

Migration, economic causes and decisions

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Abstract. *Migration is most often generated by dramas lived by a population in a particular area. It also provokes other dramas in the chosen destination area. Economic imbalances, intercultural problems and different levels of education can cause long-term or short-term conflicts. The time required to adapt to new living conditions may vary according to the strength of the accepting society and the malleability of requesting groups. Smoothing the differences may take several generations. Population mutations can bring benefits to applicants and host population, but can also provide exported crime samples. Leaders are the ones who will make the difference and those who will manage to print the general picture of phenomenon.*

Keywords: migration, labor insertion, economy, vulnerable groups, management, unemployment rate, legislation, social exclusion, asylum.

JEL Classification: J110, J61, R23.

1. Introduction

We all know migration is a phenomenon that has always existed, since the great Greek colonization and Roman conquests, the Roman Empire, the great migrations of the nineteenth and early twentieth century and continuing today, being a challenge that requires integrated management of all countries of the world.

Migration is a reality that will continue to exist as long as there are disparities in terms of wealth/welfare and development among different parts of the world. This can be a chance because it is a factor of human and economic exchanges, also because it allows people to achieve their aspirations.

Throughout history, migration has transformed itself from a regional process, determined by economic, social, natural and political factors into a global phenomenon and can now be seen in approximately 3% of the total population. Although important migration flows are encountered in a relatively limited number of states, no country is outside the international migration flows, as they are either places of origin, transit, or destination, or in some cases, all these simultaneously.

For the European area, the movement of individuals and labor is of particular importance, as successive waves of EU enlargement, the aging of population of (Western) European countries at an accelerated pace, and the economic reasons are the main incentives for increased movement of people and workforce. The information used in the article is real. Some of them can be found on dedicated sites (e.g. Eurostat, NBS etc.), the data regarding Romania being officially obtained from Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Inspectorate of the Romanian Border Police (see Adresa nr. 528.120 din 27.11.2017, Ministerul Afacerilor Interne, Inspectoratul General al Poliției de Frontieră and Adresa nr. IP 550 011 din 12.03.2019, Ministerul Afacerilor Interne, Inspectoratul General al Poliției de Frontieră).

2. Basic concepts of migration

Migration is the movement of population or an individual from one region to another, in order to settle there. In the relevant terminology of migration, to emigrate means the action of leaving one's country in order to settle down in another. The immigration is the activity through which one enters a country other than one's own, in order to settle there. In this sense, the term "foreigner" should not be mistaken with "immigrant", as it often happens.

Currently, there are three categories of emigrants, namely:

- emigrants expressing their desire to change their native country and travel to another with a particular purpose, and finally accede to a new nationality;
- displaced persons (expelled, returned, transferred) driven away from their country of origin;
- refugees who have been forced to leave their countries.

International migration (voluntary or forced) became an important part of global existence. Thus, it can be said that efficient administration of migration can play an important role in

development and reducing poverty. It is all about creating a safe area where individual protection of citizens, respect for fundamental rights and their free movement is ensured. It is about an area where the safety of citizens and their collective protection must be ensured through appropriate measures. It is an environment where legal decisions can circulate freely and people can have easier access to justice. Finally, it is an area requiring concerted management of immigration and asylum.

3. The international context

Migration is increasingly mentioned in EU policy documents and strategies, being considered one of the essential elements of the Union's development, on medium and long term. An important role in these policies and strategies is given to cooperation at any level it is exercised – between states, inter-governments, institutions or agencies.

Europe's fundamental objectives have not changed: a strong commitment to harmonious societies, based on cohesion and inclusion which respects the fundamental rights of citizens within solid market economies, giving citizens an area of freedom, security and justice without internal borders.

The experience developed by the EU member states has shown that efficiency in managing immigration is ensured by a specialized structure in the issue of migration and asylum. Thus, 88% of the member states have strict specialized structures in the field. At the same time, they ensure compatibility and interoperability in the implementation of common European policies (Eurostat, Available online: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>).

Regarding to immigration flows (Eurostat, Statistics Explained, Available online: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/ro), a total of 4,7 million people immigrated in 2015 in to one of the EU member states and, according to reports, at least of 2,8 million emigrants have left an EU member state. These figures do not represent migration flows to/from the EU as a whole, as they also include flows between different EU Member States.

Out of a total of 4,7 million immigrants registered in 2015, about 2,4 million were third-country citizens and 1,4 million were citizens of another EU member state than the country of destination; about 860.000 were citizens of the EU member state of destination (e.g. “returning home” or foreign-born) and about 19.000 were stateless.

If we are to do a 2015 ranking of the EU member states, we will find that Germany reported a total of 1.543.800 immigrants, followed by the United Kingdom with 631.500 migrants, followed by France with 363.900 migrants, Spain (342.100) and Italy (280.100). Germany reported the largest number of emigrants in 2015 (347.200), followed by Spain (343.900), the United Kingdom (299.200), France (298.000), and Poland (258.800), 17 of the EU member states reported a higher share of immigration than emigration in 2015. However, in Bulgaria, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Latvia and Lithuania, the number of emigrants exceeded the number immigrants.

