REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

MIGRATION POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES IN GLOBALIZATION

Speciality: 5901.01- International Relations

Field of science: Political science

Applicant: **Nazila Bakhtiyar Durmazoghlu**

Baku – 2021

The work was performed at the Institute of Human Rights of ANAS.

Scientific
Supervisor: doctor of political sciences, professor
                      Gulzar İsaxan İbrahimova

Official
opponents: doctor of political sciences, professor
                      Elman Xudam Nasirov

                      candidate of political sciences, associate professor
                      Afat Aghali Safarova

                      doctor of philosophy in political science
                      Asif Aghalar İmamaliyev

Dissertation council FD 2.30 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Chairman of the
Dissertation council: academician
                                   Urxan Kazım Alakbarov

Scientific secretary
of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Political Sciences,
                                   Acting Professor
                                   Ziyafat Ziya Habibova

Chairman of the
scientific seminar: doctor of political sciences, professor
                                   Adil Mirabdulla Mirabdullayev

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE DISSERTASION

The relevance of the study and degree of elaboration. In modern times, the phenomenon of" migration " has become a criterion of political decision-making and a decisive segment of the economic, environmental, health, ethical and cultural development of society. As our great leader Heydar Aliyev noted in his speeches on migration, "migration is a natural process and it is not necessary to prevent it. In general, migration has a positive nature. The migration process belongs to all countries and peoples of the world."[1]

The dynamics of these processes in the EU countries, which is one of the main migration targets, significantly increases the importance of systematic, objective scientific and theoretical research. Because it impacts on the formation and improvement of a common migration policy, which demands the study of a complex of proceedings taken to solve political, economic, social, religious, racial, cultural, psychological and other issues. The relevance of the research topic is also determined by the increasing political and cultural significance of world migration processes in the context of security and inter-civilizational relations in the era of globalization. The politicization of migration processes in Europe and a comprehensive analysis of their results are an important factor for assessing the prospects for the development of world civilization and the impact of the balance of world cultures on global security.

Taking into account all this, the relevance of the chosen topic for the dissertation and the need for its study can be expressed in the following provisions:

- In the context of globalization, international migration processes have become a key factor in political processes and the study of its positive (demographic, economic) and negative (personality disorder, social unrest, environmental disasters, mass conflicts, extremist movements, crime, the emergence of "right-wing" political forces, etc.) results is important both theoretically and practically.

---

[1] *Əliyev, Heydər. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: çıxışlar, nitqlər, bəyanatlar, məktublar, müsahibələr. İkinci kitab: may, 1994 – dekabr, 1994 / bur. məsul R. Mehdiyev. – Bakı: Azərnəşr, 1997, 604 s.S.*

- The waves of migration affecting many regions and social strata have become widespread and become an irresistible source of global security problems. This has necessitated the application of completely new approaches to the existing migration policy of the European Union, the joint efforts of international actors involved in the regulation of migration processes, and to ensure the balance of interests.

- Different features of the migration policies pursued by EU member states - anti-migrant tendencies, cases of discrimination on ethnic, national, religious grounds, the principle of selectivity aimed at attracting qualified migrants, the rules of admission of migrants accompanied by extreme bureaucratic procedures, application of double standards in application of the Convention on the "Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" etc. the impact of the EU model and the experience gained in the field of migration on the formation of a common European migration policy is also relevant.

- Global problems such as increasing borders' transparency, international crimes, the number of people subjected to political persecution and, intolerance among various civilizations, the number of victims of human trafficking more than expected and etc. are exactly outcome of migration processes. The European Union has been struggling with these problems in its own way. The need to determine whether this struggle is successful or not proves the relevance of the topic and the importance of the study.

- It is theoretically and practically important to study the factors influencing the development dynamics of the migration policy pursued by the independent state of Azerbaijan, as well as the policy successfully implemented under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev, in comparison with the experience of the EU, by reviewing it as an important component of national security and development.

- The relevance of the topic is also explained by the fact that migration directly and indirectly affects all areas of the public administration system. This also requires the creation of new laws, the revision of the national budget, the education system, issues such as public health and safety. Such important thematic issues cannot be solved by simple informational means. İt requires comprehensive

strategic and structural programmes and research on a wide range of international, regional and local levels.

