GLOBALIZATION AND MIGRATION

Irina (MOROIANU) ZLĂTESCU[*]
Alexandra BUCUR-IOAN[**]

Abstract
This study presents migration and globalization. International migration is an integral part of globalization. It flows emerge under the influence of different factors. Political repression, human rights abuses, conflicts, poverty, and conflicts push more people from their home countries. The study is looking into process of integration of immigrants in the state of destination and factors that affect this process.

1. Introduction

Globalization is a complex phenomenon and includes a multitude of processes that address diverse areas of society. Globalization does not mean just 'spreading' but also 'interdependence'. One of the most used definitions of the concept presents globalization more as a process by which the geographical distance becomes an ever less important factor in the establishment and development of cross-border relations of economic nature, political and socio-cultural (Stiglitz, 2003).

Globalization is a multicultural process, which is the result of events in a part of the globe, with repercussions on societies and problems in other parts of the globe. It refers to the movement of goods / services; movement of persons (migration); capital movement and technology.

2. Globalization and migration

Migration is one of the significant aspects of globalization. Factors related to global change are very important.

In our opinion, international migration has not been viewed globally until the last few years. It has been traditionally evoked within the specialized

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[*] Professor, PhD., National School of Political Studies and Public Administration (SNSPA/NUSPA) Bucharest, member of the Council of the European Law Institute, Vienna.
[**] Associate researcher, member of the European Law Institute, Vienna.

framework of the International Organization for Migration or in other organizations of a universal nature, such as the International Labour Organization or even the United Nations. As a matter of fact, the protection of refugees and asylum seekers with specific rules appears in the 1951 United Nations Geneva Convention and is ensured by the Member States in close liaison with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

But, much more recently, the United Nations has been envisaged to address this issue globally in order to integrate the subject's components following the reports developed at the beginning of our ministry.

We quote as an example, starting with 2007 the Global Forum on Migration and Development that brings together all stakeholders. It is organized in parallel with the United Nations high-level dialogues on migrants and development organized in 2006 or 2013.

Obviously, migratory tensions emerging after 2010 in different parts of the world have given new impetus to the analysis of this theme. They demonstrated that solutions taken by individual states proved to be insufficient in the face of new emerging complex situations. In this context, a global crisis has emerged, we might say, which has led the United Nations member states to launch a collective reflection.

As a result of the New York Declaration on Migrants, a multilateral negotiation process has been implemented with the support of Switzerland and Mexic to reach Resolution 72/L.67 of 4 July 2018 on the World Migration Pact in parallel with a World Pact on Refugees. On 10 and 11 December 2018, the Intergovernmental Conference on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migrations took place, so the Marrakech Pact of 160 States was adopted.

In the absence of a consensus within the UN General Assembly, with all its efforts, the World Pact in Marrakech was put to the vote and was adopted by Resolution RES / 73/196 on 19 December 2019, with 152 votes in favour. Please note that in the same context, the UNHCR's Refugee World Pact for Refugees was voted by RES/73/151 of 17 December 2018 with 181 votes in favour. Thus, at present, there is a global conceptual framework of a systematic nature, which will favour the cooperation between states.

Citing the Preamble, *"This Global Compact is a milestone in the history of the global dialogue and international cooperation on migration. It is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and informed by the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, adopted in October 2013. It builds on the pioneering work of the former Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Migration, including his report of 3 February 2017"*.[1]

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[1] See Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Preamble, 6, Draft outcome document of the Intergovernmental Conference onthe Global Compact for Migration, 2018 .

The Pact highlights the shared responsibility of all international actors. The focus is on tracking the implementation of the pacts with enhanced coordination by international agencies and the mobilization of financial means in connection with the achievement of the objectives of the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030. We can talk about a very large work program adapted to the possibility of various situations existing in the world states, pursuing the implementation at both international and regional, bilateral and national level. Some states have therefore put in place a national action plan to establish concrete guidelines.

Also, the role that political, economic or armed conflicts can play in this migration process cannot be overlooked. All historical, geopolitical, cultural, demographic, as well as economic and social factors must be taken into account.

Under the conditions of society's heterogeneity, diversity is a defining element. Migration leads to the meeting of people who carry different religious, linguistic and ethnic cultures. Thus, in recent years, in the context of immigration, we are witnessing a concern regarding the rights of individuals. The situation of those in need of protection undoubtedly illustrates the violations of the human being.

Due to the recent increase in international mobility, society is exposed to a much wider range of living styles and competing attitudes, discontinuities and contradictions. In the context of the growing influx of foreigners in Europe, we are witnessing a concern regarding the rights of individuals.[2] In a democratic society, rights and freedoms are enshrined and declared, the exercise of which is governed by the rule that the limitation of any individual freedom is the need to respect the similar freedoms of others (Zlătescu, 2015).

We appreciate that research into migration in the context of globalization provides an overview of one of the most exciting and dynamic areas of study, all the more so as the composition of the groups is constantly changing. Of course, the condition of the alien has undergone in time many transformations, caused by changes in society or by relations between states.

