MIGRATION IMPACT ON ECONOMICAL SITUATION

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This paper presents recent trends and flows of labor migration and its impact on economic and social life. Main aim of this research sets up the influence of the migration on the European economics and its competitiveness. Methods of research are: method of comparison, analysis method, method of deduction, method of statistics, modeling method. The economic impact of migration has been intensively studied but is still often driven by ill-informed perceptions, which, in turn, can lead to public antagonism towards migration. These negative views risk jeopardising efforts to adapt migration policies to the new economic and demographic challenges facing many countries. Migration Policy looks at the evidence for how immigrants affect the economy in three main areas: The labour market, public purse and economic growth. In Europe, the scope of labour mobility greatly increased within the EU/EFTA zones following the EU enlargements of 2004, 2007 and 2014-2015. This added to labour markets' adjustment capacity. Recent estimates suggest that as much as a quarter of the asymmetric labour market shock – that is occurring at different times and with different intensities across countries – may have been absorbed by migration within a year.

Key word: *migration processes, budget, taxes, statistics data.*

Această lucrare prezintă tendințele recente și fluxurile migrației forței de muncă și impactul acestora asupra vieții economice și sociale. Scopul principal al cercetării constă în determinarea impactului fluxului de imigranți asupra economiei europene și competitivității ei. În procesul cercetării au fost utilizate următoarele metode: comparația, analiza, deducția, statistica și simularea. Impactul economic al migrației este un proces intens studiat, condus, însă, de percepții prost informate, care, la rândul lor, pot determina antagonismul public față de migrație. Aceste opinii negative riscă să pună în pericol eforturile de adaptare a politicilor de migrație la noile provocări economice și demografice, cu care se confruntă multe țări. Politica de migrație analizează probele pentru modul, în care imigranții afectează economia în trei domenii principale: piața muncii, finanțele publice și creșterea economică. In Europa, domeniul de aplicare a mobilității forței de muncă, în mare măsură, a crescut în zonele UE / AELS ca urmare a extinderilor UE din perioada 2004, 2007 și 2014-2015, ceea ce a mărit capacitatea de reglementare a pieței forței de muncă. Estimările recente sugerează, că mai mult de un sfert din șocurile asimetrice de pe piața forței de muncă – care au loc în momente diferite și cu intensități diferite în toate țările – este posibil să fi fost absorbite de migrație într-un an.

Cuvinte cheie: *procese imigraționiste, buget, impozite, date statistice.*

В настоящем документе представлены последние тенденции и потоки трудовой миграции и ее влияние на экономическую и социальную жизнь. Цель исследования состоит в определение влияния потока мигрантов на европейскую экономику и её конкурентоспособность. В процессе исследования авторы использовали следующие методы: сравнение, анализ, дедукция, методы статистики, моделирования. Экономические последствия миграции – широко изученный процесс, управляемый, однако, плохо информированными восприятиями, которые, в свою очередь, могут вызвать общественный антагонизм по отношению к миграции. Эти негативные восприятия ставят под угрозу усилия по адаптации миграционной политики к новым демографическим и экономическим вызовам, с которыми сталкиваются многие страны. Миграционная политика анализирует как мигранты влияют на экономику в трех основных областях: рынок труда, государственные финансы и экономический рост. В Европе объем мобильности рабочей силы в значительной степени увеличился в зонах ЕС / ЕАСТ, в результате расширения ЕС в 2004, 2007 и 2014-2015 гг., что позволило воздействовать на регулировании рынка труда. Последние оценки

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показывают, что более чем на четверть ассиметричные шоки рынка труда – которые происходят в разное время и с разной интенсивностью в разных странах – скорее всего, были поглощены миграцией в течение года.

Ключевые слова: *миграционные процессы, бюджет, налоги, статистические данные.*

JEL Classification: C15, J21, J61, J62, J69, O15.

Introduction. Today we can certainly say that migration processes, caused by the intention of democracy forming in Middle East and Africa, called at that time Arabian Spring can not be compared neither in size nor in effects what will cause in the near future. And, I think that will be reasonable to find out the cause and the effects.

