

IMMIGRATION - A GLOBAL PHENOMENON WITH NATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract

The defence of national security and public order in relation to the issue of controlling illegal migration from one state to other states is of interest both internally and externally. Therefore, the policy on controlled migration and the regulations adopted, especially within the European Union, on preventing and fighting illegal migration are priority directions of action in the cooperation of states at international and regional level.

An integrated approach and constant cooperation of states for the adoption of common migration policies is a desideratum and an ideal of the international community, which often clashes with national traditions and conservatism, with internal skepticism about harmonization. national, regional and international interests.

Key Words: *legal migration, clandestine migration, immigration, national security, public order, common policies*

JEL Classification: [K33, K37, K38]

1. Introduction

Throughout history, immigration has been linked to economic and social development, being seen because of developmental imbalance, but also influencing development (Skeldon, 2009). In relation to the change in approach, there has also been a change in migration and development policies. The general opinion, prevalent at the end of the twentieth century, looks at immigration as a contributing factor to economic growth in recipient states and development in issuing states; it has changed in the sense that immigration pressure has reached intolerable levels.¹

Consequently, both in Europe and overseas, the intensification of debates on anti-immigration issues, following the events in the US on 9/11, have been followed by legislative changes and changes in policies in this area.²

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¹ Legislation that is more restrictive regulated refugee status similar to that of illegal migrants, linking security concerns with the issue of asylum seekers. The development and prevention of conflicts are considered necessary in migrant states to reduce unwanted migration. Although much emphasis has been placed on improving economic and security conditions in the source states in an attempt to reduce migration pressure, the emphasis has been on policies to stop migration to the destination, a trend that will intensify especially following the events of September 11, 2001.

² In this context, mention should be made of the successes of party elections, which included in the electoral discourse aspects related to the introduction of tough measures to combat immigration, in countries such as Austria, Italy, France, the Netherlands, and Denmark.

The arguments brought in support of these measures consist in: increasing the number of foreigners; mass-media coverage of events or deeds committed by immigrants; the idea that foreigners are a danger to the domestic labour market and contribute to creating a climate of insecurity; undeclared work and other criminal issues specific to migration in general - human trafficking, drug trafficking, prostitution and pimping and others, including the threat of terrorism.

Another element likely to contribute to the adoption of such a position on the phenomenon of immigration is that a very clear distinction is not made between illegal migration, against which severe measures are required and migration in general as an objective and relentless phenomenon.

The demographic explosion in the Far East also highlights the growing trend of migration the economic gaps between states (Piper, 2010, pp. 108-125), the existence of areas of conflict, areas facing serious humanitarian crises, the effects of globalization.

The processes determined by the phenomenon of globalization (Wickramasekar, 2008, pp. 1247-1264), among which the constant increase of the capital circulation, production and goods, the global introduction of new technologies in the form of means of transport, communication and media; the elaboration of regional and transnational political development projects, as well as the creation of alliances such as the European Union or NAFTA, have exacerbated the imbalances between regions, states and communities, thus giving a new boost to migration.

However, an analytical approach to the phenomenon of immigration as a whole leads to the conclusion that all these measures and trends are based, for the most part, on pressure created by public opinion (Zlătescu & Moroianu Zlătescu, 1992, p. 10), as a result of the way in which the phenomenon of immigration in these countries affects the interests of the individual and not an objective assessment of the factual situation.

In this context, it should be noted that all measures taken at the level of Western states developed in the field of visa policy, border control, asylum and immigration, have not led to a decrease in the number of immigrants, at most, have contributed to a slowdown in its growth.

Paradoxically, the analysis made at European level³ reveal the need for immigration starting from the decrease of the birth rate and the increase of life expectancy, simultaneously with the needs generated by the economy of these countries and by the needs of the social security system, which deepens the dilemma.⁴

³ On 1 January 2018, out of 512.4 million people living in the EU, 22.3 million people (4.4%) were non-EU citizens. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php?title=Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/ro[accessed on 03.07.2020 at 13:42].

⁴ In destination countries, international migration can be a tool used to address specific labour market deficits. However, it is almost certain that migration, considered individually, will fail to reverse the current aging trend in many areas of the EU. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php?title=Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics/ro[accessed on 03.07.2020 at 13:45].

