and an immeasurable loss for the origin country manifesting itself in the departure of the potentially most creative, productive and fertile part of the population – even though they are its good representatives.³⁴

Apart from the influence on the economy of the country of origin and host country respectively (labour market, public finance, etc.), they exert an effect on the population structure as well. With regard to the country of origin, the positive effects are reflected in reduced unemployment (offer of workforce reduced), reduced poverty (money transfers from abroad), growth of population (recorded in extremely undeveloped countries), whereas negative ones are reflected in, above all, brain-drain processes. Where the host country is concerned, the positive effects are seen in absorbing unfavourable demographic trends, meeting the labour market requirements (increased efficiency), in contributions to economic growth etc.³⁵ Over the past several decades,

³² Eurostat – Statistics Explained, *Statistic information on migrations and migrant population*, information obtained in March 2017, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/hr [04/12/2017]

³³ Marija Peneva, Utjecaj krize na migracijsku politiku EU, *Collection of Papers: Kriza: Preobrazba ili propast?* (edited by Alka Obadić, Jurica Šimurina, Josip Tica), (Zagreb: Faculty of Economics, 2011), vol. 1, pp 113-114., EconPapers – Economics at your fingertips, <http://web.efzg.hr/RePEc/chapters/chapter11-07.pdf> [21 November 2017]

³⁴ Milosav Milosavljević and Aleksandar L. Jugović, *Izvan granica društva – savremeno društvo i marginalne grupe*, (Belgrade: Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade – Publishing Centre (CIDD), 2009), pp. 124 – 125

³⁵ Marija Peneva, Utjecaj krize na migracijsku politiku EU, *Collection of Papers: Kriza: Preobrazba ili propast?* (ed. Alka Obadić, Jurica Šimurina, Josip Tica), (Zagreb: Faculty of Economi-

there has been a constant rise in highly educated people born outside this country (in 1970 – 1 million (23.3%); during the 1980s – 1.7 million (23.8%); in the 1990s – 2.3 million (27.6%); in the 2000s – 2.7 million (29.3%), and in the period of 2010-2013, 1.1 million or 45% of the overall population aged 25 or more that immigrated into the country.³⁶ Numerous research results point to potential consequences of migrations for the economy of the host country, such as: increase of consumption in relation to accommodation, food, and health and legal aid to asylum seekers (sometimes in relation to education and further education as well), the change of labour market structure (more competitive employees with regard to acquisition of new skills and qualifications, temporary increase in the unemployment rate, but a more flexible workforce on the other hand, increasing the number of working people in the economies of demographically old countries), an increase in aggregate demand (they present a potential for new services on the market), legalisation of immigrants lacking the necessary documentation enables their full integration into the labour market and an increase of tax revenue over a short period of time, and an impact on wage and salary reduction (a great number of unregistered immigrants in the labour market could overtake low-paid jobs).³⁷ The latest migrant crisis has exerted an impact on two key aspects of European economies: public finance and labour market. Although there are differences in estimates regarding the fiscal impact of migrant admission into these countries, there are, according to the research, minor net fiscal benefits or net fiscal expenses. It is thought that, observed over a short period of time, there will be greater public expenses (processing of asylum requests, food, accommodation, health care, and language course expenses, an increase in additional funds for providing support to the countries of origin and transitory countries etc.); observed over a longer period of time, the integration of immigrants into the labour market, with the necessary education and training provided, will exert positive fiscal impacts in relation to the aid secured for them, and their contribution to public finance will be more significant

cs, 2011), vol. 1, pp 114-115., EconPapers – Economics at your fingertips, <http://web.efzg.hr/RePEc/chapters/chapter11-07.pdf> [21/11/2017]

³⁶ Data for 2010 show that of the total number of Europe's population age 25 and more years, settled by the United States (4 million), the highest level of education was 38.8% (1.6 million) and of the total number of these Asian population (8.7 million) - the highest level of education had 52.3% (4.6 million). U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 2012. In: Jelena R. Despić, *Migracije visokoobrazovanih lica iz Srbije od 1991. godine u Kanadu i Sjedinjene Američke Države, doktorska disertacija*, (Belgrade: Faculty of Economics of the University of Belgrade, 2015), p. 55. pdf. <https://fedorabg.bg.ac.rs>. [27/01/2018]

³⁷ See more in: Branka Topić-Pavković, *Fiskalni uticaj migrantske krize na nacionalnu ekonomiju, ACTA ECONOMICA, Year XIV, Issue 24* (Banja Luka: Faculty of Economics, 2016), pp. 92 – 93

