

CHARLES UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Institute of Political Studies

Department of Security Studies

Master's Thesis



2022

Dóra Béres

Charles University

Faculty of Social Science

Institute of Political Studies

Department of Security Studies

Master's Thesis

Economic and social impacts of migration
The case of the United Kingdom

Ekonomické a sociální dopady migrace
Případ Spojeného království



Author: Dóra Béres

Study Programme: Master in International Security Studies Supervisor: PhDr.

JUDr. Tomáš Karásek, Ph.D.

Year of defense: 2022

Declaration

1. I hereby declare that I have compiled this thesis using the listed literature and resources only.
2. I hereby declare that my thesis has not been used to gain any other academic title.
3. I fully agree to my work being used for study and scientific purposes.

In Budapest on 4th of January 2022

Dóra Béres

Reference

BÉRES, Dóra. Economic and social impacts of migration: The case of the United Kingdom
Budapest, 2022, 73 pages. Master's thesis (Mgr.). Charles University, Faculty of Social
Sciences, Institute of Political Studies. Department of Security Studies. Supervisor JUDr.
PhDr. Tomáš Karásek, Ph.D.

Length of the thesis: 21,624 words

Abstract

From 2015, a huge influx of refugees came from the Middle East, the Balkans, Central Asia and Africa to Europe.

It is triggered by various persecutions, armed wars, economic impossibility. The majority of those arrived were refugees, those who had fled their country due to imminent threat or persecution and were even trying to reach the European continent at the risk of their lives. The others are economic immigrants who have migrated to the European Union in the hope of a better life - to work, study or reunite.

The UK has been a major destination for both migrants and refugees for many decades. The dissertation draws attention to the complex effects of migration, with a particular focus on the host country, and highlights, especially in the UK, the need for migrants in an aging society in Europe, even if the public thinks otherwise.

With the Brexit, the UK has exited the European Union, cut back on previous benefits for EU migrants and is opening up to former Commonwealth members as sending countries.

Title: Economic and social impacts of migration: The case of the United Kingdom

Keywords: immigration, refugees, United Kingdom, Brexit, aging society, push and pull factors, employment, benefits.

Table of Contents

Declaration	3
Reference	4
1. INTRODUCTION	7
2. METHODOLOGY	9
2.1. Objectives, hypotheses.....	9
2.2. Research methods	10
3. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND: INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FLOWS, MIGRATION AND MIGRATION THEORIES.....	11
3.1. Definition and historical background of migration.....	12
3.2. Causes of migration in the Middle East	15
3.2.1. Relationship between overpopulation and migration	17
3.2.2. Link between armed conflicts and migration	20
3.3. Causes of migration and migration theories	23
3.4. Economic effects, advantages and disadvantages of migration.....	30
3.5. Migration trends in Europe	34
3.6. Migration and security issues	37
4. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY.....	39
4.1. Results about the migrant population	40
4.2. The effects of migration	47
4.2.1. Economic and social impacts on the host state - the encounter of cultures	47
4.2.2. Economic effects of migration in the light of own calculations	50
4.2.3. Security effects	52
4.2.4. Public policy, migration policy: causes and consequences	53
4.3. Why is Britain attractive in the period under review?	57
5. CONCLUSION	60
6. SUMMARY	65
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	67

1. INTRODUCTION

The topic of this dissertation is to explore the causes and effects of migration. Today, international migration has reached unprecedented proportions. In addition to the increase in the size of immigration, the composition of migrants and the range of host countries also have changed. International migration is increasingly being treated as a security challenge and risk by politicians and professionals, and in the political practice of each country, migration management appears as crisis management.

The basic assumption of the dissertation is that international factor flow (migration) has always been and is necessary for the development and specification of economies. Today the Union faces new challenges due to two main reasons. One of them is the establishment and continuous enlargement of the EU, the other is the ongoing influx of third-country nationals. Undoubtedly, migration has been a major topic of public life for the past decade, and although the virus epidemic is now somewhat pushed into the background, the challenge remains the same. Developed countries need to rethink their immigration policies completely, and the basic concepts are gaining new meaning, thus attracting the need for clarification.

New migration trends, new legislation and attitudes towards migration have also left their mark on the flow and regulation of international labor. Following the 2004 enlargement of the European Union, the United Kingdom, together with Ireland and Sweden, has decided not to benefit, like other welfare states, from a temporary labor market restriction on the newly acceded countries for a maximum period of seven years. It was an unprecedented experiment in the history of migration.

Migration is as old as mankind, cross-border or domestic, affects millions. Its existence is a fact, the question of this dissertation is the following: where and why are people moving, what are their reasons to flee from home and what are the implications for the host country?

Migration is a result of individual or common will, which is determined by general social, economic, or political processes, the individual intention, and everyday ambitions altogether and at the same time. (Toth, 2001, p. 20)

There are several reasons why such phenomena occur. Throughout the human history there were migrations on huge scale, but the reason behind was not always violence or human suffering. We can identify periods in the history (e.g., age of exploration) when the driving force behind the migration was to discover and populate new places on Earth. Despite these positive historical motives/cases the reason behind migrations most of the time was connected to different types of crises. People decided to leave their home and look for a safer region for many reasons, such as difficult economic situation, climate change, lack of food or water, epidemics, overpopulation, or they just wanted to flee war-torn areas.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, America and Australia were the continents occupied by new inhabitants, immigrants, as a result of the governments' intention to expand. In Europe, the two world wars crossed the borders of nation-states, changing the forms of states, which also had a profound effect on the migration of people. The migration policies of the countries and the permissive or even restrictive legal system behind them have been constantly changing. One of the essences of the European Union is that it allows its citizens to move freely between Member States, which in turn has brought about the possibility of free movement of people, regardless of employment.

From 2015, the number of refugees from the Middle East, the Balkans, Central Asia and Africa to Europe has grown enormously. The reasons for this wave of migration were various religious and political persecutions, armed wars, and economic impossibility.

The majority of those arriving in Europe are refugees, those who flee their country due to imminent threat or persecution and even try to reach the European continent at great risk.

The others are economic immigrants who migrate to the European Union in the hope of a better life - to work, study or reunite. As a result, the European Union's migration policy has undergone constant change in recent years in response to new challenges. The huge wave of migration poses several challenges for European leaders.

International migration is a key issue in both European and national politics. This phenomenon causes a significant change in the composition of the population, affecting the economic and social conditions of both the sending and the receiving country. In host countries, immigration helps to replace population and labor, while in source countries, migration causes population decline. In the case of Europe, many researchers and politicians see the immigration process as a solution to the challenge of depopulation and the problems

of aging.

In 2014, approximately 3.4 million immigrants arrived in the EU-27, while according to official figures, about 2.8 million left the EU. The largest number of immigrants live in Germany, we can talk about nearly 700 thousand people, but many have come to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain. The proportion of immigrants from Asia in the UK is the highest among EU countries, like that of Europeans. After the great waves of migration in 2021, 2.7 million immigrants entered the EU from non-EU countries in 2019. (Eurostat, 2021)

Since 2012, immigration to the EU has risen sharply. And according to data for the first half of 2015, it has risen to a level that has never been measured in Britain since the start of the release of immigration statistics. In 2016, at the peak of the migration wave, the number of immigrants reached 336 thousand, which was 82 thousand more than in the same period of the previous year. According to Eurostat (2021), 23 million people of the 447.3 million people living in the EU on 1 January 2020 were non-EU citizens.

Every member of the European Union, as well as Britain, which has now left the EU, is facing a flood of immigrants and refugees. The crisis poses a significant challenge to the more developed states, as the newly acceded and border countries have only applied as transit countries. In recent decades, Britain has become a destination country for both EU citizens and developing countries, thanks to its economic and social development and favorable social benefits.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Objectives, hypotheses

The main objectives of the research are:

- to highlight migration trends to the UK through the use and analysis of national and international statistics;
- to point out the effects of migration on the host country;

- to draw links between migration policy, the evolution of migration data and the demographics of the country's population.

The hypotheses formulated in accordance with the objectives are the following:

1. It can be assumed that the favorable regulations concerning foreign workers and companies with a foreign ownership background registered in Great Britain were aimed at increasing the number of migrants. As a result of this policy, immigration to the country has reached such proportions that anti-immigration has developed in the British public.
2. It can be assumed that due to the aging British society, the country needed and still needs migrant workers to increase its budget in order to make contributions to social security.

2.2. Research methods

In the first step, secondary method of literature research was used to achieve the goals and to verify the formulated hypotheses.

The literature includes specialist books, publications on the subject, and professional studies available paperback and online as well.

This is followed by a search, comparison and interpretation of the British National Agency's annual statistics and migration statistics provided by Eurostat.

I tried to process the data for a period as wide as possible, but this was hampered by the lack of data, as my goal was to derive data for all the populations described below by 2002.

I divide the evaluation of the data into the following groups, using the Excel statistical processing program:

1. I examine data on the migrant population between 2002 and 2020 by country of arrival. I chose this period because I intend to explore the results of the period before and immediately after the 2004 enlargement of the EU, as well as today's results.

The period of about two decades may help to understand why the impact of British migration policy has turned so negative that excessive migration is considered to be one of the main reasons for the country's secession from the EU.

2. I examine the migrant population according to the purpose of arrival. In the absence of statistics, I can examine the period from 2011 to 2019.
3. I analyze data on the educational attainment of migrants. According to immigration data to the European Union, the largest number of people with higher education have recently arrived in the country.
4. I intend to analyze demographics of the British population.

3. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND: INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FLOWS, MIGRATION AND MIGRATION THEORIES

The theoretical framework of the research is international capital flows, migration and immigration policy.

In addition to the classical factors of production in international flows such as land, capital and labor, newer factors such as technology, research and development, information and intellectual property have emerged. The possession of these is a competitive advantage for capital-rich, developed states.

According to Tolnai (2010), developed countries have easy access to factors of production that enhance the stability of their economies like advanced technology, thanks to the possession of capital. Developing countries are less able to access benefits such as the latest R&D results, patents, production or financial information. They only benefit from these when they enter the descending phase of the product life curve. Until the 1990s, new factors of production appeared and could be owned exclusively by developed countries, but with the end of the bipolar world order and the significant decline in the economic supremacy of the former great powers, new world players such as South Korea, China, India, Brazil appeared.

The international flow of labor becomes an everyday phenomenon. Due to globalization, its volume is growing faster, its appearance and form are constantly changing, raising new and

new economic, social, political, religious and ethnic as well as security issues. (Melegh, 2002)

Several forms of migration have emerged. Depending on the direction from which we examine the concept, it is possible to examine immigration and emigration. Depending on its duration, we can talk about permanent or intermittent migration. Depending on the number or size of the participants, it is possible to talk about individual or multiple migration. In terms of motivation two reasons are observed: free will and escape. The reason for escaping can be economic, political, security, religious, etc.

Tolnai (2010) distinguishes different international migrant groups that have different effects on the national economy. The author also draws attention to the fact that several migrant groups are present at the same time within a given national economy, therefore their economic effects are exerted to the extent of their presence. It distinguishes between skilled and unskilled and legal and illegal immigrants. At the same time, it separates refugees who are forced to leave their country due to acts of war, natural disasters, political persecution, and so-called economic migrants who are looking for work abroad due to the poor economic conditions in their country. When exploring motivations, it uses the categories of skilled, unskilled, legal, and illegal, with a matrix that classifies the legally educated into the first group, the illegally educated into the second, the legally unskilled into the third, and the illegal unskilled into the fourth. The grouping of Tolnai (2010) helps to show the effects on the national economy more clearly.

Clarification of the concept of migration, the different theories of migration form the most important theoretical framework of the present research.

3.1. Definition and historical background of migration

One of the most prominent global security risks of the 21st century is migration.

The concept of migration can be interpreted in different ways, depending on how different disciplines approach it. According to Lee (1966), migration is a temporary or permanent change of residence, whether within a country, by force or for the goodwill of the person.

International migration is a long existing phenomenon with many historical stages and turning points. Disintegration of the middle age societies and accompanied changes such as renaissance, commercial revolution, colonization, agricultural revolutions, industrial revolution, emergence of free market societies, modern education, and technological advancement are some prominent factors which have contributed to the growth of international migration. (Wimalaratana, 2016, p.13)

Toth (2001) tried to define the concept in connection with the analysis of the migration situation in the European Union. It considers international migration to be a spontaneous and natural process which, in accordance with individual motivations, is closely linked to the socio-political situation in the host and issuing countries, the state of the economy, the mental condition of the population, the scarcity or abundance of subsistence or dissatisfaction.

In the last decades, globalization has further enhanced migration, mainly through revolutionary changes in information technology. Economic organizations like the European Union (EU) have opened the gates of international migration in their member countries. International conventions on migrants, peaceful environment in many parts of the world, encouragement of skilled and professional labour migration, and modern low-cost communication facilities have become major incentives for international migration. Natural disasters and man-made disasters such as wars, conflicts and deteriorating political environments at present further contribute to migration (Wimalaratana, 2016, p.14).

The definition of migration: An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The word migration is of Latin origin, which has several meanings, including "relocation," change, "settling," "moving". Population movements between different areas of the world have always existed. The cause could have been overpopulation, armed conflicts, difficult economic situation, climate change, lack of food, or epidemics. (IOM, 2019)

Ancient civilizations in the Middle East, in times when the carrying capacity of an area is exceeded by the population of a given community living there, a stress effect emerges that typically triggers definite (violent) responses. Such response may be population movement (the settlement of Akkadians in Sumer, the migration of Hebrew tribes to Canaan, or

population movements in the Migration Period), conquest (Assyrian Empire) or colonization (ancient Greek colonization), all resulting in conflicts with neighboring societies (Belhaj et al., 2020, p. 5).

The modern version of this is reflected in the principle elaborated by Huntington, who argued that in societies where the share of male population aged 15–25 (predominantly at the age of mandatory military service) approaches 20%, a revolution, uprising or war, i.e., an armed conflict, can be foreseen. According to Huntington, examples include the conflict in Chechnya and the Iranian Islamic revolution (1979), but many analysts similarly see the Iraq-Iran war (1980–1988) as a tool for ‘addressing’ the problem of excess population. Based on some estimates, the latter war resulted in the death of 800,000 Iranian and 400,000 Iraqi soldiers (Belhaj et al., 2020, p. 6).

There is no doubt that if we examine the 2011 demographic situation of the Arab countries affected by the revolutionary events of the “Arab Spring”, the results will conform to Huntington’s theory. This series of events – the world’s first semi-spontaneous experimental revolution organized online – logically mobilized these social groups, and especially young men who have little chance, for instance, to get a job, to establish their first relationship, and to start a family. They were the ones who took the streets, and those leaving for Europe during the migration crisis also came from this segment. (Belhaj et al., 2020, p. 6)

The process of migration cannot be stopped but needs to be placed within definite boundaries in order to avoid severe internal crisis in the target countries due to the different cultural characteristics.