Officially only in the first half of 2015 year in Germany was submitted 195 thousand applications of asylum. The number of applications is increasing monthly about 35 thousand and continuing. Nevertheless it comprises the official applications which were taken on evidence.

According to the statistic data of Migration Department of Germany, at the end of May in Germany were 225 544 migrants, whose applications were on examination, and 536 997 migrants whose applications were rejected but although the procedure of deportation wasn't accomplished by different reasons. The number of migrants, who are in Germany by the reason of refuge is 1 114 349 people. This proportion rather good correlates with statistics data of satisfaction applications of asylum, in Germany are satisfied about 36% of applications.

What are these people doing in Germany, how they live on, without having the official statute and the right to work, - it's a puzzle for those people who don't accuse the migrants in crime increasing?

No less exciting looks the prediction about the flow of migrants expected in 2015. So, at the beginning of the year the Migration Department evaluated it maximum 300 thousand people, in June about 450 thousand, but in the middle of August in UN were talking about 750 thousand, and on the day the Federal Minister of the Interior, Thomas de Maiziere estimated it about 800 thousand people. Watching the breakthrough Macedonian border, one can certainly say that this is not the end.

At the end of 2015 year the number of new arrived migrants and those who already were in Germany will be no less two million people. Here we should mention, beforehand pointing out the fact that "refugee" is not the synonym of the word "migrant", as it has a positive connotation and the main aim is to assure his returning home after the end of the conflict. Easier saying refugees are significantly limited in rights in comparison with other groups of migrants, and their position does not imply the integration in the society.

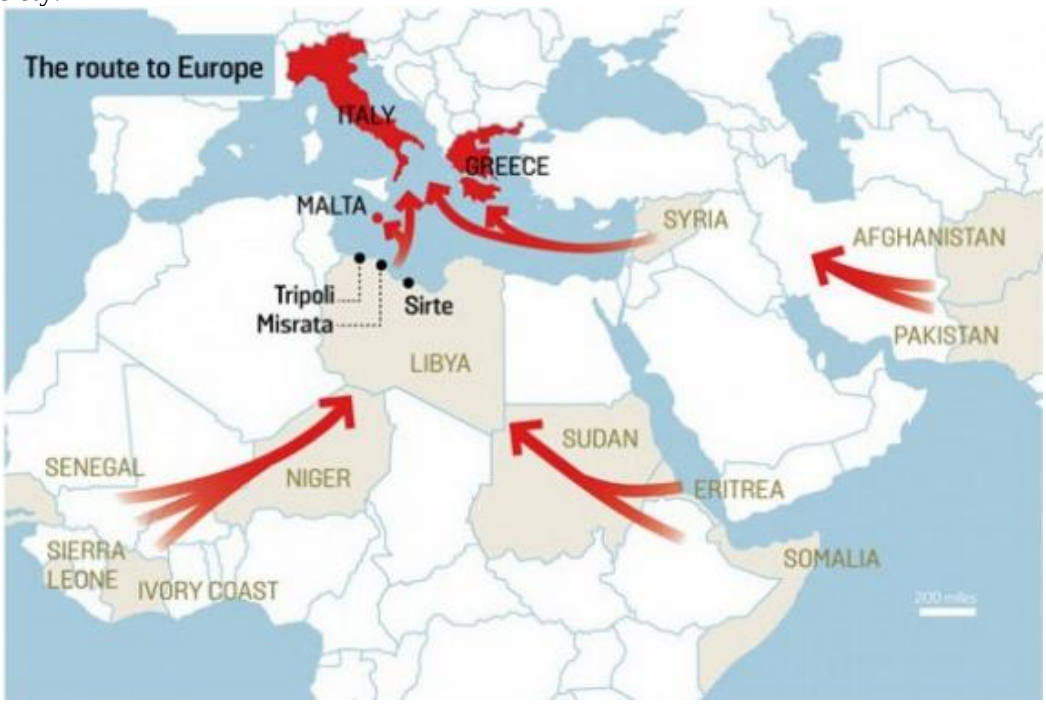


Fig. 1. Modern migration flow

Much is this or little? The previous storm of refugees in Germany also was caused by the intention of democracy forming by means of dismemberment of independent Yugoslavia, all this occurred with the active supporting of our western partners, "Effect of Bosnia".

