



MIGRATION ISSUES BETWEEN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY

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Gelu UGLEAN

Faculty of Law and Public Administration - Spiru Haret
University

Bucharest, Romania

uglean@gmail.com



Abstract: *Early twenty-first century witnessed a situation becoming more serious in terms of migration. International statistics show that one in 35 is a migrant, which means that if all of them would occupy a well-defined territory, it will become the sixth country in the world in number of population. Latest developments on the international scene have brought into question the problem of migration, and particularly the illegal one. Europe is currently the scene of processes whose effects are increasingly difficult to predict. Conflicts at EU borders, increasing economic disparities between different close geographic areas, Islamic terrorism, have made Europe face a crisis. The need to protect the rights of migrants, the necessity of ensuring military security, and not only, of the European construction, the need to ensure the unity of action of members of the European Union are just some of the challenges Europe has to face. The primary objective of this study is to identify possible future ways of resolving this very complex situation.*

Keywords: *migration, security, human right, globalization, European Union*

1. INTRODUCTION

The early twenty-first century international statistics showed that one person in 35 is a migrant, which means that should all of them occupy a well-defined territory, it would become the sixth country in the world as number of inhabitants.

The latest years have brought into question, more seriously than ever, the migration issue (immigrants and emigrants), especially the illegal one. Europe is, at present, the scene of certain processes whose effects are similar, and in some aspects, even identical: on one hand there is globalization which eats away at and even wipes out the barriers before the international fluxes of people, goods, services, capital and information, and on the other hand, the spreading of the European Union which gives the possibility to the lesser developed countries' citizens to aspire to a living standard that seems higher in the EU countries. One of the consequences of these two processes is the increase of the migratory fluxes from East to West, especially from the Central and Eastern Europe but also from Central Asia and Africa towards the West.

The phenomenon is familiar for the post-Cold War period only the amplitude is different, as during the communist years migration was very well controlled, in the sense of keeping the citizens in their countries of origin. Obviously migration, mostly illegal, existed back then, but the falling of communism has opened the borders and markets making possible the increase of the migrants' number.

The relation between security and migration are undisputable. On one hand, migration may be the result of certain threats to the safety of individuals, such as violation of human rights, the ethnic conflict, civil war, etc., whilst, on the other hand, migration itself may be a source of risks, dangers and menaces when not controlled, bestirring the emphasis of organized criminality, xenophobic and racial violence, etc. Both hypotheses have been "verified" in Europe: *migration as a result of insecurity* may be illustrated by the violent dismembering of Yugoslavia that produced waves of refugees to the neighbouring countries and *migration as source of insecurity* is demonstrated by the last months' events of 2007 (the problem of Romanian immigrants to Italy, Spain and Great Britain). Nevertheless, *migration is, at the same time, a source of security as well*, as we intend to demonstrate in this study.

2. THE RESEARCH

The complexity of these relations is extremely high because they are in correlation with almost all dimensions of security. The social dimension of safety is the more exposed, the migrants waves being able to affect social stability, cultural identity, demographic characteristics, living standards, the observance of human rights and may enhance the level of organized crimes in the country of destination. At the same time, the countries of origin may also be in trouble due to the aging of the population and decreasing of production caused by the emigration of their labour force (especially due the so-called *brain drain*). Still, migration, and of course immigrants as a work force, may be the source of economic development, of increasing the living standards of the citizens from the country of destination, and in consequence, of their economic safety. The aim of the foregoing study is to review these relations from a theoretical point of view and identify concrete solutions, which, by their consequences, have lead or will lead to the transformation of some of the characteristics of the international security environment.

Herein with we shall refer to three main pillars: globalization, migration and security. Each of them represents in itself realities that are distinctive, complex, dynamic, evolutionary and under ongoing transformation. This final feature is a consequence of the fact that these three phenomena and processes equally are under a subjective analysis and of the fact that they are subjects of certain objective realities (like the alterations occurring in the structuring of human needs) and subjective ones (like political interventions). Under these circumstances, the review of the interconnections and interconditioning between the three coordinates is subject to a continuous comprehension and revision.

After the end of the Cold War, the state was no longer the only safety actor while the non-military issues started spreading on the international agenda. Security is no longer identified exclusively with military and use-of-force issues. The new problems, determined by the changes on the international scene, such as interethnic relations, migrations, cultural identity, the environment or economy, make way in front of the traditional security challenges. In this context, the triumvirate migration – identity – security has brought to the European agenda a modern approach of the politics – security relation, with direct consequences on the European integration process (where the European Union plays the role of securing actor).

