

produced by a team from Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC). The team identified four potential new warfare areas – long-range precision strike, information warfare, dominating manoeuvre, and space warfare [2].

**Conclusion.** Rapid spread and development of technologies changes modern warfare dramatically. It enhances capabilities of supreme and senior military commanders and officers to deal with their tasks and military/combat objectives in more fast and effective way with minimal losses and collateral damage. Moreover, technological advances can create new types of attacks, engagements, which requires new kinds of defense systems and countermeasures, along with new battlefields and warfare areas. Now, we definitely can spectate new stage of RMA with its current trends and repercussions to both military and global affairs around the world.

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## THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

**Introduction.** One of the significant challenges to stability and progress in the modern world is the problem of refugees. It is a complex, multi-dimensional and

complicated problem, which has economic and political causes, and could be addressed only by a range of actions based on an integrated humanitarian vision backed up by the international law.

**The objective of the paper** is to analyze the main causes and directions of the refugee phenomenon, that arises with the development of globalization processes; to discuss the social and political consequences of the refugee problem and its impact on international relations.

At the beginning of the third millennium one of the global problems that the international community comes across is the issue of refugees and displaced people. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1990-2015 the number of refugees and asylum seekers increased four-fold and reached 60 million people. It means, that every 122 person in the world is classified as a refugee, internally displaced person or asylum seeker [3]. The ongoing conflict in Syria and the crisis in Iraq, Ukraine, South Sudan, Central African Republic, in the northeast of Nigeria and in parts of Pakistan have led to an accelerate and increase in processes of forced displacement at the global level.

42,5 thousands of people were added every day to the number of refugees and asylum-seekers in 2015. In recent years their growth rates have increased four-fold. The old long-standing conflicts remain unresolved too. The average period of stay within the refugee status is now 25 years [5]. There is the problem of internal refugees in Ukraine too. More than 1.68 million people in our country were displaced after occupation of the Crimea and military operations in the East of the country. Besides, about 695 thousand families are receiving financial assistance from the state, voluntary organizations and the UNO.

During five years of war Syria has provided the largest number of refugees in the world. The number of them is almost 4 million people and most of them have fled to Europe [1]. Only in 2014-2015 the number of refugees in Europe was about one million. About 141 thousand of migrants entered Europe during the first two months of 2016 [2].

The largest number of refugees and asylum seekers per 1 million inhabitants is in Lebanon (257,508 people), Jordan (101,841 people), Turkey (22,333 people), Sweden (20,524 people) Malta (14,520 people), Switzerland (10,174 people), Austria (9,175 people). It should be noted that the number of migrants from non-European countries who have been living in Europe for a long time is already 31.7 million. There are 12 million of them in France, 10 million – in Germany, 6.7 million – in Great Britain, 2.5 million – in Italy, 0.5 million – in Sweden [2]. But still, about 1-1.5 million people need provision of the necessary conditions, such as shelter, medical service and job. Of course, it's necessary to give them a chance to integrate into the society. These problems cause significant social pressure and give a heavy burden to the EU countries.

The problems of refugees were discussed on Munich Conference of Safety and summits EU-Turkey. There were developed different options for tackling this problem. One of them is the treaty between EU and Turkey, that provides a change of illegal migrants for legal ones. All illegals who had gone to the Greek Island will

be sent back at the EU expense. For each returned illegal alien EU will relocate from Turkey a legal one. In addition, Turkey is required to make commitments to reduce the flow of illegal migrants to the EU countries. For this, Turkey will receive 6 billion euros for maintaining the migrants from the Middle East who stay on its territory. Turkey also insists on establishing a free visa travel regime for short-term travels and on accelerating the process of EU negotiations [4].

**Conclusion.** Thus, over the past decade the problem of refugees has become considerably more acute and it has taken on a mass and global nature. The flow of millions of refugees and displaced people has changed drastically. Earlier they were going to the neighboring and front-line States, but now they are moving to the highly developed countries, mainly to Europe. Hosting refugees countries are unable to deal with all of the socio-economic constraints of the refugees on their own. They need the assistance from the international community. Socio-political problems, economic difficulties and the problems of refugees and displaced people are exacerbating tensions within and among states.

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## RUSSIA'S FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

**Introduction.** International life nowadays has become much more complicated and at the same time extremely dynamic. The status of international relations, the