

## MIGRATION WARS – A MODERN POLITICAL TOOL

Gennady Otyutskiy<sup>1</sup>, Ibrahim Melikov<sup>2</sup>, Alexander Tonkonogov<sup>3</sup> and Rufat Tabasaranskiy<sup>4</sup>

---

This article aims at discovering available approaches to understanding the fundamental nature of migration wars and further developing a comparison system of traditional and migration wars. For this purpose, a content analysis of publications on challenges of current migration to the EU was done. A comparative analysis method was implemented for comparing the existing theoretical concepts of a traditional and migration war. This paper introduces a systemic approach to discovering a set of essential social features of the migration war. The authors hereby believe that migration flows to Europe are a planned foreign policy move aiming at weakening the EU and diminishing its role in the global policy. This research shows that an unarmed confrontation technology compares by its scope, goals and possible effects to those of an armed struggle in a war. This approach allows for introducing and defining a scientific concept of migration war, which turns to be an essential and ever-growing factor of geopolitical confrontation. The given methodological approach to understanding the essence of migration wars allows one to analyze late effects of the migration crisis and present geopolitical forecasts. Three geopolitical scenarios that are associated with the analysis of the effect of migration factors are given.

**Keywords:** migration war, migration crisis, geopolitical competence, multiculturalism, the European Union (EU), the US.

### I. INTRODUCTION

#### (A) Research Issue

An ever-growing geopolitical and geoeconomic instability in today's world is much due to globalization processes that are not exclusively known by their effect on various national economies, but by open competence between them as well, aiming at gaining control over natural (including energetic and fresh water) resources of our planet.

Migration processes have been contributing increasingly. 2015 was a peak year in terms of illegal migrating flows to the EU from less developed countries. The number of such migrants exceeded a million people. 1.01 mln. cases of illegal border crossing by sea and 34,900 such cases by land were registered in 2015 (280 thous. cases of illegal crossing by migrants of sea and land EU borders were

---

<sup>1</sup> Department of Philosophy, Russian State Social University, 6 Fabritsiusa St., bld. 1, apt. 47, Moscow, 125364, Russia, *E-mail: otiuzkyi@mail.ru*

<sup>2</sup> Department of Philosophy, Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia

<sup>3</sup> Department of Social and Humanitarian, Economic and Natural-Science Disciplines, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Moscow, Russia

<sup>4</sup> Department of management of information processes, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Moscow, Russia

registered in 2014) [38]. According to the International Organization for Migration, total number of migrants to EU members may increase by 5 mln. people. Forecasts prove fair about current European crisis being just the tip of the migration iceberg, which may crash Europe in the nearest future [6].

Thus and so, current state of migration processes in the EU may be described as a migration crisis. The necessity of comprehensive scientific study of such processes, discovery of such new features that are typical for current migration processes is a critical condition for resolving such crisis.

### **(B) Literature Review**

Scientific studies of migration issues started over a century ago. English researcher E. Ravenstein [51] was one of pioneers, who attempted to define the concept and lay out laws of migration processes in 1885. Migration factors were theoretically interpreted well after. In 1960s, an econometric theory of migration by S. Everett and A. Lee that discovered attracting and repelling migration factors [23], concepts of trans-border migration by M. Todaro [61], a synthetic theory of international migration by D. Massey [35, 36]; a theory of dual labor market by M. Piore [43] and a number of other theories were developed. Russian scholars have been actively studying migration processes. Thus, V. Iontsev distinguishes between 17 scientific approaches to migration studies that cover over 45 research areas, theories and concepts [30, 31]. Russian scientists agreed on the necessity to combine modern migration concepts into a special research area called migratology [16, 32, 54].

Discussions on migration challenges were widely held in scientific, expert and political societies especially in association with the migration crisis that began in 2011 as a result of the Arab spring and peaked at the beginning of 2016 against the war in Syria and a number of terrorist attacks committed by migrants in EU countries. Corresponding research to this matter may be divided into several groups: 1) Generalizing concepts that attempt to discover common migration patterns (E. Ravenstein, E. Lee, M. Todaro, D. Massey and others); 2) Investigation of migration issues in the light of safety issues [29, 56, 57]. Work done by I. Wallerstein is of special interest, and he considered migration in the light of world-systemic paradigm [67]. 3) Investigation of immigrant integration processes and multi-cultural policy fulfillment, in particular analysis of the role of tolerance as the basis for such policy [44, 28, 33, 60, 5, 1]. 4) Publications that criticize the existing approaches to the migration policy [20, 27]. 5) Research on particular migration processes in the EU members; most often, such research relies on the multi-disciplinary approach [3, 4, 37, 22].

Thus and so, the topics that are covered by contemporary researches relate to the most relevant pressing issues that are associated with increasing migration flows. Among the principal migration issues in the EU are the issue of a sharp rise in cross-cultural and cross-religious conflicts at the level of day-to-day

communications and the issue of political disagreement between various EU members [10] or the exclusive effect of migration on the labor market [24], or principal defects of the migration policy and the necessity of transforming such policy [52, 14]. Considering such one-sided nature, these publications lack completeness significantly.