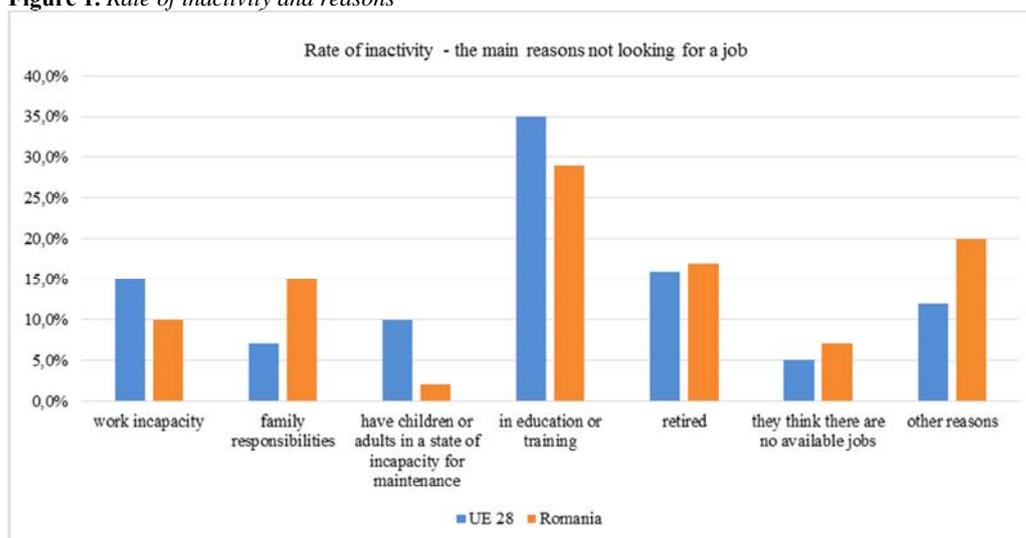
If we rank in relation to the size of the resident population, we will find that Luxembourg has recorded the highest immigration rates in 2015 (42 immigrants per 1.000 natives), followed by Malta (30 immigrants per 1.000), Austria and Germany (both registering 19 immigrants per 1.000 natives). The highest emigration rates in 2015 were reported for Luxembourg (22 migrants per 1.000 persons), Cyprus (20 migrants to 1.000 people) and Malta (20 emigrants per 1.000 people).

If we make a 2015 analysis, we will see that the relative share of nationals immigrant, i.e. immigrants with EU citizenship of destination, from the total number of immigrants was the highest in Romania (87% of all immigrants), followed by Lithuania (83%), Hungary (56%), Croatia (55%), Latvia (52%), Estonia (52%) and Portugal (50%).

The estimated number of immigrants from third countries to the EU area was 2.7 million in 2015. In addition, 1.9 million people who had previously residency in an EU member state migrated to another member state. An analysis based on the previous residence shows that Luxembourg reported the largest share of immigrants from another EU member state (91% of the total number of immigrants in 2015), followed by Slovakia (80%) and Romania (71%); relatively low proportions were reported by Italy (26% of all immigrants), as well as by Bulgaria, Slovenia and Sweden (each reporting a proportion of 28%).

There was a slightly prevalence of men among women (56% versus 44%) within gender distribution of immigrants from EU member states in 2015. Germany reported the largest proportion of male immigrants (63%). In contrast, Cyprus reported the largest proportion of female immigrants (57%). Immigrants from the EU member states were, on average, much younger than the total population already resident in their country of destination in 2015. On 1st January 2016, the average age of the EU population was 42.6 years. In contrast, the average age of migrants in the EU was 27.5 years in 2015.

Figure 1. Rate of inactivity and reasons



Source: Eurostat, Available online: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

In connection with the economic inactivity, a basic problem for the EU states is migrants' integration arrived inside their countries. How could these persons be integrated in order to become a specialized work source? Is it really necessary to integrate these migrants to fulfill work forces? Are there any inactive people like part of the work force inside the destination countries?

According to Eurostat Statistics, at the European level, there is a share of 30-35% for inactive population. Italy comes first with a 35.1% inactive population, on the second place is Croatia with 34.4%, Belgium and Romania come the third with 32.4%, while Greece has 31.8%. On the opposite side, Sweden comes with the least percentage – 17.9%, while Netherlands has 20.3% and Denmark has 20%. To conclude, 89 million of the people aged between 15 and 64 years are inactive work force inside European Union (Eurostat, Statistics Explained, Available online: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/ro).

If we make an analysis of the involvement of women and men, we will notice that at EU level the female inactivity rate is higher than for men. As an example, in Romania the rate of economic inactivity in the case of women's is 76% higher than men.

First of all, over 20% of Romanian inactive persons explain their situation from strictly personalized reason, compared to the EU where the percentage is 10%; secondly, 10% of the inactive population are disabled individuals, which label them as unable to work; thirdly, 14,8% due to family duties, 2,8% have adults or children in care; next 29% find themselves in an educational or professional process; 15,9% are retired, while 6.8% consider that there are not available jobs for them. Agerpress – Romanian Press Institution – provides the figures needed to explain the inactive Romanian population: 35% educating persons, 16% out-of-work, 16% unable to work, 10% caregivers (e.g. baby-sitters or adult supporters) ((Eurostat, Available online: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>).