In the context of globalization, the migration – security relation gains new valences with wide reverberations in the economic, political, social and demographic fields.

Globalization erodes the borders between external and internal politics, between economy and security (Troncota, 2005, pp.15-16), between identity and security, politics and culture. Thus, in the present security environment, the globalization of risks and threats has shifted the emphasis from state security (the realist theory) to community security and, implicitly, the security of the individual (the constructivist theory and human security). The East – West migration and the circulation of ethnic minorities increased and became largely mediated due to the unfortunate incidents between the immigrants and the main population from the destination states (for example, the Mailat case from Italy, the situation of Romani people from France in 2010-2012, Northern Ireland 2009, the Hungarians from South of Slovakia, the Turks from Germany, or the Syrian immigrants from Germany at the beginning of this year, etc). The political decision makers used such incidents in their own battle for power and financial resources, turning the migration issue (legal and illegal) of refugees and asylum seekers into a mega-problem, a game of power with strong influences at the economic, social and society levels.

Following the terrorist attacks from the USA in 2001 and the retorts from Europe (Madrid 2004, London 2005, Paris 2015), the securing of migration was accelerated and connected to certain recurrent themes on the international agenda: organized criminality, illegal activities, terrorism, threats to the economic identity and development. The specialists in national security make efforts to establish an artificial link between different activity sectors and the erratic migration in order to support the need of state intervention. The disappearance of the outside foe triggered the appearance of the inside one in the society (the immigrant, the terrorist), much harder to identify and control in terms of an asymmetrical confrontation, weak but strongly reverberating at the international security level. Against an economic crisis, this situation has generated an efficient political instrument, "the fear of immigrants". In the political speeches, by amalgamation and contextualization, themes like immigration, foreigners or asylum seekers, are being identified as the cause of several social-economic and security problems, in the attempt of the decision makers to cover their failure to identify/establish viable measures for the economic, social or internal policy situations.

John Hajnal (1955, pp. 309-322) wrote in 1955 that, in the future, the projections on the population would be far from the truth, even if their number would increase considerably. In over five decades, the UNO experts confirmed his precognition: during the last five decades, various international organizations, national agencies and independent analysts have elaborated massive tomes of studies and forecasts on the evolution of the population, but few of them are based on scientific approaches. For instance, a survey drafted by the UNO

Population Division, "The World Population in 2300"(2004), proposes five scenarios for the evolution of the number of world population and of different regions of the globe¹⁰. One of the constant of these predictions refers to the international migration that reflects the clear link between the variation of the population number and this phenomenon.

The international migration, especially in terms of population displacement and urbanization, gives birth to a wide range of security related issues, and, unfortunately, only during recent years such issues started to be properly addressed.

Migration is a complex phenomenon consisting in the travelling of some individuals from a territory to another, followed by change of residence and/or fitting into an activity form in the arrival area (Rotariu, 1998, pp.351-353). This definition does not refer to national borders but the migration typology makes a distinction, depending on this criterion, between *internal migration* and *external or international migration*.

From a demographic perspective, by comparison with a given population, one can consider two forms of migration: *immigration* and *emigration* that is the overall entrances and exits of persons. In fact, any migrant is, at the same time, an immigrant for the country of destination and an emigrant for the country of origin.

From the international security angle, migration is interesting especially from its external aspect. International migration is currently ongoing under various forms:

- migration of ethnic minorities to countries of origin; - migration of the labour force;
- family migration (the migration of workers' families, former emigrants) according to the right of family reunification, granted by the international legislation;
- migration forced by natural calamities, political or religious persecutions, wars, etc.

Moreover, these types of migrations may be classified, at their turn, by the following criteria:

- legality: legal (done by respecting the respective norms) and clandestine (done by violating such norms, which makes it harder to assess);
- motivation: voluntary and involuntary, forced;

¹⁰The five scenarios are:

1. *Medium Scenario*: the total fertility of each country will be under the replacement level for approximately 100 years, after which this level will be attained. .

2. *Superior scenario*: after 2050, fertility will be 0,25 children higher than the medium scenario and would remain steady at 2,35 children/female when the medium scenario will stabilize at the replacement level.

3. *The inferior scenario*: total fertility will be 0,25 children lower than the medium scenario and would remain steady at 1,85 children/female when the medium scenario will stabilize at the replacement level.