(especially the young possessing the necessary skills and qualifications, with regard to encouraging innovations and development).³⁸

Although migrant population is heterogeneous (economically, politically, socially, culturally, etc.), what is common for them is the special position related to the population of immigration countries, even if they did obtain their citizenship – differences in cultural heritage, habits and lifestyle, mutual prejudices, a more unfavourable social position in all aspects (political influence, social position, trade union organisation, etc.). Regarding the issues of social status and migrant rights, the situation is more favourable due to the existence of international standards and numerous agreements in this field every immigration state follows (along with their own social politics created according to their own interests). However, here, too, there are numerous issues – migrants' ignorance of procedures and conditions of obtaining these rights, as well as numerous examples of breaking them in immigration countries. Despite different controls of implementing these rights, there are different ways of exploiting migrants, especially by their employers – late or partial contribution payments for health and social insurance, lower incomes, unfavourable jobs and other work conditions (migrants accept these themselves in order to keep their jobs). Compared to domestic employees, migrants are neither economically equal nor do they have equality in the sense of work – they receive lower reimbursements for the same amount of work, have bad opportunities for work and economic promotion, a higher risk of losing their job, etc. In addition to this area, issues also appear in a socio-cultural sphere (language and cultural barriers, hostility and reserves of domicile population toward migrants, self-closing of migrants in the circle of those with whom they share the same destiny, pejorative names for all migrants, migrants burdened with certain prejudices in domestic population, 'ghettoisation of migrants, etc.) and in a socio-psychological sphere (the loss of psychological safety after interruption or the loss of social connections – families, friends and colleagues, difficulty in the establishing of social connections in their new environment, etc.). Even though migrants face numerous issues, some of them are in a very unfavourable position – exposed to breaking human rights, exploitation, violence, different forms of usurpation by the citizens, services and institutions of immigration countries, and are therefore completely marginalised and socially endangered (those who have a bad work and economic status, illegal migrants, political asylum seekers, etc.).³⁹

³⁸ *Ibid*, pp. 94 – 95

³⁹ Milosav Milosavljević i Aleksandar L. Jugović, *Izvan granica društva – savremeno društvo i marginalne grupe*, (Belgrade: Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade – Publishing Centre (CIDD), 2009), pp. 132, 133 – 134

Acceptance and integration of migrants into a society is a complex process, which implies several dimensions: legal-political (various political and status rights), socio-economic (position on the labour market, right to labour and access to social and other rights), and cultural-religious (right to expressing cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity).⁴⁰ Regardless of the cause of migrations, the most important issue is related to the possibilities and conditions for social integration/re-integration of migrants, both from the perspective of migrants and authorities of either the country of origin and host country, which requires the engagement of experts dealing with social integration of marginalised groups. 'The social integration and re-integration of migrants implies various projects and levels: national, bilateral, regional, and international, with an emphasis on bilateral contacts between the country of origin and host country, taking into consideration mutual interests and, above all, interests of migrants themselves.'⁴¹ Also, this process must imply the willingness to adjustment on the part of both migrants and host society - the former must adapt to the dominant living style of a new society without sacrificing their own cultural identity and respect of its basic values, while the latter is supposed to adapt its institutions to them, to accept them as its integral part, and to launch various actions with a view to facilitating their access to its resources and the participation in political processes and creating conditions for an independent life. This process starts from the moment of entering the host country, and it ends the moment they have achieved complete legal, social, economic, and cultural participation and equality in the society given.⁴²

The 1951 Refugee Convention and its respective Protocol on the Refugee Status define the rights of refugees in the host country at a global level.⁴³

⁴⁰ Penninx, R. (2007) Integration Processes of Migrants: Research Findings and Policy Challenges, *Migration and ethnic topics* 23(1-2): 7-32; Penninx, R., B. Garcés-Masareñas (2016) The Concept of Integration as an Analytical Tool and as a Policy Concept. In: R. Penninx, B. Garcés-Masareñas (eds.) *Integration Processes and Policies in Europe. Contexts, Levels and Actors*. Cham: Springer Open, pp. 11-29 In: Croatian legal center *Selected topics in the field of asylum and migrations* – Framework for integration of refugees in Croatian society, prepared by the jurists of the Croatian legal centre (CLC) within the project 'Legal aid to asylum seekers' implemented by CLC as a partner of UNHCR, 2016, pp. 1 - 2, www.hpc.hr. [14/02/2018]

