

Dr. ALEXANDRA BUCUR-IOAN

IMIGRAȚIA ȘI INTEGRAREA IMIGRANȚILOR



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LISTĂ ABREVIERI

Alin	– alineat
Art	– articol
BAMF	– Oficiul Federal pentru Migrație și Refugiați din Germania
BESA	– Biroul European de Sprijin pentru Azil
CEDO	– Convenția Europeană a Drepturilor Omului
CJUE	– Curtea de Justiție a Uniunii Europene
CtEDO	– Curtea Europeană a Drepturilor Omului
DAI	– Direcția Azil și Integrare
ECOSOC	– Consiliul Economic și Social al Națiunilor Unite
ECRE	– Consiliul European privind Refugiații și Exil
ECRI	– Comisia Europeană împotriva Rasismului și Intoleranței
EUROSTAT	– Oficiul European de Statistică
FAMI	– Fondul pentru azil, migrație și integrare
FEDR	– Fondului European de Dezvoltare Regională
FRA	– Agenția Drepturilor Fundamentale a Uniunii Europene
FRONTEX	– Agenția Europeană pentru Poliția de Frontieră și Garda de Coastă
FSE	– Fondul Social European
GNHCR	– Comisia Națională pentru Drepturile Omului din Grecia

FOREWORD

Through the theme and approach, the paper is the result of a complex scientific approach, analyzing a current phenomenon, that of immigration and integration of immigrants. The author presents and analyzes the phenomenon of immigration and the process of integration of immigrants in correlation with human rights and public administration, including multiculturalism, citizenship and identity.

The research undertaken aimed at emphasizing the complementary image of the approach to immigration and the integration of immigrants, and the most important aspects of instruments, mechanisms and public policies in the field of study to merge coherently with quantitative and qualitative approaches.

The paper highlights that migration has become much more diverse in terms of the origins of migrants and that, in a situation of intense mobility of groups of people, the movements of asylum seekers have intersected with immigrants.

Obviously, migration is a fundamental trend in human history, and the legislation in the field has constantly evolved, which has led to start studying the issue of the current reality that shows that immigration has taken a considerable scale. There is broad agreement that the scale and rate of international migration are difficult to achieve precisely because they are closely linked to critical events (high instability, economic crisis or conflict), as well as long-term trends (demographic change, economic development, progress in communication technologies and access to means of transport).

However, according to statistics, the number of international migrants has increased in the last 40 years, from about 76 million (representing about 2% of the world's population) in 1965 to 188 million (representing about 3% of the world's population) in 2005. In 2009, the United Nations (UN) estimated that approximately 214 million

people lived in countries other than their countries of origin. According to the International Organization for Migration (ILO), the number of international migrants rose to year 2019 to 272 million.

It should be noted that the number of international migrants in 2019, respectively 272 million, represents a very low percentage of the world's population (3.5%), which means that most people on the planet (96.5%) live in the country where they were born.

Given these conditions, the book emphasizes that the interest of the international community, the institutions of the European Union and the national ones that establish the conditions for integration has increased. In the author's opinion, on the one hand, immigrants sometimes encounter difficulties in terms of the integration process. On the other hand, institutional practice requires new approaches, and efforts are being made for effective management.

The paper also presents the influences of the COVID-19 pandemic on migration. Despite the mobility constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, migrants continue to engage in clandestine travel, fleeing violence and poverty and trying to improve their lives. COVID-19 responses have increased the risks and uncertainty of these trips, pushing people into more dangerous situations where humanitarian support and rescue may not be available.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected migration and human mobility in the European region, as countries have restricted international, cross-border and domestic movements to minimize the spread and impact of the pandemic. By mid-June 2020, 6% of airports, 25% of land border crossings and 9% of "blue border" crossing points were closed for entry and exit into the European Economic Area (EEA).

Thus, building on the extended foundation of integration, with the negative points it has, the paper aims to establish whether and to what extent these shortcomings can be corrected. Once these issues are understood, application in public administration will become easier as well as more consistent with the adoption of application and interpretation guidelines. We mention that the author does not intend to present all the aspects in the field, but to highlight the most important lines.

Therefore, we are facing research in the field of immigration and the integration of immigrants, identifying both the key elements at EU and national level, as well as the limitations of inclusion. Thus, on the one hand, the administrative approach is analyzed, and, on the other hand, an image of the whole of human rights and the exercise, in practice, by immigrants of these rights is provided.

We highlight the fact that a significant part of the book refers to the management of the integration of foreigners in the host society. Thus, the principles of integration and how they are found codified in public administration, as well as in human rights legislation are analyzed. Public policies are also presented, emphasizing the practice and procedure of integration at national level. We find that the integration indicators are also analyzed, allowing a complex assessment of the area of the studied field. Thus, the indicators reflect the efficiency of policies, from theoretical presentation to practical achievements.