2. Definition and forms of migration

Migration⁵ is a term that describes the process of movement of the population within the borders of a state or across borders, comprising any kind of movement, regardless of duration, composition or causes.

The term migration is often modified by a prefix or adjective, which has had the effect of multiplying the term in a larger number of categories:

- Emigration / immigration means migration that can be classified according to the direction in which the person moves, to or from a country. The term *emigration* is used to describe the movement of departure from one country for the purpose of settling in another country, and the term *immigration* is used when the movement is made for the purpose of entering a country;

- international migration / internal migration.

International migration refers to the movement of people who leave their country of origin or the country where they usually reside, to settle permanently or temporarily in another country. Internal migration takes place within a state, such as rural migration to the urban environment.

- Legal migration / illegal migration are specific forms of international migration.

The term *legal migration* refers to migration that takes place in accordance with the legislation of the countries concerned, and that of illegal migration is associated with illegal entry, stay or work in a country, namely the migrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents in accordance with regulations regarding entry, stay and / or work in the respective country.

- voluntary migration / forced migration

Voluntary migration takes place when the persons involved move on their own initiative and *forced migration* involves the intervention of a force external⁶ to the will of the persons involved and which determines their movement.

- individual migration / mass migration

*Individual migration*⁷ refers to the movement at the level of the individual and involves the decision to migrate by each person and the choice of ways and means of migration, usually extending over long periods.

*Mass migration*⁸ involves the concentrated movement of a large number of people, even entire communities, generated by natural disasters, war or particularly violent internal conflicts.

- permanent migration / temporary migration

⁵ The word *migration* comes from the Latin "*migratio*", which in turn has its roots in Sanskrit, "*mej*" meaning "*change*".

⁶ Such external events may consist of natural disasters, war, internal conflicts, and persecution by government officials.

⁷ It involves the movement of people over long distances, usually by crossing several borders to the destination.

⁸ It is materialized by moving to the nearest place that provides protection against the causes that caused it.

Permanent migration takes place when the migrant settles permanently in the country of destination, sometimes acquiring the citizenship of this state.

Temporary migration involves the migrant being in the country of destination for a certain period, followed by returning to the country of origin.

The definitions of the migrant differ in the national laws of the states, as there are also differences in the identification and establishment of groups of migrants. Thus, according to the United Nations definition, an international migrant is defined as a person who moves from one country of residence to another for a minimum period of one year⁹. The identification and establishment of groups of migrants is based on the criteria of citizenship, country of birth, country of origin of the parents or a combination of all these.¹⁰

The specialized literature on transnational migration theorizes contemporary forms of migration and raises general conceptual issues about ways of understanding migration in a global context.

Contrary to the dual way in which they were seen in the conventional theory of migration, the processes of emigration and immigration to certain states and transnational approaches suggest that migration must be understood as a social process that links states of origin with those of destination. Contemporary migrants called "transmigrants" in the conditions in which they develop and maintain multiple relationships - family, social, economic, political, organizational and religious - that go beyond the borders of a state. Thus, contemporary migration can only be understood by studying socio-economic, political and other relations that go beyond the borders of the issuing and receiving states.

However, transnationalism is not limited to migrants' activities and networks. Thus, migrants have become increasingly important, because of not only remittances, investments and political contributions, but because of their status as influential factors in defending national interests abroad. Many migrant states recognize that while a large number of migrants are unlikely to return to the country, they can increase national consolidation and development even from abroad, as they have the potential to be organized into strong influence groups and to support the interests of the countries of origin. In response, countries of origin can offer migrants special rights, protection and recognition, in order to ensure their long-term benefit (Green

⁹ This period raises some issues when we try to define the target group: the one-year criterion excludes short-term tourists, traders and people who move from one country to another to provide services. Arbitrary terms are also used: 3 months (Belgium, Germany and Italy), 6 months (Netherlands), 12 months (UK and Ireland) but also the anticipated duration may not coincide with the actual situation, which it would could evolve differently over time.

