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**EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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In the context of globalization, almost all countries of the world were involved in migration processes. The main reason for the interest of the international community in this topic was the manifestation of the negative consequences of migration, and humanity is faced with the need to develop joint efforts to resolve them. At the basis of the crisis in the EU, the most important are the fighting in the Middle East and Africa. Moreover, migration processes acquired a particularly large scale in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. This became the reason for serious internal and external contradictions between the countries of the European Union. There is a threat to the ideals of multiculturalism and tolerance from Muslim migrants.

The object of the research is the evolution of the migration policy of the countries of the European Union in the XXI century. The methodology is based on the key problems and prospects for the development of the EU migration policy. The article is based on general scientific methods (analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, comparison, cause-and-effect analysis and analogy).

The purpose of this article is to identify the main problems, potential prospects and how migration policy has evolved in the EU. Based on this goal, the following tasks were formulated: to study approaches to defining the essence, functions, mechanisms for implementing the migration policy of the leading countries of the European Union; characterize multiculturalism as the ideological basis of migration policy; to analyze the directions of migration flows in the EU countries in the XXI century; consider the historical foundations and general trends of the migration policy of the European Union; to identify the main problems of migration policy in the EU countries; analyze the legislative framework for migration policy; determine the prospects for the development of EU migration policy in the XXI century through situational analysis.

Migration is the subject of research for many specialists from various scientific fields. The English scientist E. Ravenstein is one of the first to study the term migration. He defined it as a permanent or temporary residence of people, which is an ongoing process. Ravenstein first developed 11 migration rules: migration processes, to the greatest extent, occur over short distances; the migration process is gradual and consistent; long-distance migration is carried out to large industrial centers; each migration stream has its own counter-stream; the population of agricultural areas is subject to migration more than from big cities; mostly men participate in external migration, and women in internal migration; migrants are predominantly adults; urban growth is due to migration; developed industry, trade and infrastructure are indicators of the scale of migration; large cities are priority destinations for rural residents; the most important reason for migration is economic. These rules remain fundamental to the study of the theory of migration today.

Migration today is an important factor in ensuring the vitality of world labor markets and generating income for capital in a globalized economy. As a result of migration, the viability of various sectors of the economy is ensured. At the expense of migrants, the growing demand for skills is met and incentives for entrepreneurship are created. Migrant remittances, transfer of experience and skills, investments and increased trade turnover contribute to the economic development and prosperity of many countries around the world.

Thus, migration is a form of movement of people across different kinds of borders to acquire a place of residence, accumulate human capital, transfer and acquire experience and skills necessary for the development of a person as a person. It should be recalled that migration is not a utilitarian aspect of the economy, but a phenomenon directly related to people.

Migration policy is an integral component related to the problems of migrants, forced migrants, labor migrants, as well as persons applying for political or other asylum, which are considered and resolved accordingly with the legal status of citizens, based on constitutional and legal norms and characteristics of various categories of individuals.

Voluntary movements are made with the help of social adaptation in the social field, regardless of political, religious reasons that affect the movement of the subject. Based on all the above, migration policy is the state policy in the field of migration, which has a system of means that presuppose the achievement of goals. It includes a set of rules and measures that are aimed at regulating social and civil relations in the field of displacement of persons.

Today, there are four models of migration policy in Europe:

1) Imperial model. This model is that the member states of the nation are represented by the objects of a single power, a ruler.

2) Ethnic model. It is based on common historical roots that determine national identity, which is expressed in one culture, language, in the creation of a single ethnic community. This model does not allow migrants to have a distinctive culture, ancestral roots among the members of the nation.

3) Republican model. Here the status is considered in connection with belonging to any political society. Immigrants acquire citizenship if they accept and fulfill political guidelines. Citizenship is a prerequisite for integration into society.

