

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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**Abstract.** The goal of articles is to reveal the problems that exist in the socio-economic sphere of the countries of the European Union. It's paid special attention to the specifics of the occurrence of these problems and ways to solve them. The level of socio-economic development determines the well-being of citizens, political stability and acts as the main element of social protection of citizens. The main content of the research is an interdisciplinary approach to this problem, involving the works of Western scientists.

**Key words:** the problem of migrants, the growth of nationalism, the health problem of Europeans, economic security.

## СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СТРАН ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА

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**Аннотация.** Целью статей является выявление проблем, существующих в социально-экономической сфере стран Европейского Союза. Особое внимание уделено специфике возникновения этих проблем и способам их решения. Уровень социально-экономического развития определяет благосостояние граждан, политическую стабильность и выступает основным элементом социальной защиты граждан. Основным содержанием исследования является междисциплинарный подход к этой проблеме, включающий труды западных ученых.

**Ключевые слова:** проблема мигрантов, рост национализма, проблема здоровья европейцев, экономическая безопасность.

At the beginning of the XXI century, European Union countries formed certain problems that impede the economic development of states and the construction of economic and political security in the EU. The development of a market economy, the democratization of the socio-political sphere presents new criteria for the policies pursued in relevant public administration institutions in the European Union member countries.

The author identifies a number of problems that impede social and economic development in countries and threaten the economic and political stability of the European Union as a whole.

1. The problem of the economic crisis:

Coronavirus COVID-19 from China has shown that many observers and scientists believe the epidemic could seriously damage the economy. In Europe, production is halted, supply chains

are collapsing and consumption is declining. The general feeling of helplessness can be clearly traced by the measures taken, which are increasingly reminiscent of the laws of wartime. Moreover, these measures pose a much greater danger to the global economy than the virus itself. There is no point in rashly erecting barriers that, without any need, will impede the circulation of goods in the EU. The EU economy rests on Germany and France, but it could not last forever, the first on the verge of bankruptcy were Italy, Greece, Portugal and Spain. But a number of other countries are also in crisis, they had to reduce government spending, health spending, fired public servants. This showed the weakness of the economic model and the possibility of world hysteria to destroy the economic system and introduce imbalance.

Many developed countries no longer need to maintain a high standard of living for Europeans and a large middle class; the standard of living of Europeans will continue to fall. As a result, it will fall at least twice, or even three times [1].

#### 2. The threat of the collapse of the European Union:

Many countries have realized that domestic political problems can make imbalances in European Union politics. Its inability to withstand the threat of a global large-scale crisis, as well as the lack of measures that need to be implemented in the face of a crisis. Moreover, it should be measures that can be quickly implemented and thereby reduce the impact on weak sectors of the economy. And the threat of this crisis has been hanging since 2018, there was time to prepare for it. The EU has long needed to modernize and come to a consolidated and unified opinion in domestic and foreign policy. In the UK in 2016, a referendum on the country's membership in the EU was held. Most voted to leave the EU (Brexit). At the moment, this threat also looms over other EU member states. In addition, the domestic political problems of countries such as Poland, Spain, as well as the economic problems of countries such as Bulgaria, Romania, and Greece, make it possible for many parties and political forces to promote the population of Germany and France to exit the EU and switch to autarky (open economy) [1].

#### 3. The problem of migrants from Africa and the Arab world:

Italy, Greece and a number of other countries are simply “drowned” by waves of migrants from the countries of the Arab world and Black Africa. Several thousand people come to Italy every day. The Italian government lodges them in “temporary camps”, but the Italians themselves do not share such “hospitality”. On the island of Lampedusa, several spontaneous rallies of protests have taken place, in response to the “refugees” themselves staged riots. This problem is compounded by the reluctance of “aliens” to integrate into the European system of values, migrants strengthen the position of crime, neglect the local culture, aggressively introduce their customs (polygamy, selling underage girls as wives, sacrifices, etc.) [2]. Many migrants do not want to work; they live on benefits and shadow crafts. It can be said that the colonization of Europe by peoples that were previously under the control of European powers has already begun. Pogroms in different countries of which Arabs and people from poor African countries are participants and the growth of interethnic crime indicates a transition to an equally important problem.

#### 4. The rise of nationalism:

The response of Europe was the second wave of nationalism (the first was in the 20-30s of the XX century). The popularity of far-right and right-wing parties and movements in Europe is growing rapidly. This leads to the creation of ultranationalist political parties in Hungary, Croatia, and Finland. The growing discontent among the population in Eastern Europe.

All the main leaders of Europe, heads of government in France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands recognized the failure of multiculturalism. Thus, the peoples of Europe are psychologically prepared for new inter-civilization wars.

#### 5. The problem of aging and reduction of the white population:

According to the UN, by 2050 the population of Germany will decrease from 82 million to 71 million, in Italy - from 57.5 million to 43 million, in Spain – from 40 million to 31 million. The population of France will grow, but only at the expense of the Arab and African communities. In general, the population of the European Union will fall from 376 million to 339.3 million. Eastern Europe is waiting for an even larger reduction - from 105 million to 85 million. It should be added that the population of Turkey will increase from 66 million to 100 million [3]. This is a leak of young people from the Baltic countries, the lack of the possibility of self-realization and professional growth. Lack of programs for the reception, adaptation, integration of the culturally and mentally able-bodied population from Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and Moldova.

The presence in the EU legislation of great bureaucratic difficulties for the immigration of specialists from the above countries, as well as the lack of social programs to attract highly qualified specialists.

#### 6. The health problem of Europeans:

Based on the report on the state of health in Europe in 2018, prepared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development together with the European Commission, it is possible to identify the main health problems of Europeans. One of the main problems is obesity, the number of patients with obesity in the last 20 years has almost tripled. Every second European is obese or overweight. In children, every 7th is obese. Obesity is one of the main causes of high levels of cardiovascular disease. Significant problems are also with smoking, poor nutrition, in a number of countries drunkenness (England, Germany, Czech Republic, etc.), lack of physical activity, stress.

**Conclusion.** The countries need to solve these problems now together. In the future, it is necessary to draw conclusions and, accordingly, using the modeling method to provide an action plan in such situations. It necessary hedge against contingencies by the creation reservation financial source. This is will help to avoid repetition of problems whenever necessary.

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