

POSSIBLE WAYS OF USING MIGRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES FOR PROVIDING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE EU COUNTRIES

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A total of 3,8 million people immigrated to one of the EU-28 Member States during 2014, from these 3,8 million there were estimated 1,6 million citizens of non-member countries. On 1 January 2015 there were 34,3 million people born outside of the EU-28 living in an EU Member State. At the same time, the flows of asylum seekers in the EU have sharply increased: focusing just on applications from citizens of non-member countries, there was a gradual increase in the number of asylum applications within the EU-27 and later the EU-28 through to 2012, after which the number of asylum seekers rose to 431 thousand in 2013, 627 thousand in 2014 and close to 1,3 million in 2015. Thus, in 2015 the number of asylum applications within the EU-28 was almost double the number recorded within the EU-15 in 1992.

Taking into consideration these circumstances, and the fact that EU countries are making steps to promote economic development after the world economic downturn, the author of the article makes an attempt to outline the current socio-economic challenges that emerged in the EU after the global economic crisis in terms of the current immigration crisis, and to systemize the main modern approaches in applying the relevant instruments of the EU migration policy as tools to address these challenges.

The overall results of the paper show that the EU migration policy plays a crucially important role for the EU countries in different areas, especially it can promote demographic development, preventing from ageing most of the EU countries, innovation progress and human capital accumulation, labour market segmentation as well as attract foreign investments.