The problem of migration has attracted the attention of many researchers and has been developed as a research topic. Researches closely related to the topic from Azerbaijani authors F. Abdullayev, M. Sardarov, A. Aliyev, A. Ahmadov, E. Nasibov, A. Rahimov and others.[2]

Fatali Abdullayev's books such as "Migration Policy and International Cooperation in Modern Azerbaijan" and "Migration and National Security" studies the main principles of national migration policy , national security issues, migration processes, its reality and prospects of the modern Azerbaijani state, also he has given valuable ideas and recommendations on migration issues.[3]

M. Sardarov's book "Globalization and Migration Policy" gives a brief account of the impact of globalization on the socio-economic, socio-political and spiritual-cultural spheres of our lives, which now attracts the whole world to its orbit. Also given and studied examples of the approaches of a number of scientists and experts, the problems arising in the management of population migration in the context of globalization and integration, and the migration policy pursued in Azerbaijan in such conditions examined in detail.[4]

In A. Aliyev's book "Human Rights, Population and Migration Problems in Modern International Law" international human rights, theoretical and practical issues of migration problems, differences in international law, important international norms adopted in international practice (universal, regional, bilateral) is widely analyzed on the basis of domestic legislation of the various states.[5]

---

[2] *Əhmədov A. "Azərbaycan Respublikasında miqrasiya siyasəti və miqrasiya proseslərinin tənzimlənməsi". "Dirçəliş-XXI əsr", №12(180), 2013, 113-123 s.; Rəhimov A. "Azərbaycanın dinamik inkişafı miqrasiya proseslərinin dövlət səviyyəsində tənzimlənməsini zəruri edir."// "Azərbaycan qəzeti, 2009, 19 mart*

[3] *Abdullayev F. Müasir Azərbaycanda miqrasiya siyasəti və beynəlxalq əməkdaşlıq. Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, 2009, 328 s. ; Abdullayev F. Miqrasiya və milli təhlükəsizlik. Bakı: Elm, 2011, 284 s.*

[4] *Sərdarov M. Qloballaşma və miqrasiya siyasəti. Bakı: Təknur, 2010, 124 s.*

[5] *Əliyev Ə. Müasir beynəlxalq hüquqda insan hüquqları, əhali və miqrasiya problemləri. Bakı: Qanun, 2007, 488 s.*

The author of the book "Fundamentals of migration, migration, migration processes, world migration centers" E. Nasibov sheds light on the main essence of migration with scientific and theoretical considerations. The content of migration is explained. [6]

The works of Western researchers on various aspects of the problem is also have a particular importance.

In the A. Kuvik's book "Mobility in Transition: Migration Patterns after EU Enlargement", ten central and eastern European countries, along with Cyprus and Malta, joined the European Union in two waves between 2004 and 2007. This volume presents new research on the patterns of migration that resulted from the EU's enlargement. The author identifies and analyzie several new groups of migrants, notably young people without family obligations or clear plans for the future. The survey, which includes studies on migrants from Poland, Romania, Hungary and Latvia, as well as destination countries such as the United Kingdom and Germany, points to future migration trends and sets a kind of roadmap for future research.[7]

K. Eisele's book "The External Dimension of the EU's Migration Policy: Different Legal Positions of Third-Country Nationals in the EU: a Comparative Perspective" critically discusses whether the objective of creating a common EU migration policy can be achieved against the backdrop of a highly fragmented EU framework for migration law and policy by comparing the different legal positions of third-country nationals. [8]

Among the foreign authors who studied various aspects of migration processes were G. Goldin, J. Monar, A. Geddes, C. Boswell, E. Meyers, E. Collette, V. L. Inozemtsev, I. The works of Likashuk, G. Beijer, S. V. Ryazantsev, O. Potemkin, Cathrine Wihtol de Wenden, C. Bonifazi, E. Brouwer, P. Catz and others have a special place. In the works of each of these authors the problem, migration processes, the

---

[6] *Nəsibov E. Miqrasiyanın əsasları. Miqrasiologiya. Miqrasiya prosesləri. Dünya miqrasiya mərkəzləri. I Kitab. Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, 2014, 240 s.*

[7] *Kuvik A. Mobility in Transition: Migration Patterns after EU Enlargement. Amsterdam University Press, 2013, pp.333*

[8] *Eisele. K The External Dimension of the EU's Migration Policy: Different Legal Positions of Third-Country Nationals in the EU: a Comparative Perspective. BRILL, 2014, pp.556*

impact of globalization on it, the main features of the migration policy of the European Union are studied. Also, the researchers we have mentioned have studied this problem from different aspects in their works which have allowed us to see the process of migration in the global international sphere.[9]

As the migration phenomenon, which has become a global problem for EU countries, remains difficult to find a solution for many researchers, it has also created fertile ground for the establishment of a number of migration research centers. As a result, extensive research material has emerged, which we also intended to analyze in the study of this research work and draw conclusions according to the essence of the work.