¹⁰ The citizenship criterion excludes all immigrants who are naturalized. Comparisons between countries are becoming problematic due to different national laws on naturalization and citizenship. Countries of origin have the advantage of including all migrants, but when the change of country takes place immediately after birth, the criteria become somewhat artificial, as long as they fail to establish much of what the migration process entails. Another problem of identification arises for the second generation of migrants, if the migration process continues through the immigration of marriage partners.

Basch, Glick Schiller, Szanton Blanc, 1994; Smith, 2017, pp. 196-239; Guarnizo, 1998, pp. 45-94), as well as take over major national development projects by mobilizing refugee groups around the world (Rayaprol, 1998).

3. Risks generated by immigration to the national security and the internal public order of the states

In addition to its undeniable benefits, the immigration phenomenon brings with it a series of dangers, which, if not anticipated, studied and counteracted, can endanger public order and even the national security of a state (Popescu, Grigore-Rădulescu, 2017, p. 144).

First categories of risks are those of a social nature, of which we note:

- the possibility of disrupting the labour market, by increasing the number of people looking for a job, which can lead to increased unemployment among the local population;

- the possibility of unbalancing the social assistance system by increasing the number of people who use this system, but who did not contribute to its financing;

- the possibility of affecting public health by the entry into the country of persons carrying infectious diseases, tropical diseases or specific to certain geographical areas for which the national health system is not prepared or which may cause massive epidemics.

Risks to the public health system can usually occur in the case of massive influxes of people, when the rules of health prevention can no longer be observed.

A second category of risks is the risks regarding the public order, which can appear due to the agglomeration of foreigners in a certain area, known as enclaving. Thus, the interest of the public opinion towards their actions, the differences of culture, customs and education can lead to conflicts between the local population and immigrants.¹¹

Violation of the legislation by immigrants is usually manifested in the following areas:

- petty, street crimes that are very visible and disturb public opinion, such as begging, petty shoplifting, excessive alcohol consumption, undeclared work;

- Serious crimes, such as human trafficking, prostitution, drug and arms trafficking, car trafficking, burglary, robbery, ATM money laundering.

The third category of risks is the risks to national security, which can take the form of:

- cross-border crimes;

- forms of organized crime;

- terrorism.

Viewed through 21st century security sources, population migration is a result of classical vectors - excessive impoverishment, interethnic and interfaith conflicts, political instability, disrespect for human and minority rights, major environmental

¹¹ As a rule, immigrants do not commit more crimes than the citizens of the receiving state do.

accidents, geoclimatic change - and new factors. (Export of surplus population and religious fundamentalism, demographic import), escalation of transnational organized crime and international terrorism.

All these are grafted on the intensification of uncontrolled human trafficking, to which are added the harmful consequences of the demographic explosion, of the insufficiency of water resources, of the major food crisis, of the nuclear arms race practiced by the great powers.

The association of the population migration phenomenon with international terrorism can be done by analysing the generating causes and the future implications on the security system of the states.

Massive population flows - refugees or forced displacement - are increasingly used both in the pre-crisis period and especially in the post-crisis period, as a direct or disguised reason to support territorial or self-determination claims.¹²

In general, the refugee population, forcibly displaced or expelled, is a dissatisfied population, which, determined by its critical situation, can be easily recruited by terrorist organizations to be used in specific operations.

Offenders and criminals who, due to being pursued in their own countries, take refuge in other states and are recruited by terrorists can thicken the ranks of terrorist organizations.

The geopolitical climate specific to the process of politico-military and economic reconfiguration, marked by the radical and continuous change of the balance of forces, ensured the conditions for transforming the ethno-religious issue into a favourite tool used in power relations. This process was accompanied by the reactivation and exacerbation of tensions, also reflected in the dynamics of the terrorist phenomenon.

At the same time, the accentuation of the interference between terrorism and some segments of organized crime was determined by the internationalization of conflict states, which created favourable conditions for the development of terrorism, terrorist organizations increasingly focusing on specific organized crime activities as the main source of funding.

The convergence between terrorism and organized crime is achieved either through the direct involvement of terrorist networks in actions related to organized crime. Examples: drug trafficking, arms smuggling, ammunition, explosives, toxic or radioactive substances, all types of activities specific to the underground economy, migration for the purpose of financially supporting their own activities, either through complex, joint actions, exercised by structures of terrorist organizations¹³ and those in the underworld, part.