4. *Scenario with zero increase*: the same level of fertility is maintained as in the medium scenario, and after it has reached the replacement level, the increase will be zero in every population (number of deaths equals the number of births).

5. *Scenario of constant fertility*: fertility remains constant 2000-2300, at the level of the 1995-2000 period.



- duration of stay in the country of destination: temporary, long term, permanent.

Other types of international migration are:

- migration based on ethnicity. Theoretically, the state has the right to decide who enters from the immigrants and receives a stay permit on its territory;

- postcolonial migration, in the case of colonizing countries who have established strict rules for the former colonies' immigrants;

- the economic migration, being one of the most seen forms during the last decades. It is motivated by the discrepancies between countries concerning the access to resources and jobs, as well as the crisis of certain specializations. Thus, many of the developed countries have "recruited" heavily immigrants and continue to encourage the migration of highly qualified labour force from the underdeveloped countries;

- asylum seekers and refugees, representing the second large group of legal immigrants, after the one of the labour force. Just like the family migration, this type is protected by the international legislation; the respective persons have the right to stay on the territory of another state where they are not nationals, only if their sole alternative is to go back to a space where they fear inhuman or degrading treatments or well-defined based sanctions.

The current sociologic theory analyzes the effects of migration from the perspective of three directions: the effects of migration on the country of origin, on the population of the destination country and on the migrants themselves. We also consider the necessity to investigate the small communities deserted by emigrants, respectively of those entered by immigrants.

In consequence, by causing to orbit around it a very large set of social phenomena, migration is utterly important both for the security of the destination and origin countries and for the safety of the human individuals part of this process. Below we are going to analyze the relations between migration and security, in their international dimension, in the globalization context, as main feature of the international security environment.

Starting from the perception that international migration is one of the key-factors shaping the world we live in, we must discuss the consequences it has on the involved actors: source countries, destination countries and migrants themselves. There is also the need to clear up the conditions in which international migration is a useful development tool (both at the individual and state levels).

Motivated by a pallet of factors, the international migration takes up different shapes and bears upon the social-economic, cultural and political evolutions, in practically all



countries of the world. The effects are positive or negative, measurable or less palpable, short term or long term, varying depending on the migration type, the causes generating the process and the social-economic conditions from the countries involved. They also vary depending on the existent stock of immigrants, ethnic composition and their spatial distribution.

Migration is, in many cases, an answer to disparities: in the political or security systems, in the demographic situation, but mainly in the economical conditions. The international migration is rooted in the structural realities of the international economic system, as it is seen in terms of central-peripheral paradigm and unequal development. Due to this reason, the migratory fluxes are counter-oriented to the capital fluxes; in other words, work goes where the capital is to be valorised while capital heads towards the areas with abundant labour force, thus cheaper, for a better profit.

There is a biunivocal relation between migration and development: migration, if well managed, may be an instrument for development and development at its turn may influence the dynamic and structure of migration. Because of this and considering that, in the future, migration will entail, in large, the travel of persons from developing countries to the already developed ones, the correct understanding of the relation between migration and development is essential, not only for migration management but also for the sustainable development at global level.

When it is well harnessed, migration may bring very good benefits to all involved, highly exceeding the process associated expenses. The countries of destination are the main winners of migration. The dimension of the profit is debatable but the most important aspect is that migration has no negative effects on the economies of these countries: the general levels of employment and salary are slightly higher due to migration and – fact acknowledged even by some of these countries – immigrants pay more taxes than they receive social services from the host countries. The accusations of populist politicians and of the extreme-right wing parties that immigrants steal the jobs from the natives are false and bring harm first of all to their own countries.

Although migration is not a new phenomenon, but appeared together with the state, whose existence means fix reports between a community and a territory, globalization is the one emphasizing it. The increase of the borders' permeability due to both globalization in general and to the regional transformation, of the political-economic integration type, mostly – has allowed individuals to travel anywhere around the globe, irrespective of the conditioning created by the need of passports, visas and other regulation instruments for crossing national borders and staying in the country of destination.

Often welcome for economic, political and humanitarian reasons, the international migration, developed under these intense globalization conditions, raises many sensitive national security issues, of communities and human individuals, of identity, cultural adaptation and economic development. Thus, migration has an impact on all dimensions of security.

The traditional approach of the relations between migration and security accentuated the economic and social dimensions of the latter, but a much closer analysis of the field would reveal connexions with the others as well. Thus, we consider the following dimensions important for an analysis: political, economic, social, military, of the environment and psychosocial.