We believe that despite the existence of numerous literature on the subject, the problem is insufficiently developed in the field of political science in Azerbaijan and abroad and the lack of comprehensive scientific analysis requires its special analysis.

That is why a system of views based on more theoretical and conceptual sources and practical realities in the study of the problem is very important for a detailed study of the subject. That is why a system of views based on more theoretical and conceptual sources and practical realities in the study of the problem is very important for a detailed study of the subject.

The object of the research migration processes in the European Union as part of the globalization process, **and the subject** is the

---

[9] *J. Monar, A New Area of Freedom, Security and Justice for the Enlarged EU? The Results of the European Convention / The Area of Freedom, Security and Justice in the Enlarged Europe. Ed. by. K. Henderson. N.Y., 2005 pp. 192.; E. Collette Beyond Stockholm: overcoming the inconsistencies of immigration policy. EPC Working Paper # 32 December 2009, pp. 92. ; G. BEIJER, "Modern Patterns of International Migratory Movements", Migration, Social Studies II, Editor: J. A. JACKSON, Cambridge University Press, 1969, p. 298. ; Cathrine Wihtol de WENDEN, "Immigration Policies in the European Union: The Case of France", Foreign Policy in Dialogue - National Perspectives on EU Immigration Policy, N: 8, 3 May 2007, http://www.deutsche-aussenpolitik.de/newsletter/issue22.pdf, pp. 33-41; Corrado Bonifazi, International Migration in Europe: New Trends and New Methods of Analysis, Amsterdam University Press 2008, pp. 345.; E. Brouwer and P. Catz, Immigration, asylum and terrorism: a changing dynamic in European law, Nijmegen, KU Nijmegen 2003, pp. 95-146.*

formation and implementation mechanisms of features and main directions in the EU countries migration policy.

The purpose and tasks of the study: To identify the existing problems and the trends in the formation of the EU migration policy in the context of globalization; assessment of the EU's general approach to collaboration with foreign actors in the field of migration, clarifying the essence of the key practical mechanisms of multilateral EU cooperation in the field of migration, and to study the degree of effectiveness of existing collaborations.

The following research tasks have been identified and implemented to achieve the set goal:

− study of international migration as a socio-political phenomenon in the context of globalization;

− identification of the characteristics and main consequences of migration processes on the development of the European Union;

− to analyze the essence, dynamics and main directions of migration processes in the European Union;

− To thoroughly study the main obstacles and problems facing the establishment of a common migration policy in the European Union;

− to consider political issues such as the increase in the number of migrants in Europe and the problems of integration in the context of modern migration processes in Eastern countries, and to characterize the pros and cons of migration policy in the European Union;

− to analyze the policy of regulating the migration process in the European region as an integral part of globalization;

− to analyze the migration process as an integral part of the global processes of human civilization;

− Investigate the causes of the failure of multiculturalism in the EU;

− Determining the place and role of migration policy in ensuring the national security and defense of EU countries;

− Analysis of Azerbaijan-EU cooperation and its evolution in the context of the European Union's strategic role in international migration policy.

Methods of research. The following research methods and techniques were used in the study of issues covered by the dissertation:

- General logical methods were used in the research - analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, structural-functional analysis methods, explanatory methods, generalization, interdisciplinary scientific methods and relevant scientific results were obtained on the basis of these approaches;

- Scientific research of theoretical and practical issues of international migration processes as a political phenomenon has been carried out on the basis of a systematic approach and comparative analysis methods.

The main provisions of the thesis defence:

- - Development trends and threat potential of the international migration crisis - the role of a factor contributing to the rapid growth of nationalist sentiment, racism, Islamophobia among the European population;

- - globalization is an important factor that increases people's mobility and accelerates the development of migration;

- in the context of instability and against the background of unequal development problems of countries, migration becomes more intensive and global;

- the impact of migration waves on global political processes, as a threat to the functions of states and its institutions to ensure internal and external national security for the sake of the integrity of society;

- Common migration policy model of the European Union: its successes and shortcomings;

- Lack of adequate political mechanisms to address migration challenges in the EU;

- The development of dialogue between EU states and non-governmental organizations is a key condition for the development and implementation of an effective migration policy;

- The migration policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan is implemented through effective mechanisms, and this experience can be useful as an example for other countries.