4) Multicultural model. Promotes the idea of the permissibility of cultural differences within communities. Foreigners occupy a full-fledged place in the education system, are participants in the labor market, and have a voice in decision-making. The priority of this model is to achieve equality. In countries with such a model, a policy is being created aimed at integrating foreigners, their families, children, which is understood as achieving equal access to the institutional system. For this, conditions are created for the institutionalization of the culture of immigrants. This model demonstrates the policy of integration.

In a globalizing society, to resolve the emerging migration problems and their consequences, the most popular approach used is multiculturalism, the primary goal of which is to create an integrated society, where any foreign cultural conflicts between the indigenous population and visiting foreigners are excluded. All this leads to the fact that the concept of multiculturalism is becoming the fundamental basis of migration policy.

The policy of multiculturalism has found active application on the territory of the countries of the modern European Union. Multiculturalism is a policy aimed at preserving and developing cultural differences in a particular country and in the world as a whole, and a theory or ideology justifying such a policy.

The idea of multiculturalism is put forward mainly in the economically developed countries of the West, where there is a significant influx of immigrants. In modern Europe, multiculturalism presupposes, first of all, the inclusion in its cultural field of elements of the cultures of immigrants from the countries of the Third World. Multiculturalism as a term appeared in the second half of the 1960s - early 1970s. The very concept of multiculturalism was most firmly rooted in science in the mid-90s.

For Europe, the phenomenon of multiculturalism was an opportunity to comprehend the fact that a huge number of migrants were invited as potential cheap labor. Multiculturalism acted as a certain treaty, according to which migrants could preserve the identity of the culture of their country while living on the territory of a European country. For example, the Germans planned to get a foreign workforce already with a German identity, but as practice shows, the results were negative. On the contrary, multiculturalism provoked the separation of migrants, because having the opportunity to preserve their culture, interest in integration into German culture disappeared.

The modern migration system that has developed in Europe is distinguished by close economic, cultural, political, geographic ties between the 'central' countries, which makes it possible to define it as a single migration system. It is characterized by a variety of migration flows, their multidirectionality, the emergence of new countries of immigration and the connection of new countries supplying migrants, the formation of a new East-West migration vector, which replaced the recently dominant South-North vector. In the European migration system, the centers of attraction for labor are the countries of Western, Northern, Eastern and Southern Europe.

Today, the population of the European Union is more than 500 million people, 43 million of whom were born outside of its member countries, and the main center of migration flows in Europe over the last century has been and remains Germany, in which more than 10.1 million migrants have settled during this time. Its population is the third in the world (after the United States of America and the Russian Federation) in terms of the number of migrants included in it. This is followed by France (6.5 million migrants) and the United Kingdom (5.6 million). Spain (4.8 million) is in sixth place in this ranking. Quite a large part of the population is made up of immigrants from other states and in Switzerland (1.7 million), the Netherlands (1.6 million), Austria (1.3 million), Sweden (1.1 million), Greece (1 million).

Since the 90s of the last century, migration growth has become a decisive factor in population growth, providing at least half of the total increase in its total population. In the coming years, the role of international migration in changing the size and composition of the EU population will increase even more. The Eurostat database presents the results of calculations of the estimated population size of the EU-28 according to two options: taking into account migration growth and in its absence (zero migration balance for all age and sex groups). In the first case, if the above-described fertility and mortality assumptions are realized, the population of the EU-28 will continue to grow steadily until 2040, but then, without exceeding the level of 526 million people, it will begin to gradually decline and will decrease to 517 million people in 2060.

Among the countries of origin of migrants who obtained EU citizenship, the leaders are Morocco (67 thousand), Turkey (49.9 thousand), Ecuador (45.2), India (34.7 thousand), Colombia (27.5 thousand). The top three EU countries in terms of granting citizenship included Great Britain (195 thousand), France (143 thousand) and Spain (124 thousand), which for the first time surpassed Germany in this indicator.