First, the process of principal change of the essential features of current migration flows is beyond scientific investigation.

Second, there is no theoretical search for possible new current migration regularities going on.

Third, deep sources and essential features of migration flows and their late effects on the global processes are discussed quite rarely.

Fourth, only a few publications attempt at associating such processes with a rather new and destructive phenomenon of migration wars [62, 63].

Therefore, the authors make their goal to discover existing methodological approaches to understanding the essence and contents of migration wars and further outline a comparison system of traditional wars and migration wars, and analyze functions and roles of migration wars as a new means of global geopolitical confrontation.

This research hypothesizes that a new type of wars, i.e. migration wars, is formed at the beginning of the 21st century, and one attempts to forecast social and political situation in the European region in the nearest future, with account for the migration factor.

## **II. METHODS AND MATERIALS**

A content-analysis method for publications on migration issues and intensifying refugee flows primarily to the EU members was used to achieve the goal stated at the first stage of this research. At the same time, a hermeneutic methodology was applied to define meaning of basic concepts that are used by researchers of migration processes. Political features of these processes as described by the authors of such publications were discovered and complete coverage of such features was evaluated.

The second stage consisted in outlining a completely new qualitative feature of migration processes – their capability of serving as migration wars, based on the analysis. A comparative analysis was applied to compare the existing theoretical concepts of traditional and migration wars. Essential signs of a modern migration war were marked out according to such analysis. The authors utilized a systemic approach to discover any relation between essential social features of the migration war.

Three possible scenarios for the geopolitical situation were laid out, with account for the possible factor of migration wars and with view to the developed concept of migration war, using a social forecasting method.

### III. RESULT

Migration processes mean population movement within any country or across other countries, which is due to social and political and social and economic and mental causes. Migration is a phenomenon of a human civilization, which is driven by natural historic causes (climate change, poor environmental conditions, depletion of fresh water and land resources etc.); and, especially in today's world, by social and political and social and economic causes (ethnic and religious, regional and global political conflicts, global and regional economic crises etc.). Migration, especially in its most destructive forms, is an absolute critical factor of national security [9, 65, 59, 69].

But can we talk about migration wars? A war is most often considered to be a political conflict that involves armed actions of a significant duration and scope [68], i.e. an armed violent confrontation that affects interests of several nations. However, it was K. Clausewitz – a famous German military theorist – who pointed out back then that an armed struggle is the outside face of any war, while the war 'is therefore a political act', and 'that war is not merely a political act, but also a real political instrument, a continuation of political commerce, a carrying out of the same by other means' [13]. Clausewitz believed that 'just this view shows us how wars must differ in character according to the nature of the motives and circumstances from which they proceed'.

Therefore, it is a political violence that is above all in any war, which may or may not be armed: according to Clausewitz, 'wars must differ.' If the means that are utilized by politicians are capable of giving the results that are usually achieved through a war, any actions with the help of such means may be fairly considered a specific type of war. Spontaneous and specifically oriented migration flows serve a similar role in the modern world. Therefore, one has every right to talk about migration wars, which may be considered the extreme aggravation of any migration crisis. As in any other war, the leading role is played in a migration war by the politics, which determines the goals and nature, strategy of such war, and uses its outcomes and social effects.

As follows from their contents, migration wars serve as an open confrontation between the locals and migrants, using various kinds of amateur weapons resulting from racial, religious, social and political and other forms of intolerance. These are manifested as economic and political, ethnic, congregational and ethnic and cultural conflicts between the original and displaced residents and are accompanied by open violence and utilization of any available amateur means and methods of confrontation of all parties to the social confrontation.

Analysis of publications on the topic of features of modern migration crisis, as applicable to the EU members, allows for discovering a wide range of such features of migration processes that bring them closer to traditional wars and allows speaking of migration wars. These features are given Table 1.

