

# INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION OF MIGRATION

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## **Abstract**

*International migration is a phenomenon that occurs between different countries and can be generated by voluntary factors and involuntary factors with multiple effects. As a proportion, statistics indicate that the economic factors that fall into the category of voluntary factors, caused by lack of jobs, unemployment, etc. The sphere of international migration includes two components: 1. Immigration, which occurs when immigration is higher than emigration and 2. emigration, which occurs when emigration is higher than immigration. In relation to the two components, there are two categories of countries: Countries of immigration and countries of emigration. The purpose of the paper is to research international migration in the current context.*

**Keywords:** *Migration, emigration, immigration, migration factors, voluntary factors, involuntary factors, economic factors, immigration countries, countries of emigration.*

**JEL Classification:** *[K40, K49]*

## **1. Conceptual coordinates and principles**

The concept of migration implies a „mass movement of tribes or populations from one territory to another, determined by economic, social, political or natural factors” (Dexonline). The same bibliographic source refers to the concept of migration, thus attributing it in different contexts, on the one hand to capital and on the other hand to labor. From this perspective, capital migration refers to the movement of capital from one country to another or from one branch of production to another. Occupational migration refers to the movement of a part of the workforce from one occupation to another.

The specialized literature distinguishes different types of migration. A more generous classification divides migration into: internal migration and international migration. According to this classification, internal migration involves movements within the same country, while international migration refers to movements between different countries.

According to the generative factors of migration, we find the typology of migration as: individual migration, work migration, collective migration, commuting migration, seasonal migration, etc.

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In Romania, internal migration (internal movements) was and is generated by different causes that led and lead to the birth of internal migration flows on different trajectories which can be:

1. from the urban environment to the big cities with a developed economy that offers multiple opportunities for jobs;
2. from the rural environment to the urban environment;
3. from the urban environment to the rural environment;
4. from the urban environment to the urban environment;
5. from the rural environment to the rural environment.

In recent years, we have noticed an encouragement towards migration and its support through various projects aimed at young people to go to the rural environment, with the condition on their establishment in the rural environment, start of the first business, micro-enterprises in the urban environment supported by government funds and micro-enterprises from the countryside, also supported by European funds. However, the return of the population to the rural environment is extremely low.

An evolutionary retrospective of internal migration regarding the meanings of internal migration in our country indicates that "they had relatively distinct evolution trajectories in the last decades: -rural-urban migration experienced a maximum increase in the early 80s, after which it decreased spectacularly; -rural-rural migration dropped sharply at the beginning of the 80s, after which a slight upward trajectory followed; -urban-rural migration experienced a very strong increase (6 times) at the beginning of the 80s, followed by a drastic decrease in 1989, and from 1996 a new upward trend begins, although the values of the 80s are no longer reached; - urban-urban migration follows an upward trajectory, but not very spectacular, in all the nodal points of the 6 stages of evolution"( Petre,2008).

The national strategy is based on the following general principles:

a) the principle of legality – the activities for the achievement of strategic objectives are carried out on the basis of the law and in accordance with it;

b) the principle of responsibility – the responsibility for the implementation of the National Strategy rests with each of the authorities and institutions with responsibilities in the field of immigration, in the parts that concern it;

c) the principle of sovereignty – reflects the right of the Romanian state to establish policies in the field of admission, stay and return of citizens of third countries in order to promote political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian interests and to respect the obligations assumed by treaties, conventions, agreements and understandings concluded with other states;

d) the principle of cooperation and coherence – implies active cooperation in the development and implementation of a common EU policy in the field of immigration, as well as the correlation of the National Strategy with the measures and policies established at the level of other member states;

e) the principle of respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms – all activities carried out by the authorities and institutions with responsibilities in the

field of immigration are carried out in compliance with the provisions of international conventions and treaties regarding fundamental human rights and freedoms to which Romania is a party;

f) the principle of unitary action – aims at the unitary implementation of state policy and legal provisions in the field of immigration, as well as concerted implementation at all levels;

g) the principle of transparency – implies the implementation of an active policy of information and, as the case may be, consultation of civil society regarding the decisions and procedures applied in the context of immigration”(gov.ro).