Rescuing from democracy forming, in Germany at the beginning of 90-th years annually were arriving more than 200 thousand refugees. Their number raised the highest level in 1992 reaching almost half a million. If we compare the today situation with crisis in 1992 it got worse a lot.

Beginning with the 2000 year, EC gave about 13 million euro for security from illegal migrants which were spent on deportations, border fortification and security. As a result of these measures about 29 thousand people died trying to get in cherished Europe the most of all drowned into Mediterranean Sea. Nowadays we can state the fact that all the spent money and thousand of ruined people lives were in vain. The Arabian Spring destroyed Khadafy's regime and the main barrier on the way from Africa to Europe. According to data of some Western mass media, supporters of common values to all mankind and all sort of charity foundations being on UN maintenance offer "help" refugees from Central and Eastern Africa who reached Libya. Former population of Somalia, Niger and Sudan are given, right on the coast, an aid of about 1000 euro and they pay for the work of smugglers who help them to go to Europe through.

Mediterranean Sea. Other, not less interesting way of protecting Europe from uncontrolled flow of refugees was so called Dublin agreement; according to this agreement the countries, where the refugees arrived, should give them asylum. In such a way, the Southern countries of Europe should by themselves solve the occurred problems. Today the Dublin agreement is cancelled because the countries of Southern part of EC are not interested in and do not have possibilities to register the refugees and support the costs, it is easier to pretend that they crossed the border uncontrolled, and continuing their way for a better life to North. This situation will lead to recover the borders in near future of EC and canceling the Schengen agreement. In spite of the debating this subject in mass media the necessity of recovering becomes clearer.

Money decides everything. Ideologists think that migrants are enriching the country. Maybe we can agree but we should mention the fact that not all migrants are for any country. I can hardly imagine the economic benefits of migrants considering the fact that they do not possess the language and the right to work officially but the costs of their maintaining can be counted. On the average the cost of maintaining one migrant in Germany is about 12-13 thousand euro. But more expensive is the maintenance of minors which is 40-60 thousand euro per year. Can we wonder the fact that Germans in near future will pay the increased taxes which are considerable. We can be sure – German people will be delighted. This 10 billion – are short-term costs which should be paid in the near future. In 2014 the Bertelsmann Foundation published the researches of the economical effects of migration and came to a conclusion that, taking into account the added costs, the formed deficit is about 1800 euro in a year. So, each migrant consumes on the average 1800 euro in a year more than produces, which adds more costs for native people in amount of **79** thousand euro for his life.

Light discontent. Nothing surprises after all what was written before in Germany appears a discontent about migrant policy which sometimes runs over the penal code. Every day there are attacks on refugees and from the beginning of the year there were more than 200, weekly in receiving points break out fire for the reason of inflaming. In spite of all the discussions in the mass media about human rights and their questionnaires which show the almost total support of uncontrolled process of settlement in Germany people without past and documents, society tension increases. It is not welcome also the criticism of what is happening in the mass media. Any doubts that the massive influx of refugees – is good or even great, equal almost to the denial of the Holocaust. The controlled state media ignited the atmosphere of hatred for those who still dare to speak out critically against the migration policy.