Today, the map of international labor flows has undergone significant change. Reproduction coefficients are becoming lower and lower in developed countries and higher in developing countries. In other words, the developed countries are characterized by an aging population and a drastic decrease in the number of births, as a result of which these states are unable to reproduce and increase their labor force from internal sources. Developing countries are producing the opposite phenomenon: they are producing a surplus of labor, thus creating high unemployment and impoverishment. The population of developed countries, which have a fourth factor that requires a high level of education, is in line with this need, and the working age population has a high level of education. In the event of this deficit, developed countries will withdraw the highly skilled labor of also developed countries. Tolnai (2010)

has observed a trend that unskilled immigrants find it difficult to integrate into society, present primarily as self-employed workers, temporary workers or workers from their own national community, or worse, strengthen the black economy.

3.2. Causes of migration in the Middle East

The migration in the region has three interrelated patterns. The first one is forced migration and internal displacement, which is originating from a crisis in the area. The second one is mixed migration caused by many factors such as economic, political, social, and other factors directed to Europe. The third one is labor migration, both regular and irregular within and from the region. The migration crisis suffered by Europe was primarily caused by the social and economic tensions prevailing in the Muslim world from the Middle East through the Near East to the Maghreb (North Africa), i.e., from Tajikistan to Morocco. This crisis manifested in the dramatic events of the ‘Arab Spring’, the Syrian civil war (Sunni-Shiite conflict), the emergence of the Islamic State, the outbreak of the migration crisis, and the ‘never-ending’ war in Afghanistan (Belhaj et al., 2020, p. 5).

There are many reasons behind the irregular migration originating from the Middle East. The most important reasons are as follows.

The lack of social and economic development can be one of the factors why migration happens. There are many regions where social development is unbalanced. The Human Development Index looks at the performance of other country's health, education, and economy (Castelli, 2018, p. 3). In the developing countries, most of the jobs are still in the private sector, with a small salary but social protection. Therefore, people feel the need to search for better jobs elsewhere. Poor education and the economic sector are due to the vulnerability of the health, education, and productive systems because of the absence of a good economy and human resources (Castelli, 2018, p. 3). Due to poor state of healthcare, many qualified professionals have been driven away to places where there is balance in the health sector and economy (Castelli, 2018, p. 3).

Migration's most significant motivating factors are inadequate health services, lack of education and poverty. Climate is becoming increasingly warmer, causing health inequalities

all around the world (Castelli, 2018, p. 4). Climate change results in declining water supply, reduced agricultural yields, health impacts in cities due to heat, flooding, etc. These effects force people to search for a less hostile environment. Land degradation caused by climate change is a common reason people migrate due to its secondary effect on food insecurity and negative health impacts. According to the IOM (2019) environmental migrants are "persons or groups who, for the reason of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their homes, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad. (Castelli, 2018, p. 4)" International law does not currently recognize the concept of climate refugees. Asylum only recognizes refugees from war or persecution, although IOM (2019) believes it would be necessary to introduce some protected status for those who migrate for environmental reasons.

The Middle East is one of the weakest regions in the world with freshwater resources. The climate will become even warmer and drier, projected to cause water shortage and waves of emigration over the next 25 years. Within the Middle East, water scarcity is currently the worst in the Arabian Peninsula. Yet, Saudi Arabia did not take the first steps to address water problems until 2013, while the country needs more and more water due to its growing population. According to Mohammed bin Zayed al-Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi, water is more important to us than oil.

In the Middle East, among other factors, climate change-related water scarcity is the leading cause of long-term problems. The infrastructure in the region is relatively well developed, but it has the least amount of water compared to the need. The situation is steadily deteriorating. The World Bank estimates that without more efficient water management methods, the amount of water per capita will fall by an average of at least 50% by 2050, with severe social and economic consequences. (Mookherjee, 2006)

Water resources are becoming increasingly scarce in the Middle East, and this region is one of the most water-scarce regions globally. Due to the rising population, there will be an increased demand for international rivers (Georgakis Abbott and Stivachtis, 2019, p. 9). The central water resource in the Middle East is rivers that cross more than one country. Egypt, Sudan, Syria, and Turkey (which represent 60% of the region's population) will depend on the Nile, Euphrates, and Tigris rivers (Georgakis Abbott and Stivachtis, 2019, p. 9) With the population increasing, the local water sources will be not enough to supply the growing

population. In the future, there could be conflicts due to this and to the failed access to water sources by 2100 (Vidal, 2014).

Armed conflicts are the most significant cause of migration in the Middle East. The civil war in Syria has forced two million people to migrate to safer regions in 2012. The Assad's regime's policy and the remnants of the still existing Islamic State derive people from rebuilding the country under peaceful circumstances. The number of people who migrated has grown to 6.6 million by the end of 2015 (Conflict in Syria). Since the breakout of the conflict, Syria is one of the leading countries of origin of refugees worldwide (Dorai, 2018).

Syria is one of the tensest regions which drew international political attention. The current wars in the region have displaced more than half the population; about 11 million Syrians have left their homes by the end of 2016 and since the U.S. government began waging war against the Islamic State in 2014 7.1 million Syrians (37%) are internally displaced (Vine, 2021).

Iraq suffers from Shia and Sunni rivalry tossed by the violence of the Islamic State (ISIS/DAESH) terrorist organization. The number of internally displaced people in Iraq – since the 2003 U.S.-led invasion and occupation and the post-2014 war against the Islamic State – hit 9.2 million in 2020 (Vine, 2021). The displacement in Iraq is not new due to the Saddam Hussein regime common policy for forcing people to move to other parts of the country. By the time of the U.S-led invasion in 2003, 1 million people were internally displaced, and 400,000 refugees fled to other countries.

3.2.1. Relationship between overpopulation and migration

Due to a population boom over the past 63 years, the Muslim world has suffered a severe social crisis that led to the "Arab Spring" explosion, to the Syrian Civil War, the appearance of the Islamic State, and indirectly to the migration crisis.

The demographic trend further continues and will cause a more severe crisis. According to the forecast, the background is primarily the vast population explosion that radically changed the demographic image of the Arab world based on the data from the United Nations (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division), the population of the 28

Muslim states of the examined regions (Middle East, Near East and the Maghreb region) (Belhaj et al., 2020, p. 5).

The demographic explosion fundamentally influences the future of this group including the Middle East. According to UN data (from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division), we can see a massive growth in the total population of 28 states in the analyzed regions over the past 63 years, from 193,416,897 in 1955 to 879,038,864 in 2018. This average population growth of 454% found the countries of these regions unprepared. This demographic stress effect is one of the most important social tensions – perhaps even the most prominent one – that led to the above events from the year 2012 on (Belhaj et al., 2020, p. 6).

This process is still ongoing. Population growth continues in the already stressed three regions also responsible for sending millions of emigrants. According to UN forecast (from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division), the total population of the three regions will grow to 1,282,578,210 between 2020 and 2050 (medium scenario). This further growth of 403,539,346 will exacerbate the already severe challenges faced by the three Muslim regions – and, unfortunately, will cause troubles for Europe as well (Belhaj et al., 2020, p. 7).

This additional explosive growth will mean an unbearable burden on the Muslim states of the regions concerned, triggering further emigration waves.

The Table 1. shows 12 Muslim countries' data between 1955 and 2018. During that period, the population of these countries quadrupled. The column for 2017-2018 shows how much the demographic growth was in analyzed countries (in percentage and figures) in one year.

Table 1. Muslim countries' data between 1955 and 2018

Country	1955	2018	1955-2018		2017-2018	
			(growth)	(growth)		
Afghanistan	8 270 581	36 373 176	439%	28 102 595	2,37%	843 095
Pakistan	40 424 296	200 813 818	496%	160 389 522	1,93%	3 797 863
Iran	19 293 999	82 011 735	425%	62 717 736	1,05%	848 947
Iraq	6 502 657	39 339 753	605%	32 837 096	2,78%	1 065 135
Syria	3 911 501	21 018 834	537%	17 107 333	2,82%	544 845
Saudi-Arabia	3 558 155	33 554 343	943%	29 996 188	1,87%	616 130
Yemen	4 767 587	28 915 284	606%	24 147 697	2,35%	644 864
Turkey	24 270 585	81 916 871	377%	57 646 286	1,45%	1 171 851
Egypt	23 553 384	99 375 741	422%	75 852 357	1,87%	1 822 590
Sudan	6 549 298	41 511 526	633%	34 962 288	2,41%	978 196
Algeria	9 829 719	42 008 054	427%	32 178 335	1,67%	689 912
Morocco	10 502 666	36 191 805	344%	25 689 139	1,27%	452 225

Source: Belhaj, et al., 2020, p. 5

The Table 2. shows the three regions in the Muslim and the study presents the population growth - based on actual trends - up until 2050. The table presents that the population living in the three regions of the Muslim world grew from 193 million (1955) to 879 million by 2018 and will increase nearly 1.3 billion by 2050 (Belhaj et al., 2020, p. 5).

Table 2: Population growth between 1955-2050

Region	1955	2018	2050
Near East	89 870 570	478 120 358	722 557 421
Middle East	47 952 374	163 701 250	201 097 436
North Africa	55 593 953	237 217 256	358 923 353
Overall	193 416 897	879 038 864	1 282 578 210

Source: Belhaj et al., 2020, p. 5

In summary, based on the examination of the past 63 years the demographic explosion in the Muslim world can be considered dramatic and in the mirror of the ongoing conflicts, it can have further dramatic consequences. The 400-600% population growth creates a difficult situation that can be manifested in new conflicts and new migration waves both locally and regionally.

3.2.2. Link between armed conflicts and migration

Even without significant research, it can be concluded that there is a significant link between migration and armed conflict. This fact may not be disputed by anyone, especially if we consider the conflicts in the Middle East in recent years and the mass migration to Europe. Examining migration and armed clashes over a longer period also provides a similar picture. The number of conflicts and the number of victims and organized violence has fluctuated over the last 25 years. Experts have pointed out that the relatively consolidated situation after the end of the Cold War has increased again since 2010. (Castelli, 2018).

Conflict-generated migration has also been increasing since 2010 and is slowly reaching the levels of the 1990s period. Most of these were internally displaced persons (IDPs), while the number of cross-border migrants remained relatively stable.

In 2016, 55% of the refugees came from only three countries: Syria, Afghanistan, and South Sudan (Trends at a Glance). However, most of these refugees sought asylum within national borders, meaning that only some of them crossed international borders. The problem of migration is exacerbated by the fact that permanent emigration is becoming more and more common. In 2014, almost a third of refugees had been away from their original place of residence for more than ten years (Palestinian refugees are a perfect example of this). Only a small percentage of refugees return to their country of origin each year, but the number of people resettled in third countries is negligible.

Although emigration is primarily aimed at preserving life and livelihood, it does not guarantee security and sustainability. Displaced people tend to generate and take on additional risks and vulnerabilities because they pose significant threats to their security at any time of emigration, and their livelihoods are not necessarily guaranteed.

The relationship between armed conflict and migration is therefore evident, but it is rather complex. Although violence that threatens people's lives and livelihoods encourages migration, two equally violent conflicts do not always have the same effect or same degree of emigration. Ultimately, migration is always the individual's decision, and therefore there are many other factors involved, not just violence. In addition to external influences, such as the political, economic, social, demographic, environmental conditions of violence and the individual's place of birth, personal attitudes to migration also play an essential role. Social

relations, religion and ethnicity, age, gender, education, current health status, and language skills are also important factors in emigrating (Castelli, 2018, p. 3).

In addition to the link between migration and violence, it is also worth investigating other external factors. In addition to directly triggering a decision by threatening the individual's physical security, violence can also have the same effect indirectly through the degradation of the economic situation, social relations, and political institutions. Furthermore, people and different social groups perceive threats to their security and livelihood in different ways. This could result in different migration effects across regions.

For decades, the Middle East has been the scene of significant migratory movements (it is enough to think of the Palestinian masses that have migrated since 1948). The countries in the region are almost continually confronted (not only armed) with the factors that trigger migration, including religious and ethnic differences, political instability, economic problems, and social inequality. All this results in the temporary or permanent migration of refugees, so the decision to become a refugee is not solely caused by armed conflict. Furthermore, the emigration of people living in the region's states is not the result of a single factor; it results from the totality of various factors, in many cases interdependent relations.

In addition to the social, economic, and political components, individuals suffer from resource scarcity (water resources, cropland, pastures), impoverishment, famine, livelihood difficulties, the resulting armed conflicts due to climate change and large-scale population growth, as well as the persisting social and political instability caused by these, or the immediate threat to their security resulting from terrorism, among the social, economic, and political components of the population.

Examining the conflicts in the Middle East, this is mostly a chain process, at the end of which, in most cases, the armed conflict results in the decision to emigrate. Still, in many cases, the individual leaves his / her birthplace earlier in the process.

In addition to the development of armed conflicts in the Middle East, the following factors play an essential role.

The region is one of the weakest regions in the world with freshwater resources. Almost every country in the region already has a volume of water below the safe level of 1000m³/person/year. The 33 countries most affected by water scarcity drawn up by the

World Resources Institute include 14 countries in the Middle East, including Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Iran, Lebanon, and the United Arab Emirates. (Futehally, 2020) As a result of climate change, the climate will become even warmer and drier, which is predicted to cause water poverty and emigration in the next 25 years.

The link between climate change and large-scale population growth, and regular armed conflicts can also be seen in the Middle East, especially in the Syrian, Iraqi, Yemeni, and Israeli-Palestinian conflicts. Migration to rich, oil-producing Arab countries has been widespread in the past, but they employ non-Arab workers (such as South Asian, the Philippines) rather than Arab workers, fearing easier social integration of migrants of Arab descent.

Another important reason for migration to the Middle East is dramatic population growth, which was the highest in the world (as it was elaborated in the previous section), fundamentally changing the region's image.

An important factor is that the number of women in the area is significantly lower than that of men. Fertility rates are still above in some countries in the region, but the decline in the average number of children is spectacular, especially in the Gulf countries. Due to previous trends, the proportion of young people within the population is high, with an average age of 20-25 years. (Futehally, 2020.) In the case of the young population, the tendency to move is much higher, especially without a vision and job opportunities, in a hopeless economic and political situation. Rapid population growth places a heavy burden on providing adequate free public education, especially in rural areas. Although the proportion of participants in technical training is significant, the quality and practical value of education is not very high according to (employer) experience. This stress effect is an important, if not the main, reason for the social tensions that also played a significant role in the events starting in 2011.

The religious and ethnic diversity of the population also contributes to the potential conflicts of the region and is expected to develop in the future and is therefore also a cause of migration. The region is currently characterized by an almost impenetrable set of conflicts between different religious and political groups and forces, including external actors (US, EU, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, Israel) and internal actors (Shiite and Sunni groups, Kurds).