TABLE 1: SIMILARITIES BETWEEN TRADITIONAL WARS AND MIGRATION WARS

<i>A traditional war</i>	<i>A migration war</i>
1. A war associated with conquering a territory, where the conqueror wishes to establish his order.	Refugees and migrants were able to subdue the conquered territories in a number of countries.
2. The conqueror most often strives to force his values onto the conquered nation.	Modern migrants succeed this way more and more often. Fresh residents attempt to force their traditions, stereotypes and culture onto the locals via governmental institutions and rights.
3. The conqueror uses economic resources of the conquered country for his benefit.	Supporting of migrants requires ever-increasing economic resources of the hosting country, cuts the budget share significantly, which was used to cover inner needs before.
4. In a war, movement (migration) of armies is translocation of usually young, physical and well trained military men.	Young, physical people that are often specially trained by the military take up a great share of migrants in 2015-2016.
5. A war is associated with repressions of civilians of the conquered country.	Individual terrorist acts that are committed by migrants are gradually transformed into a systemic abuse of the population of the hosting country.
6. Conquerors usually do not dismiss force authorities of the conquered country, but make them subordinate to the goals and tasks of the conquerors.	Local police lose their power in mass residences of migrants, and crimes committed by the migrants are buried and not solved.
7. Information weapons are actively used in any war.	Information weapons appear to be the most important instrument of migration wars, means of aggressive forcing of cultural values of migrants onto the original residents.
8. A traditional war is an armed violence above all, an open use of weapons by the opposing parties to destroy the rival and achieve war-related goals.	More and more migrants use their weapons to commit terrorist attacks. In order to prevent negative consequences of the migration, hosting countries also resort to armed violence and establish special military organizations.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Features of migration wars that have been presented in this table summarize empirical findings and theoretical research of current migration processes that were done by a wide number of researchers.

Let us consider each line of this table in detail.

1. Conquering territories. Creeping colonization of recipient countries by migrants while creating enclaves across the country is a widely used practice: France cannot assimilate regions with Arab population in a number of megalopolises; Turkish enclaves in Germany present more and more difficulties. Neuköln, a borough of Berlin, was turned into a Turkeytown with its own laws, where a crime or breach of law is considered

to be a coming-of-age and personal becoming [11]. As a result of inconsiderate naturalization, locals are greatly derogated of their rights. The locals and abundant migrants practically live in parallel societies, which are alerted, for example, by German authors [34]. T. Sarrazin noted bitterly in his book - millions copies of this book were distributed - that the existence of such societies is made possible due to the fact that their social and cultural environment is maintained well: many migrants that live compactly in Germany go to their mosques and do not even speak German. While they are alien to the hosting society, they feel rather comfortable in their own world and do not make any attempts to integrate [55].

2. Forcing alien cultural values. Islam values are contrasted today with European Christian values. Thus, celebration of Christmas has been canceled already in a number of European countries under the pretext of confessional tolerance. Sweden authors acknowledge: 'Muslim organizations consciously seek to segregate their members from the surrounding society and its institutions, i.e., deliberately choose self-imposed isolation rather than cooperation, and in this 'isolationist discourse' [8]. One should agree with Russian researchers, who believe that 'we are dealing with cultures competing, when the share of the Western culture prevails greatly due to the number of migrants increasing rapidly... Today, young people of Jewish origin are often in search of new forms and ideas, even devoting themselves to radical Islam' [2]. Cultural self-identification of Europeans is washed away in the process together with the foundation that has bound Europe for centuries.

German citizens were worried about their state of affairs and established a PEGIDA movement in fall of 2014, with their followers fighting Islam spread in Europe. The manifesto of this movement is for tightening control over migrants flow and preserving the Christian culture of the West [25, 45].

Moreover, a fair wish of aboriginal Europeans to resist values of any alien culture forced onto them may take extreme ideological forms and lead to growing ultra-right and even fascist attitudes. These actions may be a way of tailored stirring of racial and religious differences to revive new European fascism not only in Germany, but also at the birthplace of fascism - Italy, as well as Spain, Sweden, France and other countries. Researchers point out that the new fascism may transform into a real geopolitical force [62, 63].

3. Depleting economy of the country. It is not rear that a conquering refugee finds himself in a better economic standing vs. the original resident: he

gets allowances that exceed any salary of the original resident, and receives a full package of free social services. Thus €1,800 more are spent in Germany annually out of the budget to support any migrant than the government gets from the migrant in form of taxes. The situation is aggravated by intensive aging of the population in Germany, as the number of those retired increases, which means less capable citizens who can pay taxes and ensure the pension system working properly [53].

4. Using trained human resources for military purposes. Migrants of 2015-2016 are an enormous crowd of physically strong people, who have overcome all difficulties and were able to reach their necessary destination. A part of them (no one is certain what part exactly it is; probably - full many) underwent training at terrorist camps and may constitute the backbone of any would-be terrorist groups.
5. Repressing civilians. Violence against women and children in Western cities is no longer a typical offense, but it has transformed into real crimes, most of which are covered by the official authorities. A wide range of terrorist acts that were committed by migrants in 2014-2016 and affected civilians in Germany, France and other EU countries found international resonance and disapproval.
6. Neutralizing force authorities of hosting countries. Fundamentally, migrants are able to secure the law de facto that applies to them and that is different from the law of their receiving country. Moreover, naturalized migrants (including possible agents of the Islam state that is prohibited in a number of countries, including Russia) get the opportunity to serve at enforcement authorities in their receiving countries, while fulfilling their own goals. Penetration of guerilla fighters of this organization under the image of refugees causes political leaders of the EU to face difficult challenges of national security.
7. Using information weapons. A prime example is Germany that took in over 1.1 mln. of refugees just in 2015. A number of experts determined that migrants were actually lured into Germany by micro-blogs posted on Twitter. These blogs stated that Germany is distinguished by its warm hospitality, Germans are extremely compassionate, and the FRG has economic opportunities to offer migrants high life standards. It appeared that most of such messages were sent to cell phones and tablets of refugees from the UK and US [12]. It is not without reason that Russian researchers question themselves more and more often if it is an invasion or an invitation, when discussing the migration crisis in Europe [58]. A German journalist U. Ulfkotte devoted a whole book to describing ways, how Muslim countries bribe European journalists and pay good money to publish articles

that show Islam and migrants from Muslim countries in good light [64]. It is a 'silent Islamization' of Germany in its core.