The victims of the regime – who are they? Two-thirds of all refugees, oddly enough, the men and the greater part of them are between the ages of 18 to 34 years. That is, young men of military age, but not helpless women, children and the elderly. Most of them come from the regions covered by the civil war, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq. The rest of the countries which won Western democracies: Kosovo, Albania, Serbia and Ukraine. Moreover, from free Kosovo are running no less than from Syria, which is under the oppression of Assad and the Islamic State. The fact that the former citizens of the countries where there is a difficult situation, does not sympathize each other, immigration authorities in Germany have understood long ago. So in 90-th years, migrants who have arrived from the former Soviet Union were divided by ethnic principle. For example, Russian Germans, Jews or Chechens, who arrived in Germany on the program of repatriation or asylum seekers, there were some receiving points and separate hostels. Unfortunately, this simple and transparent principle was completely ignored when were received refugees

from the Middle East or Africa. It is hard to imagine that the officials had no idea of the results of compact people settlement in the hostels of different faiths, and people who recently were on the opposite sides of the front line. Taking in consideration, so many refugees and the complete absence of documents, it is hard to state what these young people were employed earlier. So, it can not be surprising that some of them are Islamic radicals, who are quite possible, more recently cut off the heads of their opponents, and are ready to do it in the future. What causes uncontrolled flow of refugees from regions torn by the civil war, demonstrates a good historical example of Large Congolese war, which started just for that reason. In 1994, an attempt to build democracy in the countries of Central and Eastern Africa, particularly in Rwanda, ended in mass genocide. A large number of Tutsi people, escaping the carnage, flooded the territory of the modern Congo, and later, when, with the support of Uganda power in Rwanda changed, joined by Hutus people too, many of whom took an active part in the genocide. As a result, the war spread to neighboring states and lasted almost 10 years, taking up to 5 million lives.

It seems that in Germany no one is concerned about that there are representatives of the "Free Syrian Army" among refugees from Syria who run away the Assad forces, and those who escaped from the IG, and even the representatives of the Islamic State. So, we can expect not only a single terrorist attack, like the one that took place at the Jewish Museum in Brussels, or quite recently prevented the train attack in Belgium, but also real manifestations of civil war with battles of local importance. Sooner or later, millions of those people who would not find employment in Europe will splash the accumulated energy and all the limitless emotions for the white masters, which they certainly have accumulated. And something tells me that this is not an act of infinite gratitude.

Now what? As a rational explanation of the tolerance that European politicians show to massive and illegal border crossing it is hard to find at the first glance, it remains the only one way – to look differently at the situation. It is difficult to imagine that this strange tolerance is a sign of weakness or dullness. Check out this is easy – try to get from Russia to the EU without a passport. As minimum, you will be detained and sent back on the same day, with no right of entry to the EU. In the worst – will shoot.

But those rules, which are working against the Russians or Ukrainians, whom nobody let to pass in the EU, for some reason does not work for refugees from the Middle East or Africa, who travel through Europe as if they had Schengen visa. It is also difficult to believe that the authorities of Germany are interested about fate of refugees from Syria or Afghanistan. Example Kosovars, who escaped during the civil war in Yugoslavia and almost 20 years have lived in Germany with the statute of refugees, says the opposite. After the political objectives were achieved, they began to expel them back facing the poverty and unemployment in Kosovo. It turns out that the only purpose which is chased as a result of this rather bizarre and self-destructive policy is purely political one. In fact, it is not a secret that the German leadership is lively seeking a public support for NATO's military adventures. But the way to convince ordinary German to send their children at their own expense to fight for the unclear ideal until recently was not. So, in such a way European taxpayers were forced to watch every day, how in their disadvantaged district of Hamburg have placed thousands of young and daring guys, and asking the government and NATO partners to start the military operation against the "anti-people" regime. In the hope that after the war finishes refugees will go back where they came from. Other choice to Germans, under the pressure of the military lobby control of the media and censorship, has not been left. So that, we are dealing with one of the largest and costliest manipulation of public opinion, which mission – to reverse the attitude of European citizens against war. The massive influx of refugees in Europe has created for the EU set of social and economic problems. One of the main -the employment of migrants. After all, without a job integration in the EU is impossible. According to the German labor agency, the majority of refugees from Asia, Africa and the Middle East do not have a profession or special training, so it will be extremely difficult for them to find a job. Special studies in Germany and Austria have shown that the skills level and education of new arrived refugees is much lower than of the local population, including foreigners living in the EU. At the same time it will be difficult to raise the level even in long terms. Published data, experts think, should have had a sobering effect on politicians, including German Chancellor Angela Merkel, who never tires repeating that Europe will succeed to cope with this problem. However, it became apparently that the integration of refugees is a very complex and expensive task. German and Austrian labor hire thousands of employees to handle documents and organize labor adaptation of arrived people. The problem takes a dramatic view taking into consideration the scale of the migration. Officially, 800 thousand refugees arrived in Germany, but there is confirmation of the fact that till the end of the year their number may reach 1.5 million people. On the average, the cost of maintaining one migrant in