⁴¹ Milosav Milosavljević and Aleksandar L. Jugović, *Izvan granica društva – savremeno društvo i marginalne grupe*, (Belgrade: Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade – Publishing Centre (CIDD), 2009), p. 122

⁴² Good Practice Guide on the Integration of Refugees in the European Union, The European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), <http://www.ecre.org/component/downloads/downloads/185.html>. In: Croatian legal centre, *Selected topics in the field of asylum and migrations* – Framework for integration of refugees in the Croatian society, prepared by the jurists of the Croatian legal centre within the project 'Legal aid to asylum seekers' implemented by CLC as a partner of UNHCR, 2016, pp. 1 - 2, www.hpc.hr. [14/02/2018]

⁴³ Convention on the status of refugees, UNTS vol. 189, pp. 137, 28 July 1951; OG SFRJ: MU 15/1960; in force since 21 April 1954; Protocol on status of refugees UNTS vol. 606, pp. 267, 31 January 1967, OG SFRJ: MU 15/67; in force since 4 October 1967

These rights are very important in terms of a (permanent) local integration of refugees, especially in cases when a refugee born in the host country may be deprived of citizenship; then in cases when a refugee is not likely to be repatriated in the near future or they have established close relations with the country that granted them asylum (family, social, economic, cultural etc.). The policy of integration of migrants into the EU countries is built upon the 2009 European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights, along with the Treaty of Lisbon⁴⁴, aimed at bringing them closer to citizens of the aforementioned countries in terms of their rights and duties. As far as creating and implementing this policy is concerned, it is within competence of these countries, but the EU has also developed a common framework with regard to the integration of third country citizens (founding contracts, European Council programmes, and the Europe 2020 strategy).⁴⁵

The smuggling of migrants has become one of the most prolific activities of criminal organisations worldwide, especially from Eastern Europe. At the end of the 1990s, the number of illegal migrants into the EU rose to 500,000 at the annual level. Apart from the money migrants pay for their illegal transfer, these organisations make a huge profit out of the subsequent enslavement of migrants until they have repaid their debt, as well as out of trafficking and prostitution (mostly in Europe and Asia) etc.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ The first establishing contract representing the true basis for integration issues (article 79, paragraph 4), providing authorisations to the European Parliament and European Council to encourage and support the actions of member states for the promotion of integration of citizens coming from third countries and who have temporary residence through regular legislative actions, but not the possibility for the countries to mutually harmonise their regulations. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, OJ C 83, 30.3.2010, in force since 2009, with the Lisbon Agreement - Consolidated versions of the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, OJ C 83, 30.3.2010. In: Croatian legal center, *Selected issues in the field of asylum and migrations – Framework for integration of refugees in the Croatian society*, prepared by the jurists of the Croatia legal centre within the project 'Legal aid to asylum seekers' implemented by CLC as a partner of UNHCR, 2016, pp. 5 – 6, www.hpc.hr. [14/02/2018]

⁴⁵ Regarding the EU directions regarding the integration of migrants in its key documents, see in: Croatian legal center, *Selected issues in the field of asylum and migrations – Framework for integration of refugees in the Croatian society*, prepared by the jurists of the Croatia legal centre within the project 'Legal aid to asylum seekers' implemented by CLC as a partner of UNHCR, 2016, pp. 6, 7 and 8 www.hpc.hr. [14/02/2018]

⁴⁶ Manuel Castells, *Organizational Globalization of Crime, Cultural Identification of Criminals*, U: *The Information Age Economy, Society, and Culture: Volume III End of Millennium*, Second edition, With a new preface, Wiley-Blackwell, 2010, p. 181 – 182. In: Dragana Vilić, *Kriminal – socijalni rizik u savremenom društvu, POLITEIA*, Year 7, No. 13, (Banja Luka: Faculty of Political Sciences, 2017), pp. 99 – 100

Migration policy – respond(s) to future migration challenges

The issue of international migrations and their influence on development has been in focus of the international community since the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo (Egypt) – the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development covers this issue as well, and on 19 September 2016, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in response to a vast spatial movement of people, in order to initiate the dialogue that should eventually lead to the adoption of two global documents on migrants in 2018 (it was proposed that the first one be developed under the auspices of the UNHCR, to be discussed by member countries, and the second by the General Assembly). There has been progress made regarding the ratification of five legal UN instruments related to international migration, but it is being implemented unevenly – since last September, all five instruments have been ratified by 37 member countries, whereas 13 of them have ratified none.⁴⁷

Over the course of the second half of the last century, the US introduced several immigration laws, with a view to protecting its citizens against potential negative consequences of excessive immigration. Since that time, the ‘open door’ policy⁴⁸ has been superseded by the restrictive policy towards potential immigrants – favourising certain priority groups of immigrants (highly educated and professional people or family members of its own citizens).