Due to the above challenges, the countries in the region face significant internal political

risks. Two countries stand out, Lebanon, which is on the brink of political and economic collapse, and Iraq, where ethnic and religious tensions remain unchanged after years of armed conflict. Syria is similarly characterized, where the regime continues to regain control of the country. Still, the fight has not ended, as well as Yemen, with a civil war in the country that is partly religious in color. An increase in instability in these countries could lead to another wave of refugees, even if the individual is not directly threatened by physical violence.

Thus, many challenges in the region result in migration (armed conflicts, economic problems, population growth, climate change, water scarcity, religious-ethnic differences). Still, it is important for decision-making that they affect emigration differently (to different degrees and at different rates). Armed struggles, terrorist attacks, or even natural disasters that directly threaten human life can trigger an immediate response from citizens and force emigration, ignoring other factors. Economic, social, or even religious issues are much more part of a slow process that can take years, and those in need are not always directly and immediately affected. As a result, they do not emigrate in most cases but hope for positive change that will make them feel more secure about their existing problems. This has been the case in many conflicts in the Middle East, including in Syria, where, with the spread of fighting, population migration has started mostly in the areas affected by the clashes.

3.3. Causes of migration and migration theories

The aim of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive picture of migration and migration theories from different disciplines. The main areas studied are economics, human resource theories, and theories of international relations, which examine the heterogeneous causes and effects of migration.

Migration is driven and initiated by many motivations. It is based on the separation of labor from the homeland. In his work, Cseresnyes (1996) summarizes the important factors that interact with each other and have led to economic decline. These are the following:

1. Supranational empires such as the Habsburg Monarchy, the Soviet Union, which were the center of the international system, have disintegrated, and new nation-states

have been born on their territory.

2. The modern world economic system and mode of production has changed.
3. In the new world economic system, the state of the environment is constantly deteriorating, which is greatly affected by the wasteful standard of living of developed societies, armaments spending and the disruption of ecological balance.
4. Rapid population growth is taking place due to improved hygiene and health conditions.
5. The decline of traditional worldviews, values and lifestyles and the emergence of new ones has become a feature.

According to Csaki - Tompe (2005) the most important motivating factor for migration is the pay gap. Borjas (1999) agrees with Ravenstein's view that income inequalities are narrowing in the EU due to the free flow of classical international factors of production.

Messay et al. (2001, p. 22) states that “there may be various reasons for emigration: the desire to earn an individual income; seeking to spread household income risks; recruitment programs to meet employers' demand for low-wage workers; the international decline of peasant farming in the peripheral regions due to market expansion, or a combination of these factors.”

According to various authors, the factors that influence the onset of emigration may differ significantly from the causes of temporal and spatial survival. Wage disparities, relative risks, recruitment intentions and the expansion of the market are still driving people to move, but in their opinion, in the new century, the development of networks, the development of migration-facilitating institutions and the social impact of work have emerged as new factors. Together, these factors sustain migration.

From the above, we can see that researchers of different ages and different disciplines have explained the reasons for migration from different perspectives, creating models for them.

A popular topic of research is international migration, its history, causes and consequences, the migration policy of states, and the problems related to the integration of foreigners. Within these, several theories emerged. As we have discussed above, legal migration alone

generates several conflicts, not to mention circumvention, which is accompanied by a few acts that pose a security risk.

Table 3 provides a concise summary of migration theories.

Table 3: Summary of migration theories

Theory	Test level	Unit of analysis	Phenomenon to be explained	Main causes of migration
Neoclassical macroeconomic theory	macro	country	Direction, extent, equilibrium of flows	Relative international imbalance between capital and work
Theory of push and pull	mixed	flow	Causes of flows	Attractive and repulsive factors (push, pull)
Neoclassical microeconomics (human capital) theory and its developments	micro	individual	Migration decision, selection	Costs and benefits available to the individual; individual optimal utilization of human capital
Behaviorist satisfaction model	micro	individual	Migration decision, selection	Individual satisfaction, subjective perception and evaluation
New economics of migration	mezzo	family	Allocation of family members, development of migration	Relative well-being of the individual; family level risk minimization

Source: Golovics, 2019, p. 134

As can be seen, the table summarizes migration theories by study level, unit of analysis, phenomenon to be explained, and main causes. A more comprehensive explanation of the theories is provided below.

One line of migration theories approaches the topic from a security perspective. These theories largely assess trends from the perspective of host as well as states exposed to migratory pressures, unfortunately generally ignoring security issues related to migrants.

According to Ravenstein's (1889) theory of push and pull, the cause of international migration is the attractive factors found in the destination country, which have an attractive force on potential migrants and, in contrast, a repulsive force on the country to be left. According to the author, it is obvious that this is not the only reason, among others he

mentions faulty or repressive laws, a heavy tax burden, unfavorable weather, an inadequate social environment. These all create migration flows. The author has focused his work on the population movement within the British Empire. The dynamism of migration is a consequence of the development of transport, industry and trade. Ravenstein's reasoning has had a major impact on theories explaining regional and international migration, which capture migration in differences in labor supply and demand. At the same time, the point of view that labor migrates from regions with higher labor supply and lower wages to higher wage earners is interesting. The consequence is an increase in wages in the abandoned regions and a decrease in wages in the target region, followed by equilibrium. (Ehrenberg - Smith, 2003)

Most neoclassical theories of migration are based on the willingness of individual people to migrate. Neoclassical economics links international migration to the global demand and supply of labor. The macroeconomic model seeks to explain labor migration in parallel with economic development. The theory is that workers from countries with surplus labor and low wages will move to places with higher wages, leading to a reduction in labor surpluses in the issuing country and an increase in wages, while the opposite trend is taking place in the host country.

The flow of capital runs counter to the above, as it moves from rich countries to poor ones, thus creating a state of equilibrium. Massey et al. (2001) explain this as follows: the flow of labor from labor-rich countries to the labor-poor is a reflection of the movement of capital investment from capital-rich countries to the capital-poor. The relative lack of capital in poor countries results in a high rate of return by international standards, thereby attracting investment. Along with working capital, there is also human capital. Highly skilled workers, managers, workers with tertiary education and other skills go from capital-rich countries to capital-poor countries and, through their qualifications, reap high benefits in a scarce environment of human capital. Within the international flow of labor, therefore, the international flow of human capital linked to and in the opposite direction to the movement of capital must be distinguished. (Massey et al., 2001, p. 9)

The microeconomic model (human capital theory) also builds on individual decision. According to the theory, an individual decides to migrate if it brings net benefits to him. According to this neoclassical theory, the primary motivating factor for migration is the difference between international wages. As described by Massay et al. (2001, p. 9) states

that this trend defines international migration as a form of human capital investment. People choose the direction of their movement according to where (with a given qualification) they can achieve the highest profitability. According to the theories, the migrant chooses the country where he expects the highest net return, so the following conclusions were drawn:

International labor flows are affected by differences in wages and employment rates between countries.

Qualifications such as education and language skills, which are better paid, increase the likelihood of international movement.

The net return on migration is increased by individual characteristics, social conditions and technologies with lower migration costs.

Considering the above consequences in a given country, there may be significant differences in the willingness of individuals to migrate.

Aggregate migration flows between countries are equal to the sum of the individual movements of migrants based on individual cost-benefit calculations. (Massey et al., 2001, p. 10)

There will be no international movement if there are no different incomes, so employment rates will migrate until expected earnings level off internationally.

The difference in expected income plays a key role in choosing a destination country for migrants.

The imbalance in the labor market influences the decision, there are no other markets affected.

In the case of an attractive psychological impact in the destination country, migration costs can also be negative. A negative pay gap is needed to stop migration.

Governments can influence migration through policies that affect expected earnings. Policies to reduce the likelihood of employment in the target country and increase the risk of underemployment. With long-term development programs aimed at raising income and raising migration costs in the sending country.

Purely cost-benefit theories cannot explain many migration movements (e.g., fluctuation). According to new economic theories that spread in the 1980s, migration decisions are no longer made by individuals but by families and communities. Some family members travel abroad and remit part of their earnings to those who stay home. Initially, the migrant family member is assisted by the community left at home, and then, if it becomes able to do so, this direction is reversed.

According to dual or segmented labor market theory, developed industrial states are equipped for a predetermined level of immigration, with a dual labor market. In the primary, well-represented, high-wage labor market, the local population is present, the secondary is quite separate, offering worse working conditions and lower wages. Immigrant work is constantly needed in some sectors, so the secondary market is quite open. Piore (1979), who is the main representative of this theory, questions all previous theories and sheds light on the fact that migration can only be explained by the demand for migrants in the host countries. (Hautzinger et al., 2014)

Among modern migration theories, the network of contacts is the best known, which draws attention to the importance of migrant networks, which determines migration decisions. Networks also play an important role in adaptation. This theory also works on the principle of cost-benefit, where the existence of network connections reduces migration costs and its risks.

While previous theories have shown that a kind of equilibrium has been reached in international migration, network theory suggests that migration is a self-sustaining and expanding process. Governments cannot control the development of forms of networking, immigration policies work in the opposite direction to controlling migratory movements. (Hautzinger et al., 2014)

The institutional theory tries to systematize the institutionalization of migration.

After presenting the theoretical models describing the factors influencing migration, I review the main literature on their validity and empirical support. The studies can be divided into two groups according to the level of measurement of the data used. These are: aggregated, macro-level studies and micro-level data containing individual characteristics. This breakdown is necessary because, in the absence of adequate individual data, it is common for micro-level theories to be tested by the authors using aggregated data. Studies using

macro data are primarily aimed at analyzing the direction and extent of flows and the root causes in the macro environment. Research with individual data is primarily suitable for examining the selection of migrants and the individual factors taken into account in the decision to emigrate.

The wage level of each area and country usually correlates closely with other indicators describing their general development. The role of all these in migration processes - using different theoretical backgrounds, methodologies and patterns - has been confirmed by the empirical literature. Hartog and Vriend (1989) examined the role of factors influencing emigration rates in the Netherlands, while Katseli and Glystos (1989) examined Greece. The latter, based on the microeconomic theory of migration in the case of migration to the GDR, and the former, using micro- and macroeconomic considerations together, did not support the influencing power of the target countries' wage levels in a non-target country. Geary and Ó Gráda (1989) examined the Irish-British relation and came to the same conclusion.

An empirical result suggesting a negative relationship can only be found in the work of Jenkins (1977), who tested the push-pull theory in relation to Mexico and the United States. However, the generalizability of its result is questionable in several ways. His study was based on a simple correlation analysis of time series, so he could not control for additional factors in relation to wages and migration.

Wage levels in countries of origin are also an important factor in the evolution of migration, as confirmed by empirical studies by Jenkins (1977), Katseli and Glystos (1989), Geary and Ó Gráda (1989), and Lundborg (1991).

The literature unanimously confirmed the existence of a negative relationship between the level of unemployment in the target areas and the rate of migration there. Tetenyi et al. (2018) suggest that this relationship exists even in the case of refugees.

Pânzaru (2013) concluded from the migration flow data of Central and Eastern European countries that the quality of public policy and institutional functioning (thus business and labor market regulation, as well as the functioning of the judiciary and the legal system) does not affect the rate of migration. He concluded that primarily economic factors dominate the movement of migration. In his empirical model, he did not control the various variables, so his results and conclusions are highly questionable.

Tetenyi et al. (2018) in relation to the political system of the country of origin concluded that fewer refugees could leave in the event of repression, but the presence of violent conflicts has a significant repulsive effect.

3.4. Economic effects, advantages and disadvantages of migration

Tolnai (2010) examines the economic impact of migration from the perspective of the receiving and sending country, separating them according to its four typologies. In his view, the host country clearly allows immigration in order to boost its labor market and refresh its workforce because of the benefits they bring. The goal of the host country is to acquire a workforce whose education and training costs are not its own. And because of the experience of the workforce, it can be easily integrated into the local labor market. So, the host country can reduce labor market costs and spending on public goods. The legal skilled and unskilled labor force also pays taxes and contributions on its income, increasing budget revenues. In addition to its savings, it spends locally on increasing consumption and the revenues of local businesses, as well as the revenues of the state with taxes paid on consumption. The migrant workforce places its savings in local financial institutions. The unskilled workforce also has these positive effects, but their incomes are lower, so their benefits are lower.

Unskilled immigrants have a dual economic impact:

Wage demand for illegal immigrants is lower than for local labor, and the destination country is having trouble using its own unskilled labor, and lower-wage foreigners are crowding out local labor, increasing unemployment among locals, placing a heavy burden on the budget.

The political and electoral power of the unskilled active population, as well as the increase in social tensions, must be taken into account in addition to other economically difficult-to-model factors related to unemployment (eg loss of work ethic, increase in crime, growth of the black economy). (Tolnai, 2010) According to the author, migration has an ambivalent economic impact on both countries. In the sending country, the phenomenon can deal with labor market tensions, and those working abroad can support a family left at home by removing burdens from the state. Income spent in the sending country increases government revenue. Long-term, even permanent, migration of families is a danger, as it reduces the

workforce needed for a possible future economic recovery. The biggest disadvantage for the sending country is the mass exodus of skilled labor, as the advantages of the host country, namely the cost of education, etc. it was charged. This phenomenon is also called 'brain drain', which applies not only to those with higher education, but also to skilled workers, whose capacities could be used in the sending country.

In all cases, the economic effects of emigration depend on the length of stay and the emigrant's qualifications.

Some studies focus on the impact of migration on incomes from the perspective of the destination country.

According to Rappaport (2000), the flow of the capital factor plays a decisive role in the equalization of incomes, it cannot be justified that the international flow of labor would push wages down and have any effect on the equalization of wages.

Boeri-Böcker's (2000) research on the labor market situation in Germany and Austria shows that migrants work in thriving sectors but have no effect on wages and unemployment.

According to Redei (2005), the positive impact of skilled labor migration can be felt in the sending country if the migrant returns knowledge transfer and cooperation, increasing human capital with foreign experience, facilitating networking, inflow of working capital, creation of new jobs, technology and innovation development. Unemployment would decrease, thus budget spending. At the same time, the returning workforce could have a positive effect on technological development, and knowledge transfer could create a supply that is in line with demand. Through remittances, regional investments can be created, and new businesses can be started. According to the author, the host country can be positively influenced by the increase of migrant and R&D activities in the field of science and technology, the creation of new enterprises, the growth of creativity, and the growth of knowledge-based know-how.

Levai (2011) summarizes the advantages and disadvantages of international migration according to Table 4. There are advantages and disadvantages of international labor flows for both host and issuing countries.