Germany is about one thousand euro. The financial burden on the German lands and communities due to the influx of refugees is growing steadily. According to the latest data, the costs will rise to 7 billion euro with half a million of refugees and 16 billion in the case of the arrival of 1.2 million people. The local authorities think that the money allocated for the maintenance of the refugees from the federal budget are absolutely insufficient. Until nowadays, the German politicians, economists and a number of business representatives illustrated a positive impact of migration for the German economy. They stated that the country is in a demographic crisis and the influx of labor force will have a positive impact on the labor market and consumer sector. Initially Germany responded positively to the "refugee wave", as it was believed that it will help solve a number of problems. At the level of fertility, the country occupies one of the last places in the EU, and the aging population creates an increasing burden on pension funds and the health care system. There have been published data, according to which, without the influx of migrant working population of Germany will decline by 2030 with several million people. However, practical experience shows the opposite. President of the Federation of Construction Business, Michael Knipper, sent an open letter to the head of Manufacturers Association of German BDI, in which he demanded to give up the "naive" version regarding the positive impact of migration on the labor market. He pointed out that the new migrant workers did not understand the German instructions and did not meet professional standards. According to German authorities, 75% of Syrians and 83% of Afghans have primary or lower secondary education, almost no one had received vocational training at a professional level. This is a completely different situation in comparison with the past, when people came to Germany, with certain qualifications.

For training migrant workers will be needed billions of euro, and also will be spent enormous costs for their social and medical support. Construction Business Federation believes that it would be better to invest those billions in new technologies. Germany is pointed out in the letter, does not suffer from a shortage of skilled labor and while unskilled workers – the excess.

Serious doubts about the benefit of migrants were expressed by two prominent German economists – Hans-Werner Sinn, head of the IFO Institute in Munich, and Bernd Raffelyushen, professor of economics at the University of Freiburg. They believe that the integration of refugees in the labor market will force Germany to abandon the principle of the minimum wage, as the performance of "newcomers" is much lower. This, as a result, will hit the entire low-paid categories of workers. In addition, refugees will burden for a long time the social system; in particular, they will not gain enough seniority to receive a pension. In order to cover additional social spending in Germany will have to raise taxes. According to the Federal Minister of Labor Andrea Nahles, the number of minimum social benefits recipients will increase from 460 thousand in 2016 to 1 million by 2019.

Optimists point out that 55% of refugees are under 25 years old and it is still not too late to give them vocational training. However, according to the experts from Arbeitsagentur, in the medium terms in the labor market will be able to integrate only 50% of new arrivals.

Arbeitsagentur Experts came to the conclusion that the integration of refugees in the labor market in Germany will occur very slowly. After the first year the job will find only 8%, after 5 years – 50%, and after 10 years – 60% of the refugees. The situation is similar in other European countries. For example, in Switzerland among migrants and refugees who find a job after three years are 20%, after 10 years – from 45% to 60% of the arrivals.

Recently, the head of number of the European companies (including the director of Airbus Thomas Enders) made strong statements on the need for early labor integration of migrants. Enders recommended to authorities to deregulate the labor market based on the American model, so that everyone could find a job. However, in Europe, where there are strict labor and social standards, it is impossible. Refugees can not be like the Mexican migrant workers in the United States or Central Asian migrant workers in Russia immediately to fill into the labor market and to work for less money than the local population. To this end, the Europeans need to cancel the "socialist" laws to ensure the minimum hourly wage.