Moving to the European framework, we see that 60% of those inactive are women, while 8 from 10 do not work. Another 78% declared not willing a job and that's why they did not look for a job (Eurostat, Available online: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>).

According to Eurostat statistics, on 1st January 2016, 35.1 million people born outside the EU lived in an EU member state and 19.3 million were born in another EU member state than the one in which they had residency. If we add the number of people born in other EU member states existing in Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Slovakia and Cyprus, this figure is higher than the number of persons born outside the EU. Regarding the number of third-country nationals living in the EU on 1st January 2016, we will find 20.7 million, which accounted for 4.1% of the EU-28 population. On 1st January 2016, 16 million people living in one of the EU member states had the nationality of another EU member states (Eurostat, Statistics Explained, Available online: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/ro).

Regarding to the origin countries, Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq were countries that lost the largest number of citizens between 2014 and 2016. Eurostat underlined the increasing number of asylum seekers as a form of international protection. If in 2014 only 562.700 persons were asylum seekers, their number rose to 1.257.000 in 2015 and stopped at

1.204.300 in 2016. Syria lost 334.800 citizens, Afghanistan 183.000 and Iraq 127.000 (Eurostat, Available online: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>).

Regarding the destination countries, Germany seems to be top destination country for migrants. 772.300 asylum applications were registered only in Germany in 2016, representing 60% from the total registered in EU. Italy comes after Germany with 121.200 applicants (10% from the total). France ranks third with 70.000 applications (6% from the total), Greece goes further with 49.900 requests (4% from the total), Austria registered 39.900 applications (3%) and UK 38.800 (3%). There are some important changes within European countries if we compare the last three years. Hence, Hungary faced a huge flow of immigrants in 2014 coming on the Balkan route. In 2016, as a result of anti-migration politics and strictly secured borders, the number of the asylum applications diminished by 84%, compared to 2015 (Eurostat, Available online: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>).

Regarding the protection of asylum seekers, before we talk about guaranteeing protection of asylum seekers, we need to clarify what the term asylum law means. Asylum law means the right conferred by a sovereign state to a person who is accused in the State of origin of political, scientific or religious reasons to settle in its territory (<http://www.notiunidedrept.ro/drept-de-azil/>). The asylum seeker term is quite often confused with the refugee term because, very often, an asylum seeker is a person who declares that he is a refugee and seeks international protection against persecution or serious dangers in his own country. Every refugee is in the first instance an asylum seeker, but not every asylum seeker will eventually be recognized as a refugee. During the time that this person expects the application to be accepted or rejected, he/she is called an asylum seeker. The term asylum seeker does not contain any presumption of any kind, it merely describes that a person has lodged an asylum application. National asylum systems are the ones that decide which asylum seeker qualifies for such international protection. Those who do not meet the legal requirements to receive refugee status or another form of international protection may be sent back to their home countries (The UN Refugee Agency, Available online: <http://www.unhcr.org/ro/pe-cine-ajutam/solicitanti-de-azil>).

An asylum seeker can apply for a first time in a particular country and then go through the same process as an applicant by filing a new application in any other country. If the applicant submits after another time an application in the same country, he is no longer considered to be the applicant for the first time. The acquisition datasets of citizenship are collected by Eurostat according to article 3 paragraph (1) letter (d) of (EC) Regulation No. 862/2007, which states that: "Member states must provide statistics to the (Eurostat) Commission with the number of persons (...) who have their habitual residence in the territory of the member state and who, in the reference year, obtained the nationality of the member state (...) distinguished (...) depending on the previous nationality or stateless status of the persons concerned" (Eurostat, Statistics Explained, Available online: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/ro).

The EU guaranteed 710.400 asylum protection in 2016 within its 28 states. Most of them come from Syria – 405.600, representing 57% of the total, Iraq – 65.800, representing 9%

of the total, followed by Afghanistan with 61.800, representing 9% of the total, Eritrea – 5%, Somalia – 2% and others with 14%.

4. The Romanian national context

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, through its specialized structures, ensures respect of the Romanian state border regime, of the foreigners' regime in Romania, manages the records of people who have been granted the right to stay in Romania (the Management Information System of Foreigners), implements the national refugee policy, organizes and coordinates the issuance and general evidence of identity and travel documents. Within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, institutions acting in the sphere of migration are the following: the Romanian Border Police, the General Passports Directorate and the General Inspectorate for Immigrations.

The implementation of common immigration and asylum policy, by providing international protection, effective management of migration flows (admission, stay, departure, integration), prevention and fight against illegal migration, are carried out by the General Inspectorate for Immigration.

According to art. II. par. (1) of the Immigration Act no. 118/2012, the General Inspectorate for Immigrations is organized and operates as a specialized structure of the central public administration, a public institution with legal personality, subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which carries the attributes given to it by law for the implementation of the Romanian policies in the areas of migration, asylum and integration of foreigners, as well as of the relevant applicable legislation in these areas.

The central role of the General Inspectorate for Immigrations in managing national immigration is reinforced by the position conferred to this structure by the Governmental Decision no. 498/2011, approving the National Strategy on Immigration (NSI), the institution coordinating the implementation and monitoring the objectives and targets in this field. In this context, we mention that, through the General Inspectorate, the General Inspectorate for Immigrations holds the position of vice-president of the Inter-institutional Group for the implementation of the SNI and provides the technical secretariat for this group through its own specialists.

