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MIGRATION PROBLEMS. THE SCHENGEN AREA. THE RIGHT OF EXCLUSION.

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The first step towards the "complete abolition of obstacles to free movement at common borders" was a small document signed in 1985 - the Schengen Agreement. The Agreement includes 33 articles and a preamble, which are combined into two sections.

Each section has its own specific goals, corresponding to various stages of the Schengen process. At first, the document stated the desire of the participating countries to fully open the borders for the free movement of people, and this agreement also consists of norms of tasks for these countries. Border control continued to be maintained, although it was reduced and simplified. In 1990, representatives of the same five countries of the European Community concluded a new agreement that had an interstate image of the "Convention on the Application of the Schengen Agreement of June 14, 1985 on the gradual abolition of checks at common borders." The Schengen Implementation Convention or simply the Schengen Convention is the informal name of the agreement. It contains legal norms - 142 articles, 8 sections. Three of them are further subdivided into chapters, and one chapter is devoted to visas, also with sections. In one of the sections, a provision opens that acts as the quintessence of the entire Schengen process: internal borders, that is, the borders between the States parties to the Convention, are allowed to cross anywhere without being subjected to any personal control.

The principle of open borders, however, is not unconditional. The State Party may, under certain conditions, restore border control, and attempts of this kind have already taken place (for example, on the part of Belgium in the first half of 2000). Such measures may be conditioned, in particular, by the need to protect public order or national security. As a rule, they should be adopted after consultations with other parties to the Convention and, in any case, be of a temporary nature. The exact duration of these measures has not been established. The abolition of personal checks at the borders between the countries of the Schengen area makes it possible to cross them not only for citizens of the participating countries, but also for foreigners. The eponymous chapter of the second section is devoted to the conditions of movement of foreigners. The legal regime of crossing the external borders of the Schengen countries is the subject of two chapters of the second section. Chapter 2 establishes the general conditions for the admission of foreigners to the Schengen area for up to three months, as well as the procedure for border control at external borders.

Information about “dangerous” foreigners through the computer networks of the Schengen Information System in the form of special requests is sent to checkpoints and border terminals of all parties to the Convention. The presence of such a request is also considered a ground for refusal to grant the right of entry. The rules regarding the procedure for crossing external borders are also very strict.

The regime of free crossing of internal borders leads to another problem. Refugees and other persons who wish to seek asylum in the territory of the Schengen area countries have the opportunity to send relevant applications to its different States. To determine which of them will be responsible for considering the petition of a particular person is the purpose of the last, seventh chapter of the first section. The Dublin Convention largely reproduces the provisions of the chapter on asylum of the Schengen Convention. The abolition of border control can create real threats to the security and law and order of the countries participating in the Schengen process, as the borders become “transparent” for criminal elements. The norms of Section III of the Convention, entitled “Police and security”, serve to solve this problem.

Among the norms of this section there is a permit that regulates police surveillance and harassment. Police officers from one country are allowed to cross borders and continue without surveillance or hot pursuit of those persons who are suspected of committing a crime or who have escaped from places of deprivation of liberty. Within the framework of the Schengen area, a single information space is being created, including data on persons and objects that are of interest to law enforcement agencies.

Along with police cooperation, the sections of the Convention contain provisions on cooperation between the national courts of the participating countries through the use of mutual legal assistance mechanisms in criminal matters; rules for the extradition of suspects, accused, defendants or convicted persons to each other, including the transfer of execution of convictions, and appropriate guarantees for citizens. In the sections of the Convention there is also content about “Personal data protection”, since the computer networks of the Schengen Information System can track any person and thereby violate his rights. There are no border guards inside the Schengen area. For a tourist or a local resident, the Schengen area is an exemption from an infinite number of visas, constant inspections and other bureaucracy, it is enough just to show a passport or identification card to confirm your identity. Some Eastern European countries, Bulgaria and Romania, are not part of the Schengen area, although they are part of the European Union. Joining the Schengen area requires proper control over external borders, the exchange of security information and effective police cooperation.

Bulgaria and Romania have not yet gone beyond the so-called Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM), a process launched in 2007 that evaluates the implementation of judicial reforms, anti-corruption and, in the case of Bulgaria, the fight against corruption and money laundering.

In conditions of open borders, population migrations are increasing, which leads to the emergence of national problems in each individual country. The European Union is a union of different countries according to the mentality, culture, religion of people, as well as different languages. The local population is not always ready to accept migrants, at the same time, migrants themselves are not ready to become one with the local population, they do not seek to master the language of the host country, lifestyle, culture, and even more so to accept their customs. All this generates hostility to immigrants. In some countries, the number of those who have a negative attitude towards immigrants has exceeded 50%. Immigration not only complicated people's relations, but also led to additional financial losses for countries, as it is necessary to pay benefits, pensions, scholarships, etc. The heads of the EU hoped that there would be no illegal immigration who receive benefits, but at the same time do not want to work and, accordingly, do not pay taxes, which leads to a decrease in budget revenues with an increase in the corresponding expenses. The result was the reduction of social assistance, which may lead to a heating up of the social situation in the leading EU countries. The consequences of the expansion also gave rise to a problem, such as the lack of financial resources necessary to pull the economies of newly adopted countries to the requirements of the European Union. For example, although more than 30 years have passed, about \$100 billion was paid annually for the unification of Germany, to equalize the economic conditions of the Eastern lands of the former GDR. If we take into account that new countries have a lower level of development, then financial resources are required even more. This has led to the emergence of another problem - the growing economic contradictions within the European Union between poor and rich countries. The public debt of some euro zone countries has reached critical proportions, the conditions for servicing it have tightened, which in just a few years has turned into a genuine debt crisis.