During the paper, specific methods of analysis were used, such as functional analysis, in order to define the role of public administration in relation to immigration management and immigrant integration, in outlining a more efficient integration model, systemic analysis and organizational, by studying the integration systems and institutions involved. Of course, the broad analysis of immigration and the integration of immigrants in the Member States of the European Union must be emphasized, which provides a complex picture of the systems at Member State level.

In conclusion, as a general appreciation, the paper has as object of study a topic as complex as it is difficult, which is a real challenge, because the author, a well-known specialist in the field, asks a series of questions, offers solutions, launches new, interesting and exciting theses, ideas and proposals, as well as own and substantial points of view.

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SUMMARY

In an age of globalization, migration is a phenomenon that requires the in-depth analysis of current trends, as well as the integration process.

With regard to the actuality of the topic, it must be emphasized that an understanding of immigration and immigrant integration is essential for guiding practice at administrative level, in line with the goals and objectives developed at regional and national level by decision-makers. Public administration is a dynamic field, which permanently manages the needs of society and existing deficiencies in order to increase welfare. Corrective action is not only a long-term challenge, but also a requirement in the current context of migration.

Given the dizzying increase in the number of people moving across external borders, immigration and the integration of immigrants have generated a growing concern for governments to find effective solutions that will turn the phenomenon of mobility into a benefit for host states.

Thus, due to the complexity of the mobility of people, each state of the European Union being affected in one way or another at present, we appreciate the topic as topical. Under the conditions set out above, the scale of immigration at European regional level has reached proportions that require efforts from public administration authorities.

Analyzed historically, the movement of people appeared long before the nation states. In this sense, we can appreciate that migration is a component of human history.

The adoption of the policy is not everything, its implementation is of crucial importance which falls to the public administration. Thus, it is the duty of the administration to fulfill the development objectives developed by the government, on behalf of the state, as

well as to put into practice the exercise of fundamental rights. The answers are shaped by decision makers, through public institutions, depending on the political position and socio-economic structure of the home and host states.

Although many experts have described migration as a problem or highlighted that Europe is going through a refugee crisis, we believe that it is an area that needs a new approach. Thus, in our opinion, this is not a problem, but a challenge that requires solutions. When public policies are effective, migration benefits and enhances inclusive sustainable development.

In this context, immigration and the integration of immigrants must ultimately be placed in the context of the protection of human beings and the provision of access to fundamental rights. The ultimate beneficiary of effective immigration management and the implementation of a successful integration process is the host state society.

The research of the public administration in interference with different forms of the political decision, but also with the social and economic realities, implies a mandatory incursion in the sphere of the values of the fundamental human rights, guaranteed and protected by legal instruments.

Through an efficient management of immigration by the public administration authorities, in correlation with the observance of human rights, the integration process is an efficient one, the final beneficiary being the company of the host state.

The elaboration of the volume started from the current reality which shows that immigration has taken a considerable scale. By accepting this premise, then the interest of the international community, the institutions of the European Union and the national ones that establish the conditions for integration has increased. On the one hand, immigrants sometimes face difficulties in the integration process. On the other hand, institutional practice requires new approaches, and efforts are being made for effective management. In general, the research examines the phenomenon of immigration and the process of integrating immigrants in correlation with human rights and public administration, including multiculturalism, citizenship and identity.

The study of immigration and the integration of immigrants has necessarily led to an interdisciplinary approach that mainly includes an approach in terms of public administration, legislation, sociology, politics, and economics. In these conditions, we will also find differences between the integration systems at European level. All this is linked to the field of human rights, which gives the work a distinctive note, contributing to the improvement of immigration policies and objectives and the integration of immigrants, in line with current realities at regional and national level.

We appreciate that the management of migration and the integration of immigrants is developed through the interaction of administrative, legal, economic, political and social aspects. We consider that a correlation between these five factors on the predisposition for integration varies quite a lot. Without an interaction between these components, each factor would remain separate, without being connected at the level of the background, but only of the form. We consider it necessary to go beyond the connection of form and to reach a more solid interpenetration of these factors, in which the background prevails.

Regarding the comparative analysis, it was approached both transversally (surprising the elements of integration at present in several states of the European Union) and longitudinally (focusing on the evolution over time of immigration indicators and tools). The aim is to reproduce the most important aspects of immigration and immigrant integration, through the extensive study of tools and mechanisms at the level of the analyzed states, as well as the literature, aiming to identify common points that have generated efficiency in the European Union integration process.

Thus, we appreciate that social as well as economic inequalities are most strongly expressed by the figure of the immigrant, who is part of a vulnerable category.

The paper highlights the temporary influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on immigration at European regional level, as well as the recommendations issued by some institutions so that the negative consequences are minimal for immigrants.

Migration is one of the most visible evidence of global and social interconnection. The idea around which migration develops is