8. Resorting to armed violence. Original residents of Western European countries dread tides of migrants and are even afraid to leave their homes. This fear is justified: today, Europe must arm to the teeth, take up self-defense classes and carry protective means to stand up to aggressive migrants. A necessity of introducing the European Border and Coast Guard was recognized [49], with such guard to include the agency for boarder and coast security and border and coastal services of the EU members. The agency will be empowered to take necessary measures without requiring any consent of the EU members, if any weak spots are found on the borders.

Armed forces are used directly to fight migrants. On February 11, 2016, NATO announced an operation in the Aegean Sea to prevent boats with migrants from reaching costs of Greece and counteract smuggling. NATO gave three ships to turn the boats back and make them go to Turkey [46]. Europe practically finds itself embattled. According to N. Bolshova, 'the EU will erect another wall around itself in 2016. Such steps as erecting fences, blocking routes for migrants, strengthening outer borders as an additional measure to prevent refugee invasion are nothing else but a manifesto of Europe, which is a fortress' [7].

Thus and so, authors' conclusions regarding main features of migration wars are confirmed by numerous evidences and publications of modern researchers.

What are the tasks that may be resolved and are being resolved in modern politics with the help of migration wars?

These wars are used by actors of global political relations as an instrument to put pressure on geostrategic rivals and on political and economic allies as well.

Migration control allows for the following:

- Provide or prevent input of labor resources;
- Create situations that are close to migrant wars, which inevitably leads to destabilization of the social situation;
- Divert attention of competing countries to resolving their inner issues, while weakening their impact on geopolitical processes.

A Russian military researcher A. Vladimirov states directly: 'Modern anthropological flows are... a kind of modern asymmetric war... Globalists use migration as a geopolitical weapon [66]. One may state that modern politicians discovered a quite efficient instrument providing direct impact on geocompetitors. We are practically speaking of a 'migration weapon' as a deliberate and well-aimed use of migration flows to achieve political (including military and political) goals against the geopolitical confrontation.



Geopolitical confrontation is an open or latent contest going on between actual actors of social and political relations in countries of any region or the whole world and aiming at achieving, by representatives of various political parties, cross-national alliances and non-governmental institutions, of powers and/or total control over various areas of social relations globally and/or cross-regionally.

Countries with varying degree of economic development and nature and climate exhibit essentially different migration flows in terms of their intensity and social, economic, demographic and political effects of such migration may appear opposite.

On the one hand migration processes grow into an essential element of effective national development, especially against total globalization. Migrants are low-cost and deprived labor that is used to manipulate distribution of social benefits in developed countries and gain surplus profit in a relatively short time. Thus, empty niches in production of goods and services, for example in agriculture and forestry, processing industry and catering, were filled in Germany thanks to the increased migrant inflow [39].

On the other hand, migration processes are a social destabilization factor, as long as antagonism between the original residents and migrants aggravates. Researchers note the extent to which refugees affect, for example, the German labor market, depends greatly on number of candidates. They amounted to 900 thous. in 2015, however, not all of their requests were fulfilled.

Migration wars appear to be an essential destabilization factor for the new Eurasian Empire, i.e. the European Union. Researchers are right to state that empires do not collapse, but rather fall into pieces, which usually happens slowly, however, may be extremely fast in some cases [50]. A demarche of the UK to departure from the European Union is the first big step on the way towards destroying the Union. European authors are direct that synchronized development of the members is impossible, and one should give up on such achievement of the EU as open borders [57]. Then again, this course of events is not quite unexpected. It has already happened at the conference in Messina (1955), where the idea of European Union was discussed and where a representative from the UK announced that the prospective agreement would appear unacceptable for their country [17]. It is possible that the British politician acknowledged back then, what risks for Britain Eurointegration contained, including those of competence with labor migrants.

Migration wars are a powerful means of orchestrating instability of international relations. Instability of international relations means an unstable state of global interactions that is characterized by the following: no real cross-national dialog; ignoring by actors of international relations of mutual interests of one another; applying military force, political and economic sanctions in contravention of the international law.

Global and regional instability of military, social and political and social and economic nature is the one that forces people more and more often to resort to

unregulated and unscheduled migration to calmer regions (primarily more developed countries). A terrorist attack of the Al-Qaeda in New York on September 11, 2001 is a starting point of instable international relations in the 21st century. We have been observing conflict escalation in the whole world up till now. The life itself overturns self-assertive statements by S. Huntington that the world would experience more violence and disorder in the absence of US supremacy [26]. Current geopolitical situation proves the contrary: the US often serve as a source and not uncommonly as a deliberate initiator of instability against geopolitical competence.