¹² See, as examples in this regard, regions of the former R.F. Yugoslavia, former Soviet Union, Chechnya, Nagorno-Karabakh, Transnistria, Gaza Strip, West Bank.

¹³ In the organizational structure of terrorist networks, there is a tendency for their hierarchical structure to generalize into a non-hierarchical flat network, due to the information technology revolution, so that the components of the organization can be dispersed anywhere in the world. At the same time, there is an emergence and consolidation of terrorist groups, fully or partially motivated by religious fanaticism.

4. International and European policy on controlled migration

It is unanimously acknowledged that migration has become a global phenomenon, a phenomenon faced by states in all regions of the world, domestic and international migration being in direct proportion to the complexity of political, social, financial, economic, ecological, humanitarian, at micro or macro geographic level (Zlătescu, 1982, p. 43).

The response of the states to this challenge is conditioned by the capacity to adapt to the new realities and the cooperation between the states in order to implement effective policies is regional, sectoral and relates to the interests pursued by them. The degree of concern for finding viable solutions is decreasing, in order: the countries of destination, the countries of transit, and the countries of origin of migrants.

The problem of a global migration management is becoming more and more acute, but it cannot be generalized as a practice, which imposes a more systematic link between the international migration policies and their applications at state, governmental level.

Nations have an obligation to respect and implement the principles of international law, of the conventions to which they have acceded, (such as the principle of non-refoulement or non-discrimination (Popescu, Grigore-Rădulescu, 2017, p. 142), but at the same time have the right to decide on the prohibition of entry, expulsion, return or asylum, migration control being of national interest and an attribute of sovereignty.¹⁴

In this framework, the analysis of the relevant current aspects of migration channelled on the following main directions:

- dynamics of global migration (main historical and present routes, migration terminology; typologies of migrants, causes, consequences and perception of migration; impact of globalization and growth of the migrant population);
- international law, national laws and legal standards on migrants (global and regional legal instruments), human rights law and principles on migrants; experience and difficulties in applying national conventions and standards in different countries; temporary protection of asylum seekers;
- main commitments, recommendations and action programs at global level and proposals at regional level;
- construction of national structures and policies for migration;
- migration management (regular migration processes; migration information system and migration flow analysis; prevention of irregular migration);
- cooperation between states and international organizations in the field of migration¹⁵, the role intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies;

¹⁴ The difficulties encountered by European countries show that more attention needs to be paid to countries of origin, their development, using regional programs for this purpose, as well as the implementation of more effective measures in the field of refugee integration.

¹⁵ Since the globalization of the migration phenomenon, the international policy in the field is more and more in the attention of international bodies. We list: the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United

- problems specific to migration (illegal human trafficking); traffickers, guides – consequences for migrants; vulnerable categories in illegal migration; return-repatriation and issues of reintegration; arrangements and solutions for cooperation between states and international organizations.

The current European Union policy on legal immigration is based on a sectoral approach, with legislation being adopted for each category of immigrants, following the difficulties encountered in adopting a general provision covering the whole field of labour immigration at Union level.¹⁶

Directive 2009/50 / EC¹⁷ on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for highly qualified employment introduced the "European Blue Card", a rapid procedure for issuing a special residence and work permit, providing more attractive conditions for third-country national workers to gain access to highly qualified employment in the Member States.

Directive 2011/98 / EU on the single residence permit established a common and simplified procedure for third-country nationals applying for a residence and work permit in a Member State, as well as a common set of rights to be granted to legal immigrants.¹⁸

Directive 2014/36 / EU, adopted in February 2014, regulates entry and residence conditions for third-country nationals wishing to work as seasonal workers. Immigrant seasonal workers are allowed to be in the territory of the European Union legally and temporarily for a maximum period of five to nine months (depending on the Member State) to carry out an activity that depends on the succession of the seasons, while maintaining their main residence in a third country. The directive also specifies the rights of this category of immigrant workers.¹⁹

Directive 2014/66 / EU on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the context of a transfer within the same company, adopted on 15 May 2014, facilitates the temporary transfer of executives, specialists and

Nations Population Fund (UNEP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), International Institute for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Intergovernmental Council on Asylum, Refugees and Migration Policy in Europe, North America and Australia (IGC), International Commission of Lawyers (ICJ) etc.