The scientific novelty of the research:

- the study considers in detail the global migration crisis and its manifestations in the European Union countries, their socio-political aspects, and characterizes the process of transition of the problems of

the crisis of inheritance to the political level at the international, regional and national levels;

- In the context of the "clash of civilizations" and the intensification of global systematic interactions, scientific generalizations have been made about the impact of the migration factor on modern political processes in Europe;

- Threats to the existence of the EU structure and the factors that change the political reality of the EU are identified, the facts are systematized and summarized;

- The ineffectiveness of the common migration policy, which is attempted to formalize in the EU, is directly related to the mechanisms of adaptation of migrants to the European Union and the factors of impairment of the principles of multiculturalism, has been thoroughly investigated and revealed;

- In a globalizing world, the problem of migration has not reached its culmination, the rapid developement of ICT, digital space, artificial intelligence, etc. and has been proven that the application of innovative security measures in the elimination of difficult problems such as corruption, illegal migration, terrorism are ineffective;

- The dissertation analyzes the EU's foreign policy strategy as a regional actor in the context of globalization and migration processes, systematizes and summarizes the facts and conclusions on political perspectives and problems;

- The mechanisms of influence of the international migration factor in the context of the EU's socio-political stability, security and defense issues were studied, forecasts, proposals and recommendations for the future based on modern political realities were expressed.

- Factors influencing the development and effectiveness of cooperation between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the EU in the field of migration policy are indicated.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. Dissertation research is of great theoretical and practical importance in many respects. Its materials and scientific results can be the basis for new scientific research on the problem.

Research materials can be used to conduct trainings on the migration problem, EU migration policy, and to develop and teach

training courses and programs. From scientific research in the development of textbooks, teaching aids and monographs on the theory of international relations, the history of international relations and foreign policy issues in Azerbaijan, etc. can be useful.

Approbation and application. The main results of the research are reflected in the author's published scientific articles and reports at scientific conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out.

Institute of Human Rights and Human Rights of ANAS

Structural sections and total volume of the dissertation (with symbols). The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, seven paragraphs, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction - 24532, Chapter I - 77387, Chapter II - 128205, Chapter III - 70304, Conclusion - 15013. The total volume consists of 340007 characters

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"EU countries in global migration processes"**, consists of two paragraphs. Paragraph I, entitled **"International migration as one of the manifestations of globalization"**, researches migration as a phenomenon, a social reality that has existed in all periods of human history and as an important process.

The study of migration and its causes, the establishment of general rules for the regulation of migration processes by the world's states has become one of the most important and urgent issues in the age of modern globalization. Therefore, the global migration crisis and its manifestations in the international arena, socio-political aspects, the place of migration policy in the general political structure of states are analyzed, theoretical and conceptual approaches to the problem are considered.

The essence and components of the international migration phenomenon, a number of current types of migration: criminal migration, brain migration, the impact of illegal migration on the development of countries, demographic, economic, social situation

were studied through the prism, certain assessments and results were obtained.

In the twentieth century, there is an intensive expansion of migration flows. At the end of the century, the phenomenon of migration is becoming an integral part of all global problems. This requires new approaches to migration policy. [10]

Also, considerations and expectations on the future development characteristics of the pandemic period, postpandemic migration processes are presented in a comparative form, with facts.

The study of theoretical aspects of migration allows to reveal its new patterns, types, forms, to reveal the strength, depth and causes of migration flows.

The results of migration are reflected in various spheres - political, economic, cultural-psychological and others. As noted, they are in some cases a source of conflict, both positive and negative. Therefore, the current regulation of population migration requires a new complex approach beyond demographic policy, a combination of efforts of the state and public organizations.[11]

The second paragraph of the first chapter, **"The European Union in Global Migration Processes: Problems and Prospects",** examines globalization and its impact on migration processes.

After a brief overview of the history of the realization of the EU ideal, the emergence and application of legislation, the structure, the steps taken towards a pan-European migration policy, the agreements and documents adopted, the gaps and problems in migration policy were studied in detail.