For the sake of the analysis, we must consider that *migration* may be at the same time the *cause of the security problems* and their *consequence*. Moreover, *migration* may constitute an “*adjuvant*” of security through the preponderant economic benefits it brings for different actors.

The issue of security (national and international) is no longer the prerogative of a restricted community nowadays, but preoccupies a large spectre of people, not always connoisseurs in the field. Paradoxically so to say, the extension of the security problem researchers’ circle does not also reflect in the extension of the approached subjects’ area in this context.

For a more detailed view of the above idea, we specify that in the present paper’s context, by the notion of security we understand not only the territorial identity but the very sustainable human development, a concept materialized by the existence of certain economical, social, political and environmental conditions which would guarantee that the next generations will benefit of at least similar conditions the present generations benefit of.

A simple review of the key problems that leave their mark on security in the present context (terrorism, organized criminality, climate changes, demographic changes, nuclear proliferation, energy, poverty, etc.) highlights the above stated. On this background, the migration phenomenon adds a new dimension to the security analysis frame, both on national and international level. The international migration is as more important today as it interacts with each of these problematics, which, in fact, has the potential to influence (and has quite influenced) sometimes in a decisive manner.

Beginning from the idea that globalization creates a feeling of insecurity for the individual, migration comes to deepen these preoccupations as the immigrant is pulled out

from the system of values that formed them, and the country engaged in this process is affected at a cultural, social, demographic and economic level.

Given the fact that migration is a component of globalization, its dynamics will be close related to the directions in which globalization will evolve. As an extension is predictable, simultaneously with a deepening of the globalization process, most probably the international migration will intensify and new states and regions will be sucked in this process. This evolution will leave its mark on the features of the future migration systems, shaping them and being shaped, in turn, by the globalization forces and by the older actors participating in the migration process.

Resuming from the general observations referring to the globalization impact on the international migration, the author considers that, on medium term, the relation between globalization and international migration will evolve on three main directions:

- the economic activities will be performed where the necessary labour force qualifications exist;
- the highly qualified labour force will go where the demand is;
- the highly qualified labour force or the one greatly demanded will move autonomously.

In a world that becomes more and more globalized, international migration not only will continue to exist but it will become a more dynamic and complex process. In such a context, the migration related forecasts are accompanied by uncertainties. Because international migration is a complex and multidimensional process, its shaping and provisioning entails the elaboration of some methods applicable to different scientific disciplines: geography, economy, sociology, statistics, political sciences and even games and probability theories. In this endeavour, the international migration related statistics are necessary because they offer the measure of the global dimension of the phenomenon and its evolution perspectives and because it informs the international public and the national political factors of the way, the migration management is unwinding. That is why, they must represent the starting point in designing the specific policies.

It may be stated that international migration for work represents an incompletely developed dimension of globalization, being at the same time an example of the way the globalization was promoted as far. In the context of international migration intensification, the establishing of some transparent mechanisms to channel migration towards safe, legal and human modalities, will become stringent for maximizing this process emerging benefits. Failure to do so will not only affect negatively the economic growth and global prosperity but

it will fuel the illegal migration, creating at the same time favourable conditions for human beings trafficking and other illegal activities.

The way migration is going to be handled to the interest of the states and individuals' security will represent one of the greatest challenges of the twenty-first century. Migration, either voluntary or forced, is more obviously linked to other pressing aspects like development, trade or human rights, and addressing these issues must be an integrating part of conflict management and settling or of building peace.

Studies performed so far indicate that the European developed countries will need foreign labour force in order to keep their social security and pensions systems functional (in the context of a decreasing population and aging of labour force in these countries). Under these circumstances, there is a risk that the predictable adjustment of politics concerning labour market and immigration in these countries to aim at luring young populations from the eastern Europe countries not only for economic reasons but for a demographic one. Such scenario will have dramatic consequences on the lesser developed countries from the continent, among them being Romania, as well.

As for the *economic dimension*, migration brings evident benefits to immigrants and their families, one of the most frequent causes of this phenomenon being the differences of economic development between the world's countries and regions.

Having in view the regions' degree of development and the net rate of migration¹¹, it may be observed that the migration waves head towards the developed areas according to *2007 World Population Data Sheet*, pages 7-10.