Table 4: Advantages and disadvantages of international migration

Issuing countries		Host countries	
Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages
reduction of redundant labor; remittances; global long-term prosperity growth.	social capital left behind; decrease in return on capital; "Brain drain"; population density, externalities of population size; worldwide short-term tax losses; loss of skills; political advantage: safety valve.	technical and economic development: surplus expertise, surplus demand for goods; promoting social and economic development; filling shortages of professions.	first-generation immigrants employed in the secondary sector are marginal, so there is no wage competition; competition between the second generation within the primary and secondary sectors.

Source: Levai, 2011

Migration can have a positive effect on the labor market in both the sending and the host country. According to Redei (2008), if production does not encourage the employee to achieve a higher level of activity, he invests less in the development of intellectual abilities. The real positive test of migration is that one forges the experience and skills gained in richer countries into intellectual capital, and then returns, in the lower economic environment, to take advantage of this. In a well-organized and well-functioning economy, the additional costs and disruptive effects of migration are easier to resolve than in the absence of such a policy.

The potential global impacts of migration are summarized in Table 5. The table highlights the positive and negative effects on development.

Table 5: Potential global impacts of migration

Potential positive effects on development	Possible negative effects on development
Increased global economic efficiency.	Loss of highly skilled workers and decline in the quality of basic services in the sending country.
Individual benefits, especially if in your own country, new opportunities are not available to workers.	Declining growth in the sending country due to a decline in the highly skilled workforce and negative externalities.
Remittances and foreign exchange inflows.	Lower return on investment in public education.
The unemployment-reducing effect of emigration in certain sectors of the sending country.	Selective migration can increase income inequality in the sending country.
Technology, investment and working capital flow from diasporas.	The sending country loses potential tax revenue.
Increasing trade between the sending and receiving countries.	The danger of “remittance economies” is that they become addicted to remittances and the problem can be exacerbated by the decline in remittances over time.
The potential for emigration can have a stimulating effect on education and investment in human capital.	The inflationary potential of remittances, especially for real estate in certain areas.
The charitable activities of the diasporas can help the development of local communities.	Decrease in the size of “political classes”.

Source: Based on Fleischer, 2017

It can be stated that the examination of positive and negative effects reveals that the time interval between education and residence in a migrant status influences the impact on the economy and society of the sending and receiving countries. At the same time, the sending and receiving migration policy, the attitude and rationality of the parties to migration also have an impact on the exploitation of economic benefits.

According to the research results of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) (2015),

immigration leads to a more efficient division of labor and has a neutral or positive effect on the situation of domestic workers in the medium term. This is due to the fact that companies are dynamically adapting to the increase in labor supply due to immigration: they are switching to technologies that make greater use of unskilled labor.

The relative value of complex / intellectual jobs that are complementary to the relatively simpler work done by immigrants is increasing, and domestic workers are flowing into them. (MTA, 2015, p. 46)

We have to state that as domestic workers are placed in higher prestige positions that require more complex competencies, their income increases, but the pace of the positive effect depends to a large extent on the institutional environment and labor market flexibility of the host country.

3.5. Migration trends in Europe

European migration can be divided into several stages from World War II to the present day.

In his study, Cseresnyes (1996) distinguished and characterized three main stages at the end of the last century. The first phase, which included the second half of the 1940s, was marked by the resettlement of people displaced by the events of the war and the reception of refugees from neighboring countries in the losing countries of the war. The second period covers the decades from 1950 to 1980. This period was marked by south-north migration, which was also affected by the influx of refugees from the revolutions that erupted and crashed in Central European countries, as well as by migration from the developing world. The former colonizers, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, first received colonial officials and then a section of the colonial population mainly associated with colonial rule, but there were also large numbers of political and ethnic refugees. Due to their rapid development, the industrialized countries of Western Europe have started recruiting in the Mediterranean countries to meet their labor needs under a temporary scheme. This activity was halted by the oil crisis of the 1970s. A significant proportion of migrant workers then decided to settle in the host country, moving their families into immigrants. In the third phase, in the late 1980s, the East-West flow intensified, reversing the previous trend. The successor states of

the former Soviet Union and the countries under its former rule, the former Yugoslavia, have become major sending countries. The number of immigrants from Italy and Spain, as well as France from the Maghreb, also increased during this period. The free crossing of borders has made it possible to increase the flow of international labor alongside political and ethnic and economic refugees. According to Cseresnyes (1996), mass population movement has become a worldwide problem since the 1980s. In 1986, the number of immigrants in Western Europe was 1 million, but by 1992, with the end of the Iron Curtain, that number had risen to 3 million. In 1996, 7 million immigrants lived in Germany, which has been a leading destination for migration throughout its economic development.

Due to social and international factors, the direction and trends of migration and the migration policy underwent a significant change, creating new stages. The constant enlargement of the European Union, the global economic crisis and the political and economic conflicts in African countries have posed new challenges to Europe in the field of migration.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of immigrants was high every year, according to EU statistics (Table 6). The leading states were Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom and Italy. The number of immigrants to the UK, whose situation is discussed in the next chapter, increased by 100,000 in 2005 over 5 years, and by 2010 it had approached the annual immigration threshold of 600,000.

Thus, in addition to the communication of data, it should be emphasized that in our century, migration should be treated as a priority issue in national policies. In Europe, not only is there a migration from east to west, but there is also a mass exodus from the developing, more backward or conflict-affected regions of the world to the developed west in the hope of a better livelihood and social empowerment.

Table 6: Number of immigrants to some European countries, 2001-2010

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	-	-	-	340000 0	3300000	350000 0	400000 0	3800000	-	-
Belgium	11041 0	113857	11206 0	117236	132810	137699	146409	164152	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1561	1236	-	-

Denmark	55984	52778	49754	49860	52458	56750	64656	57357	51800	52236
Germany	87921 7	842543	76897 5	780175	707352	661855	680766	682146	346216	404055
Hungary	23079	19855	21327	24298	27820	25732	24361	37652	27894	-
UK	37220 6	385901	43148 7	518097	496470	529008	526714	590242	566490	590950
Finland	18955	18113	17838	20333	21355	22451	26029	29114	26699	25636
Portugal	74800	79300	72400	5792	49200	38800	46300	29718	32307	27575
Ireland	64925	61725	58875	78075	102000	103260	88779	63927	37409	39525

Source: Toth, 2013

Table 7 shows data for the period 2015-2019.

Table 7: Number of immigrants to some European countries, 2015-2019

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EU-27					
Belgium	146626	123702	126703	137860	160006
Bulgaria	25223	21241	25595	29559	37929
Denmark	78492	74383	68579	64669	61384
Germany	571047	1029852	917109	893886	886341
Hungary	58344	53618	68070	82937	88581
UK	631452	588993	644209	603953	680906
Finland	28746	34905	31797	31106	32758
Portugal	29896	29925	36639	43170	72725
Ireland	80792	85185	78499	97712	85630

Source: Eurostat, 2021

The data reflect a drastic increase in the number of immigrants in almost every state, with data in Germany exceeding 1 million in 2016. The same trend is not showing, as in Germany a decrease was observed from the peak in 2016, while in Hungary the growth is unbroken. By then, the number of immigrants in Ireland had peaked in 2018, with a decline in 2019. In Portugal, the number of immigrants tripled by 2019 compared to 2015. The United Kingdom

remains the most popular destination for immigrants after Germany. The increase was continuous, except for the decline in 2016.

3.6. Migration and security issues

The security challenges facing the world today are far more complex and interrelated than at any point in our history. Evidence suggests that as intergroup and interpersonal conflict has begun to recede, there has been a corresponding escalation of other, less understood known threats including threats to the natural, economic, and social systems we have developed upon which society depends (Pierce et al., 2018, p. 2).

Due to the recent mass migration, international migration is increasingly emerging as a security risk in the political practices of EU Member States. It is a serious problem that poses a serious security dilemma for nation states. The following risks are involved in international migration: international terrorism, proliferation of weapons and technologies of mass destruction, illegal migration, increase in environmentally harmful activities, spread of epidemic diseases, traffic safety problems. Illegal migrants can increase the number of offenders, move freely between EU Member States and be uncontrollable. To remedy this, the Union has reintroduced border controls.

To analyze these issues in detail is beyond the framework of dissertation but I consider it important to address some of them.

Terrorism has many definitions, but the most widely accepted explanations are based on four factors: non-state actors use or threaten to commit violence against innocent people for political purposes (Stuurman, 2019). From the different forms of terrorism (nationalist-separatist, right-wing, left wing, religious, etc.) the most serious one that has significant impact on our security is the Islam-related terrorism.

Cyber threats often have additional goals such as influencing political and governmental outcomes and events, damaging the reputation of a company or a person, and stealing product designs and patents (Hopland, 2017). In our globalized world, the possibility of cyber-attack is increasing because of the rapidly developing information technology. The

overall development of information networks provides an opportunity for secret services to counter national security interests in the country, organized crime groups to seek financial gain, terrorist organizations to influence and intimidate society, and access to economic, government, and military systems.

Hybrid attack is defined as a complex operation where one party uses different traditional (e.g., economic sanctions, military threat) and non-traditional (e.g., influencing public opinion through social media, cyberattacks against the other party's IT or energy system) procedures simultaneously, in a coordinated manner, for a common purpose (Weissmann et al., 2021, p. 48).

The perpetrator's aim to identify and exploit the weaknesses of the target country, to paralyze the decision-making process, to gain influence over economic and social system and to control the information environment,

Certain infectious diseases are considered a security challenge because the disease can reach any country within days in the globalized world. According to the World Health Organization, many more people die due to epidemic diseases than terrorist acts or wars (Ten threats to global health).

The COVID 19 pandemic is a good example to show how serious effect can have a disease on the globalized world.

Only 2.5% of water resources on the planet are drinkable freshwater (Dubey et al., 2021, p. 366). There are states that lack fresh drinking water, and unfortunately, it will only worsen in the future. Wars between the states could break out to control the water resources. Climate change poses a severe threat to the peace and security of the world because desertification, durable drought, water shortages, floods, and food problems cause border disputes, irregular migration, and wars between countries.

The EU is threatened by illegal migration from four directions:

- from the Maghreb countries and other regions of Africa to and from Spain,
- from Africa, the Middle East and the Balkans to Italy and thence to the other Member States,

- the Balkans and Turkey, Serbia and Bulgaria,
- from the Far and Middle East and from Ukraine. (Figure 1.)



Figure 1: The white stork route

Source: <https://www.birdorable.com/blog/the-white-stork/>

The map of the migratory routes of storks that do not tolerate longer sea voyages shows very precisely the points of entry through which they can “migrate” to Europe; and the last external stations before entry (Morocco, Libya / Tunisia, Turkey). (Fleischer, 2017)

Some illegal immigrants come to EU with employment goal and works in the shadow economy. The EU has recognized that, no matter how much it expands the scope of legal immigration, it cannot prevent illegal immigration, so it cannot be really assessed, so it is almost impossible to deal with it. According to Lówiné Kemenyecski (2015), the transit country has gains, but it faces serious security policy threats. The peaking population growth, the consequent depletion of food and raw material supplies, the unequal share of land resources, pollution, ethnic diversity, the emergence of megacities in which terrorism is easy, are all serious threats that are already calling for a cure.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY

In the dissertation, I am using the name Great Britain as a synonym for the United Kingdom. The main sources of the results for the migrant population were annual data from Eurostat and the UK National Statistics Office.

4.1. Results about the migrant population

The migration crisis already detailed in the above chapter culminated in 2015 in the country. According to the British National Statistics Office in August 2015, 636,000 people migrated to the country and 307,000 left the country. In 2016, the proportion of people from both EU member states and non-EU countries increased dramatically. Compared to 2014, the number of immigrants from Romania and Bulgaria has doubled from 28,000. In March 2014, the number of immigrants arriving for work purposes was 225,000, and by March 2015, this number had risen by 65,000, with a smaller increase in the number of third-country workers. (ONS, 2015) The non-UK population (non-UK born and non-UK nationals) remained broadly unchanged in the year ending June 2021. Between the years ending June 2004 and 2017, there was a general upward trend in the population; since then, populations have stabilized due to changes in migration policy, austerity measures imposed by Brexit and the corona virus. One of the biggest challenges for the UK in the last decade has been immigration. Figure 1 illustrates data on immigration between 2010 and 2019. It can be seen that since 2012, the desire to immigrate to Britain has increased by more than 20 per cent. In 2015, more than 600,000 migrants arrived in the country, causing serious tensions and serious resentment among citizens about domestic and foreign policy. Total immigration in 2020 was significantly lower than in previous years. It is estimated that 268,000 people arrived in the UK in 2020, compared to 592,000 in 2019 and 538,000 in 2018. As a result of Brexit and the austerity measures, the government has indeed succeeded in fulfilling its plan to drastically reduce the number of immigrants. However, they will have to reckon with the effects of the austerity on the economy soon.

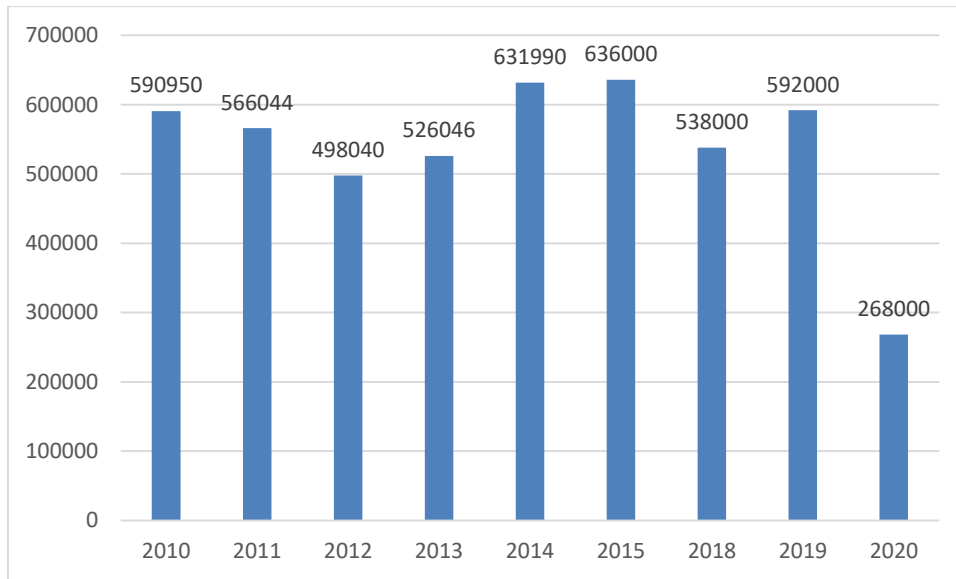


Figure 2: Trends in the number of migrants in the UK between 2010 and 2020

Source: Eurostat (2017) ONS (2020) data

In addition to immigration, emigration was also significant, albeit lower. Table 8 shows the results of net migration. I compared the 2020 results, which are estimated, to the 2015 results.