According to a number of political analysts, current migration crisis has been provoked by the policy of the US towards reformatting the political space of the Greater Middle East to meet their national interests. This Greater Middle East American foreign policy doctrine (essentially, a global geopolitical scenario) that was developed at the time of campaign of G. Bush Senior and accepted and carried out by the administration of G. Bush Junior was the justification of the new geopolitical structure - the unipolar world under the umbrella of the US. Europe was given an auxiliary role of a 'consumable material' to support American global dominance in the American geostrategy that was implemented by the Obama's administration.

While various coups were fulfilled in the Central Asia, Near and Middle East and post-Soviet territories within color-coded revolutions, more sophisticated methods are used in leading European countries, which involve migrant floods. In other words, mechanisms to implement the concept of 'controlled chaos' and destabilize the internal political situation are turned on. Global task of the US here is to 'torpedo the Greater Europe project' from the Gibraltar to the Bering Strait' and force a different transatlantic common market project onto the EU [70]. This requires trillions of dollars to be invested by the EU. There is only one way to force the EU to make such sacrifices - by creating an instability zone and engaging the EU in a variety of conflicts across the European Union.

However, EU elite have been ignoring real threats brought by the American geostrategic scenarios. Thus, MUNICH SECURITY REPORT [42] "Boundless Crises, Reckless Spoilers, Helpless Guardians" [41] defined 'Russia's unpredictable leader Vladimir Putin' and not US's efforts to destabilize the situation on the EU frontiers as a cause of unstoppable migrant inflow to Europe. And this is assuming that logics of any actions of the Obama's administration seemed quite clear.

The use of illegal methods in the geopolitical competence is the exact real reason of global instability. A situation that has been now in motion in the Syrian Arab Republic is a vivid example, which has led, in its turn, to the global instability of international relations and requires contribution of a great number of countries to overcome the crisis in the Near and Middle East.

Is it possible to say that modern mass migration to Europe is rather a pre-planned than a spontaneous phenomenon?

Obviously, there is no document that directly sets the target – to initiate mass migration. At the same time, it is clear that the implementation of plans for the conscious destabilization of the situation in a specific region of the world inevitably leads to an increase in the flows of population migration from this region. This refers, for example, to the American political organization Project for the New American Century (PNAC), whose official goal is “to promote American global leadership”. In 1997, the PNAC adopted the “Statement of Principles” that was signed by prominent politicians and intellectuals, such as E. Abrams, J.E. Bush, D. Cheney, F. Fukuyama and others. One of these principles explicitly stated, “it is the United States that needs to strengthen ties with its democratic allies, challenge regimes, hostile to our interests and values” [47].

In other words, the United States assumed the right to itself to independently determine which regimes are undesired for them, and on this basis to change the world order at their own discretion. The document formed the basis of the doctrine of President G. Bush. Subsequently, many of the ideologists of the New American Century project explicitly called for an invasion of Iraq and the overthrow of Saddam Hussein, which was implemented. Many researchers explain the current destabilization in the Middle East by the existence of such a strategy reflected in specific documents [6, 70].

Back then leading political analysts were not able to explain, why did the US need to destabilize Tunisia. Millions of dollars were contributed to programs to develop a ‘civil society’ in this country. Destabilization initiators used Internet to prepare, consolidate and bring crowds to the street. As a result, the president that was loyal to the US leaders was overthrown, and a path for the Islamic extremism was cleared. The instability border was moved further to Livia, Egypt and Syria. This was the destabilization that triggered the ‘migration weapon’, and Europe could no longer breathe because of refugees. In fact, this multi-move political combination transformed into a scenario of unleashing and orchestrating a modern migration war.

However, another initiator of migration flows should be highlighted – this is the Islamic world. Needless to say that there is an interest in the growth of migration flows of the Islamic state to Europe – these flows open a legal path for the penetration of terrorists into the countries of the European Union. However, the interests of the Muslim Ummah as a whole should also be borne in mind. Back in 1999, French researcher A. Del Valle wrote about the joint offensive against Europe of two very different forces – the global Islamism and the US – and warned that belonging to the Ummah is more important for a Muslim than the citizenship in a particular state. This was unequivocally expressed by a young Englishman who converted to Islam, “I am not an English Muslim, but I am a Muslim living in England” [15]. According to A. Del Valle, the legitimate protection of the immigrant Muslims’ identity hides the aspiration of Islamists to convert Europe to Islam.