In relation to citizens of non-EU countries, the migration policy within the EU (immigration policy) is being more and more focused on employment encouragement – attracting certain profiles of migrants, in order to compensate for the lack of certain skills. Apart from this, this policy is directed at preventing illegal immigration and illegal employment of migrants that are not granted a work permit and the promoting of integration of migrants into a society. There have been huge funds invested in fighting trafficking in the

⁴⁷ United Nations, International Migration Report 2017: Highlights, ST/ESA/SER.A/404, New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2017_Highlights.pdf, [07/01/2018]

⁴⁸ In 1920s, in the USA, three great legal acts were adopted (and several smaller ones) with the aim of increasing the number of visas awarded to highly educated experts based on family and professional connections: National Immigration Act (McCarran-Walter Act, 1952), 1990 Immigration Act and the Law from 2005. Regarding the development of immigration system of the USA, see: Jelena R. Despić, *Migracije visokoobrazovanih lica iz Srbije od 1991. godine u Kanadu i Sjedinjene Američke Države, PhD dissertation*, (Belgrade: Faculty of Economics of the University of Belgrade, 2015), pp. 50 - 56 pdf. <https://fedorabg.bg.ac.rs>. [27/01/2018]

EU.⁴⁹ Since 2015, there have been numerous challenges for the EU, especially for the Mediterranean countries, to contain the floods of migrants from the war-stricken areas of Africa and the Middle East. In response, the European Commission proposed the European Migration Programme (13/05/2015)⁵⁰, and a year later the Commission and the respective High Commissioner established the partnership framework for migrations (07/06/2016), in order to strengthen the cooperation between the countries of origin and transitory countries, thus contributing to a better management of migrations. With regard to this, over the past three years there has been a new approach developed in the EU to support the most vulnerable member countries in this respect, along with strengthening the outer borders of the EU and cooperation with partner countries. Although the situation has been stable for some time now (in 2017 there was a 63% reduction of illegal migration to the EU), there are numerous factors in the EU and its surrounding (climate change, security issues, demographic conditions etc.) that point to the fact that migrations will present a long-term challenge for Europe, asking for a comprehensive approach. For that reason, the Commission proposes that the authorities of these countries continue their work towards securing a quick progress regarding the reform of the common European asylum, the further strengthening of partnership with third countries, securing legal paths to Europe, and providing necessary financial funds for future actions.⁵¹

The contribution of EU member countries to dealing with the issues of migration (and confronting the challenges) is reflected in their efforts for resettling people at a global level, admitting and granting asylum requests, providing financial support to the efforts of other countries and organisations, furthering political initiative in cooperation with international organisations for promoting stability and solving the most obvious political crises in some countries worldwide (Libya, Syria) that affected the migration to the

⁴⁹ For the European migration politics within the EC, the Main migration and internal affairs administration is responsible. Numerous documents regulating the immigration/acceptance of migrants. See more in: Eurostat – Statistics Explained, *Statistic information on migrations and migrant population*, information obtained in March 2017, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/hr [04/12/2017]

⁵⁰ European Commission, Communication of the Commission to the European parliament, Council, European economy and social committee and Regional Committee – European migration programme COM(2015) 240 final, HR, Brussels, 13 May 2015, pp. 2 https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_hr.pdf, [09/01/2018]

⁵¹ See more in: European Commission, *Managing migrations resistant to future changes: European Commission defining future steps*, Brussels, 7 December 2017, IP-17-5132_HR%20(3). pp. 1 - 3 pdf www.europa.eu_IP-17-5132_hr [08/01/2018]