The current legislation in which regulates the regime of foreigners in Romania, of the European Union citizens, the regime of the European Economic Area, and the rules of law governing asylum, is mainly given by:

- The Emergency Ordinance of the Government no. 194/2002 on the regime of foreigners in Romania, republished, with the subsequent amendments – a law which regulates the entry, stay and exit of foreigners in Romania, their rights and obligations, as well as the specific measures to control migration, in accordance with the obligations assumed by Romania through the international documents to which it is party.
- Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania, with the subsequent amendments – a law compliant with the Community acquis, adapted to the social and political realities of Romania and the world.

- The Emergency Ordinance of the Government no. 102/2005 on the free movement on the territory of Romania of the citizens of the member states of the European Union and European Economic Area, as amended and supplemented.
- The Emergency Ordinance of the Government no. 56/2007 on the employment and deployment of foreigners in Romania.
- The Emergency Ordinance of the Government no. 44/2004 on the social integration of foreigners who were granted a form of protection or a right to stay in Romania – aimed at facilitating the social integration of the foreigners who were granted a form of protection in Romania.

Romania's accession to the European Union has led, in recent years, to substantial changes to the rules of law governing the regime of foreigners in Romania, of the European Union and of the European Economic Area citizens, as well as the rules of law governing asylum in Romania, in order to insure compliance with relevant Community legislation and with other international legal instruments to which the Romanian State is a party.

This complex process of regulatory harmonization is still ongoing, in order to identify viable solutions for the transposition of the *acquis* in the field.

At the same time, amendments of the national legislation within the areas mentioned above seek permanent elimination of failures occurring in the implementation of the legislative framework for foreigners.

After 1990's, continuous efforts gradually contributed to the institutional maturation necessary to this structure, which was reformed to the level of individual attitudes. We can say that today, the immigration officers are true professionals, both in the work carried out internally and externally, where they proved that they can work and can team up with foreign partners in some of the hottest areas of globe.

In terms of immigration, throughout history, Romania was and still is intersected by segments of known South-North and East-West routes across Europe. Given the country's geographical location, Romania is at the confluence of migratory routes that have as their starting point the southern parts of the globe (African continent countries) as well as the Asian and Southeast Asian countries. However, migratory flows affecting the territory of Romania have as their starting point different areas for legal and illegal immigration. Thus, it can be concluded from their analysis that legal immigration flows come from countries which Romania has developed and counts to develop cooperative relations. In this context, it can be stated that, since 2005, countries such as Moldova, China and Turkey represented the largest share of foreigners who have chosen to reside temporarily or permanently in Romania.

The intensity of legal immigration flows has been influenced over time by economic and social factors, both in the country of origin and in Romania. Thus, during the 90's, Romania was an attractive market and foreigners enjoyed certain facilities regarding their entrance, staying, or performing commercial activities, which made the residence of a large number of foreigners at that time in Romania, especially for the purpose of carrying out commercial activities.

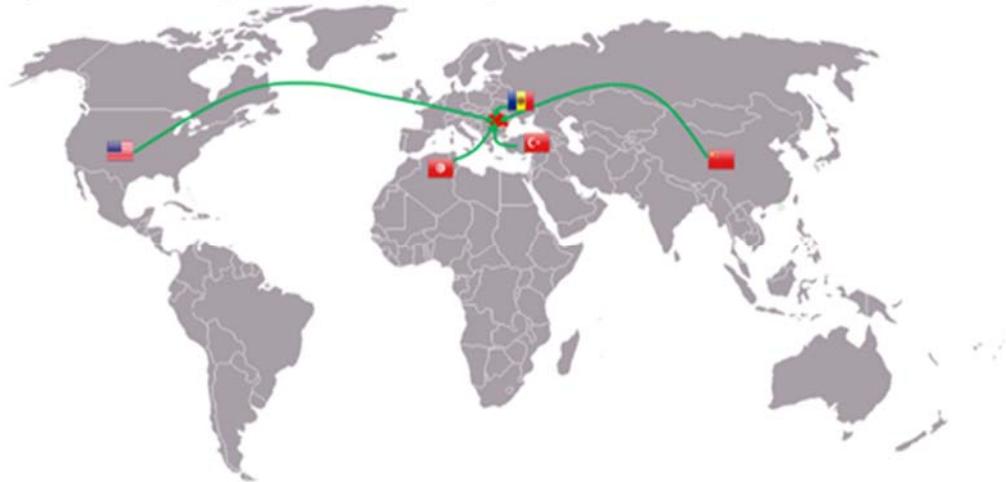
Over time, progress in terms of applicable legal rules, both in terms of development of economic activities in the country, employment, and those setting for legal status of foreigners and harmonization process with the rules of European law, made the intensity of legal immigration flow to remain at an average level.

A milestone in terms of legal immigration in Romania was the appearance/starting and persistence of economic crisis, which has led to a decrease in the intensity of legal immigration flow, especially regarding economic immigration – commercial activities or employment.