According to the Washington PEW Research Center, by 2050, every tenth citizen of Germany will be a Muslim, and except in Turkey and Russia, Britain will become the country with the largest Muslim community (7.76 million believers), followed by France with 7.54 million and then Germany [18]. As a result, the road to the implementation of the Kosovo scenario will be opened, where in 1948 the Albanians made 68.5% of the population, while the Serbs and Montenegrins together amounted to 27.5%. In 1981 their number was reduced to 14.7% [19]. The demographic expansion of the Albanians intensified during the political changes and was accompanied by the forcible displacement of the non-Albanian nationalities. 1999 was the year that marked the ultimate ethnic homogenization of Kosovo. The eviction of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo took the form of an ethnic shift of one population with another and complete capture of the Serbian historical state territory. The scenario of the demographic war was implemented in such a way.

This scenario, the implementation of which is quite possible in Europe, is described by A.V. Dmitriev and S. Milioevich as follows: “settling, first on a single and then on a mass scale, of lands located on the ‘opposite’ territories. Because of the superiority in fertility, the migrants, first forming a minority among the local population, can drastically change the demographic situation in their favor gradually over 10-20 years. Further, substitution of local residents is possible, having a ‘soft’ nature in the best case scenario [19]. The implementation of such scenarios can lead to the fact that European countries may follow in the footsteps of Great Britain, where even more than 20 years ago there were cities with 80-90% Muslim population, having effective Islamic legislation with the connivance of the authorities [15], and Mohammed was the most popular name for newborn children in England and Wales for several years in succession [21].

## V. CONCLUSION

Thus and so, migration processes that provoke migration war escalation are actively used in implementation of geopolitical scenarios for applying indirect pressure to georivals. The analysis that was carried out within this research proved the authors’ hypothesis that the beginning of the 21st century is associated with the emergence of a new kind of wars, i.e. migration wars. Many features of such wars coincide with those of typical (traditional) wars.

Aside from their absolute similarity to traditional wars, migration wars differ essentially from a ‘full-blast’ armed conflict; however, their destructive social and political effects inevitably leads to social destabilization in many countries and regions of today’s world. Migration wars can serve a variety of functions in the current conditions:

- They serve as an instrument to apply pressure to political rivals, as well as allies;

- They appear to be a significant factor to destabilize the European Union;
- They appear to be an effective instrument to divert attention of competing countries to primarily resolving their inner issues;
- They weaken the impact on geopolitical processes of those countries that are forced to accept high refugee flows; and
- They contribute to increased instability of international relations.

It is obvious that migration wars will be used more often (and in various shapes) in the nearest future by global competitors as a quite effective instrument of the modern geopolitics. The above concept of modern migration wars can be used as a methodological instrument of geopolitical forecasting, with account for the effect of migration factors.

A few development scenarios for the geopolitical situation in Europe in the nearest future were proposed, based on this concept.

1. A tragic scenario derives from the ongoing incapability of modern Europe to evaluate objectively, with no pressure on the side of the US, the sources, causes and possible effects of the migration crisis, because of the destructive tendency of the European men of power to associate all adverse factors in geopolitics with 'Putin's foul play.' This scenario originates from the possible continuation of the policy of tolerance towards representatives of non-European cultures, consequences of which include an increasing number and expanding territories of Muslim enclaves, who are not willing to do anything with Christian European values. Unreflective continuation of this tendency will most likely lead to weakening of Europe, decay of the European Union and possible creation of an Islamic Caliphate on the EU territory. Such situation will inevitably affect Russia as well, as long as refugees will use it as a transit way or point of destination. This will be followed by original residents leaving massively their home countries. The original population will be transformed into a minority in a number of European countries.
2. An adverse scenario derives from a more sober estimate of the geopolitical state by European men of power and more active measures taken to coordinate activities of the EU members. This also originates from the possibility of continuing European course on political isolation of Russia (or isolating themselves from Russia, to be more specific). This scenario assumes review of the Schengen treaty; therefore, many European countries will close their borders to migrants. A few more countries, along with the UK, may also withdraw from the union. Forced deportation will be used to fight incoming migrants that are not declared refugees. It is highly likely that separate autonomies will be created with their own rules for Muslims and the last will be given powers of a minority: separate schools for

children, national and cultural autonomy, as well as review of support policy for migrants. Arabic (or other languages of the vast minority of migrants) may be declared as an official language.

3. An optimistic scenario assumes avoidance of subjective ideological patterns, of the urge to find the imprint of Moscow everywhere, and for all European countries, including Russia, to unite their efforts to resolve the international crisis. Primarily, one must talk about eradication of the most critical preconditions of aggravating migration processes, such as international anti-terrorism, international coordinated efforts to stop the armed conflicts in the Near East and other regions of the world. The majority of migrants will be able to go back to their native land and contribute to recovery of their economy and infrastructure that was destroyed by the war, in strengthening and developing their sovereignty.