Table 8: Net Migration statistics by citizens' place of origin

	British		Non British		EU		Non EU	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
Immigration	71000	83000	525000	633000	268000	195000	257000	437000
Emigration	128000	144000	196000	259000	103000	137000	93000	121000
Net migration	-56000	-61000	329000	374000	165000	58000	164000	316000

Source: MWUK (2015) and MWUK (2021)

(<https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/statistics-net-migration-statistics>)

As the table shows, more British citizens left the country in both periods than arrived. Net migration of EU citizens was 165,000, with net migration being the lowest among the British

nationals in both years. The estimated migration figure for 2020, despite Brexit, was significantly high. The issue of immigration has been a major concern for British governments in recent decades, becoming a problem that divides the nation. One of the largest groups of immigrants was the newly acceded Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, who had a very significant number of arrests per year due to criminal acts.

In order to justify or refute the validity of the fears, I will further examine the British Statistical Office's annual estimates by country of arrival of immigration between 2002 and 2015. (Table 9) It should be noted that the data are estimated, from which the reality may even differ significantly. The data reflect the significant increase in the value of immigration from EU countries following the 2004 and 2007 enlargements. This is, in my view, clearly due to the fact that the British did not apply restrictions on new entrants.

Table 9: Migration statistics 2002-2015 (thousands)

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2013	2015
All.cit.	58261	59176	60036	61022	61958	62893	63270	64265
British:	55583	56198	56385	56804	54777	57948	58257	58655
Non British:	2668	2964	3625	4189	4484	4921	4987	5567
from that: EU	893	1094	1417	1770	2045	2406	2566	3159
non EU Europ.	268	183	203	179	161	195	196	168
Asean	665	747	942	1108	1179	1247	1227	1237
N. Afric.	44	47	43	174	69	74	51	50
Sub-Sah.	395	453	521	579	516	486	472	448

Source: ONS annual data

The data reflect an increase in immigration from every country and continent. The values of the EU and non-EU categories have been affected by EU enlargement. So here, in my opinion, a rearrangement has taken place.

While the number of Britons within the population increased steadily until 2008, this trend

changed negatively from 2010, and the number of British residents suddenly decreased to a lower level than in the base year (2002), so a large-scale emigration began, significantly decreasing the ratio of British residents in the country. The trend has changed since 2012.

Figure 3 illustrates the number of immigrants by nationality between 2001 and 2019.

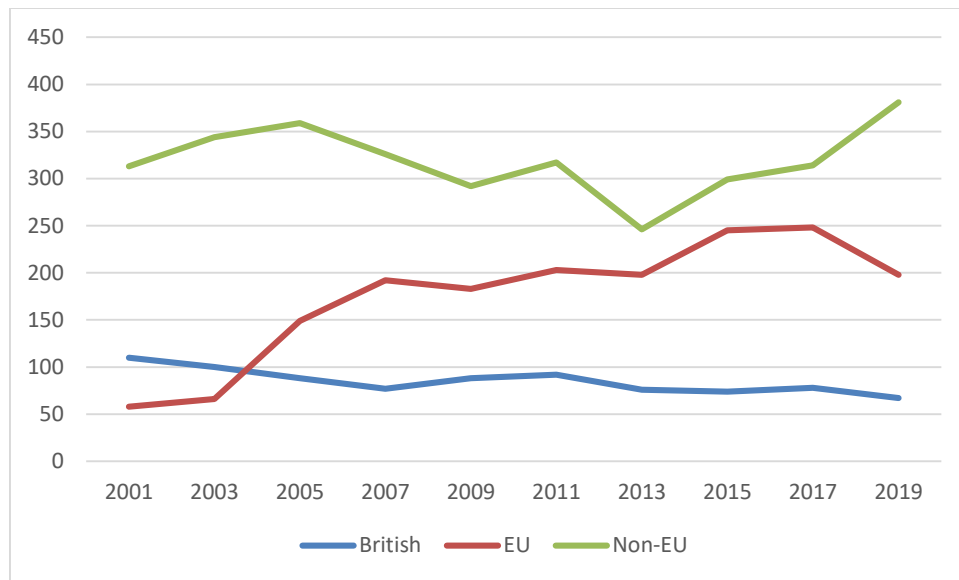


Figure 3: Number of immigrants entering the United Kingdom from 1991 to 2020, by citizenship

Source: Statista, 2021

From 2003 to 2017, the number of EU citizen migrants in the country increased steadily. In my opinion, the figures for the decline in immigration of non-EU nationals in 2010 also shed light on the increase in migration from the new EU Member States. The number of North Africans and sub-Saharanans arriving in the country increased dynamically until 2008, but in 2010 a larger decline was observed. As a result of the tightening, the 2015 figures fell by around 30 per cent compared to the 2008 peak, especially for North African citizens. In 2012, shipments from both EU Member States and non-EU European countries increased. The data show that between 2002 and 2015, the total population increased by 8 million. By 2015, the number of non-British residents in the total population had doubled compared to the base year. At the same time, the number of Asians arriving in Britain on a dynamically rising basis has doubled. This category alone showed a steady, continuous and dynamic increase throughout the period. As a result of the legal tightening required to obtain a work permit, immigration from non-EU European countries decreased significantly by 2015, while that from EU member states increased significantly compared to previous years.

(Eurostat, 2017)

Figure 4 illustrates the relationship between net migration and natural change between 1992 and 2018, and how net migration contributes to the natural change of the population of the country.

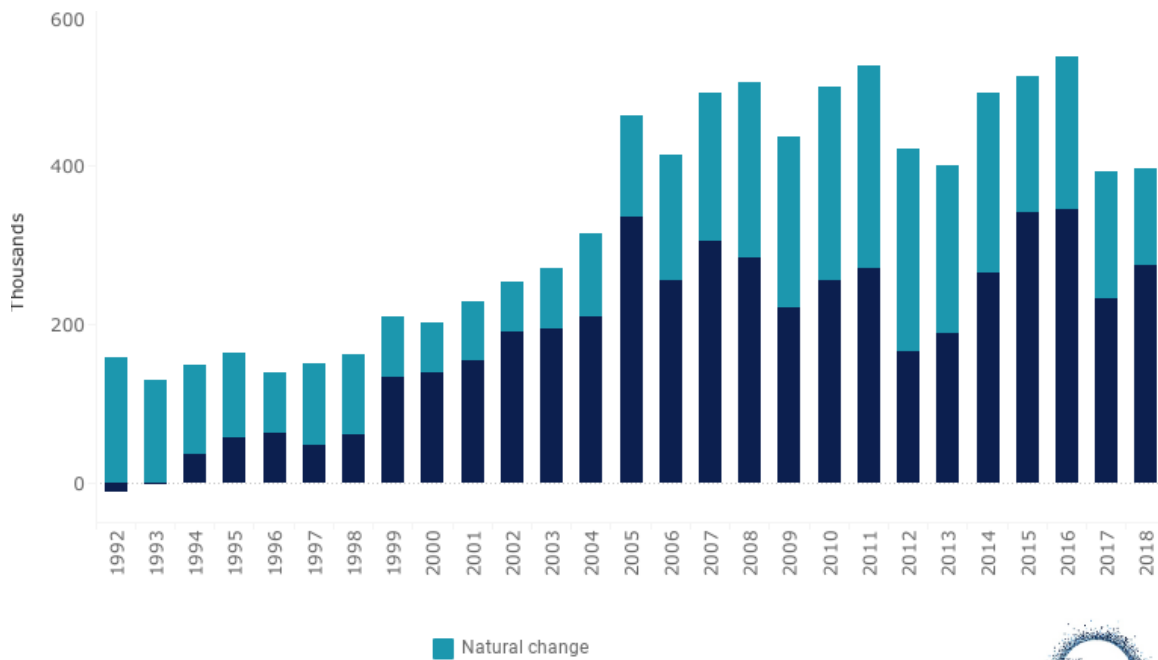


Figure 4: Contribution of net migration on natural change

Source: Migrationobservatory, 2019

The figure shows that annual net migration has increased significantly since the early 1990s, outpacing the natural change that has been the driving force behind demographic trends in the UK in most years from mid-1998 to mid-2018. However, natural change has remained positive over the past two decades. Due to a significant (almost 100,000) decline in net migration, 2011-12 and 2012-13 were the first years in more than a decade when natural change contributed more to UK population growth than net migration.

By mid-2019, the UK population had reached 66.8 million. Its population growth rate from mid-2018 to mid-2019 was 0.5% slower than in any year since 2004. Between 2016 and 2019, long-term international immigration, emigration, and net migration remained broadly unchanged. However, in the years ending December 2019 and March 2020, immigration and net migration increased. Since the 1990s, migration has continued to be the main driver of population growth in the UK. On 28 May 2020, the Home Office published a special report providing a statistical overview of the effects of COVID-19 on the immigration system by

the end of April 2020. However, further changes can be seen in the period up to the end of June 2020. An estimated 1.3 million passengers (including returning residents of the UK) arrived in the second quarter of 2020 (April to June). This is a 97% (27.7 million) decrease compared to the same period in 2019. Prior to this, an estimated 23.7 million passengers (including returning UK residents) arrived in the first quarter of 2020 (January to March), a decrease of 18% (5.4 million) compared to the same period in 2019. With the most significant decline towards the end of the quarter, when the global pandemic led to travel restrictions. (GOV, 2020a)

Wadsworth et al. (2016) at the London School of Economics and Political Science examined the impact of Brexit and immigration on the UK. According to research, from the mid-2000s to 2015, Poles were still the main migrant group among EU Member States, with the Irish being the second main group.

According to statistics, immigrants from the EU were in the younger age group. Examining the purpose of immigration, the main reason for the migration was employment, hope for a better life (44 percent), followed by learning and study (30 percent), and 14 percent of people were attracted to Britain by leisure opportunities. This was followed by family reunification.

National statistics on the purpose of immigration are incomplete. Between 2011 and 2013, the number of people coming to the country for study purposes decreased significantly, but from 2014 it started to increase again until the introduction of the mandatory visa.

In the year ending June 2020, 255,776 sponsored study (Tier 4) visas were issued (including dependents), an increase of 1% compared to the year ending June 2019. The issuance of Tier 4 visas was previously at its highest level since 2011, but this was no longer the case in the year ending June 2020 due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Past increases were offset by a 99% decrease in Tier 4 subsidies in the second quarter of 2020. In the year ending June 2020, Chinese citizens most often received a Tier 4 visa, one-third of the total visa (34%). However, subsidies to Chinese nationals decreased by 19% compared to the previous year. The number of Tier 4 visas issued to Indian citizens has increased significantly, more than doubled (121% to 48,297) compared to the year ending June 2019 and has been steadily increasing since 2016. The majority of study visas were issued in the third quarter of the year (July to September). Recipients of Tier 4 visas brought relatively few dependents with them, with 94% of issued visas addressed to major applicants, compared with 71% of work visas.

(GOV, 2020b)

Between 2011 and 2015, the number of people coming to work increased by approximately 300,000. The number of people arriving in the country for entertainment purposes is even higher, with an increase of 400,000. However, as those in this category are more tourists, they do not, in my view, have a budgetary impact by paying taxes, they do not belong to the group of migrants. On the other hand, they highlight the popularity of the country, and it is highly probable that the family members and friends of these travelers' work or study here. They therefore have an indirect effect, and migration for employment has an impact on the growth of inbound tourism in the country.

In the year ending June 2020, the number of Skilled (Tier 2) work visas issued decreased by 20%. Tier 2 visa fees were previously at their highest level ever, due to a steady increase in subsidies in the "Tier 2 - General" and "Tier 2 - Dependant" categories from July 2018, when doctors and nurses were removed from the level. However, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in past increases being offset by a 96% decrease in Tier 2 subsidies in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the previous year. Indian citizens issued almost half (48%) of all Tier 2 visas issued, but the number of subsidies fell by a quarter (25%), followed by Filipinos, Nigerians and Egyptians. There was a similar downward trend for other types of work visas. (GOV, 2020c)

The number of arrivals for other purposes showed a steady increase until 2014. Each year, those arriving for work and pleasure were the largest group among immigrants. The research of Wadsworth et al. (2016) also covered the study of active-age immigrants by educational attainment. In 2015, 43% of immigrants from EU Member States had a higher education degree from the age of 21. Most of the British population had a primary education, 44%. This is a devastating figure for a country with such economic development, and I believe that one of the main reasons for encouraging immigration may be that in many cases the immigrant has a higher level of education than the local population. The A8 countries include the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, which joined the EU in 2004. It is understandable, therefore, that British politicians have refused to apply employment restrictions to these countries and have provided free movement of labor. In my opinion, this indicates a shortage of skilled labor in the country. Another interesting figure for the research topic is that immigrants from EU Member States were not only more educated, but more likely to work than those of British birth and less

likely to be unemployed and economically inactive. This is especially true for those from the A8 countries, approximately 82% of whom were in some form of employment in 2015. (Wadsworth et al., 2016)

4.2. The effects of migration

4.2.1. Economic and social impacts on the host state - the encounter of cultures

According to an OECD (2014) study, the positive effects of migration can be seen in:

1. Impact on the labor market:

- Immigrants increased the U.S. workforce by 47 percent and European by 70 percent in the previous 10 years.
- Migrants fill important gaps in the fast-growing and declining sectors of the economy.
- Young immigrants are more educated than locals before retirement.
- Migrants contribute to labor market flexibility in Europe.

2. Impact on the State Treasury:

- Legal workers pay taxes, so they contribute to the provision of tax and social security contributions for aging societies, such as the UK, at a higher rate than they receive.
- Labor immigrants have the most positive impact on public finances.

3. Economic growth:

- Migration increases the working age population.
- Immigrants arrive with skills and abilities that contribute to the development of human capital in the host country.

- They also contribute to technological development.

Among the economic impacts Pettinger (2016) highlights the following:

1. Increases the labor force: Migrants are more likely to be of working age than students, and those who come here for work may be dependent on them, but in general the labor force leads to an increase in net immigration and increases the potential capacity for economic output.
2. Growing aggregate demand and real GDP: net labor flows lead to an increase in aggregate demand, while also increasing total expenditure in the economy. Labor supply is increasing, but there is no growth in labor demand. That is the reason why the authors are predicting an increase in economic spending. The impact on GDP per capita is not considered certain, but real GDP growth is. The authors also point out that, as a result, economic growth may turn out to be stronger than it actually is.
3. Labor market flexibility: net migration can create a much more flexible labor market, and immigrants will be much more likely to choose Britain as a destination if they feel they have suitable jobs there, even in the most specialized areas. In the mid-2000s, there was a larger influx from Poland and Eastern European countries, which has now had a proven impact on meeting the demand for skilled work such as construction work, plumbing. At the same time, the government has sought in recent decades to fill gaps in public sectors such as health care.
4. The public, both British and long-time migrants, believe that Britain is still overcrowded. According to the author, a further rapid increase in migration could lead to a decrease in living standards and an increase in urban pollution.
5. In some opinions, overcrowding is not an appropriate finding. It is precisely due to the taxes and contributions paid by and after migrants that the state revenues increase, creating an opportunity to develop the infrastructures of the cities.
6. Net migration is compatible with low unemployment, so taking migrants away from local people is not appropriate.
7. It has a positive effect on the dependency ratio: due to the aging of the population, it can have a positive effect on the dependency ratio, it can help to reduce it (pensioner-employee ratio). This has a positive effect on the state budget, not on benefits.