In the same way, the illegal immigration flows are affected by social and economic situation in the origin countries, by Romania's geographical position on illegal immigration routes whose destination are the countries in the West of European continent, as well by the changes that occurred in migration routes, due to measures taken by the authorities of the countries they cross.

A characteristic of illegal immigration in Romania is bipolarity. Thus, on the one hand, we can speak about the illegal immigration of mostly foreigners coming from countries with the highest weight in respect with legal immigration (Moldova, Turkey and China). This category is characterized by a certain continuity and “conventional” ways of illegal immigration, such as exceeding the term of stay granted by the visa or residence permit.

Figure 2. *The main origin countries of legal immigrants in Romania*



Source: The General Inspectorate for Immigration, Newsletter “Migration and Asylum”.

On the other hand, we can speak of temporary illegal immigration flows caused by socio-economic events in the native countries, which represented “new waves” for each period. Thus, for the 90's, we can mention the illegal immigration flows of foreigners from East Asia, particularly Bangladesh and Pakistan, who, in order to get to Western European countries, used the route through Russia, Moldova or Ukraine, Romania, with continuation to Hungary. In the early 2000's, due to the conflict in Iraq, there appears the illegal immigration of citizens of that state, who travelled on the route Turkey – Bulgaria – Romania and with continuation to the Western European states.

The war in Syria was another cause that kept up the migration route mentioned above.

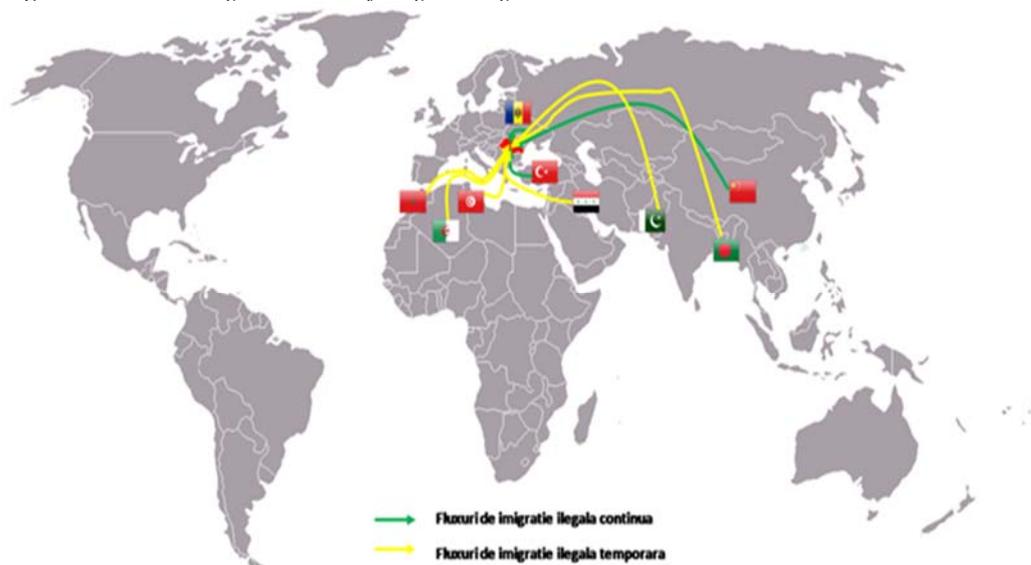
A special situation has been observed starting with the second half of 2011, in the context of Arabian Spring and of the social movements in countries of Northern Africa. Thus, for that period, we can notice a massive foreigner's influx from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Syria, who illegally immigrated in Romania.

The increased illegal immigration flow had effects both on the migration system and on the asylum Romania system. This statement is supported by the *modi operandi* involving the violation of the state border regime and foreigners (illegal entry and stay), and abuse of the asylum process – application, abandonment of the procedure and the attempt to illegally leave Romanian territory with Hungary destination.

Timișoara Emergency Transit Center, set up in 2009 and managed by the Romanian Immigration Inspectorate, is the first such center in the world, being considered by the international community as a model for the evacuation and protection of refugees. During these years of operation, the center ensured a high degree of visibility of Romania, and for the first time at international level, the concept of emergency evacuation of refugees in danger of being returned from the first country of asylum in the country where they are exposed to persecution, inhuman treatment or danger. Timișoara Transit Center was used as a model for other centers in the Philippines and Slovakia.

In 2017, following state border surveillance and control missions, border guards detected 5.846 foreign nationals trying to cross the border illegally, of which 2.840 on the entry and 3.006 on the leaving way.

Figure 3. *The main origin countries of illegal immigrants in Romania*



Source: The General Inspectorate for Immigration, Newsletter "Migration and Asylum".

Of these, at the border with Serbia, more than 1.500 people have been found to have attempted to enter illegally in Romania, and on the border with Hungary border, guards

have detected more than 2.700 foreign citizens planning to leave the country illegally, most of them being asylum seekers in Romania. 738 migrant groups and 239 guides/carriers, Romanian and foreign citizens, were involved in helping migrants attempt to cross the border illegally. 4.706 were detected by illegally acting on the green border, 683 of the identified migrants attempted to illegally cross the frontier hidden in the means of transport and the other 457 people were detected trying to cross illegally using other methods (false travel documents and visas, substitution of person, avoidance of border control etc.). 1.600 persons applied for asylum status at the border police structures, being handed over to the representatives of the General Inspectorate for Immigration for the undertaking of the legal measures.

