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ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА МИГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВВ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ С 1990 Г. ПО НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ

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Миграция прослеживается на протяжении всей истории человечества. Она может иметь как позитивный, так и негативный характер. Мигация улучшает демографическую ситуацию в стране, может влиять на экономику государства. С негативной точки зрения миграция влияет на культурные ценности и национальную идентичность принимаемого государства. Миграционные потоки в Великобратании начали активно расти с 1990 г., спровоцированные различными факторами (войны, распад держав и создание новых государств), что принесло Великобритании огромный наплыв беженцев и привело к усилению мер контроля миграции. Неодобрение со стороны жителей в отношении мигрантов послужило главным поводом для выхода Великобритании из ЕС.

Ключевые слова: миграция; миграционные потоки; беженцы; трудовая миграция.

FEATURES OF MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 1990S UNTIL PRESENT

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Migration is common for the whole period of human history. It can have positive impact from one perspective and negative impact from the other. Migration improves demographic situation of the state, strongly affects its economy. From the negative aspect migration influence cultural values and national identity of the receiving country. Migration flow in Britain began to rise rapidly since 1990, triggered by

various factors (wars, breakup of states and creation of new ones), that brought a huge number of refugees to Britain and strengthened measures in migration control. Negative attitude of the citizens encouraged Brexit.

Migration is seen as a complex and ongoing process which exists within the period of all human history. The scale of migration across countries has been changing due to various factors, such as environmental disasters, wars, inequality, human's rights violations and many others. Persons' mobility factor has also risen in terms of globalization, since the process of travelling now is simplified, thus, migration is common. Migration strongly impacts economic and social relations of states, benefits countries in demographic growth, too. It could lead both to conflicts or development of individual states. From the less positive perspective, migration certainly affects the further destiny and preservation of languages, cultures, ethnic identity and sovereignty of nation-states. Sovering states all over the world are directly involved with human mobility: the current world map of migration is now multipolar. Undoubtedly it brings certain concerns and arising ramifications to governments. One of every 35 persons around the globe was considered to be an international migrant at the beginning of the twenty first century. This number comprises refugees and displaced persons, but does not count irregular migrants excluded from the official data. In accordance with official numbers, if all international migrants lived in one place, it would be the world's fifth biggest country. It is also believed that in the future, short-term migration along with circulatory migration will prevail over long-term migration model [1, p. 4].

There is no general notion of what migration is, however, International Organization for Migration provides the following definition: Migration is a movement of a person or a group of persons from one geographical area to another across an administrative or political border with intentions to settle for permanent residence or temporarily, in a different place from the place of their origin [1, p. 8]. According to the recent World Migration Report 2020 the number of international migrants is now rated as almost 272 million on the global scale. Nearly two-thirds of them are among labor migrants. Yet, the figure remains a very small percentage of World's population (at 3.5 %), that is to say the overwhelming majority of people globally (96.5 %) stay in the place they were born. It is difficult to predict the scale of international migration accurately, in the view of the fact that it is connected to severe events (critical instability, economic crisis, conflict), along with long-term tendencies (demographic change, developments in economies, technological
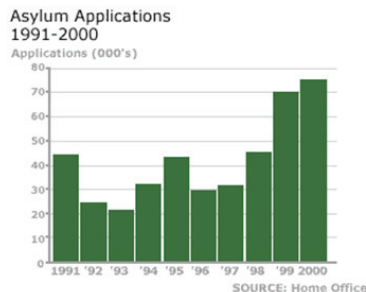
advancement). Migration may vary in different regions, nonetheless it is said, that the existing pattern will remain the same [2, p. 2].

Barbara Roch, a former MP once stated that "The UK is a nation of immigrants". She also added that immigration is a positive thing and it benefited the country. She outlined skillful workers in the field of technology, and the amount of younger people who brought balance to the aging population by making her statement [3]. Although, it is only partly true with the statement, as for approximately a thousand years net migration to the UK was at a low rate. Surely, there have always been migration flows to Britain, but they are not marked as significant indicators of demographic change until the Second World War. A survey of the first official census from 1851 until present shows that the quantity of citizens born outside the country living in Britain was little until the middle of the twentieth century. At the beginning of the 20th century no laws on who is allowed and who is not allowed to stay in the country existed. That changed in light of incredibly high rates of refugees coming to the country [4]. The first Act that controlled migration and the referring processes was the Aliens Act (1905) of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This Act controlled immigration and registration.

Refugees and asylum seekers extensively enlarged the UK's population in the last century. Refugee flows occurred due to various causesinvolving wars (civil and international), decolonization, increase in fascism, struggles for national liberties, falling of states and creation of new ones. Britain has experienced refugee flows from former countries that used to be colonies in the past. Mostly from Somalia, Sri Lanka and the Republic of Congo. However, in the wake of different reasons Britain had refugees from other countries as well, which spawned to develop voluntary funds to help refugees. From the 1990 to the beginning of a new century Britain accepted refugees from Bosnia and Kosovo because of war, for instance.

Until recent times UK was rated 12th country,regarding the amount of asylum seekers received. Reacting to the pressure that asylum seekers have assigned on support services in southern Britain, the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) was launched in 1999, to slow down the flow of asylum seekers to the UK [5, p. 1716]. The UK government established a range of policies to prevent onward asylum seekers' arrivals. The policies have been heavily criticized and were labeled as discriminatory. The growing numbers of arriving flows led to the new system of visas, limitations to the appeal system and a fine at the rate of 2,000 pounds for each illegal employee [4]. Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act (2002) has a strong impact on British system concerned with asylum seekers [6]. Expanding the process and

migration procedure and making it more complex, the government, therefore, could manage the flows of irregular migrants. Below is the chart with numbers of asylum applications from the period of 1991—2000. Not all applicants were granted asylum of genuine refugees.