¹⁶ [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/ro/sheet/152/politica-in-domeniul-imigratiei_\[03.07.2020 19:45\]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/ro/sheet/152/politica-in-domeniul-imigratiei_[03.07.2020 19:45]).

¹⁷ Following the publication of the first report on the application of this Directive on 22 May 2014, which pointed out a number of shortcomings, in June 2016 the Commission proposed a revision of the system, with less stringent admission criteria, mandatory requirements on a salary threshold, minimum / a minimum duration of the employment contract, the improvement of family reunification provisions and the elimination of parallel national systems, the progress made by the Council is slowed down by issues such as the inclusion of skills and recognition of professional experience equivalent to educational qualifications and the possibility of maintaining parallel national systems.

¹⁸ The implementation report, adopted in March 2019, found that third-country nationals who do not have information about their rights are an obstacle to the directive's objective of promoting their integration and non-discrimination.

¹⁹ [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/ro/sheet/152/politica-in-domeniul-imigratiei_\[03.07.2020 19:55\]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/ro/sheet/152/politica-in-domeniul-imigratiei_[03.07.2020 19:55]).

trainees from undertakings and multinational companies to their subsidiaries and branches located in the territory of the European Union.

Another important directive is Directive (EU) 2016/801²⁰ on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for research, study, training, voluntary services, student exchange programs or educational projects and au pair work (Purcaru, 2017), which was adopted on May 11, 2016 and had to be transposed by May 23, 2018.

Council Directive 2003/109 / EC, which regulates the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents of the European Union, was amended in 2011 to include in its scope refugees and other persons enjoying a form of international protection.²¹

Following the Commission's verification of the adequacy of legal migration and published in March 2019, the categories of legal migration that are not yet covered by EU law include low-skilled workers who come for periods of more than nine months, as well as investors and self-employed third-country nationals.²²

5. The legal framework for preventing and combating illegal immigration at the level of the European Union

Through the European Agenda on Migration²³, the European Commission proposes immediate measures to resolve the crisis in the Mediterranean, as well as actions to be taken in the coming years to better manage migration in all its aspects. The Commission considers the following directions²⁴ to be a medium- and long-term priority:

- educating the factors that encourage clandestine migration;
- border management aimed at saving lives and border security;
- developing a stronger common asylum policy;
- Establishing a new legal migration policy, by modernizing and revising the "blue card" regime, by setting new priorities for integration policies and by optimizing the benefits of migration policy for data subjects and countries of origin.

At the same time, the European Agenda on Migration aims to:

- setting up relocation and redistribution systems at EU level;
- setting up reception and guidance centres ('hotspots' - where EU sectoral agencies work on the ground with front-line Member States to quickly identify them, register newly arrived immigrants and take their fingerprints);

²⁰ It has replaced previous tools for students and researchers, extending their scope and simplifying their application.

²¹ The March 2019 Implementation Report found that instead of actively promoting long-term European resident status, Member States mainly issue national long-term residence permits and only a few third-country nationals use their right to move to other Member States.

²² <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/ro/sheet/152/politica-in-domeniul-imigratiei> [03.07.2020 19:55].

²³ Published on May 13, 2015.

²⁴ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/ro/sheet/152/politica-in-domeniul-imigratiei> [03.07.2020 19:55].

- Launching a Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) operation in the Mediterranean to dismantle smuggling networks and combat trafficking of human beings (later launched as EUNAVFOR MED - Operation Sophia).

In order to combat illegal immigration (Dumitru, 2016), a number of important pieces of legislation have been adopted at European Union level.

Together as the "facilitation package", Council Directive 2002/90 / EC establishes a common definition of the offense of facilitating unauthorized entry, transit and residence, and Framework Decision 2002/946 / JHA lays down criminal sanctions for such acts.

Directive 2011/36 / EU on preventing and combating trafficking of human beings and protecting victims is complemented by Council Directive 2004/81 / EC, which provides for a residence permit for victims of trafficking of human beings and smuggling cooperating with the competent authorities.