At the beginning of the XXI century, the need to take a number of measures to improve the legislative regulation of the EU migration policy became obvious. The governments of the EU countries should coordinate their efforts in relation to the following aspects: not only improve the secondary legal framework in the field of migration policy, but also create a primary one; develop a common policy on granting asylum, harmonize national legislation in this matter; supplement the legal framework in the field of illegal migration and monitor the implementation of existing regulations; to create a legislative framework on the issues of interstate personnel exchange within the EU, since the single European market presupposes free circulation of labor. It should be noted that the need to solve the problems of legal regulation of the EU migration policy is dictated by the need to maintain stable economic and social development of the region. [K.A.Shapiyev, № 23, 2007]. The constituent parts of the modern EU immigration policy are intensification of the fight against illegal migration; support and stimulation of legal migration; positioning immigration as an important element of EU relations with countries of origin and transit of immigrants; integration of permanently resident immigrants into the society of the host EU Member State.

The legal regulation of combating illegal immigration at the European level does not fully meet modern realities. In addition, the actions of the EU member states do not show a unified approach to the problem of combating illegal immigration, which significantly reduces the effectiveness of combating this phenomenon at the European level.

Focusing on traditional measures to strengthen control mechanisms remains the dominant direction of migration policy of the EU member states. There are currently about 100 bilateral agreements on remission between the EU member states and the states of origin and transit of migrants, which do not meet international standards in the field of protecting the rights of migrants and refugees. Arrests, cuts in social benefits, restriction of access to work, etc. are used as means of combating uncontrolled migration. The main direction of migration policy continues to be the strengthening of the role of the state as a subject performing the functions of persecution.

The EU is reforming its migration policy, but the problem of the division of powers between supranational and national institutions remains unresolved. This prerogative for a long time remained with national governments for historical reasons.

The Amsterdam Treaty (1999) fixed the need to transfer to the EU level a number of issues, in particular those affecting policies related to the free movement of persons: the provision of visas, asylum, immigration, etc. As a result, migration policy became the subject of related competence. However, member states retained the right to control the volume of foreign labor inflow into national markets.

In May 2015, the European Commission (EC) proposed a European Migration Agenda with the aim of harmonizing asylum regimes across all EU countries. Among the main directions of the

reform, there are clear definitions of competences, goals, obligations for the level that is economically and politically acceptable for the EU countries; determination of financial resources and instruments for the implementation of the main goals; building partnerships with key transit countries and countries of origin of migrants. Here it should be noted the success of the third block of reform the agreement with Turkey, as well as work with African countries.

In 2016, the Medam research project was launched, dedicated to the analysis of EU migration policy and the development of plans for its long-term reform. At the same time, the EU launched a major reform of the CEAS system, recognizing its serious shortcomings in at least four main areas. The EU's proposals included, inter alia, amending the Dublin III regulation for a more sustainable and equitable system for determining the responsibility of an EU country in the event of a large number of migrants; changes in the Eurodac regulation following amendments to the Dublin III regulation; development of a new regulation establishing a unified asylum procedure in the EU, which should replace, in particular, the Directive on the asylum procedure and a number of others; provision of a mandate with expanded funding and mandate.

The discussed MFA project reflects the EU priorities: the need for additional funding for external actions, the promotion of the idea of human rights, geographically balanced assistance, taking into account not only the EU priorities; cooperation with countries of origin of migrants in the framework of promoting the sustainable development of these countries. If the course is pursued for long-term goals, and not for short-term results, the EU can receive a triple win: effective management of migration flows, development cooperation and benefits for the migrants themselves.

The new concept of EU migration policy requires serious elaboration, the necessary funding, “flexible solidarity” and an understanding that the effect of the reformed policy will manifest itself only in the long term. Interaction between the governing bodies of the EU and the member states will be more effective if it is organized according to the principle of “advanced cooperation”, when individual strategies are implemented only by those EU countries that are in a position to do so politically and financially.

Thus, international migration is an integral part of modern globalization processes. It would be an illusion to think that migration can be prohibited or stopped; it can only be ordered. The unprecedented and dramatic growth of immigration in the EU after 2015 requires a broad political discussion about its causes and objective prerequisites, as well as the development of a comprehensive and long-term migration strategy that would unite the efforts of pan-European institutions and individual EU countries.

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