Migration processes in the post-World War II period, its directions, political, economic and social problems in the context of the new world order, their impact on the migration policy of the EU, especially the Scandinavian countries, have been studied through the prism of unequal development.

The pace of intensification of the processes of creating a single economic and information space in the modern world has firmly

---

[10] *Гольдин Г. Миграция населения: проблемы политико-правового регулирования. Автореферат дис. на соиск. уч. ст. док. полит. наук. Москва: 2001, 46 с.*
[11]*Sərdarov M. Qloballaşma və miqrasiya siyasəti. Bakı: Təknur, 2010, 124 s.*

confirmed that "globalization" is no longer a trend, but the next stage in the history of civilization.

The problem of globalization is directly related to the migration policy pursued by the countries of the world community. The place of migration policy in the EU countries, the basics of the EU policy in this direction are analyzed, and generalized considerations are put forward. It is emphasized that migration flows, which have been intensively expanding throughout the twentieth century, are one of the factors that have exacerbated many global problems. This requires new approaches to migration policy that can help maintain a balance of interests between different regions of the world.[12]

It is known that at the turn of the last two centuries, migration policy has become one of the important factors in ensuring the international life and national security of all countries. The generalized documents of the parliaments and states of the European Union provide forecasts for the development of migration processes on the continent, similar processes that may occur in Eastern and Central European countries, including the CIS countries. According to experts, the expected wave of migration from these regions poses a serious threat to the political stability achieved by the West and the living standards of the population.

The second chapter of the dissertation consists of three paragraphs **"Migration policy in the European Union: features and prospects".** The first paragraph of the chapter is entitled **"Migration policy as a factor of dynamic development of EU member states"**. In order to show more clearly the impact of the unified migration policy pursued in Europe on the development of the EU member states, the migration history of the EU countries was reviewed and the activities of various migration programs were analyzed.[13] It also discusses the tightening of national rules on the legal migration of citizens of third world countries, showing that any joint migration policy established at the Union level is moving towards "joint

---

[12] *Sərdarov M. Qloballaşma və miqrasiya siyasəti. Bakı: Təknur, 2010, 124 s.*
[13] *Triandafyllidou A, Gropas R. European Immigration: A Sourcebook. GB: Taylor & Francis Group, 2007, pp.400*

migration control" instead of a comprehensive and serious migration policy.

There is no single approach to defining migration policy in the eurozone, but for a more precise analysis, Lakhav suggested separating its two main components.[14] The first component of migration policy includes issues related to migration regulation, such as entry permits, family reunions and free movement within the EU. The second component addresses the policy towards migrants, defining their rights and responsibilities (settlement, employment, education, citizenship, political rights adopted by the state and anti-discrimination measures).

The impact of the economic crisis in 2008 was so great that member countries had to consider their national priorities when determining their migration policies. Most European countries, which have recently launched programs to attract highly skilled migrant workers, are considering the introduction of such a quota for highly skilled migrant workers in the wake of recent political and economic developments. France and Italy are discussing arrangements that would make it easier to expel even EU citizens. Taking into account these processes, it is proved by the fact that it is very difficult for the member countries of the Union to agree on a comprehensive and serious joint migration policy, and opinions and ideas are put forward on possible ways out of the current situation.

The Arab Spring, which resulted in the 2015 migration crisis, led to new waves of migration from North Africa and the Middle East to Europe. This problem has reached its peak in Syria, Libya, Egypt and Afghanistan. The Syrian population, whose population is ¼ refugees, has turned to Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan like other refugees. The EU-Turkey agreement of 18 March 2016, the legal prospects of this agreement have been studied in parallel with real political processes. All these international political processes and their consequences, views and opinions on the fate of migrants are summarized.[15]

---

[14] *Lahav G. Immigration and Politics in the New Europe. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004, pp. 316*

[15] *Günther H.-C. Arab Spring and Syrian Crisis: International and Regional Dimensions. East and West. Nordhausen 2019, pp.159*

The second paragraph of the chapter, entitled **"Features of EU migration processes and policy directions for their regulation"**, looks at the main directions of migration in Europe and a number of problems facing the European Union. Laws and directives adopted to establish a unified migration regime are being studied.