We are trying to present a situation of the first three positions occupied by certain criteria in September of 2017:

- In the situation of foreign citizens with the right of residence on the territory of Romania according to the country criterion the first place was occupied by the Republic of Moldova (10.487) followed by Turkey (8.969) and China (7.890).
- In the case of EU/EEA/Swiss nationals with the right of residence in the territory Romania according to the country of origin criterion was occupied by Italy (14.194), followed by Germany (5.781) and France (5.558).
- In the case of foreign nationals found illegally staying the first place was occupied by Iraq (948) followed by the Republic of Moldova (273) and Syria (253).
- In the case of the foreign citizens on whose behalf the return decisions were issued first place was occupied by Morocco (175) followed by Turkey (151) and Moldova (148).
- In the situation of the persons who were removed under escort from the territory of Romania first place was occupied by Pakistan (88) followed by Iraq (43 and Turkey (31).
- In the case of asylum applications, the first place was occupied by Iraq (88) followed by Syria (43 and Pakistan (31).

In 2018, 2.986 foreign citizens attempted to cross the border illegally, of which 1.649 on the entry into the country and 1.337 on exit. There were identified 425 migrant groups and 170 facilitators, Romanian and foreign citizens, involved in supporting migrants in the attempt to cross illegally the border. 1.620 people were trapped illegally on the green border, 1.078 of the identified migrants attempted to illegally cross the border hidden in the means of transport and the other 288 people were detected trying to cross illegally using other methods (false travel documents and visas, substitution of person, avoidance of border control, etc.). 847 persons applied for asylum status at the border police structures, being handed over to the representatives of the General Inspectorate for Immigration for the undertaking of the legal measures. Also, in 2018, in about 400 cases, it intervened to prevent the illegal entry of more than 2.700 people at the Romanian-Serbian border. Regarding the nationality of the people found in the attempt to cross the border illegally, most citizens come from the following countries: Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey, Afghanistan, Albania, Pakistan, Vietnam and Palestine.

Compared to 2017, in 2018 there is an increase in the number of detected migrants hidden in the means of transport, both in the sense of exit and in the sense of entering the country,

in the conditions of a 52.9% decrease in the flow of migrants at the green border and the total lack of shipping cases of Black Sea craft.

We will briefly present Romania's National Strategy on Immigration for 2015-2018. The document provides for the next years to effectively manage immigration in all its aspects by addressing specific skills gaps and attracting highly skilled workers, a more robust approach to illegal immigration and readmission, including better cooperation with third countries, protecting those who need help through a firm asylum policy. The national strategy purpose is to create a flexible and efficient system of citizens admission from countries with migration potential. Considering the migration of the Romanian labor force to other states, the strategy also aims to cover the existing deficit on the labor market, this target being achieved by attracting highly qualified persons but with the condition of protecting Romanian citizens. Changing national legislation in the way to remove inaccuracies and creating a legal framework favorable to admission, including through the transposition of European directives in the field, will create optimal conditions for institutions to implement the objectives of strategy.

Regarding the asylum component, the strategy seeks to ensure better access to asylum for people who need protection, a better quality of reception conditions and faster and more credible asylum decisions. Taking into account the experience gained by the EU member states between 2012 and 2015, the strategy aims at a unitary and coherent management of the situations caused by the possible occurrence of an influx of illegal immigrants into Romania, caused by crisis situations of nature political, social, economic or military.

Because immigration and asylum are largely influenced by events occurring globally, the following issues have been identified that can influence the operational situation in the area of competence in the medium and long term:

- Maintaining state conflict in Syria and adjacent areas.
- Reactivating the armed conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- Maintaining unstable situation in areas bordering Romania (Ukraine, Transnistria).
- Perpetuation and intensification of the Israeli-Palestinian armed conflict.
- Continuing illegal migration from Turkey, which has become the main transit country for illegal migration from the Middle East or Africa to Romania, Istanbul being the main hub on the way to the West.

The National Immigration Strategy 2015-2020 were established following general policy objectives:

- Promoting legal migration for the benefit of all parties: Romanian society, immigrants and their countries of origin.
- Strengthening legality staying third-country nationals in Romania and proper enforcement of removal and restrictive measures.
- Improvement of the national asylum system in order to streamline and ensure compliance with applicable national, European and international legal standards.
- Romania's active participation in the efforts of the international community and the Member States of the EU in identifying sustainable solutions for people in need of international protection and the social integration of third-country nationals.

In this sense, the social integration policy of third-country nationals is aimed at enabling persons who are resident or domiciled in Romania have minimum knowledge and skills baggage, mainly through Romanian language classes, cultural orientation programs and counseling guidance to enable them to access the services and social policies in the same conditions as for Romanian citizens (Inspectoratul General pentru Imigrări, Strategia Națională privind Imigrația, Available online: https://www.google.ro/search?q=politica+romaniei+privind+imigratia&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&client=firefox-b&gws_rd=cr&dcr=0&ei=Q1nbWf2019DJwAKW8Jt4).