### *References*

- S. Ates, *Der Multikulti-Irrtum. Wie wir in Deutschland besser zusammenleben können*. Berlin: Ullstein, 2010.
- N. A. Avdeeva, N. I. Bolotina, Modern migration processes in Europe in terms of cross-cultural communication, *The Symbol of Science*, 5-3 (17), 2016, pp. 256 – 259.
- Yu. Bilan, Labour Migration of Ukraine's population: Scientific and public discourse, *Transformations in Business & Economics*, 13, 1(31), 2014, pp. 196-208.
- Yu. Bilan, I. Chabelkova, Interdisciplinary approach to migration process studies, *Social research*, 9, 2015, pp. 70-74.
- N. Bissoondath, *Selling illusions: the cult of multiculturalism in Canada*. Toronto: Penguin Books, 2002.
- I.V. Bocharnikov, Geopolitical aspects of development of migration crisis in Europe. *Geopolitical Journal*, 3 (15), 2016, pp. 35 – 43.
- N. N. Bolshova, The EU response to the 'refugee crisis' of 2015 and prospects for a common EU migration policy, *The Annals of the Institute of International Relations*, 1 (15), 2016, pp. 19-33.
- K. Borell, A. Gerdner, Cooperation or isolation? Muslim congregations in a Scandinavian welfare state: a nationally representative survey from Sweden, *Review of Religious Research*, 55(4), 2013.
- T. M. Bormotova T. N. Yudina, Migration policy as an instrument of providing the Russian Federation's national security. *Social Politics and Sociology*, 2(115), 2016, pp. 88 – 95.
- I. N. Burganova, Migration in the EU: political and cultural duality, *Ethnosocium and Cross-national Culture*, 2 (92), 2016, pp. 62 - 67.
- H. Bushkovsky, *Neukölln ist überall*. Berlin: Ullstein Buchverlag, 2012.
- E. Chernykh, The invasion of Europe by refugees was orchestrated by the US and England via the Twitter. *Komsomolskaia Pravda*, 2015.
- K. Clausewitz, *Vom Krieg*. Moscow: Gosvoenizdat, 1934.

- Ph. De Bruycker, A. Di Bartolomeo, Ph. Fargues, Migrants smuggled by sea to the EU: facts, laws and policy options. European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, 2013.
- A. Del Valle, *Islamisme et États-Unis: Une alliance contre l'Europe*. Lausanne: L'Age d'Homme, 1999.
- M. B. Denisenko, V. A. Iontsev, B. S. Khorev, *Migration studies*. Moscow: Publishing House of the Moscow University, 1989.
- R. Denman, *Missed chances: Britain and Europe in the twentieth century*, London: Cassel, 1996.
- A. Dietrich, *Muslimen – Die Gewinner des demografischen Wandels*, Die Welt, 2015.
- A. V. Dmitriev, S. Milioevich, Demographic aggression: the Kosovo precedent and the situation in Russia. *Historical Psychology and Sociology of History*, 2, 2010, pp. 28-48.
- R. Dohrn, F. Fichtner, O. Holtemoller, T. Wollmershauser, *Gemeinschaftsdiagnose: Fluchtlingsmigration stellt Wirtschaftspolitik vor Herausforderungen*. Wirtschaftsdienst. Hamburg, 95(10), 2015, pp. 696-700.
- J. Doyle, <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1324194/Mohammed-popular-baby-boys-ahead-Jack-Harry.html>, 2010.
- N. V. Eremina, A. Y. Chikhachev, From 'Open door policy' to migrant crisis: the reforming of migration policy in European and national dimensions (the examples of Great Britain and France). *Comparative Politics Russia*, 7(4), 2016, pp. 36 – 61.
- S. Everett, A. Lee, *Theory of migration*. *Demography*, 3(1), 1966, pp. 47-57.
- J. Fuchs, A. Kubis, L. Schneider, *Die Effekte der Zuwanderung auf das langfristige Erwerbepersonen*. *Wirtschaftsdienst*. Hamburg, 95(12), 2015, pp. 845-850.
- A. Gotz, *Pegida, eine alte Dresdner Eigenheit*. *Berliner Zeitung*, 2014.
- S. P. Huntington, *Why international primacy matters*. *International Security*, 17, 4, 1993, pp. 68 – 83.
- H. Hinte, U. Rinne, *Fluchtlinge in Deutschland: Herausforderung und Chancen*. *Wirtschaftsdienst*. Hamburg, 95(11), 2015, pp. 744-751.
- J. Ph. Husson, *Multiculturalism: analysis of an ideological construction*. *International Journal of Cultural Research*, 3(16), 2014, pp. 32-41.
- J. Huysmans, *Politics of insecurity: Fear, migration and asylum in the EU*, London, UK: Routledge, 2006.
- V. A. Iontsev, (Ed.) *International population movement and demographic development*, Moscow: Prospekt, 2014.
- V. A. Iontsev, *Classifying main scientific approaches to the study population movement, Population movement. The theory and practice of research, Appendix to the Migration in Russia*, Moscow, 2001.
- A. P. Kalaida, *Migration studies in the 21st century: external labor migration*, *European Research*, 10(11), 2015, pp. 104-106.
- M. Katisko, *The multicultural workplace community as a learning environment*, *The Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology*, XVIII, 5(82), 2015, pp. 187-198.
- N. Kelek, *Chaos der Kulturen: Die Debatte um Islam und Integration*. Köln: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 2012.