Today, Europe is experiencing a new phase of great migration. The aggregate of national statistics (even with the uncertainties and errors they contain) shows that the foreign population in the European Union is about 40.5 million, or about 8.8 percent of the total population. Less than half of them have acquired the citizenship of the country of migration. 22.9 million of them still have foreign status. The countries with the highest absolute number of foreigners are Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Austria, Greece and the Netherlands. Migrants living in these 9 countries make up 89% of the total number of foreign nationals in the EU.[16]

Factors that stimulate the flow of migrants to Europe, experiencing not only a new era of migrant flows into Europe, but also changing forms of its models - increasing the scale, speed and cost of transport, improving information and communication technologies, internet development, media, international language (English) mastery, global education, etc. were investigated.

The problem of migrant integration, especially the state of integration in Italy and Spain, has been studied as one of the fundamental problems on the agenda of EU countries, and the possible solutions to the problem in political practice have been analyzed and classified.[17]

With the removal of the Iron Curtain, the entry of Eastern European countries into the EU, and the high wage gap between new entrants and Western European countries, revived traditional guest labor migration. However, such migrations are likely to weaken the

---

[16] *Migration and mobility in Europe: trends, patterns and control. Heinz Fassmann, Max Haller, David Lane. Cheltenham, UK ; Northampton, MA : Edward Elgar, 2009, pp. 312*
[17] *Barbulescu R. Migrant integration in a changing Europe. USA, University of Notre Damme, 2019, pp.294*

economic balance between western and eastern Europe and lead to a sharp decline in population growth in migrant-producing countries.[18]

One of the important issues discussed in this section is the fact-based analysis of the plans and methods of regulation used in the implementation of the "Europe Tower" policy, their successes and failures, the feasibility of Eurostat's forecasts for the future of migration in Europe.

The "new migration regime" envisages the introduction of huge amounts of new military technologies to control the flow of people. The difference between the movement of European citizens and the migration control of non-citizens is very noticeable. Since 2009, biometric data, electronic fingerprints and photographs have been included in the passports of citizens of the Union countries, and since 2011 biometric data, e-mail address, telephone number and how to pay for tickets have not been required when issuing visas to migrants. - indicates the tightening of measures against the legal.

In addition to border controls, controls will be significantly strengthened in the Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts, where the largest number of illegal migrants come, and in the Canary Islands. Every year, thousands of migrants find their way to Europe from these areas. For the first time, on December 2, 2013, the latest total military tracking technology called EUROSUR was launched here. This new control system was introduced in 18 EU member states, including Norway.[19]

The new migration regime - the "European Tower" policy - leads to the creation of an "immigration cordon" between the countries of the Union and neighboring countries, which leads to the influx of refugees, immigrants and others. This category stipulates that the fate of people is decided not in "inside the castle", but in the countries that provide migrants. This means that human rights and freedoms are not

---

[18] *Migration and mobility in Europe: trends, patterns and control. Heinz Fassmann, Max Haller, David Lane. Cheltenham, UK ; Northampton, MA : Edward Elgar, 2009, pp. 312.*
[19] *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurosur European Border Surveillance System*

adequately ensured and the fate of migrants in countries is determined in advance.[20]

The third paragraph of the second chapter, **"The Impact of Migration on the National Security and Defense System of the European Union",** discusses the security problems and threats posed to the EU by migration processes in modern times, examines their solutions, and emphasizes acts as a potential source of tension. It leads to political decisions and sanctions, which can create interstate problems in the field of international relations. Failure to regulate it with timely and adequately implemented state policy leads to illegal migration, "shadowing" and becoming more dangerous.

It examines the processes and factors that shape and guide the development of national security policy within the EU in the context of migration and integration in Europe. The EU operates in a complex security environment where Islamist terrorists pose security threats, migration and border security challenges, and environmental concerns. To address this, the EU has taken a number of steps, including the adoption of the European Security Strategy in 2003 [21], the Information Management Strategy in 2009[22] and the Internal Security Strategy in 2010 [23].

However, despite all Europe's efforts to achieve more centralized security, there are still many questions to be answered as to whether the European approach is truly strategic.

There are two main views on the development of internal security in Europe. The first reflects the lack of a "national security policy" in Europe and its potential consequences. The second examines the development of internal security ideas in the EU under the influence of the political experience of other countries.[24]

Among the problems that do not need to be proven,

---

[20]*Abdullayev F. Müasir Azərbaycanda miqrasiya siyasəti və beynəlxalq əməkdaşlıq. Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, 2009, 328 s.*
[21] *A Secure Europe in a Better World", European Security Strategy, December 12th 2003, Brussels. pp.14.*
[22]*https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/111549.pdf*
[23] *https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=legissum:jl0050*
[24] *European Homeland Security : A European Strategy in the Making? Taylor & Francis Group, 2012, pp.206*

international terrorism, which is one of the biggest threats to national security, has been studied, its characteristics and place among the threats of migration origin have been identified.