In May 2015, the Commission adopted the EU Action Plan against the Illegal Introduction of Migrants (2015-2020) and accordingly carried out a REFIT evaluation on the implementation of the existing legal framework, preceded by a public consultation. The Commission found that at that time there was insufficient evidence to indicate the real and repeated persecution of humanitarian persons or organizations, and concluded that the legal framework of the European Union addressing the illegal introduction of immigrants remains necessary in the current context.

At the same time, the Commission also noted that a revision of the facilitation package would add no more value than its effective and full implementation, amid a general consensus that non-legislative measures to support Member States, civil society organizations or other stakeholders, including enhanced cooperation with third countries, could add value.²⁵

The Return Directive 2008/115 / EC sets out common EU standards and procedures for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals, which was followed by a first report on its implementation in March 2014. In September 2015, the Commission published a European Union action plan on returns, complemented by a communication on a more effective return policy in the European Union - a renewed action plan²⁶ and a recommendation on streamlining returns.

In September 2017, the Commission published an updated version of the Return Handbook, which provides guidance to competent national authorities on the performance of return tasks, preceded by the adoption in 2016 by Parliament and the Council of Regulation (EU) 2016 / 1953 on the establishment of a European travel document for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals.²⁶

²⁵ Parliament's resolution of 5 July 2018 called on the Commission to develop guidelines for Member States to prevent the criminalization of humanitarian assistance and a hearing was held in September 2018.

²⁶ Recently, there has been a reorganization and strengthening of the European Border Police and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), which is increasingly assisting Member States in their return activities.

In September 2018, the Commission proposed a specific assessment of the Return Directive, including a new border procedure for asylum seekers, clearer procedures and rules to prevent abuse, effective voluntary return programs to be set up in the Member States and clear rules on detention. Following the specific impact assessment carried out by Parliament, it found that the proposal would involve considerable costs for Member States by increasing detention and there is no clear evidence that the proposal would lead to more effective returns, but it is likely to lead to breaches of the fundamental rights of migrants in an irregular situation.²⁷

Directive 2009/52 / EC specifies the sanctions and measures to be applied by Member States against employers who employ illegally staying third-country nationals. The first report on the implementation of this Directive presented on 22 May 2014.

Following Directive 2001/40, since 2001, Member States have mutually recognized their respective expulsion decisions, whereby a decision of a Member State to expel a third-country national in another Member State complied with and enforced.

The European Union negotiates and concludes readmission agreements²⁸ with countries of origin and transit for the return of illegal immigrants and collaborates with those countries to combat trafficking of human beings, linked to visa facilitation agreements, in order to provide the necessary incentives to readmission negotiations with the third country concerned, without increasing illegal migration.

Conclusions

It should be emphasized that there are important differences between European states when it comes to the social policies they adopt in order to integrate immigrants and refugees.

On the one hand, there is no unitary ideological approach to the integration process. For example, those states that have been facing the phenomenon of immigration for a short time recognize the need for measures to improve the legal and social situation of immigrants and refugees, but do not particularly strengthen the idea of promoting their integration into society. It goes more on the idea of general social policies that lead to access to social, economic and other rights of migrants and, implicitly, to improving their living conditions (but by facilitating access to the same services as the rest of the population). Any form of treatment or special measure is considered, in this approach, as discriminatory against the host population and at the same time inefficient and can lead to anti-immigrant feelings.

²⁷ Although negotiations are under way in Parliament and the Council, no specific agreement has yet been reached on the border procedure.

²⁸ Under the readmission agreements, Joint Readmission Committees are set up to monitor their implementation. The Commission has also recently concluded informal return and readmission agreements (currently in force with five countries of African origin), which have drawn severe criticism from Parliament about remaining out of its control and raising concerns accountability and transparency.

On the other hand, other European countries do not have such problems with the development of specific measures aimed at integrating migrants into their societies, arguing that such activities and services (language courses, cultural guidance, counseling and interpreters) are necessary to meet the special needs and situation facing this group. This is the case of those European states with a long tradition in the management of the phenomenon of migration.

There are also differences at the practical level, in the implementation of these policies, not only at the ideological level, regarding the concrete activities and measures, the available funds, the authorities responsible for the services provided in order to facilitate the integration of migrants.

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