In fact, European companies are not eager to employ migrants. Some labor positions (for tens of people) gave Siemens, Daimler and Telekom. At the same time companies are seeking employees with higher education, who speak German and English. In Austria, the biggest food group Rewe has allocated half a million euro for the resettlement of refugees and proposed from 20 to 30 training places for migrants. This is like a drop in the ocean on the background of tens of thousands of refugees who have arrived in the Alpine republic. In fact there are not enough jobs for the Austrians themselves. Job center reports 32 thousands of labor jobs, while job seeking are about 385 thousand people.

The conclusion of experts is clear: Germany and Europe as a whole do not need low-skilled force in such quantities. There are examples – not only in Germany, but also in France, where in the 60s-70s years arrived millions of migrants from Africa and the Middle East, and got a job in the service sector, in construction and in the auto industry. Over time, the need for this labor has disappeared, but the workers remained in Europe, going on welfare. It is among these migrants, mostly Muslims, formed the urban subculture that denies European labor and civilization values. In France, the integration of Muslims has not taken place even after 50 years – after being replaced at least three generations of migrants.

Table 1

Countries by GDP (PPP), in billions of USD			**The income per capita, USD**		
№	**Country**	**2014**	**№**	**Country**	**2014**
1	China	17617	2	Luxembourg	92049
2	USA	17419	9	Switzerland	58087
5	Germany	3722	3	Ireland	49195
9	France	2581	14	Netherlands	47355
10	UK	2549	15	Australia	46433
12	Italy	2128	16	Austria	46420
16	Spain	1566	17	Sweden	45986
17	Turkey	1508	18	Germany	45888
23	Poland	954	21	Denmark	44343
27	Netherlands	799	22	Iceland	43637
38	Belgium	481	23	Belgium	42973
39	Switzerland	473	24	France	40375
41	Sweden	448	25	Finland	40347
45	Austria	395	27	UK	39511
46	Romania	393	29	Italy	35486
51	Czech Republic	315	32	Spain	33711
52	Greece	284	33	Malta	33216
54	Portugal	280	37	Cyprus	30769
57	Denmark	250	38	Czech Republic	29925
58	Hungary	246	39	Slovenia	29658
60	Ireland	227	40	Slovakia	28175
61	Finland	221	41	Lithuania	27051
71	Slovakia	153	42	Estonia	26999
75	Bulgaria	129	43	Portugal	26975
78	Slovenia	61,1	44	Greece	25859
102	Luxembourg	51,4	46	Poland	25105
105	Latvia	48,2	48	Hungary	24942
110	Estonia	35,6	52	Latvia	23707
125	Cyprus	27,4	60	Romania	19712
141	Moldova	17,7	67	Bulgaria	17860
145	Iceland	14,2	129	Moldova	4979
146	Malta	14,1			
	Land	107921			
	European Union	18526			

Source: rapport Worldbank and IMF, 2015.

After arrival in the country you will be given:

• Free accommodation
• Free meals
• Free language courses
• Free education for children in school
• Free health insurance from the state

(Or even cash allowance up to 1000 euro per person, depending on the country, so you can afford the above benefits in the case that they were not given to you for free).

Price matter. In most EU countries the financial costs and the additional costs of national budgets are the central argument of the repressive anti-migrant rhetoric. So, how much does the humanitarian workers cost for receiving State? Social obligations to them vary greatly from country to country. The most "lean" guarantee package is provided by Hungary, Czech Republic and Poland. The most generous - Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Germany. For example, Sweden's social obligations to humanitarian migrants were established in 1994 and since then have never been revised. The financial component of state aid is determined by the place of migrant accommodation. Those who live in government accommodation centers which provide food, accommodation and free heating, receive as "pocket money" 720 kr (Krona-Sweden currency) (€ 76.50) per adult; 570 kr (€ 60) per person for adults, living in a partnership or marriage; 360 kr (€ 38) per child under the age of 18 years. The amount of state aid for persons located outside of the state centers, are greater. The State guarantees those benefits in the amount of 2130 kr (€ 226) per adult and 1830 kr (€ 194) per person for adults, living in a partnership or marriage. In Germany, according to the law "Guarantees for asylum seekers", changes that were made in March 2015, a refugee monthly receives 143 EUR in free disposal, usually in cash, and 216 EUR to cover the food consumptions, clothing and movement, which at the discretion of the federal land can be paid in cash or in the form of services provided. In addition, the state assumes the accommodation expenses and heating. The last payment is determined by the level of life in one or another federal land and can range from €323 for adults and from 217EUR to 283 EUR for children under the age of 18 years.