EU, granting humanitarian aid to these countries, helping them stabilise and develop, as well as helping the migrants from these countries that found refuge in third countries (EUR 3.6 billion was donated to Syria and Syrian migrants in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, and Iraq), and encouraging cooperation with eastern partners, the Western Balkans, and Asia. As for the most vulnerable member countries, they are provided assistance with regard to coordinating the repatriation of illegal immigrants, enquiries aimed at disclosing smuggling and trafficking networks, quick identification and registering of the arrived migrants, fingerprinting, and quick asylum request processing.⁵² In order to resolve the global issues frequently related to long-term illegal and forceful migrations (poverty, war conflicts, political crises etc.), the EU allotted EUR 96.8 billion for an external cooperation for the period of 2014-2020. However, there are funds for absorbing the migrant crisis impact at the local level as well. In global terms, the EU is the greatest donor, since it has provided EUR 200 million for development and EUR 1 billion of humanitarian aid to migrants.⁵³ Fighting smuggling and trafficking is a way of discouraging illegal immigration – there are various measures taken against traffickers as well as providing help to their victims, and actions aimed at preventing the exploitation of illegal immigrants by their employers.⁵⁴ Given the aforementioned, the EU has noted the necessity for strengthening the common asylum request system and efficient approaches to preventing its abuse. Due to an already visible lack of workforce (science, technology, engineering, and health sector), and the expected trends in the period of 2012-2025 (up to 23% increase in demand for highly educated employees), the EU is putting an effort into attracting employees with necessary skills. Although the European Commission started with activities regarding the skills development needed by the contemporary labour market in 2015, it is not possible to utterly meet all of its requirements. This is a result of long-term demographic and economic issues – due to the pronounced ageing population, an evermore dependent economy in terms of highly educated people (an estimated 17.5 million workforce decrease within the course of the following decade), the significance of migration for the EU is becoming more and more visible – filling up the

⁵² 'Hotspot' is the new approach of the Commission; parts of it are the agencies working on the field: EASO, Frontex, Europol, Eurojust; allocation of funds for support of accepting and the capacities for providing health protection to migrants (the Commission provided additional 60 million EUR). EC, EC Communication to the European Parliament, Council, European Economic and Social Board and the Regional board –European Migration Programme, COM(2015) 240 final, HR, Brussels, 13 May 2015, pp. 6 https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_hr.pdf, [09/01/2018.]

⁵³ *Ibid*, pp. 7 – 8

⁵⁴ *Ibid*, p. 9

workforce, the sustainability of a social care system, and securing a viable economic growth. This calls for the EU member countries advocating for legal migrations, by means of establishing a common system reflecting the EU interests – an attractive migrant destination, with each individual country deciding on the number of entries. With regard to attracting talented individuals, the programmes of Horizon 2020 and Erasmus+ stand out, along with the Directive on Students and Researchers. The Directive on Blue Card secures attracting highly-skilled third-country nationals (the more efficient ways of attracting the aforementioned population, along with areas of interest, especially for entrepreneurs willing to invest in Europe etc. to be reconsidered by the revision of this Directive), as well as the possibilities of providing legal aid to highly qualified and trained foreign experts staying intermittently in Europe for the sake of providing their services to companies and governments. Possible benefits from migrations for the European economy and migrants themselves are analysed via surveys conducted among employers, trade unions, and other social partners through collecting data on economy sectors and trades and professions in demand or possible demand of employees, or those suffering from the lack of necessary skills (the role of mediator for the purpose of easily finding an employment is given to the portal of EU Immigration and the European Job Mobility Portal). These benefits are also analysed through better understanding of migrants' qualifications that they acquired outside the EU and securing them jobs more easily, through updating of the EU visa policy (the 2014 proposition of the Commission on revising the EU Visa Code and imposing short-term visas for travellers and businesspeople, persons travelling for private reasons etc.) in order to exert positive effects on the economy and reduce illegal migration and security risks.⁵⁵ Efficient integration policies are the foundation of a successful EU migration policy, with this integration being realised through supporting the measures of national governments, local self-government bodies, and the civil society. In the new programme period of 2014-2020, numerous EU funds are going to play a major role in securing funds for migration-related issues – integration of migrants into host societies – improvement of language and professional skills, access to the labour market, education etc. (the Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund - AMIF, the European Regional Development Fund - ERDF, the European Social Fund – ESF). Support to the development of countries of origin of migrants should be provided through the EU policy on legal migration – by enabling a cheaper, faster, and more secured money transfer system, by supporting international initiatives for ethical employment in sectors confronted with the lack of a qualified workforce etc. In addition, support is

⁵⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 14-15

provided to partners for an efficient workforce management, with focus on suppressing the exploitation of migrant employees and enhancing their rights (EUR 30 million). With a view to successfully re-establishing the unique market based on workforce mobility, the EU launched an initiative to support the freedom of free movement with the Economic Community of West African States, with a local development contributed by the 'South-South' regional labour mobility encouragement programmes.⁵⁶