The factors necessary for the implementation of an optimal migration policy have been identified and classified. The institutions of civil society and its level of development have a significant impact on the successful implementation of the state's migration policy. First of all, it covers the organization and activities of national and cultural associations of citizens, and in many cases the work of various institutions established as a result of migration flows in the implementation of state migration and integration policy.

The last-third chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Migration processes in the context of globalization as a socio-political trend: the exchange of experience and international cooperation on the example of the European Union."** The first paragraph, entitled "Internal Relations in the European Union and the Socio-Political Nature of Migration in the Context of Globalization", addresses a number of researchers' research on the globalization process of the modern era:[25]

− In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, globalization had a clear direction that was fully understood by all participants in this process. Europeans are its driving force, its subject, and the peoples of the world's provinces. Technology, goods, financial resources, and human flows flowed mainly from Europe to the colonies. Such globalization does not envisage the creation of an "interdependent" world, but solves a completely clear and entirely rational problem, such as the creation of a "European world".

− In the 19th and early 20th centuries, globalization was not a "spontaneous and self-sustaining" process. For decades, Europeans have made great strides and made significant strides in rebuilding the provinces, gaining access to remote regions of the world and integrating them into the global system of trade, communication and cultural exchange.

---

[25] *Иноземцев В. Вестернизация как глобализация. Глобализация как американизация // Вопросы философии: Ежемес. науч.-теор. журнал. 2004, №4, 58-69 с.*

- Globalization in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries differed from modern globalization that the Europeans established strict control over the world's provinces not only by eliminating the possibility of armed conflict with the peoples of its territory and completely eliminating potential threats to the West, but also by deep cultural interaction with these peoples.- Globalization in the late 19th and early 20th centuries differs from today's globalization in the role played by the military and economic power of the hegemonic countries in modern times.
- In this section levels of cooperation and efficiency of EU specialized agencies such as the UN, the Global Commission on International Migration, the Global Agency, the International Organization for Migration, Frontex, the European Training Foundation, the Fundamental Rights Agency, the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control have been studied. Migration policy was also considered from three aspects:

1. Ensuring protection of the national economy from the unfavorable influx of migrant workers, both in terms of number and quality;
2. Solve the most acute problems in the field of employment through flexible regulation of foreign labor within the host country;
3. Effective use of migrant workers, taking into account the economic and political interests of importing countries.[26]

Mechanisms and trends in the regulation of migration processes at the international and national levels, as well as the causes, important drivers and features of internal and international migration have been thoroughly studied, reports and statistics of international organizations have been used and summarized. The methods proposed by EU countries and international organizations to prevent illegal migration are also studied and grouped here.

The second paragraph of the third chapter, entitled **"Development dynamics of Azerbaijan-EU cooperation in the context of migration processes: readmission agreements"** examines a period of great importance and special significance. It

---

[26] *Sərdarov M. Qloballaşma və miqrasiya siyasəti. Bakı: Təknur, 2010, 124 s.*

compares the models of migration policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the EU, and evaluates the cooperation between the Azerbaijani state and the European Union in many ways. The study also highlights the advantages and effectiveness of Azerbaijan's migration policy.

Although the issue of regulating migration processes has been on the agenda as an important issue since the restoration of our state's independence, the first practical measures in this direction were taken after Heydar Aliyev returned to political power in 1993. Taking into account Azerbaijan's fertile geopolitical position and significant transit and communication opportunities, the wise politician and statesman Heydar Aliyev took important measures to regulate internal and external migration processes.