Human beings constantly report to society, ensuring their development in optimal conditions. Under these circumstances, in Europe today, the issue of foreigners is a sustained and systematic concern.

Society is created on the basis of the diversity of cultures, objections, beliefs.

Based on the principle of sovereignty, the state has the legal status of the different categories of people on its territory: its own citizens, foreign citizens,

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[2] See United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Global Trends in 2015, UNHCR 2016, p. 3 and next.

refugees, stateless persons, etc. Of course, in this matter, the state is bound to respect the rules of international law to which it is an adhering party. Any individual who is in the territory of a state is subject to the jurisdiction of that state, not only citizens. Obviously, the concept of a foreigner can best be highlighted by reference to the concept of a citizen. Thus, foreigners are considered to have fewer rights and obligations than the citizens of a state (Andreescu, 2017).

Although people leave the territories of their countries of origin following armed conflicts, it is not to be understood that all aliens who come from such an area are potential refugees. It takes an act of persecution of that state directed directly to the individual to become a potential refugee. The protection is achieved through the cumulation of all the activities that arise from the existence of the social relation between the state and the citizen, as well as the safety which he / she feels on the territory of the state. International co-operation and collective efforts are essential to launch an effective response to the current realities of trans-national movement. International protection implies admittance to a safe country, the granting of a form of protection, respect for fundamental human rights. To this is added respect for the principle of non-refoulement.

Diversity is natural through the heterogeneity of society. Society is a community of communities, not the sum of people in the territory, but a network of social interactions. Basically, there is no state that does not include populations belonging to categories other than the majority population.[3]This does not mean, however, that some values cannot be common to many cultures, or even to all, and thus have a universal character. As a foundation, multiculturalism departs from the experience that there are well-defined groups who want to preserve their specifics and differences, considering that recognition, and even observance of diversity, is not incompatible with the political unity of a country; on the contrary, it can be integrated into it (Moldovan, 2004).

In general, aliens are carriers of a culture different from that of host states (Năstase, 1992). The alien, regardless of his status, dissolves in the host country's society, retaining some specific characteristics, although it takes over from the identity of the receiving state. Foreign persons, whether individuals or groups, carry those characteristics that are not shared with the citizens of the

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[3] See the Report on Fundamental Rights 2018, p.4 Seventeen years after the adoption of the Racial Equality Directive and nine years after the adoption of the EU Framework Decision on Racism and Xenophobia, immigrants and ethnic minority groups continue to face wide discrimination, harassment and discriminatory ethnic profiling throughout the European Union, according to the findings of the FRA's second EU-MIDIS II survey on minorities and discrimination (EU-MIDIS II).

host state. Minority groups retain their identity and affirm it. Multiculturalism requires a deeper approach than diversity, focusing on inclusion and respect for fundamental rights. It also brings together a diverse set of cultures and ethnic groups (Feischmidt&Margit, 1999).

Alien groups include people of similar origins, customs or cultures, members share a characteristic or basic belief in identity that the person cannot give up, which is why it is often perceived as being different from the majority of society. Thus, there is a need to find effective solutions for a balanced living. Multiculturalism means respect for all groups and cultures existing on the territory of a state, claims respect for human dignity, tolerance to all human beings, and supporting different cultures, recognizing the change and recognition of the values of every individual.

In a multicultural society, for the preservation of distinctive cultural features and models, exclusive rights can be recognized as fundamental to cultural and linguistic minorities. We appreciate that protection against identity erasure is possible by a more active affirmation of distinct features by using freedom rather than by isolation. As regards members of these minority communities, guaranteeing the preservation of cultural and educational rights provides for them more benefits, including financial income.

Generally, people in vulnerable categories are most likely to be discriminated (Zlătescu&Zlătescu, 2018).

Legislation on foreigners' rights is based on the theories of dignity, equality and non-discrimination. Despite the issues highlighted by the wide panoply of international or national rules that have been adopted to strengthen the rights of foreigners, many reports highlight that discrimination continues to be practiced.

In some cases, migrants can access rights through legal provisions, but they cannot exercise them either through lack of knowledge, lack of interest, or other non-judicial factors. Although the provisions of the legal norms against discrimination are well articulated in accordance with various concepts of equality, the tensions that undermine this principle are present. Thus, there is circumstantial evidence of discrimination that offers the opportunity to rethink and restore the objectives of the law, building a more coherent world in which the human being is at the forefront. The main challenge in the future is to identify ways of generating a change of behaviour at the general level to reduce the discrimination of aliens.

Immigrants are often accused and persecuted for high unemployment rates to be a burden on the economy, crime, school overcrowding, illness and undesirable changes in host state culture.

Article 78 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) defines the relationship between EU law and the Geneva Convention. This Article

provides that a common policy on asylum, subsidiary protection and temporary protection „must be in accordance with the Geneva Convention, and other relevant treaties".