In the theory of labor migration, „especially the variables with a direct influence on the phenomenon are emphasized, neglecting the variables with immediate actions, but important from a practical point of view”(Sandu, 1984, p.19-24) . We find that, over time, internal migration is mainly caused by the level of social and economic development.

## 2. Aspects of international migration

Labor migration appears as a competitive response to the differences between the various levels of earnings in different areas through it under conditions of „perfect competition” (Ritekey, 1976, p. 374) - which ensures a balance between the demand and the supply of labor. Most of the analyzes subsumed to this model, including the Todaro model from 1976, are focused on measuring as accurately as possible the relationships between the earnings index, or the differences in earnings in different areas and migration indices (of emigration, immigration or net migration) on measuring the relationship between emigration and immigration on the registration of deviations from the respective model” (Dumitru, 1984, p.13).

Government predictions take into account the difference between the volumes of the population of origin and the volumes of the population at the destination for the estimates of migration flows.

The fact that international migration generates economic effects and is directly related to economic development requires quantifications related to:

- differentiation of total migration into several types of flows, of different volume and intensity;
- increasing the interdependence between these flows, their formation in a migration system;
- the diversification of migration in terms of the migration decision;
- emphasizing the interdependence between migration and the other components of development;
- etc." (Dumitru, 1984, p. 111).

International migration has a series of implications for the autonomy and sovereignty of states, which suppose strategic objectives and concrete measures in this regard.

„The main objective of the Strategy is the development of the concept of integrated management at the state border level, with the objective of improving the ability to ensure a high level of security at the external border of the EU, as well as to adopt and implement the common policies in the domain” (Radu, <http://fiatiustitia.ro>).

„The states parties are also obligated to adopt legislative measures and any other measures as may be necessary to establish as aggravating circumstances to the offences the endangering or the likeliness of endangering the lives or safety of the migrants concerns, as well as the inhuman or degrading treatment, including exploitation, of such migrants” (Radu, Narcisa, <http://fiatiustitia.ro>).

International migration is caused and differentiated by multiple factors such as: age, profession, gender, culture, education, interests, economic factors, political factors, etc. Practice has proven that the main place is held by economic causes.

The forms of migration depend on the causes that led to it and can be: individual migration, dependency migration, marriage migration, group migration, retirement migration, accompanying migration, etc. According to the form in which migration takes place in relation to the distance between origin and destination, the specialized literature presents two forms: 1. direct migration and 2. migration in stages, step by step.

International migration can be found in two forms: immigration and emigration. According to this classification, the following countries are distinguished: countries of immigration and countries of emigration. Immigration occurs when it is greater than emigration, while emigration occurs when emigration is greater than immigration. The two components of international migration generate migratory flows, caused by different factors.

The causal structures of emigration are determined by:

1. individual migrations which are also called dispersed migrations;
2. group migrations, which are determined by social causes.

We observe the fact that migrant countries represent a source for immigrant countries. "The international protection of human rights is a new legal institution, of public international law, with an age of only half a century. In relation to other institutions of international law, such as diplomatic law or consular law, the international protection of human rights is extremely young” (Popescu, 2000, p. 8).

In relation to the migrant, it is required „ensuring an effective protection of human rights which means that states, through institutional systems created at the universal or regional level, ensure the implementation of commitments through international treaties in this field. In essence, these international mechanisms are both judicial (the most effective) and non-judicial (essentially political)” (Corlățean, 2012, p. 36).