The latter finding is particularly important as the country has one of the oldest populations in Europe.

Since EU immigrants are more educated, there is a public prejudice that lower wages are being cut, reducing inequality. This fact may have a negative effect on the salaries of bankers and university professors, but according to research, this has not been a problem for the public. Even more so as more skilled immigrants take up work for lower wages than less skilled workers. According to Wadsworth et al (2016) this is also due to the fact that immigrants do not use their qualifications at the appropriate level, but they may also reflect the fact that these immigrants are members of the younger age group who do not seek to take up senior management positions.

It is pointed out that the dislike of migrants was based on the following assumptions: locals lose their jobs due to migrants; they do not work, but their purpose is to use social welfare services; migrants cut wages with cheap work. These assumptions have no basis. Wadsworth et al. (2016) in their research compared the main waves of migrants arriving in Britain and the real wages of the period. Based on the results, the following findings were made for the period 2008-2015:

- the economic crisis has had a negative impact on the real incomes of both the British and immigrants;
- immigration did not increase the unemployment rate;
- there is no significant statistical correlation between the unemployment rate of EU immigrants and those born in the UK;
- there is no obvious link between the real wages of British citizens and EU immigration, the wages of British-born workers have changed at the same rate in areas increasingly affected by migration;
- there is no link between the real income of less educated British citizens and EU immigrants;
- newcomers do not have a greater (negative) impact on British real incomes than older immigrants.

Other fears, such as an increase in public spending, were unfounded, the researchers said. Their research highlights that between 2008 and 2015, public spending was lower because UK taxpayers did not have to fund the childhood education and health care costs of an adult immigrant child. It has been documented that EU immigrants are in the younger age group who are more likely to have worked than to have received social benefits. While British nationals are entitled to contributory benefits after a minimum of two years of full-time employment, immigrants could only benefit from similar benefits on a need-to-need basis if they were affected. Given that EU immigrants make net contributions, there is no reason to assume that they would crowd out any public service to the British. In fact, the contributions generate additional resources that could be spent on health and education spending for British citizens.

4.2.2. Economic effects of migration in the light of own calculations

The annual data outlined above for 2020 show that the smallest share of the total population is of EU nationality.

Table 10: Residents in UK, 2020

	Estimate	Percentage	Estimate	Percentage
All residents	66,282	100	66,282	100
UK born/British National	56,710	86	60,180	91
Non-UK born/Non-British National	9,539	14	6,068	9
EU	3,537	5	3,498	5
Non-EU	6,002	9	2,570	4

Source: ONS data

The purpose of this chapter is to confirm or refute the research findings of Pettinger (2016) and Wadsworth et al. (2016). To this end, I examined data from the same year in order to shed light on the correlations between migration trends and real GDP between 2002 and

2015.

I compared the migration data described in the above chapter with the data on changes in GDP.

While the size of migration has been steadily increasing, the annual change in real GDP has not shown the same trend. (Figure 5)

The data in the figure faithfully illustrate the negative impact of the period of the global economic crisis on the country's economy, which peaked in 2009. Meanwhile, migration data show that the migrant population increased by more than 60% in 2008-2010 compared to the base year (2002). There are large numbers of students and refugees in the migrant population for study purposes. It is likely that, although growing but small share of the total population did not have a spectacular impact on the country's real GDP.

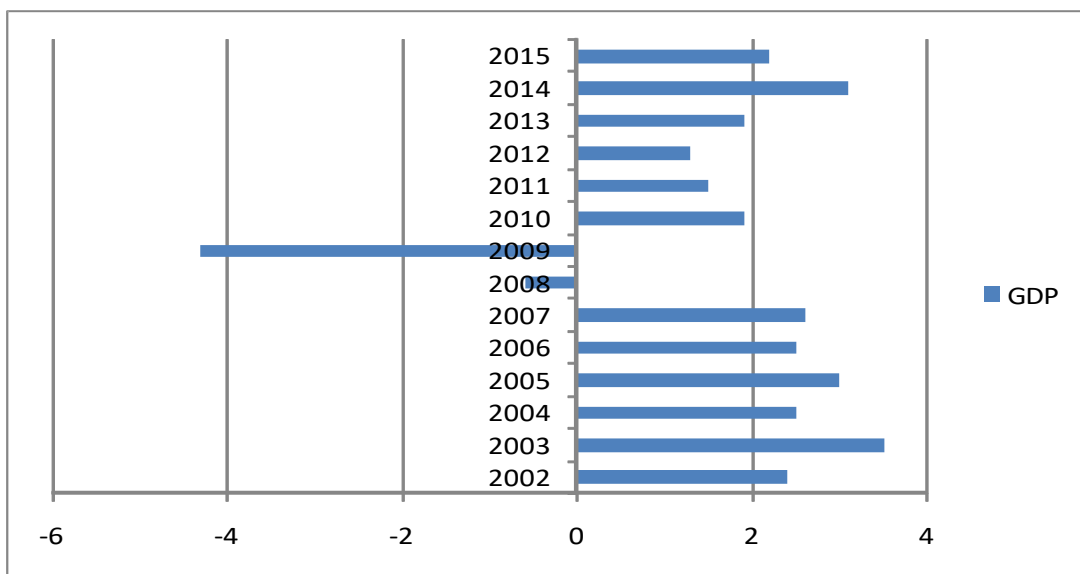


Figure 5: Change in real GDP compared to the previous year

Source: ONS data

I also examined the data on the employment situation among the general population. Figure 6 shows the changes in the unemployment rate between 2002 and 2015 compared to the change in the proportion of the migrant population in the total population.

The data in the chart highlight that between 2010 and 2012, the unemployment rate peaked. In the previous period, it increased steadily, in line with the increasing trend of migration,

but while the unemployment rate started to decline from 2012 (reaching 4% by 2017), the proportion of the migrant population in the total population almost doubled compared to the base year. The unemployment rate, on the other hand, fell back to this figure. In my opinion, these results indicate that migration trends did not have a measurable effect on the development of the unemployment rate. A correlation could have been drawn if the unemployment rate and migration trends had shown the same trend.

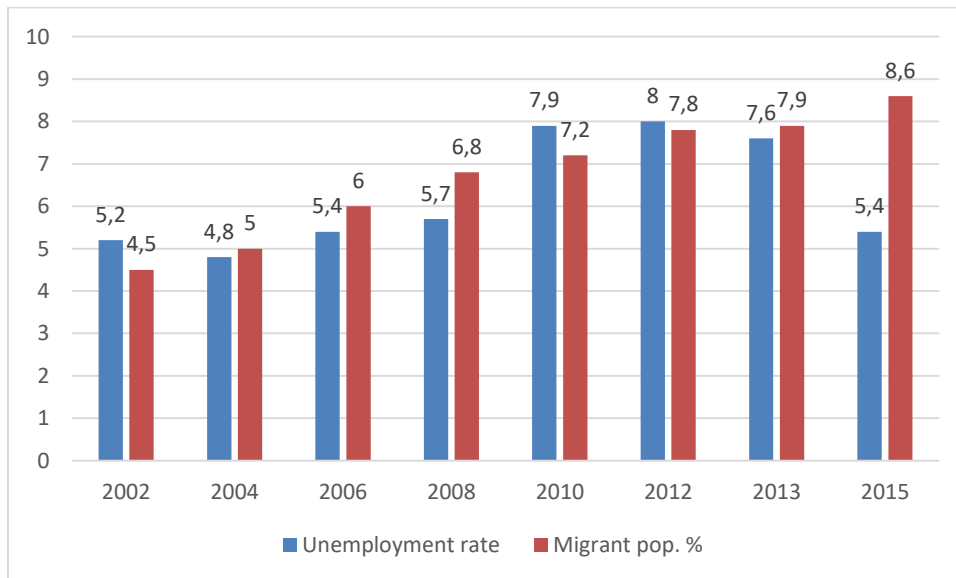


Figure 6: Unemployment rate and migrant population (%)

Source: Statista, 2017

The results of the data sets and correlations I examined are consistent with the findings of the research findings of Pettinger (2016) and Wadsworth et al. (2016).

Further data comparisons can be made between the migrant population and household incomes, but in my view the results described above show that there is no demonstrable negative economic impact between working immigrants from the EU and the UK economy.

4.2.3. Security effects

For the UK, illegal immigration and aid-based non-work migrants were the biggest threats.

I have dealt with security issues above, but I have not mentioned social security, which

primarily concerns the issue of collective identity. In the context of international migration, social security means nothing more than how the culture, language, religion and national affiliation of immigrants affect the local population, ie national values.

In connection with security policy issues, the growing legal flow of people is gaining ground as a reason, which in itself provokes various conflicts between states and even continents, but considering the security risks of illegal migrants - undeclared work, drug trafficking, human trafficking, international terrorism - then it can be seen that it is an unavoidable topic from both a military and a non-military point of view. Most of the previous research on international migration and security has focused on national security, with non-military security issues in the literature. Even though there are two main actors in the field of migration, the migrant and the host country, a significant part of the studies rarely deal with the problems and security issues of refugees. Resentments about immigrants and refugees reflect the uncertainty that arises in a society. Some radical social theories blame the developed world for all crises in underdeveloped countries, believing that colonization triggered migration that ultimately degenerated into mass flight because it shattered the traditional framework of society in underdeveloped countries. (Szabó, 2004)

According to some researchers, the demographic explosion, due to the ubiquitous effects of globalization, is behind security issues. Regarding security issues, it is important to mention the fact that half of the countries are multi-ethnic, and therefore ethnic, ethnic and religious differences are common even without migration, which can lead to the escape of one of the parties. Although there could be opportunities to receive refugees in the majority society, because of the negative belief citizens are hostile to migrants. This attitude leads to conflicts.

The political consequences of migration are diverse.

4.2.4. Public policy, migration policy: causes and consequences

Examining the political consequences of migration in each of the key Member States, the structure of liberal democracies is seriously challenged by migratory pressures, as a conflict arises between liberal fundamental rights such as the protection of minority opinions, the recognition of human rights and the democratic will affected communities. Tensions have

developed in almost every country, forcing governments and parties to adapt and change public opinion through a radical act. The first measures in the field of adaptation in 2014-2016 were stricter border controls, followed in the medium term by tightening the benefits available to migrants and making the asylum procedure more efficient. In the long run, new integration policies have emerged that have tightened the conditions for settling in countries.

The problem of integration and the care of refugees appeared as a challenge to the political system already when the influx of people arrived. The government has been at odds with their own citizens, as benefits previously distributed to those in need have gone to refugees. The governments of each Member State have independent decision-making powers over the reception and resettlement of refugees in the EU, security policy and tactics, but local politics has provoked resistance in many countries, as well as in Britain. The local population was completely fed up with the negative consequences of the influx of refugees covering the country. It has become clear that past migration policy has failed to deal with the crisis of the second decade of the 21st century, and confidence in the actions of both governments and the public across Europe has weakened.

From the summer of 2013 to 2019, when the COVID epidemic broke out, the most important topic in the public was migration, and the negative perception of migration became stronger. In Great Britain, a significant change took place between June and September 2015, when the population found the introduction of a quota system on the one hand, and following the German government's strategy on the other, which was a suitable solution in the migration case. In all Member States, population surveys were conducted on the migrant situation, the population's attitudes and the requirements for admission. The requirements included conditions such as basic laws, knowledge of the language of the country, employment and payment of taxes, and the avoidance of the emergence of parallel societies. The impact of the wave of migration on the British party system also depends on how each party defined itself on the subject. Here, I consider it appropriate to take a brief detour on EU membership and exit.

One particular Member State of the European Union is the United Kingdom, which has been a member of integration since 1973, a long and bumpy journey. Its geographical location, history, society and other political, economic and legal characteristics have all contributed to its distinctive character within the Union. Although geographically part of Europe, the country has always considered itself separate from it. Emphasizing its status as a great power

and its imperial character, the country initially gave priority to its colonial empire and the Commonwealth, and based on Anglo-Saxon traditions, UK preferred Atlantic relations. It has had a complex relationship with the Union and its institutions throughout its membership. (Losoncz, 2017) Concerns about the loss of sovereignty, or even about the weakening of the economy, have often been reflected in the UK's approach to common affairs. In fact, it has never really succeeded in becoming a member of integration and embracing common EU values. The country's reluctance and resistance to the Union grew, culminating in the 2016 Brexit referendum. The UK was fundamentally interested in expanding integration. However, this was due to the slowdown in closer integration. Thus, it already supported eastward expansion in the 1990s. An interesting contradiction eventually emerged from this. The Union underwent two important enlargements in the 2000s. Enlargement has weakened the weight of UK votes and influence in EU decision-making and legislation. In addition, citizens of these countries have the opportunity to work abroad, subject to the restrictions mentioned in the previous chapter, especially in the case of the EU2 countries that joined in 2007. In 2013, the British press increasingly and negatively focused on immigrants from Bulgaria and Romania. Thus, by 2014, when the seven years had passed, and the free movement of these countries was fully ensured, the conflicts caused by migration were already too strong in the country. (Losoncz, 2017)

We cannot ignore the fact that the United Kingdom was also hit hard by the 2008 economic crisis. Under crisis management programs, aid and subsidies have fallen, and in some cases have tightened sharply against immigrants. As a result of the cuts in funding, a group of British citizens who had previously been living on aid and were accustomed to welfare expectations were facing difficulties. In order to continue to claim their benefits, they were forced to work part-time, for example. It was at this time that the British population was really confronted with the fact that it was already more difficult for them to enter the labor market because of foreign labor. They have often been disadvantaged or competitive in certain positions. In the early 2010s, most of the positions in major cities, in certain sectors such as hospitality, commerce, services, the public sector (education, healthcare, utilities), IT and even the financial sector, already employed foreign workers. By the early 2010s, the Eurosceptic line and voices in favor of exit had intensified in the country. On January 23, 2013, Prime Minister David Cameron delivered a speech on the goals, relationship and future of the government's European policy, known as the "Bloomberg Speech." He made reference in several places in the speech and himself admits the country's "reluctant" role in

integration, including the country's historical past, its island status and the emotional side of the people. (GOV, 2013)