In the impact with the host state society, the stranger seeks to integrate in order to easily connect to the new community, but without giving up his identity, linguistic, and cultural components. Thus, the new society is an area of becoming, precisely by sharing the individual values of the stranger with those of the state on whose territory he is. The stranger thus goes through a process of general redefinition, which also implies a sense of fusion with the new values encountered.

The communities formed by foreigners retain their own culture, being concerned about the recognition of their specific identity. The individual, regardless of which community he belongs, lives with the feeling of belonging.

Social integration is the process of active participation of aliens who have acquired a form of protection or a right of residence in Romania and citizens of the Member States of the European Union and the European Economic Area in the economic, social and cultural life of the Romanian society, with a view to preventing and combating social marginalization, respectively in order to adapt to the conditions of the Romanian society.[4]

Globalization leads to an increase in integration, but also provides an environment that can favour discrimination and fragmentation. Overall, globalization generates a new international structure. Obviously, globalization must lead to a form that respects the values and interests of all. Globalization should allow less developed countries to reach developed economies. But globalization has brought with it many challenges, and migration is one of them. Globalization also leads to increased interdependence relations.

Social policies on integration must be tailored to the specifics of the population under consideration, as well as local, national conditions, taking into account not only the economic and social aspects of integration, but also those related to culture, citizenship.

Some studies (Schmidt-Catrana, 2016) highlight the fact that native populations become more reluctant to support social protection programs if the proportion of foreigners at the regional level increases. This has an important

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[4] See Ordinance No. 44 of 29 January 2004 on the social integration of aliens who have acquired a form of protection or a right of residence in Romania, as well as citizens of the Member States of the European Union and of the European Economic Area, Art. b, published in the Official Gazette no. 93 of 31.01.2004, as subsequently amended and supplemented, including GO 1/2014 for the amendment and completion of the Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania and GO 44/2004 on the social integration of foreigners who have acquired a form of protection or a right of residence in Romania, as well as citizens of the Member States of the European Union and the European Economic Area.

effect on immigration: the higher the unemployment rate, the more negative the attitude among immigrants and the citizens of that state is.

The presence of a large number of illegal residents has a negative impact both on the labour market, working without legal form, and on the process of integration and social cohesion, being excluded from full participation in society, both in terms of contribution and benefit.[5]

Multicultural values that recognize and respect cultural diversity and the rights of minority groups are an important precondition for multicultural society. In this respect, we appreciate that the Romanian authorities are actively involved in the inclusion of foreigners so that they can fully manifest themselves in accordance with national law as well as with international and regional documents in the field. The principle underpinning this inclusion is full equality of rights and chances. It seeks to establish a viable partnership between the structures of the public administration and the foreigners on the territory of Romania.

Conservation of language and culture is a complex and continuous process of manifestation and transmission of cultural features. Culture, as a sense of ultimate value, designates a way of life and profoundly influences human behavior.

On the one hand, multiculturalism aims at recognizing other cultures and building a common ground. On the other hand, multiculturalism means the regular crossing of cultural boundaries. However, both ideas require both the crossing of borders and the preservation of borders. At the same time, the universal social values that people have in relation to equality and social justice make citizens more open to minority groups and support policies for foreigners.

Multiculturalism is a concept that reflects different values, so it is difficult to define it unanimously. However, it usually indicates a system that recognizes and respects different cultures, rather than assimilating them in the dominant culture of the group.

Whatever the legal status of immigrants, they have to face the problems of adapting to a different society. Thus, they face cultural identity issues, and sometimes experience xenophobia or discrimination. On the other hand, the majority of Member States face the difficulties of adapting to cultural and ethnic diversity.

This intrusion into the realities and values of today's society desires to be an invitation to reconsider the import of migration and its influences at the level of states. Minorities of different racial, ethnic, social and cultural origins have become more visible in recent years and require special attention and

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[5] See Council Directive 2003/9 / EC of 27 January laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers

social intervention. Racial and cultural diversity is increasing due to international migration. The conflict between native and host culture can create social contrasts that may lead to newcomers' misunderstanding of social or legal systems. Obviously, effective integration of foreigners into the host states requires not only respecting their rights, but also their compliance with the obligations they have during their residence on the territory of the state.

Conclusions

Obviously, the continuous mobility of people brings opportunities and challenges. An effective and common migration policy, based on solidarity and responsibility, will lead host states to take advantage of these opportunities, while addressing existing challenges (Zlătescu&Marinică, 2007). We also appreciate that, managed in a balanced way, migration will make a notable contribution to the long-term economic development of the host states.

Co-operative and sustained efforts are essential to resolve the present and future situation. This approach must be seen at European, but also universal level.

We appreciate that, without addressing the causes of migration and enhancing cooperation with international partners, a sustainable solution is not possible for society to evolve.

All international and regional instruments must be interpreted in the current context, applied in the present situation. Although internationally stipulated, human rights guarantees have not been applicable in some countries of the world. The denial of fundamental freedoms in certain areas has led to acts that revolt the consciousness of mankind.

In the age of globalization that accelerates personal and cultural exchanges between countries, understanding and respect for other cultures has become more important than ever (Yack, 2002).

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