Within the 2015-2018 National Strategy on Immigration and the 2015 Action Plan for the Implementation of the 2015-2018 National Strategy on Immigration, we find the following: „Romania adopts a solidary attitude towards

the situation in the Mediterranean area by participating in the common efforts of the Member States to diminish the pressure of illegal migration” (Radu, <http://fiatiustitia.ro>).

### **3. Migration. Economic implications**

Migration has multiple causes, including economic factors, such as: labor standards, unemployment and the state of economic reliability of the country, some states being more attractive through employment opportunities, higher wages, higher standard of living, low taxation, etc.

Emigration to countries with a more developed economy is observed, which leads to a decrease in taxation in Romania, and at the same time, immigration is observed by offering jobs to an unskilled, cheaper workforce that comes from less developed countries. These two components of migration have both advantages and disadvantages.

Regarding the advantages, we observe the taking over and bringing to our country of new models of life - through international transfer - of civilization and at the same time education that is reflected from an economic point of view in the creation of new activities and new jobs.

Disadvantages include a decrease in the state budget, both with regard to direct/income taxes and indirect/consumption taxes, through their collection at the level of foreign states.

Returning to the advantages, it is well known that the incomes obtained abroad are transferred to the national economy most of the time through the foreign exchange market, thus labor migration can be seen as a substitute for exports, carried out without financial investment.

Thus, when we refer to emigration we could even say that we are in the presence of an exodus of specialists and intellectuals, which will obviously be reflected in economic losses, and referring to the immigration of unskilled labor, we can see a gain from the perspective of taxation income of immigrants, a gain that will not exceed the limits of this minimum advantage.

Developed countries attract specialist/intellectual immigrants, through various levers, mostly of fiscal nature, by reducing taxation or granting fiscal facilities to these categories of immigrants, so they become attractive for qualified people.

The national measures provided by the law for „achieving integration refer to the facilitation of access to a series of economic and social rights, such as the right to work, to education, the right to housing, the right to medical and social assistance and integration programs” (gov.ro).

„The financial resources needed to implement the National Strategy for the period 2014-2020 come mainly from: - funds from the state budget allocated to each ministry and each institution with competence in the implementation of the National

Strategy; - non-reimbursable funds dedicated to the management of migration, asylum and integration related to the financial instruments of the EU in the field of Internal Affairs for the period 2014-2020 (e.g. FAMI), respectively for the next multi-annual financial framework 2021-2027, non-reimbursable funds approved at the Union level within the policy of cohesion for integration activities with long-term impact, as well as other relevant external funding sources; - donations and sponsorships offered/accepted under the law; - other sources. The action plans for the implementation of the National Immigration Strategy will specify the funding sources necessary to fulfill each established objective” (gov.ro).

#### 4. Conclusion

International migrations have an impact on national legislation, which makes it necessary to intervene with concrete measures, with bodies that protect the categories of the population that migrate under the aspect of international human rights, ensuring their protection of an economic, social, cultural, educational nature, equality of opportunities and facilitating access to a series of economic and social rights, such as the right to work, to education, the right to housing, the right to medical and social assistance and integration programs.

The need to develop a new national immigration strategy called "National Immigration Strategy for the period 2019-2022", is determined on the one hand by the evolution of the immigration phenomenon, and on the other hand, by the obligation to implement policies in the field, developed at the European level. Taking into account the implementation period of the National Strategy on immigration, respectively 2015-2018, it is necessary to establish general principles and guidelines for establishing the policy of the Romanian state regarding the admission, stay, leaving the territory by foreigners, labor immigration, granting forms of protection, as well as combating illegal immigration.

The national immigration strategy for the period 2019-2022 draws the guidelines for a better management of the immigration phenomenon which is based on the component institutions of the Coordination Group and which are provided in the content of art. 3 of Government Decision no. 572/2008 regarding the establishment of the Coordination Group for the implementation of the National Strategy regarding immigration and the continuous harmonization of the legal framework with the concomitant *acquis communautaire*, and modification of the procedures and the legislation in force.

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