The number of migrant children, often unattended, has increased six times in the EU over the past six years – around 30% of all persons seeking asylum in the years of 2015 and 2016 were children. These children demand special care and protection, since they are likely to have experienced a traumatic experience prior to or after migration (victims of extreme violence, trafficking, and various forms of abuse), with the vulnerability of this population being the result of their age, distance from home, and separation from their parents or foster parents. They are exposed to numerous risks (marginalisation, disappearance, separation from family, involvement into criminal activities, arranged marriages etc.), and these risks are augmented if the children are travelling alone or sharing their accommodation with a great number of unknown adults. The protection of migrant children is a priority in all stages of the migration process (conditions of accommodation to processing their asylum requests and integration), which is evident from the acts of the member countries implementing the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and international humanitarian and children's rights.⁵⁷ Despite good practice and constant progress with regard to the matter, recently some inadequate actions were taken, due to a sudden increase in migrant children, which put tremendous stress on their migration management and children protection systems and administration. To cope with this challenge, the EU established a series of coordinated and efficient measures, at the basis of which is a child's best interest principle, whose implementation is being perfected at the level of the Union and its member countries, in order to solve migrant issues (collecting data on migrant children, their identification, admission, providing training for staff working with them, education, seeking permanent solutions), con-

⁵⁶ *Ibid*, pp 16-17

⁵⁷ Strengthening consciousness on the need to protect migrants' children and concrete activities regarding this may be seen different action plans, programmes, round tables, conferences: Action Plan for Minors with no escort(2010-2014), European migration programme and Communication on the current situation of its implementation, Commission's recommendation 'Investing in children:cutting the circle of deprivation'(26-27 January 2017). European Commission, *Commission's Communication to the European Parliament and Council: Protecting Migrants' Children*, {SWD(2017) 129 final}, COM(2017) 211 final, Brisel, 12 April 2017, pp. 2, <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2017/HR/COM-2017-211-F1-HR-MAIN-PART-1.PDF>, [8 January 2018]

ducted simultaneously in both the countries of origin and transitory countries as well.⁵⁸ Unfortunately, data are only available for the children submitting the asylum request, and not for those that are unattended or escape from the admission facilities, and often is the case that these children are 'invisible' in terms of their needs due to the fragmentary nature of their personal data, with no reference to their age and sex.⁵⁹

Conclusion

Migration movements present complex and dynamic social processes, influenced by various social, economic, political, cultural, and demographic factors. These movements are not a modern-day phenomenon – there are numerous historical records of their multiple nature, range, and intensity. Yet, globalisation processes have made them more complex, they appear in a new form and with new social characteristics (especially economic migrations). As for their long-term causes, these can be attributed to numerous threats and issues expressed on a global level, resulting in either their legal/illegal or willful/forceful character (poverty, unemployment, civil wars, persecutions, climate changes etc.) Long-term economic and demographic issues in developed countries have their negative effects – reduction of workforce and an unfavourable ratio of supported and working population – questioning the sustainability of the social care system and retirement funds, as well as the sustainability of economic growth and development of the society on the whole. With the aforementioned in mind, migrations appear as a significant factor for absorbing (if not removing) these negative impacts. For that reason, cooperation on a global level of various social subjects is required, in order to provide an optimal response to numerous causes, issues, and challenges of the migration process and establish a quality and efficient control of migration trends at both the national and international level, providing, at the same time, maximum benefits for the migrants and their countries of origin and host countries as well, reflected in the protection and security of a greater

⁵⁸ Sustainable development programme until 2030, Political declaration adopted at Valletta in 2015 and additional Action Plan, the project 'Better migration management' directed towards regional level of the Horn of Africa, programmes for regional development and protection in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Ughanda, support in West Africa to the countries of origin and transit countries, humanitarian operations financed by EU, etc.) European Commission, Commission's Communication to the European Parliament and Council: Protecting Migrants' Children, {SWD(2017) 129 final}, COM(2017) 211 final, Brussels, 12 April 2017, pp. 3 - 4, <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2017/HR/COM-2017-211-F1-HR-MAIN-PART-1.PDF>, [8 January 2018]

⁵⁹ *Ibid*, p.14

share of the young, a more dynamic and efficient labour market, a greater economic growth, and the sustainability of society in general.

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