In his speech, Cameron highlighted three issues related to the functioning of the EU: the consequences of the crisis in the euro area, the problem of European competitiveness and the widening gap between the EU and its citizens. The Prime Minister has outlined five principles for change: increasing competitiveness, flexibility, returning competencies to Member States, democratic accountability and fairness. In his speech, he promised that if the Conservative Party wins the 2015 elections again, it will initiate a referendum on the changed conditions. The promise of the referendum was mostly a stabilization effort towards Eurosceptic groupings within the party to resolve the domestic political situation, but it was also a commitment to the future. (Gálik, 2014)

The results of the May 2014 European Parliament elections upset public life as they won the majority of the votes and thus seats, ahead of the Labor Party and the Conservative Party, the hardly Eurosceptic, populist rhetoric UK Independence Party (UKIP) led by Nigel Farage. The party and its leader, which in many cases has a loud, extremist ideology and is not free of xenophobia, put the issue of leaving the European Union and immigration at the center of its campaign. In the run-up to the 2015 elections, the Conservative Party thus faced challenges in strengthening UKIP's presence and attracting voters back from UKIP. (Gálik, 2017)

The Conservative Party won the election with a surprising advantage in 2015, and it did not get into a coalition government formation, due to the severe defeat of the Liberal Democrats. David Cameron was in a situation where his earlier promises needed to be fulfilled. Negotiations on the renewal of the EU and a draft referendum on British-EU membership to be held by the end of 2017 at the latest have been included in the government's official program. (Losoncz, 2017) Simultaneously with the speech, Donald Tusk sent a formal letter to the President of the European Council requesting a renegotiation of UK-EU relations in four areas: granting unrestricted access to the single market to the UK and other non-euro area countries, enhancing competitiveness, staying out of ever closer unity and strengthening the role of nation-state parliaments, restricting welfare services for immigrants from the European Union. (Gálik, 2017)

The opportunity for dialogue, mitigation, possibly retention and consequence assessment

took place until the referendum on 23 June 2016. With a turnout of 72.2%, which can be considered outstanding, 51.9% voted to leave the EU and 48.1% to stay in the EU. The result of previous surveys has come as a surprise not only to British politicians but to Europe as well. British politicians were unprepared for the result. David Cameron resigned the day after the referendum, being replaced by Theresa May three weeks later as prime minister. The British financial market, the stock market and the pound were immediately negatively affected by the result. A serious consequence is that the vote also resulted in a divided country. Scotland and Northern Ireland have foreseen a possible secession from the UK after the vote, which has severely affected the country's already weakened political and economic weight.

As for migration, Britain has closed its borders to unskilled and non-English-speaking workers, with the British wanting to end the era of cheap EU labor in factories, warehouses, hotels and restaurants by fundamentally tightening immigration laws. The government has announced a points system similar to that of Australia in order to take over “full control” of British borders “for the first time in decades” and to put an end to the abuses caused by the principle of free movement of EU citizens. The announcement was not well received by the industry and was seen as an attack by the government on the economy, warning of “catastrophic” consequences such as job losses and the evacuation of factories and main streets. The Labor Party and the Liberal Democratic Party also opposed the plan, and Unison, representing health workers, also assessed it as “causing a complete disaster in the nursing sector”. However, ministers have argued that they have met the Brexit voted by voters, so businesses should stop employing cheap immigrant labor. (Jogaszvilag, 2020)

4.3. Why is Britain attractive in the period under review?

The aim of this chapter is to shed light on the attractiveness, the pull factors of the host country.

As a first step, I highlight the strong economic growth that characterizes the country, as well as low inflation and unemployment. This was due, among other things, to governments' continued efforts to encourage British nationals and immigrants to work. Although a number of reforms have been implemented in the support system, characterized by stricter conditions

and cuts in benefits, it has remained attractive to jobseekers seeking work abroad. The United Kingdom is one of the most developed industrialized countries in the world, with much greater autonomy than any other Member State. At the same time, the developed industrial state was also affected by the economic crisis of 2008, precisely because of the strength of the financial sector so far. However, Gordon Brown's government has managed to implement economic reforms that have stabilized the financial market. It has carried out state capital increases in the banking sector, amended borrowing rules and deposit insurance schemes, and introduced tax cuts.

At the same time, the country stands out in the field of research and development, where it constantly welcomes both highly qualified professionals and lower-skilled immigrants.

The conditions of employment and the benefits are regulated by the law that entered into force on 1 September 2015, the main points of which are as follows:

- determines the minimum wages, employee benefits and employment conditions for foreign nationals by age group;
- regulates the minimum and maximum paid leave;
- maternity, paternity or parental leave;
- contributions payable on income;
- contributions payable on dismissal;
- the compulsory social security contribution;
- entrust the employer and the employee with bonuses and other fringe benefits that may be determined by the parties under a contract. (Clark - Noble, 2015)

Why is the UK the most attractive to immigrants after Germany? It is not possible to single out one pulling factor, but a combination of several economic and social factors makes the UK attractive. In summary, the following aspects emerged during my research.

Real wage differences: One of the main causes of migration is income inequality, an attractive country with higher real wages. Compared to Poland (EU8 country) and Romania (EU2 country) with the United Kingdom, the latter have much higher average wages.

Jobs, career opportunities, learning: The UK is undoubtedly more attractive because of the variety of jobs and career opportunities.

Social welfare system: The UK social welfare system is clearly showing a positive value. However, it can be said that EU workers go to the UK primarily for work and not to claim social assistance. Although EU immigrants can claim a job-search allowance or a disability allowance, they are less likely to take advantage of this option compared to UK nationals. EU workers are most likely to receive tax benefits, which benefit low-income or low-income immigrants. Access to benefits has been tightened by law by the government since 2014, and many criteria must be met in the application system. (GOV, 2019)

Use of English: English has become a world language not only thanks to the Anglo-Saxon countries, but it is currently the most popular foreign language in the world, and the spread of globalization and information technology is unstoppable. In the countries of the European Union, foreign language learning is of paramount importance and support, with English being the most popular language in comparison to other languages. That is why, even in the case of EU workers, many people prefer and choose the United Kingdom, for example, instead of Germany, France or the Scandinavian countries, because they know and speak English better.

A nicer-happier future: In the eyes of Central and Eastern Europe, for a long time, the “West” meant freedom, wealth, happiness. 60 years ago, for example, the openness we have today would have been unthinkable in Europe. Free movement and employment are not only created by legal frameworks. In today's globalized world, thanks to the development of transport, the conditions for easy and fast relocation are given, thanks to information technology, contact with relatives and acquaintances left in the motherland is easier, faster and cheaper. In such circumstances, it is attractive to realize the imagined, less difficult future in a place with a better livelihood and plenty of job opportunities.

Network: Immigrants help each other find jobs and rentals.

5. CONCLUSION

In today's world countries face many challenges in the form of traditional or non-traditional crises. When those crises reach a certain level, people choose to move away from their place to find a secure one within or outside the country. Armed conflicts, terrorist attacks, or natural disasters that directly threaten human life can trigger an immediate response from individuals to emigrate, ignoring other factors. Other issues like climate change, water shortage, economic hardship, social or religious problems are much more part of a slow process that can take years, and those affected are not immediately leave but hope for positive change that will make them feel more secure about their existing problems. The decision to migrate is usually the result of a complex chain process where the interrelating threats and challenges manifest in a cumulated form.

International migration is one of the most important topics today. Accordingly, there is considerable scientific interest in understanding the causes and drivers of the migration phenomenon. Different branches of the social sciences with different backgrounds, approaches and methods have provided different levels of analysis to explain several aspects of the phenomenon. Numerous summaries of these trends and their achievements have been published in the international literature. To name a few, Bauer and Zimmermann (1995), Hagen-Zanker (2011), Massey et al. (2001), Molho (1986), Stahl (1995) reviewed the migration theories and research results of their age extensively.

International migration is increasingly being treated as a security challenge and risk by politicians and professionals, and in the political practice of each country, migration management appears as crisis management. My research focused on the following areas:

1. exploring the connections between the migrant population and its composition;
2. analyzing of the economic, social, security and political implications of migration;
3. analyzing the push and the pull factors of the UK.

The scientific publications, as well as my own research results, which were based on the evaluation of official statistics, made it possible to draw the following main conclusions.

According to statistics, in 2015, 636,000 people migrated to the country and 307,000 left the country. In 2016, the proportion of people from both EU member states and non-EU countries increased dramatically. Hence, one of the biggest challenges for the country has been immigration, creating tensions among citizens with serious dislike of domestic and foreign policies. This trend has been reversed by Brexit and the precautionary measures taken by the pandemic and the changed immigration policy. The number of migrants has fallen by about half by 2020.

Immigration trends from EU member states were in line with EU enlargement processes. Following the 2004 and 2007 enlargements of the EU, the value of immigration from EU countries has increased significantly. This was due to the British policy of opening up, as restrictions on new entrants were not applied, not like in the developed Western European Member States.

Between 2002 and 2018, immigration increased from all incoming countries and continents. In 2012, the number of migrants from both EU Member States and non-EU European countries increased. By 2018, the number of non-Britons in the total population had doubled compared to 2002, and the number of Asians had doubled. The growth was steady among them. As a result of the legal tightening required to obtain a work permit, immigration from non-EU European countries decreased significantly by 2015, while that from EU member states increased significantly compared to previous years. The largest migrant group in the period under study was the Poles, followed by the Irish. Immigrants from the EU are in the younger age group. The main purpose of the immigrants was to find work opportunities.

The number of people arriving in the country for entertainment has increased at a faster rate. Those who belong to this category are rather tourists, in my opinion they do not have a budgetary impact by paying taxes, they do not belong to the group of migrants. On the other hand, they highlight the popularity of the country, and it is highly probable that the family members and friends of these travelers who work here for study and other reasons also appear in this group. Thus, they have an indirect effect, conversely, migration for employment has an impact on the growth of inbound tourism in the country.

During the time of the EU membership, Britain received the largest number of immigrants with a university degree. Most immigrants from EU Member States had higher education, while the majority of the British population had only a tertiary education. In my view, one

of the main reasons for encouraging immigration is the shortage of skilled labor before the Brexit period, and I believe that this is why British policy has allowed free movement of labor without restrictions, given the large shortage of skilled labor in the 21st century.

Immigrants from EU Member States were not only more educated, but more likely to work than those of British birth and less likely to be unemployed and economically inactive. About 70% of all immigrants were employed, only 4.2% were unemployed and 18.3% were inactive in 2016. If we look separately at the employment status of immigrants in the EU, including the A8, there were not any categories of migrants that have burdened the social network.

Migration has economic, social, cultural, security and political implications. In the light of the statistics and the results of my own research, mainly immigrants from EU Member States have not had a negative impact in any of the areas mentioned above. Studies and research based on statistics highlight the positive effects of migration on the economy. They will diversify the labor market, increase the labor force, and contribute to the flexibility of the labor market. Legal workers pay taxes, so they contribute to the provision of tax and social security contributions for aging societies, such as Britain, at a higher rate than they receive. Labor immigrants have the most positive impact on public finances. Migration further increases the working-age population, with skills and abilities that contribute to the development of human capital in the host country and to technological development. They increase aggregate demand and real GDP, have a positive effect on the dependency ratio, and net migration is compatible with low unemployment.

Prejudices such as: immigrants lose their jobs to locals, burden social spending, cut down on real wages, are incorrect because research shows that:

- the economic crisis has had a negative impact on the real incomes of both the British and immigrants;
- immigration did not increase the unemployment rate;
- there is no significant statistical correlation between the unemployment rate of EU immigrants and those born in the UK;
- there is no obvious link between the real wages of British citizens and EU immigration, with the wages of British-born workers changing;

- there is no link between the real income of less educated British citizens and EU immigrants;
- Newcomers do not have a greater (negative) impact on British real incomes than older immigrants.

In the case of the examination of the economic effects, in order to check the results of the researchers in the literature and in the field, I examined the correlations between the development of migration and the real GDP. Comparing the proportion of the migrant population in the total population and the change in real GDP, I observed that they do not show the same trend. While the negative impact of the period of the global economic crisis on the country's economy, which peaked in 2009, can be demonstrated, migration data show that the migrant population increased by more than 60% in 2008-2010 compared to the base year (2002). This could even be assessed as a negative effect, but further examination and comparison of the data on the employment situation with the change in the proportion of the migrant population in the total population shows that:

- the unemployment rate peaked between 2010 and 2012, rising steadily over the previous period, in line with the increasing trend of migration;
- from 2012, the unemployment rate turned downwards (reaching 4% by 2017), while the proportion of the migrant population in the total population almost doubled compared to the base year, while the unemployment rate fell to this data.

In my opinion, the results between 2002 and 2018 indicated that migration trends had no measurable effect on the changing of the unemployment rate. An effect with a positive or negative sign would have been detectable if the unemployment rate and migration trends had shown the same trend.

The impact of Brexit not only on the estate economy but on the European economy is undeniable. As the dissertation highlights, the economy needs immigrants, however, Brexit, especially the hard line, would severely limit the number of immigrants in Britain. The process has begun, and its economic and social implications will come to light in the close future.

The present research highlights that the issue of migration is an extremely complex phenomenon that affects not only the social system of states but also their security. It can be

seen that a country alone cannot handle this, as migration itself certainly affects two countries: the sending country and the destination country. But we can also talk about transit countries through which migrants travel.

In addition, multilateral cooperation in this area would be needed to achieve efficiency. Thinking here not only of interstate states, but also of international organizations, non-governmental organizations that could be able to act more effectively.

Europe needs immigrants in the long term because of its aging society to contribute to sustainable economic growth. On the other hand, it is the responsibility of the affected states to determine how regulated and controlled the entry of people into the territories of the countries is, what strict immigration rules they bring in, how they hinder the immigration of illegal immigrants and thus their impact on internal economic and social processes in the future. A coordinated immigration policy and cooperation with international organizations could regulate this process and thus reduce unemployment in Europe. It is important to see that the protection of physical borders alone would require few, coordinated and well-implemented measures. In my opinion, the Union should take tougher action in the field of mass immigration with global cooperation.

Based on the above, it is important to emphasize that we are no longer talking about state security risks, but increasingly about human security risks. This puts the concept into a new dimension. In addition to the positive effects, globalization affects society as well as the individual with constant negative stimuli that affect our daily lives. Just think of the November 2015 series of terrorist attacks in Paris or the 2016 assassination in Nice, not to mention the previous Madrid backpacking bombing or the London Underground bombings. Neither the individual, nor society, nor the state alone can combat these. Increasing tensions in several countries of the community have been exacerbated by the emergence and spread of the corona virus pandemic, somewhat overshadowing the issue of the migration crisis.

6. SUMMARY

This dissertation deals with the topic of migration in the UK.