The National Immigration Strategy for 2015-2018 includes the following specific objectives relevant to the transposition and implementation of the overall strategic objectives:

- Facilitating the access to Romanian territory of third-party citizens that meet the needs of labor employment (creating the legal framework for attracting and retaining the workforce according to identified needs).
- Facilitating the access of third-country nationals to Romanian higher education institutions for fields and professions identified as deficient.
- Facilitating the admission and residence of third-country nationals for the development/progress business in Romania in line with the national economic interest.
- Providing better information to citizens of third countries on the possibilities and conditions for legal immigration.
- Permanent information on the risks of illegal migration and undeclared work, as well as the sanctions and restrictive measures that may be applied.
- Streamlining legality third-country nationals reside and work in Romania.
- Strengthening cooperation between the competent Romanian authorities to combat illegal immigration and undeclared work of third-country nationals.
- Implementing measures to return illegal immigrants to European Union standards;
- Continue to ensure access to the asylum procedure and comply with the principle of non-refoulement.
- Processing asylum applications effectively and in accordance with applicable national, European, and international legal standards.
- Effective combating abuse to the asylum procedure.
- Ensuring a dignified standard of living for asylum seekers in accordance with applicable national, European and international legal standards.
- Ensuring compatibility and interoperability with other asylum systems in the Member States, coordination with the European Asylum Support Office as well as strengthening and increasing the quality of the asylum procedure and measures to integrate people with some form of international protection from third countries.
- Unified and coherent management of the situations caused by the occurrence of an influx of illegal immigrants into Romania, generated by political, social, economic or military crisis situations.
- Social integration of people who were granted a form of protection in Romania and those with legal residence.
- Incorporate integration issues into all other relevant policy areas.
- Creating an environment that facilitates the integration of third-country nationals.

- Assuming Romania's obligations as a state of refugees resettlement.
- Continuation of the operations through the Timișoara Emergency.

Relocation Center under the Agreement between the Romanian Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration concerning the temporary evacuation in Romania of persons in urgent need of international protection and their subsequent relocation, signed in Bucharest on May 8, 2008, ratified by Law no. 291/2008 (Decision no. 780/2015 for the approval of the National Immigration Strategy for the period 2015-2018 and the Action Plan for 2015 for the implementation of the National Immigration Strategy for the period 2015-2018).

Regarding to institutional cooperation in 2012, The General Inspectorate for Immigrations (I.G.I.) gave great importance to improving inter-agency cooperation with other competent authorities in the field of public order and safety. Thus, I.G.I. coordinated the national implementation of two large operations in fighting against illegal immigration in Europe (Balder – under the Danish Presidency and Aphrodite – under the Cypriot presidency) that registered notable results.

The concept of foreigner, no matter that is merchant, employee, student, applicant for asylum, illegal resident, prosecuted, sentenced or undesirable, is intrinsically linked to the regulation of the General Inspectorate for Immigration.

In order to increase the operative capacity in the area of competence during the year 2017 national measures were progressively disposed, which showed the inter-institutional cooperation:

- To strengthen the state border surveillance device, based on a plan were carried out joint actions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Police, Gendarmerie, General Aviation Inspectorate) in various areas under the jurisdiction of the Romanian Border Police located on the south and southwestern border of Romania.
- The staff was supplemented with personnel from the central operational structures and territorial units to act progressively in the border area; measures have been taken to strengthen the state border surveillance device at The Black Sea, the Romanian Border Police, through the Coast Guard, having features and capabilities to ensure naval patrols and interventions at sea.
- The head of the Romanian Border Police has had bilateral meetings with all heads of the institutions manages the border of neighboring states in order to develop cooperative relations with the border authorities of these states and to put in place common measures to combat cross-border crime and ensure a high level of state border surveillance and control.

Also, during 2018, to manage the migration phenomenon to Romania's borders, the following measures were ordered:

- At the border with Serbia, the action measures carried out with the participating forces within the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the staff relocation and patrol and surveillance techniques were maintained, with air surveillance missions being carried out with the support of the General Aviation Inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Interior.

- At the border with the Republic of Bulgaria, since June, measures have been adopted to strengthen border surveillance and control, including the relocation of personnel and equipment from the Giurgiu Territorial Inspectorate – Giurgiu Border Police for the reinforcement of identified risk areas.

Which are the perspectives of immigration in Romania? According to the continuous analysis, we can say that Romania faces no major problems in 2017 with immigrants or refugees. This applies in comparison with developed countries, which have been and will always be the favorite destination of such migration flows. In terms of outlook, we can say that the legal and illegal migration phenomenon in Romania will be influenced both by domestic and international factors.

From the internal factors that will influence the phenomenon, we can mention:

- Economic growth: an economic growth of Romania will lead to attracting foreign investment and increasing the import foreign labor force.
- The development of the social security system will make Romania more attractive to foreigners that establish their residence on the Romanian territory and to asylum seekers and refugees who receive social assistance in other European countries.
- The evolution of the domestic legal framework enforced against these categories of people, which will make Romania more or less attractive to immigrants, both legal and illegal.

From the point of view of international factors, we can mention:

- Romania's accession to the Schengen area (in conjunction with the Bulgaria's accession), which will create a safe passage from the Eastern and Southern borders of the European Union to the Western and Northern European states that are a favorite target of immigrants.
- The development of social and military conflicts in the world, which will put their stamp on immigration and asylum in Romania.
- The end of the global economic crisis and the recovery of the national economies could lead to an increase in economic immigrants, including Romania.