Is it possible to live on this money in a month? Probably, it is possible, but very difficult, because even unemployment pension in Germany is 399 EUR. A comparative analysis of the allowances issued by Sweden to humanitarian workers and citizens in general is incomparable. Thus, the amount of social benefits for a family of refugees, consisting of 2 adults and 4 children, will be 8160 kr (867 EUR), and the amount of social benefit for the same family Swedish citizens, consisting of 2 adults and 4 children, is 19 450 kr (2066 EUR). It should be mentioned that the burden of the financial "liability" with the host countries of humanitarian migrants EU is also ready to share. On the one hand, the European Union guarantees the payment of "compensation" for each received refugee. For example, Poland will receive € 10,000 for each humanitarian migrant arrived from the Middle East, and € 6 thousand for migrants displaced into its territory from Greece and Italy. On the other hand, the European Commission provides financial support in reforming and improving conditions for refugees from the third countries. So, in 2015, Kosovo will receive 7,1 million EUR for the creation of the refugee reception centers and for organization more effective humanitarian migration management; the size of aid to Turkey will be 469 million USD, of which 130 EUR million should be spent on the construction of accommodation, and 94 million EUR sites on any program of assistance to the Government of Turkey related to the refugees from Syria. Any person has the right to ask for refugee status in Europe no matter how she/he arrived in the EU legally or illegally. The only difference is that when waiting for a decision on their issue illegal migrants should be kept in special closed centers for refugees but those who arrived legally have the right to travel. While waiting for the decision on granting the refugee status, each person living in special centers for migrants have the opportunity to use for free the living quarters, one receives hygiene products, free health care, a one-time compensation for clothes expenses and pocket money. Here is a list of countries and the level of benefits for migrants for one adult family member per month:

- Belgium: 220 EUR
- Germany: 130-217 EUR depending on the number of family members
- United Kingdom: 185-250 EUR depending on the composition of the family.
- Sweden: 160-225 EUR depending on the number of family members.
- France: 202 EUR for a single and an additional 100 euro for subsequent family member.
- Spain - 51 EUR

- Austria - 40 EUR
- Bulgaria - 33 EUR
- Poland - 16 EUR
- Lithuania - for each refugee per month is planned to spend 600 EUR
- Latvia for each refugee per month is planned to spend 800 EUR
- Estonian monthly cost of its maintenance will amount to 400 EUR
- Germany - 359 EUR
- France -343 EUR
- Finland -316 EUR
- Cyprus -320 EUR
- United Kingdom - 213 EUR
- Czech Republic -210 EUR

Conclusions. Migrants also receive additional payments for children, for example, in Britain apart from the specified amount additionally 20-30 euro depending on the age of the child. In addition, living in these centers people are provided with food, free education for children and learning the local language.

Persons who live outside of refugee centers receive payments for housing. So in Poland such a person can count on the amount of 100 USD (if the family consists of 4 people) to 200 USD (if one) per person, while in Belgium, an applicant for refugee status will receive 800 euro.

At the same time, hoping to get refugee status people do not have the right to work. So many people live only on welfare. Illegal work can badly affect the final decision about the refugee.

But the demographic matter is resolved. Even 10 years ago, Europe was concerned about the aging nation; the Europeans do not want to breed, rarely in the pale-faced European family were more than 2 children. The question is solved, as the subject of the influx of young migrants in recent years is no longer rising, but the refugees are one of the solutions to the problem of the working population in the old Europe.

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