Source: [7].

In the second part of 1998 Britain had an increased number of applications, many of them were Kosovans from the former Yugoslavia. The UK had 46,000 applications in 1998 on average. In 1999 it was noted that under 40 % of the applicants were from European countries, 30 % were Asians and 26 % Africans. The leading countries were The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (17 %), Somalia (11 %), Sri Lanka (7 %), Afghanistan (6 %), Turkey (4 %) [7].

Active migration flow to Britain starting from 1990 is marked by various factors. One of them is the 1988 Immigration Act which gave the right to workers for freedom of movement across the EEC (European Economic Country), so the permission to enter or to remain in Britain was no longer needed. Obviously, the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 also affected the migration: for the first time in 28 years the border between East and West Germany was open, plus, Germany became the member of EEC. As well as several states gained independence during the following year: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. People were eager to seek for new opportunities. All of the above led to the Work Permit system, that was introduced in 1990 and allowed the employers to hire skillful employees. One other factor is the establishment of the European Union in 1993. All citizens of the EU were free to choose their place of residence within the EU. In the following year the agreement on creation of a free market was signed. The participants who signed the agreement were Iceland, Norway and Lichtenstein. That enabled free movement of goods, services and people also, within all these countries. The Channel Tunnel opened in the same year simplified the transportation between the UK and France, onwards, the Sangatte agreement was applied in

the same year, which meant the UK was able to conduct immigration controls on French territory. Year after that, new states became the EU members: Austria, Finland and Sweden. And in 1997 the UK transferred the control over Hong Kong back to China. This step was followed by emigrants' flow. Under the British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 50,000 families were granted British citizenship in 1990 [4]. In 1990, the percentage of UK's population that was born abroad was 7.3%, by the 2001 that number changed to 8.8%. At present the total number is 14.23% [8]. In the 2004 survey 502,000 usual residents stated India to be their country of birth. And there were 95,000 Polish born residents constantly living in the UK in 200 [4].

Apart from unnatural factors which stimulate migration (e.g., war, environmental disasters, etc.) there are general motives. For instance, labor migration — the high rate of unemployment forced people to migrate. Nonetheless, traditional labor migration is strictly controlled by the government. Another reason for migration is education. As the model of education in Great Britain is regarded to be one of the best in the world, many countries with rapidly growing economies send their students to Britain on educational purposes. Since 1991 to 2011 educational migration has increased. The number of students has risen from 17 % to 41 %. Asian countries such as China, Malasia and Singapore are in need of qualified specialist, but they lack educational centers [9, p. 9—10].

Usually, whether it is for labor migration, or migration on educational purpose, the center of migration is London, as it has more potential. London has 30 % of all international students. Since 1991 to 2011 London accepted a large number of migrants, but not only from foreign countries, but from other regions of the UK. From 1991 to 2011 balance net of internal migration of all regions was quite positive, except for the Northern Ireland. Scotland is attractive for internal migration as it has rather developed economy and it has opportunities to support entrepreneurship. Besides, Scotland has free education and healthcare. As for the Northern Ireland, it has the highest birth rate (after London) and the highest percent of the young population, which is determined by traditionally large families, not migrants. Since 2007 a positive tendency of international migration is noticed here, with residents who have higher education [see: 9].

What influence fueled negative attitudes towards immigrants now is Brexit and Covid-19. Contradictory, that the reason for 2016 referendum on membership of EU was affected by the public attitudes referring immigration. A question of debate on the topic of anti-immigration attitudes is that immigrants are a threat to a national culture, values and 'way of life' of British people. Another question is a conflict over resource (jobs, government

benefits, other) [10, p. 2]. Employment rates, recessions and abrupt flow of immigrants play a certain role in strong nourishment for Brexit. It was examined, that some citizens believe that EU membership is destroying 'sense of identity'. Although, seemingly, the anti-immigration attitudes tend to be weakened now, in post-Brexit period, due to avoidance of accusations of xenophobia and racism. As concerning Covid-19, there is a tendency for negative attitudes towards Chinese, as it is believed the origin of the virus is China.

Britain experienced different challenges concerning migration, which led to overlook on migration policy and migration control. Migrants in Britain influenced demographic growth and the economy of the state. Nevertheless, refugees and regular migrants are a cause of population's dissatisfaction, and that was the main reason for Brexit.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ВЫВОДА АМЕРИКАНСКИХ ВОЙСК НА АФГАНИСТАН И ЦЕНТРАЛЬНУЮ АЗИЮ

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В статье рассматривается обстановка в Афганистане после вывода всех американских войск. Автор проанализировал основные факторы, оказывающие влияние как на обстановку в Афганистане, так и на безопасность и стабильность ее соседних стран и Центральной Азии.

Ключевые слова: международные отношения; региональная безопасность; террористические организации; Центральная Азия; США; Афганистан; Талибан.

IMPACT OF THE FULL WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN FORCES ON AFGHANISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA

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The article examines the situation in Afghanistan after the withdrawal of all American troops. The author analyzed the main factors influencing both the situation in Afghanistan and the security and stability of its neighboring countries and Central Asia.

Key words: international relations, regional security, terrorist organizations, Central Asia, USA, Afghanistan, Taliban.

11 сентября 2001 г. США подверглись беспрецедентным террористическим актам, после чего, вместе с Великобританией, Францией, Ав-