- D. Massey, A synthetic theory of international migration. In: World in the mirror of international migration. Scientific series: International population movement: Russia and the modern world, Issue 10, Moscow: MAKS-Press, 2002, pp. 161-174.
- D. Massey, A synthetic theory of international migration. World in the mirror of international migration, 10, 2002, pp. 143-153.
- M. Messer, R. Schroeder, R. Wodak, (Eds.), Migrations: Interdisciplinary perspectives, Berlin: Springer, 2012.
- Migrant crisis: Migration to Europe explained in seven charts. 4 March 2016.
- Seebaß Katharina and Manuel Siegert.
- Migranten am Arbeitsmarkt in Deutschland. Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, 2011.
- Ischinger Wolfgang. (Ed.)
- Munich Security Report 2016. Boundless Crises, Reckless Spoilers, Helpless Guardians, 2016.
- M. J. Piore, Birds of passage: Migrant labour and industrial societies, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1980.
- C. Pizarro, Migration, integration and multiculturalism. Modern science and innovations, 1(9), 2015, pp. 133-136.
- C. Pollmer, J. Schneider, J. Bielicki, Demos gegen Islamisten. Rechts orientierte Wutbürger. Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2014.
- O. Yu. Potemkina, The European Union. Contemporary Europe, 2 (68), 2016, pp. 109-112.
- PNAC.
- n.d. Project for the New American Century
- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004, Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC. Strasbourg, 15.12.2015 COM (2015) 671 final.
- D. J. Puchala, The history of the future of international relations. Ethics and International Affairs, 8(1), 1994, pp. 177-202.
- E. G. Ravenstein, The laws of migration. Journal of the Statistical Society of London, 48(2), 1885, pp. 167-235.
- Ch. Roos, The EU and immigration policies: Cracks in the walls of fortress Europe? Palgrave MacMillan, 2013.
- A. V. Salamandyk, A. A. Yakovleva, Increase in migration flows to the Federative Republic of Germany and his influence on economic security of the country. In: Economy development against the unstable international political environment: a collection of scientific articles. Saint-Petersburg: GUAP, 2016, pp. 254 - 256.
- V. D. Samoïlov, Migration Studies. Constitutional and legal principles: monograph, Moscow: UNITY-DANA, 2014.
- T. Sarrazin, Deutschland schafft sich ab. Wie wir unser Land aufs Spiel setzen, München: Dt. Verl.-Anst., 2010.
- F. Schimmelfennig, Von Krise zur Krise: Versagt die EU in der Flüchtlingspolitik? Wirtschaftsdienst. Springer, Heidelberg, 95(10), 2015, pp. 650-661.
- F. Schimmelfennig, Von Krise zur Krise: Versagt die EU in der Flüchtlingspolitik? Wirtschaftsdienst. Hamburg, 95(10), 2015, pp. 650-651.



- V. A. Silantyeva, Migration crisis in Europe: invasion or an invitation? *Legal Science: History and the Presence*, 1, 2016, pp. 164 – 172.
- A. V. Solidolov, National security and problems of migration in modern Russia. *Power*, 5, 2016, pp. 118-122.
- J. Spinner-Halev., Multiculturalism and its critics, In: J. Dryzek, B. Honig and A. Phillips, (Eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Political Theory*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.
- M. P. Todaro, A model of labor migration and urban unemployment in less developed countries. *The American Economic Review*, 59(1), 1969, pp. 138-148.
- A. V. Tonkonogov, New old European fascism. *Social and Humanities Knowledge*, 2, 2015, pp. 25-39.
- A. V. Tonkonogov, Pseudo-States as a actors of glocalization. *Social and Humanities Knowledge*, 6, 2015, pp. 59-73.
- U. Ulfkotte, *Mekka Deutschland: Die stille Islamisierung*. Rottenburg: Kopp Verlag, 2015.
- M. V. Vakkasova, The effect of migration on cultural security within the scope of research of the Paris and Copenhagen Schools of security studies. *Intellectual Potential of the 21st Century: Stages of Cognition*, 37, 2016, pp. 19-23.
- A. Vladimirov, A new Orda, *The Military and Industrial Courier*, 45 (611), 2015.
- I. Wallerstein, *The modern world-system, vol. III: The Second Great Expansion of the Capitalist World-Economy, 1730-1840's*, San Diego: Academic Press, 1989.
- J. Frankel, *War*, 2017.
- E. S. Yankovskaya, The system of national security and international migration. *Bulletin of the Saint Petersburg Juridical Academy*, 25, 4, 2014, pp. 79-84.
- A. S. Zapesotsky, The role of the EU in the XXI century – traps of geopolitics. *Contemporary Europe*, 2(68), 2016, pp. 133-144.