Although the populations' movement over the border in the pursuit of better opportunities is a characteristic common to both slightly developed regions and to the lesser developed ones, the international migration patterns get more and more complex. A great number of countries from the lesser developed regions are at the same time countries of origin and countries of destination due to the favourable conditions of hiring temporary labour force which has lead to the increase of its mobility. In most cases, the result is, on one hand, the transformation of the demographic coordinates and of the work market both in the country of origin and in that of destination as well, and on the other hand, the creation of capital flows influencing both individuals and national economies.

We talk about two flows: the capital entering the country of origin and the one exiting the country of destination, the latter being often an origin country, too. From the presented

¹¹The net rate of migration represents the difference between the number of persons entering and those leaving one country during one year, reported to a thousand inhabitants



data, it is observed the increase of living conditions for the migrants' families and of the GDP of the country of origin, and of productivity in the country of destination. There are situations when, in some developing countries, the volume of such capital is exceeded by that resulted from direct foreign investments (see Mexico according to The World Bank Website: <http://www.worldbank.org>).

The problem of migrants is regarded two ways in the countries of origin and countries of destination: as source of benefits and as source of trouble. In the country of origin, migration means "brain drain" (emigration of highly qualified labour force), affecting negatively the development of this country and lack of labour force in certain sectors of the national economy that results in decreased productivity and income, but also in a poorer living of the citizens. At the same time there are also positive impacts on the same economy, like these capital flows entering the country, bringing up somehow the GDP and the living standards of the emigrants' families and of the communities they origin from. In consequence, the incomes that might have been generated by the emigrant labour force are more or less compensated by the financial capital submitted by it to the country of origin. The degree to which such compensation is positive or negative depends on various factors and remains a complicated issue.

In what the destination country is concerned, often immigrants are welcome as cheaper labour force and sometimes highly qualified. So now, there are economic benefits for this country (the increase of work productivity and of the gross development product). Nevertheless, especially in the unemployment period and adaptation to the social-economic conditions from the country of destination, immigrants are regarded as an economic burden on the housing sector and of the social security system, creating economic problems both to the respective countries, and to its communities and inhabitants. One of the problems is that resulted from the correlation of the increased migration fluxes towards the developed countries with the issue of demographic ageing they are facing; in these countries the pressure on the social security system, especially pensions, is raising. Thus, the developed countries of destination have observed the phenomenon of "replacement migration" as a potential solution for the compensation of the economic costs for demographic ageing. As per the definition given by UNO, the "replacement migration" refers to the balance of the population pyramid by receiving into the country the number of migrants necessary to compensate the number of population from the respective country, both under the aspect of age and of labour force (United Nations, *Replacement Migration: Is it A Solution to Declining and Ageing Populations?*, United Nations Population Division, New York, 2000, p. 5).

From the analysis of these elements, we may observe that the international migration also affects the *social dimension* of security, both from the view of changing the demographic coordinates and of the national identity problem.

Migration, nevertheless, brings up important social problems. At least in Europe's case, the respective societies become more and more multi racial, multiethnic, multicultural, multi religious and multilingual. Notable differences are created this way between the resident population and immigrants to one country, differences of psychosocial representation of both categories, which can only be mitigated by the efficient intervention of the government with policies and strategies designed to increase the cultural tolerance degree.

The political dimension of security is influenced although it influences – positively or negatively – the international migration through the prism of the ideologies and politics promoted by governments and leaders. These may constitute, at some point, one of the main causes of forced migration. From a historical point of view, the non-democratic, totalitarian governments have forced emigration to be a way to handle the problems caused by the existence of political dissidents and of “state enemies”. For the latter, emigration was the only alternative to a degrading or inhuman treatment applied by the government. Here we may speak about two categories of migrants, often excluded from the immigration related statistics: *refugees* and *asylum seekers*. Refugees are persons leaving their countries of origin due to persecutions or fear of persecution on racial, religious, nationality reasons or for belonging to a certain social or political group, according to the *UNO Convention referring to the status of refugees* (1951) and to the *Protocol referring to the status of refugees* (1967). Asylum seekers are persons leaving their country of origin who submitted applications to be recognized as refugees in another country and awaiting for a decision on the matter. Like the refugees, asylum seekers run from persecutions but their situation is not yet analyzed by the UNO definition referring to refugees.

The political dimension of security is influenced by migration also by the fact that *not only political conflicts determine the emergence of refugee waves but also refugees themselves create political conflicts*. On one hand, by acknowledging the refugee status of some persons, the country of destination admits the fact that the country of origin has a persecution and oppressive political regime, resulting tensions between the two actors. On the other hand, in the countries of destination refugees may create security problems by engaging in movements of opposition against the governments of their origin countries or even in transnational terrorist networks.