Completion of the transition period imposed by some member states of UE to Romanian workers until 01.01.2014, which had led to increase of exported labor force and to the needed to cover national labor market requirements.

5. Discussion

Migration and its social, economic or political effects have been discussed quite a lot in different contexts and it will be discussed further, depending on the evolution of events at international level. However, one of the future research directions proposes to tackle a slightly more delicate topic – export, import or transfer of criminality, and all the effects introduced by. We can analyze domestic crime, organized crime (mobile organized crime groups or syndicates), terrorism, money laundering and especially, cybercrime. Invisible borders are subject to major changes from those established by law and may in certain situations endanger the security of the state of law. We want to draw attention to

cybercrime, in general and “cybercrime regarding financial transfers”, in particular, because the effects can be felt by the society in the short, medium and long term, at all levels.

6. Conclusions

Economical migration is first of all generated by social background: poverty, unemployment, low quality of life, badly paid work places and so on. Origin countries spreading emigration because of economic reasons are those from Africa, Asia and South America. There poor people are living a miserable life because of insecurity and lack of any social protection. That’s why they choose to leave their native places and migrate to other parts of the world to a better life. Speaking about destination countries, those leaving South America choose United States or Canada, while those from Asia or Africa emigrate to the West European societies.

Migration implies dysfunctional work force structure – both qualified and unqualified type. This is followed by serious changes especially inside origin immigration countries where human resources diminish under-developed countries suffer the most ([https://newsint.ro/business/migratia-economica-pierdere-sau-beneficiu-pentru-tara-de-origine/Priscilla Oltean](https://newsint.ro/business/migratia-economica-pierdere-sau-beneficiu-pentru-tara-de-origine/Priscilla%20Oltean)) because of qualified work force decreasing. The lack of high technology as well as the difficult production of added value is responsible for low living standards and low wages in the origin countries. The number of those with relatively large salaries is reduced in these societies. In the destination country, a worker gets a higher salary for the same work/job because there is a higher demand for labour while the supply is limited.

Another factor plays an essential role in fostering economic migration: sometimes, natives refuse certain work places considering their under-educated or poorly paid status. Inside destination countries, generally well-developed states, immigrants accept to work for less wages and this facts determines a decrease in salary paying at the level of entire country available for the same kind of work done by immigrants and contribute to the work force numerical growth ([https://newsint.ro/business/migratia-economica-pierdere-sau-beneficiu-pentru-tara-de-origine/Priscilla Oltean](https://newsint.ro/business/migratia-economica-pierdere-sau-beneficiu-pentru-tara-de-origine/Priscilla%20Oltean)). If the native countries were to raise wages, they would increase welfare globally and trigger a process of salary balancing. There they succeed in saving money and send it to the origin countries. Money transfer is seen as a special way (sure and stable) of external financing, a permanent income source, used to increase internal consume. Thus, reducing poverty and facilitating a higher living standard ([https://newsint.ro/business/migratia-economica-pierdere-sau-beneficiu-pentru-tara-de-origine/Priscilla Oltean](https://newsint.ro/business/migratia-economica-pierdere-sau-beneficiu-pentru-tara-de-origine/Priscilla%20Oltean)). A good example would be given by Romanians who work in Spain, Italy and England. They save a lot and send almost everything to Romania. They are not interested in future investments in the destination country.

The emigration of highly skilled labor force to more developed countries only contributes to the export of intelligence from countries where living standards and wages are lower than in developed countries. The effect is easy to understand. Educational systems in home countries invest in the training of specialists; after completing their studies, due to the high

number of graduates, they do not find a job in the field and chose to go to destination countries. Highly-qualified workforce emigration is a human potential loss for the native country, because it can't benefit from its own specialists prepared by. This migration of specialists leads to a significant drop in revenue, slowing growth and economic growth, falling productivity, and a reduction in foreign investment in the native country. Thinking about specialists, one important question comes to mind: "Will they come back, will they invest in the origin country as qualified or non-qualified work force or will they contribute to facilities growth for the ones left at home by improving the internal work market?" ([https://newsint.ro/business/migratia-economica-pierdere-sau-beneficiu-pentru-tara-de-origine/Priscilla Oltean](https://newsint.ro/business/migratia-economica-pierdere-sau-beneficiu-pentru-tara-de-origine/Priscilla%20Oltean)).

In some cases, the economic migration of labor can indirectly cause economic growth in the country of origin through the transfers of money and goods, not necessarily through investment, but stimulating domestic consumption and raising the standard of living.

Conclusions on migration are difficult to formulate as the phenomenon may change according to economic, political and military developments. That's why we can only try to present some statistics valid for a limited time. History is a good teacher and the elements of similarity are useful in situations where certain aspects can lead to similar conclusions. We can say that the assumptions about the root causes of migration are correct, the economic motivation being one of the most important elements. Migration routes change, state actors are changing, people's modal shift changes, but motivations remain roughly the same. Proper management of migration can eliminate potential conflicts from the outset and generate added value for all parties involved: home country, migrant population and destination country.

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