More than half of the European GDP is created by Germany, Great Britain until 2020, France, Austria, etc. the "locomotives" on which the EU rests. Therefore, those living in rich regions are increasingly wondering why they have to pay other people's bills and support poor countries. Within the country, it is necessary to pay pensions to more people, as the country is demographically aging rapidly. And in Germany in the middle of the XX century. there were seven employees per pensioner, now there are only two. If Germany hoped to reduce this gap due to the influx of migrants, then this led to an even greater escalation of the situation, since additional benefits and pensions were required. The enlargement of the European Union assumed the acceleration of economic development not only of the former countries, but also of the new countries that joined the EU. At the same time, dissatisfaction with the policy of Western Europe is growing in the newly adopted countries, they demand equality and cannot understand what EU membership gives them if its anti-crisis policy towards young EU countries essentially amounts to a call to "save yourself". The latest expansion of the eastern European countries was radically different from all the previous ones. There were and still are fears that it will not only not contribute to further deepening of integration in its "central zone", but, on the contrary, will slow down the deepening programs provided for by the Maastricht and Amsterdam treaties on the EU. The European Union will have to develop "at different speeds" - this is the conclusion made by most analysts. The concept of integration at different speeds was officially recognized in 1992 in the Maastricht Treaty. It preserved the right of Great Britain and Denmark to remain outside the

Economic and Monetary Union and recognized the right of two or more member States to advanced cooperation, i.e. to exercise the rights to deepen integration without waiting for the participation of other EU members. Exceptions in the treaties of the European Union of 1992.

In most cases, the law of the European Union is valid in all 27 EU member States. However, sometimes member States agree on certain exceptions to the legislation or treaties of the European Union, which mean that countries are not obliged to participate in certain policy areas. Currently, 3 States have such exceptions: Denmark - 3 exceptions, Ireland - 2 exceptions and Poland - 1 exception. The UK had 4 exceptions before leaving the Union. The concept of "EU exclusion" differs from enhanced cooperation, a measure introduced by the Amsterdam Treaty, according to which some member States are allowed to cooperate within the framework of the European Union structure without the participation of other member States, after the European Commission and a qualified majority have approved this measure. The "exclusion from EU treaties" also differs from the mechanism of cooperation and verification, and from the termination of the permanent rules and regulations of the *Acquis communautaire*, which do not apply to EU members if certain indicators are met.

Denmark and Ireland have an exception to participate in the space of freedom, security and justice. The UK also had an exception to participate until its withdrawal from the European Union in 2020. So, for example, Ireland is not part of the Schengen area, although EU citizens can visit the country without a visa, but will be located in the database in the country's information system. Foreigners cannot visit the country on a Schengen or British visa. When the Amsterdam Treaty of 1997 included in the EU treaties on the abolition of border controls between member states, Ireland and the United Kingdom (at that time a member state) received exceptions to the application of the Schengen Agreements.

All EU member states are required by law to adopt the euro. The exception was Denmark, which abandoned the euro, and this was included as part of the Edinburgh Agreement of 1992, a Council decision taken after the initial rejection of the Maastricht Treaty in the Danish referendum of 1992. The UK also had the right to abandon the euro. Denmark's decision to refuse was subsequently formalized in an amended protocol as part of the Lisbon Treaty. In 2000, the Danish electorate voted against the introduction of the euro in a referendum by a margin of 53.2% to 46.8% with a turnout of 87.6%. In addition, Denmark is excluded from foreign policy discussions of defense importance and does not participate in foreign missions with a defense component. Sweden, without exception, does not use the euro as its currency, but under the 1994 treaty on Sweden's accession to the European Union, it is obliged to introduce the euro when it meets the necessary criteria. In the country, both the euro and the Swedish krona are in use in places.

Exceptions are the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union Poland. A protocol explaining how the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, which is part of the Lisbon Treaty, would interact with national legislation in their countries, limiting the extent to which European courts could rule on issues related to the Charter if they were referred to the courts of Poland and the UK. Taking note of the desire of Poland and the United Kingdom to clarify some aspects of the application of the Charter, which are defined in the protocol of the Contracting Parties of the European Union.

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EUROPEAN UNION COHESION POLICY

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In the 1980s, the regional policy of the European Union became a policy of cohesion. Its purpose is to unite all the regions of the union into one unified complex, to create a logical interweaving of the same interests with the interests of the regions, to support the interest of the member countries and to involve neighboring regions in joint plans. Regional and social policy, their interaction when they are an interweaving of regional policy and social policy, when they are no longer observed separately. The policy of cohesion is considered horizontally, i.e. between regions, and vertically, between social strata of society. The regional policy is faced with: the globalization of the economy, to look for tasks, to organize the internal resources of the region to improve its ability to compete within the European Union and on the world stage. The emergence of regional problems and the growth of interregional imbalances lie in the difficulty of joining new countries. The European Union was not always ready to invest the budget, especially at the initial stage of its existence, it was believed that integration was a balance of interregional imbalances and the formation of new problems.

In 1981, after all the “entrance exams” and long waits, Greece became a member of the Euro Commonwealth and became its tenth member, which became the second expansion of the EEC. 1982-1992 completion of the construction programs of the common internal market of the European Union. Thanks to the initiator and leader of further integration, the Chairman of the Commission of the European Communities, Jacques Delors, the EU has entered a new stage of European integration. Under his leadership, the "1992 Program" was released, it also became a lever for the creation of a single internal market in 1986. Changes to the institutional system of the Union and the adoption of conclusions in them were changed by the Single European Act . Delors and his plan became a step towards solving a problem of historical scale, it was the introduction of a single European currency.

In 1985, Luxembourg adopted an agreement on the free movement of all citizens of member States and on the simplification of passport and visa control at the borders of the member States of this commonwealth. This agreement was named the Schengen Agreement, in honor of the