The timeliness of the study is indicated by the fact that today international migration has reached unprecedented proportions, but with the increase in the size of immigration, the composition of migrants and the range of host countries have changed.

The dissertation reviews the migration literature. It clarifies the concept of migration, its types, the grouping of migrants, the causes of emigration, the influencing factors, the economic and social effects, and the theories explaining migration.

A significant part of the research studies migrants from the point of view of their stay in the host country, legality and illegality, and their impact on the economy. Theoretical models deal with the exploration of the causes of migration. I have distinguished three levels of migration. At the micro level, the degree of freedom of individuals and their individual decisions motivate them to leave their home and choose which host country to choose. At the macro level, international conventions focus on social relations, and at the meso level on networks. A study of the literature has revealed that researchers' opinions on the effects and explanations of migration interpret the advantages and disadvantages of international migration from an optimistic or pessimistic approach.

My own study looks at the situation in the UK from an immigration perspective. In addition to exploring the development of the number and composition of migrants (based on statistical data), it presents trends, the economic, social and political effects of migration, and examines the factors that make the country attractive to immigrants. Britain has become one of the main destinations for European immigration in recent decades due to its economic development and social system. However, migration has taken on such proportions that it has divided both domestic politics and the population, not only against migration but also questioning the benefits of their EU membership, deciding to leave the Union through a referendum.

While Europe and the European Union were intimidated by the influx of migrants from the Middle East, the aim was to change legal migration to the UK. Under the new points-based immigration system, EU citizens will have no advantage over those from the rest of the

world, and the system's declared goal is to end the island's economy's dependence on cheap labor from the EU. As a result, immigration from the Union, and especially from the eastern Member States, is expected to fall further in the future. After the slowdown in migration from the EU, immigration from the countries of the former British Commonwealth may again be dominant for a number of reasons. A significant proportion of Commonwealth citizens are fluent in English, so they can easily meet the language requirements of the newly enacted regulations. In addition, rules favoring a skilled workforce can even be completely circumvented by referring to family reunification. It is instructive that while in 2019 about half of those coming from the EU, barely 27% of those coming from other countries cited work as the reason for migration.

Immigration from outside the EU, much of which is accounted for by the Commonwealth, has been steadily rising since its low point in 2013, reaching a higher value in 2019 than at any time since 1990. This year 316,000 more non-EU nationals arrived in the island than left. In 2020, as a result of the closures linked to the coronavirus epidemic and the ensuing economic downturn, the rate of immigration declined temporarily, but based on the above, it appears that London-controlled migration from the Commonwealth will be dominant in the island in the coming years. Thus, the United Kingdom has chosen the latter between uncontrolled immigration from the European Union and regulated migration from the Commonwealth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bahout, Joseph (2013). Sectarianism in Lebanon and Syria The Dynamics of Mutual Spill-Over

<https://www.usip.org/publications/2013/11/sectarianism-lebanon-and-syria>

Belhaj, A., Dezső, T., Janik, Sz., Marsai, V., Orbán, B., Speidl, B., Tóth, N. and Vargha, M. (2020). Limen. Journal of the Hungarian Migration Research Institute. Budapest.

Borjas, G. J. (2014). Immigration Economics. Harvard University Press, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Castelli, Francesco (2018). Drivers of migration: why do people move? Journal of Travel Medicine, Volume 25, Issue 1, 2018, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jtm/tay040>

Clark, Katie – McGrath, Paul (2015). Employment and employee benefits in UK. Practical Law. Global Guide. 2015/2016.

Csáki György – Tömpe Ferenc (2005). Nemzetközi gazdaságtan (Világgazdaságtan). SZIE-GTK.

Cseresnyés Ferenc: (1996). Migrációs potenciálok és trendek Európában. Regio. Kisebbség, politika, társadalom 1996. 7. évf. 4. sz.

Dorai, Kamel (2018). Conflict and Migration in the Middle East: Syrian Refugees in Jordan and Lebanon. <https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-01859269>

Dubey, V. et al. (2021). Water Resource Technology. Management for Engineering Applications.

Ehrenberg, Ronald G. - Smith, Robert (2003). Korszerű munkagazdaságtan – Elmélet és közpolitika Panem.

Eurostat (2015). Migration and migrant population statistics. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics#Migration_flows

Eurostat (2016). Migrant integration statistics – education.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_education#Highest_educational_attainment

Eurostat (2016). A migrációra és a migráns népességre vonatkozó statisztika.

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/hu

Eurostat (2017). Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship.

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm1ctz&lang=en

Eurostat (2021). Migration and migrant population statistics.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics

Eurostat (2021). Immigration by age group, sex and citizenship.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_imm1ctz/default/table?lang=en

Futehally, Ilmas (2020). Water Ethics in the Middle East. Ethical Water Stewardship. pp. 165-178.

Gálik Zoltán (2014). Se veled, se nélkülöd – Az Egyesült Királyság és az Európai Unió viharos évei. Külügyi Szemle. 13th /2014/2. szám

https://kki.hu/assets/upload/KSZ2014_2_Gelik.pdf

Geary, P. and Ó Gráda, C. (1989). Post-war Migration between Ireland and the United Kingdom: Models and Estimates. In J. Gordon and A. P. Thirlwall (Eds.): European Factor Mobility. Trends and Consequences (pp. 53–58). London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Georgakis Abbott, Stefanie and Stivachtis, Yannis, A. (2019). Demography, Migration and Security in the Middle East. <https://www.e-ir.info/2019/05/28/demography-migration-and-security-in-the-middle-east/>

Golovics, József (2019). A nemzetközi migráció mozgatórugói: elmélet és empiria. Áttekintés.

<http://www.demografia.hu/kiadvanyokonline/index.php/demografia/article/view/2773>

GOV (2013). EU speech at Bloomberg, (2013.01.23.)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/eu-speech-at-bloomberg>

GOV (2019). Social protection: European comparisons of expenditure, 2007 to 2014. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/articles/socialprotection/europeancomparisonsofexpenditure2007to2014>

GOV (2020a). National statistics. How many people come to the UK each year (including visitors)? <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-year-ending-june-2020/how-many-people-come-to-the-uk-each-year-including-visitors>

GOV (2020b). National statistics. Why do people come to the UK? To study. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-year-ending-june-2020/why-do-people-come-to-the-uk-to-study>

GOV (2020c). National statistics. Why do people come to the UK? To work. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-year-ending-june-2020/why-do-people-come-to-the-uk-to-work--2>

Hartog, J. and Vriend, N. (1989). Post-war International Labour Mobility: The Netherlands. In J. Gordon and A. P. Thirlwall (Eds.): European Factor Mobility. Trends and Consequences (pp. 74–94). London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Hautzinger Zoltán – Hegedűs Judit – Klenner Zoltán (2014). A migráció elmélete. Nemzeti Közzolgálati Egyetem. http://real.mtak.hu/16634/1/w207.bat_session%3D1164013711%26infile%3D%26subj%3D8961%26cgimime%3Dapplication%252Fpdf

Hopland, David (2017). What is a Cyber Threat? How to Explain Cyber Threats to Your CEO. <https://threatconnect.com>

IOM (2019). “Who Is a Migrant?” International Organization for Migration, 27 June 2019, www.iom.int/who-is-a-migrant.

Jenkins, J. C. (1977). Push/Pull in Recent Mexican Migration to the U.S. The International Migration Review, 11(2), pp. 178–189.

Jogaszvilag (2020). Bezárul Nagy-Britannia a képzetlen munkavállalók előtt. <https://jogaszvilag.hu/vilagjogasz/bezarul-nagy-britannia-a-kepzetlen-munkavallalok-elott/>

Katseli, L. T. and Glystos, N. P. (1989). Theoretical and Empirical Determinants of

International. Labour Mobility: A Greek-German Perspective. In J. Gordon and A. P. Thirlwall (Eds.): European Factor Mobility. Trends and Consequences (pp. 95–115). London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Lee, E. S. (1966). A Theory of Migration. *Demography*, 3(1), pp. 47–57.

Lévai Imre (1993). Nemzetközi migrációs modellek: főbb típusok és trendek. In: Tamás P. – Inotai A. (szerk.): Új exodus. A nemzetközi munkaerő-áramlás főbb irányai. MTA Társadalmi Konfliktusok Kutató Központja. Budapest, Világgazdasági Kutatói Intézet.

Lévai, Imre (2011). A nemzetközi migráció újraértelmezéséhez. http://kisebbskutato.tk.mta.hu/uploads/files/olvasoszoba/migraciokot/A_nemzetkozi_migracio_ujraertelmezesehez.pdf

Losoncz Miklós (2017). Az Egyesült Királyság kilépése az EU-ból és az európai integráció. Budapesti Gazdasági Egyetem. Budapest.

Lówiné Kemenyecski Ildikó (2015). A migráció, mint biztonságpolitikai kockázat várható alakulása és hatása a biztonság dimenzióira 2030-ig. *Hadtudományi Szemle*. VIII. évfolyam 1. szám.

Lundborg, P. (1991). Determinants of Migration in the Nordic Labor Market. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 93(3), pp. 363–375.

Massey Douglas, S. et al. (2001). A nemzetközi migráció elméletei: Áttekintés és értékelés. In: Sík Endre (szerk. 2007). A migráció szociológiája I. ELTE TáTK.

Melegh Attila (2002). Globalizáció és migráció. Korfa. 1. sz.

Migration observatory (2019). The Migration Observatory informs debates on international migration and public policy. <https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/the-impact-of-migration-on-uk-population-growth/>

Mookherjee, Dilip (ed.) (2006). Understanding poverty. [Oxford University Press Inc](https://www.oxforduniversitypress.com/), New York, United States.

MTA (2015). Az Európába irányuló és 2015-től felgyorsult migráció tényezői, irányai és kilátásai. http://mta.hu/data/cikkek/106/1060/cikk-106072/_europabairanyulo.pdf

MWUK (2015). Net Migration Statistics. <https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/statistics-net-migration-statistics>

MWUK (2021). Net Migration Statistics. <https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/statistics-net-migration-statistics>

OECD (2014). Migration Policy Debates. <http://www.oecd.org/migration/OECD%20Migration%20Policy%20Debates%20Numero%202.pdf>

ONS (2015). Long-term international migration, 2014 (provisional estimates). <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/migration1/migration-statistics-quarterly-report/may-2015/info-long-term-international-migration.html>

ONS 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020. Statistics. www.ons.gov.uk

Pânzaru, C. (2013). The Determinants of International Migration. A Panel Data Analysis. *Journal of Politics and Law*, 6(1), 142–148.

Pettinger, T. (2016). Impact of Immigration on UK Economy. <http://www.economicshelp.org/blog/6399/economics/impact-of-immigration-on-uk-economy/>

Pierce, Sarah et al. (2018). U.S. Immigration Policy Under Trump: Deep Changes and Lasting Impacts. Migration Policy Institute. https://government.report/Resources/Whitepapers/c2673a0f-5adc-4b74-94e1-58b87f6e98d9_TCM-Trump-Spring-2018-FINAL.pdf

Ravenstein, Georg E. (1889). The Laws of Migration. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 52. No. 2. June, p. 241–305.

Rédei Mária (2005). A nemzetközi vándorlás folyamatának irányítása. *Statisztikai Szemle*. 83. évf. 7. szám.

Rédei Mária (2008). *Mozgásban a világ. A nemzetközi migráció földrajza*. ELTE Eötvös Kiadó.

Statista (2013). "On a scale of 0 to 10, would you say that Britain's cultural life is generally undermined or enriched by migrants coming to live here from other countries?"* (by political partisanship) <http://www.statista.com/statistics/305173/public-opinion-effect-of-immigration-on-culture-great-britain-by-political-stance/>

Statista (2017). Unemployment rate in the United Kingdom (UK) from 2000 to 2016. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/279898/unemployment-rate-in-the-united-kingdom-uk/> 5.)

Statista (2021). Demographics. Number of immigrants entering the United Kingdom from 1991 to 2020, by citizenship (in 1,000s) <https://www.statista.com/statistics/284038/immigration-figures-uk-by-citizenship/>

Stuurman, Z. (2019). Terrorism as Controversy: The Shifting Definition of Terrorism in State Politics. <https://www.e-ir.info/2019/09/24/terrorism-as-controversy-the-shifting-definition-of-terrorism-in-state-politics/>

Szabó Ferenc (2004). Nemzetközi migráció és biztonság. <http://www.zmne.hu/kulso/mhtt/hadtudomany/2004/1/03szabo/Chapter1.htm>

Tétényi, A., Barczikay, T. and Szent-Iványi, B. (2018). Refugees, not Economic Migrants - Why do Asylum-Seekers Register in Hungary? International Migration, Special Issue, 1–18.

Tolnai Ágnes (2010). Nemzetközi gazdaságtan. Oktatási segédanyag, Grotius E-könyvtár.

Tóth Pál Péter (2001). Népeségmozgások Magyarországon a XIX. és XX. században. In: Lukács Éva – Király Miklós (szerk.). Migráció és Európai Unió. Budapest: Szociális és Családügyi Minisztérium.

Tóth Antal (2013): A társadalom, mint erőforrás és kockázat I. http://www.tankonyvtar.hu/en/tartalom/tamop412A/2011-0038_05_toth1_hu/ar01s04.html

Veres Kristóf György (2021). Unió helyett Nemzetközösség? Az Egyesült Királyság bevándorlási kilátásai a Brexit után. Gyorselemzések. Migrációkutató Intézet. https://www.migraciokutato.hu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/20210330_MKI_GYORSELEMZES_2021_5_veres_kristof_gyorgy_unio_helyett_nemzetkozossseg_az_egyesult_kiralysag_bevandorlasi_kilatasai_a_brexit

[utan.pdf](#)

Vidal, John (2014). Water supply key to outcome of conflicts in Iraq and Syria, experts warn.
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/jul/02/water-key-conflict-iraq-syria-isis>

Vide, David (2021). The United States of War A Global History of America's Endless Conflicts, from Columbus to the Islamic State. University of California Press.

Wadsworth, J. et al. (2016). Brexit and the Impact of Immigration on the UK.
<http://cep.lse.ac.uk/pubs/download/brexit05.pdf>

Weissmann, Mikael (2021). "Conceptualizing and countering hybrid threats and hybrid warfare: The role of the military in the grey zone." Hybrid Warfare: Security and Asymmetric Conflict in International Relations. London: I.B. Tauris, 2021. 61–82.

The White Stork (2008). <https://www.birdorable.com/blog/the-white-stork/>

Wimalaratana, Wijitapure (2016). International migration and migration theories. Sri Lanka, Social Affairs. Vol.1 No.5, 13-32, Fall 2016, p.13,
www.researchgate.net/publication/312211237_INTERNATIONAL_MIGRATION_AND_MIGRATION_THEORIES.