The great achievements in the field of migration policy, including the policy of multiculturalism, implemented under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, are one of the main reasons for successful foreign policy. One of the main directions of Azerbaijan's foreign policy is to promote intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue around the world. Our country has achieved great success in this direction. One of these successes is the Baku Process. The Baku Process, initiated by President Ilham Aliyev in 2008 and aimed at promoting intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue in the world, continues to develop and is supported by the United Nations, as noted by President Ilham Aliyev.[27]

In addition, the dissertation research the European Union's signing of visa facilitation and readmission agreements with 12 countries, including Azerbaijan, its main provisions, goals and objectives, its effectiveness and importance for the future.[28] Under international law, each state has an obligation to take back its citizens who have left their country. Bilateral agreements are designed to effectively address the issues arising from this commitment. This means that it is not necessary for the parties to have a specific

---

[27] *Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti İlham Əliyev multikulturalizmin Azərbaycan modeli haqqında: Seçilmiş fikirlər (Azərbaycan, rus və ingilis dil lərində). – Bakı: Bakı Beynəlxalq Multikulturalizm Mərkəzi, 2017. - 520 səh.*
[28] *Readmissiya məsələləri üzrə rəhbər sənəd. Beynəlxalq Miqrasiya Təşkilatı. Bakı, 2013, 157s.*

agreement for the readmission process to take place. However, sometimes states are reluctant to accept people who have left their country for economic or political reasons. The main value of the contract also emerges at this time.

This section of the study looks at the Azerbaijani-Armenian conflict in the context of the country's migration processes. The methods and techniques used in the solution are analyzed, the successes achieved are revealed. It also assessed the expectations for the return of refugees and displaced persons to the territories liberated from Armenian occupation as a result of the Second Karabakh - 44-day Patriotic War.

The "conclusion" part of the dissertation summarizes the scientific research, makes theoretical and practical recommendations on the basis of generalizations. The author concludes that in modern times no sovereign state, including the EU, can ensure its national security, optimal balance of human and labor resources, sustainable socio-economic growth and prosperity without formulating a well-thought-out migration policy. The development of a "Migration Code" based on the criteria can become a necessary tool in creating an effective migration regime and lead the European Union to a completely new level of integration. The development of Azerbaijan-EU cooperation in the field of migration can also bring beneficial results for both sides.

The main content of the dissertation was reflected in the following scientific works of the author:

1. Miqrasiya anlayışı, əsas növləri və sosial-siyasi təhlili // "Tarix və onun problemləri" jurnalı, № 3, Bakı 2013, s.218-229
2. Miqrasiya prosesləri qloballaşma şəraitində // "Sivilizasiya", №1, Bakı, 2014, s. 136-147
3. Location of global migration processes of the European Union // "Nauka I Studia", №1, 2014, pp. 92-97
4. Impact of migration on the migration policy of the European Union. // "Гилея", №83, 2014, pp. 414-416
5. Влияние процесса миграции на миграционную политику стран Европейского Союза, происходящей в мире // Materiały X

Międzynarodowej naukowi-praktycznej konferencji "Strategiczne pytania swiatowey nauki -2014" Volume 25, c. 57-61

6. Qlobal miqrasiya dünya siyasətində mühüm faktor kimi // "Azərbaycan Respublikasında miqrasiya siyasəti və insan hüquqları" mövzusunda beynəlxalq konfransın tezislər toplusu, 2014, s. 118-120

7. Miqrasiya proseslərinin Avropa İttifaqında mahiyyəti // Dedicated to the 92nd Anniversary of the National leader of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, III İnternational Scientific Conference of Young Researchers, 2015, s. 762-764

8. İnsan hüquqlarının inkişafına qloballaşmanın təsiri // "Geostrategiya",№02(26) Mart-Aprel, 2015, s. 49-51

9. Terror bəşəriyyəti təhdid edən qlobal problemdir // AMEA-nın İnsan Hüquqları İnstitutunun 15 illiyinə həsr olunmuş "Soyqırım və terror erməni ideologiyasının əsas amilləri kimi" adlı beynəlxalq konfransının tezislər toplusu, 2013, s. 179-182

10. Miqrasiya siyasəti Avropa İttifaqına üzv dövlətlərin dinamik inkişaf amili kimi // "Pedaqoji Universitet Xəbərləri" № 1, Bakı 2015, s.212-216

11. Müasir dünyada miqrasiya böhranı və onun əsas hədəfinə çevrilən Avropa İttifaqı // "NATO – nun 2016-cı il Varşava Sammiti: imkanlar və gözləntilər" adlı beynəlxalq konfransın tezislər toplusu, 2016, s. 178-183

12. Miqrasiya siyasətinin Avropa İttifaqı ölkələrinin milli təhlükəsizliyinə təsiri // Tarix və onun problemləri" jurnalı 2017, № 1, s.196-200

The defense will be held on 28 January, 2022 at 11:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council FD.2.30 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Address: 74 Lermontov Street, Bakı

Dissertation is accessible at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Library

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 27 December 2021.