It is obvious that, from this angle, correlations can be made also between *the military dimension of security* and international migration, still in terms of refugees and asylum seekers. The implications of migration on the political dimensions may easily become its effects on the military dimension of security, the tensions between the origin country and the destination country, as well as the actions of the terrorist networks being able to acquire strong military features.

Moreover, the armed conflicts constitute a major cause of the occurrence of refugee waves, mostly, but also of asylum seekers. At the same time, forced migration may be induced to weaken the human resources of the parties involved in the respective armed conflict. From the previously presented statistics, it may be observed that many of the main countries of origin for immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers, are countries involved in armed conflicts: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Columbia, D. R. of Congo, Iraq, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, Syria, etc.

Armed conflicts may also be a source of environment degradation that influences significantly the movement of population.

Thus, the *environment dimension of security* has an impact on – and is influenced at the same time by - the international migration. On one hand, forced migration may also be the result of the massive degradation of the environmental conditions in which human life happens, by natural calamities (desertification, floods, earthquakes, etc.) or manmade. On the other hand, the massive waves of immigrants and especially refugees may cause damages to the surrounding environment by setting up camps without the necessary sanitary infrastructure.

It is obvious that, while human needs prevail over the environment issues in times of crisis, the connections between human and environmental security are unbreakable. In fact, all security dimensions are interrelated and, thus, the impact of the international migration on them, but also their influence on the mentioned phenomenon cannot be analyzed separately but in correlation.

The international migration also affects the social identity of the individuals, citizens of the destination country or immigrants. The social identity represents that conception of the individual about their own ego in terms of characteristic features of the social category they belong, what makes their ego interchangeable with the ego of other members of the in-group and distinct, from the stereotypes point of view, from the ego of the out-group members (Boncu,2004,1). The group behaviour has certain specific aspects that tell it apart from the interpersonal behaviour. These aspects include: ethnocentrism, the in-group favouring bias,

the inter-groups competition, discrimination, stereotypization, prejudgement, behavioural uniformity, the in-group cohesion, conformism, etc. These elements are there also in the relations between the residents groups and those of the immigrants from one country. Therefore, in the last years, migration caused national identities be also regarded from the security perspective. Firstly, it is about the case when migration and the fluxes of refugees are generated by ethnic conflicts and ethnic purifying policies, aiming at cultural homogenizing or domination of a territory by a certain ethnic minority. Secondly, a wave of immigrants is often regarded as a potential threat to the culture of the country of destination, challenging its basic values, its cultural and linguistic customs.

It is obvious that the ratios between international migration and the psychosocial dimension of security may be reduced to one syntagm: *the psychosocial representation of other* (in the sense of *different*). These representations determine attitudes that, in turn, configure not only the states' politics and strategies on migration, but also the events that trigger tensions, crises and conflicts, affecting all security dimensions and, implicitly, every areas of social life.

3. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, we may state the followings:

- International migration became in the latest years a priority of the internal and external agendas of most of the world's countries and international organizations as well, because migration is, at the same time, a source of insecurity and security both for the countries of origin and their citizens, and for countries of destination and their inhabitants.
- International migration affects and, in turn, is affected by all security dimensions, especially by the psychosocial one. The representation the destination country's citizens make about immigrants, asylum seekers or refugees would mostly determine the measures taken to support them or against them. It also determines attitudes that may create tensions, crises or even conflicts between both parties involved. In this psychosocial climate, migrants constitute a source of benefits and of problems, economic, social, political, military and environmental, both for the country of destination and for the country of origin.
- In the case of Europe, the migration problem became much more complex especially due to the expanding of the European Union. The accession to the EU of some countries with a large number of emigrants which aimed and are still aiming for the developed European states has questioned both their status in report with the aimed territory and also the



regulation of the phenomenon and fight against its negative effects. Therefore, even if the migrants' movement takes place within the same community, the European one, the phenomenon cannot be considered internal migration, because crossing national borders remains a characteristic of the international migration. Nevertheless, the European Union must regulate this situation considering both the immigrants' rights and their status of European citizens, and the rights of the citizens from the countries of destination. Moreover, it is absolutely compelling that all actions performed to observe the fundamental human rights.

- A deep analysis of this phenomenon is necessary as its wide scope is increasing and its patterns started to change radically, revealing, at an international level, new and surprising tendencies concerning the direction of the migratory fluxes, the psychosocial representation of migrants and the effects of migration as well.

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