

Migration – A Factor of Development or Destabilisation?

Florentina CHIRODEA

The movement of masses of individuals from one territorial area to another has been recorded since the appearance of the human species. If this movement is also followed by the action of changing of one's residence and/or engaging in a form of activity in the area of arrival, we have, as defined by sociologist Traian Rotariu, all the elements of migration. The same researcher has defined the socio-demographic conditions when the migration phenomenon becomes a flux: large numbers of people are involved; the movement is spatial and oriented from a geographic position of departure to a position of arrival; territorial mobility generates changes in society.

Migration Crisis and Integration: A new yet Permanent Challenge for Europe?

Alexandrina IREMCIUC

Summary: *The endless flow of migrants coming to Europe since 2014 and the virulent debates in the media dividing public opinions and politicians, raise the question of migrants' future inclusion in European countries of arrival and final destination. Different in each country, the integration process depends on several factors: the way the country defines itself as a Nation; its welcoming culture and welfare model; the political context and dialogue around socio-economic inclusion as well as civic and political rights for migrants. Nonetheless, integration has received minimal attention and its policies have not been considered as a research priority so far, hence this paper aims to highlight some important aspects of migrants inclusion process in Europe, in the context of the on-going crisis. More precisely, this article is offering an overview of the European Union integration policy and tools and of the structural measures put forward by three countries (Sweden, Germany, Italy) in order to integrate the migrants who have settled and continue to arrive on their territory with the purpose to reside. This panoramic perspective will allow us to pick up the main challenges European countries will have to face in terms of migrants' inclusion into the society.*

Key words: *European Union, integration policies, migration, Sweden, Germany, Italy*

EU Migration – A Debate about Borders and Political Challenges

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Abstract. *Over the last two years, the EU Institutions have prioritised the European agenda with issues regarding the migration phenomenon. The present European Union (EU), dominated by different kind of crises – political, social or economic ones – determine a formal quality, reliability and correct positioning in the decision making process of its institutional design. However, we are wondering what solutions can be proposed in order for the unity of the European project to resist, especially in this EU context where we may easily observe that populist current is used by more parties in order to obtain electoral support and to achieve politic advantages. This kind of discourse uses strong emotional resources, such as hatred against foreigners who threaten individual security, labour market or specific identity issues, like cultural elements, religious, traditional, social customs. The Populist Parties tend to juxtapose problem with solution and internal issues are correlated with an international speech without a specific link besides a strong determination in captivating a general support. Thus, our interest is to focus our paper on exploring the role of the immigrant population in designing the EU political agenda. May we consider migration as a dissolution factor for the European unity? What is the role of the populist parties in the political crisis which is facing nowadays the European Union construction project?*

Keywords: *immigrants, migration, European Union, populist parties, borders, rights*

Mobilité, réseaux et innovation. Nouveau paradigme dans la recherche sur la politique migratoire?

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Résumé: *Cet article retrace les tendances qui ont dominé ces dernières années dans la recherche scientifique sur la politique migratoire. Il s'agit notamment des quatre tendances suivantes: (1) le passage de la perspective de migration à celle de la mobilité; (2) le changement du paradigme d'appartenance nationale en citoyenneté multiple et urbaine; (3) le déplacement de l'approche de « l'emprise étrangère » vers la perspective de l'innovation; et, finalement, (4) le passage de la politique d'asile à la coopération au développement. Ces tendances représentent tout autant de défis en matière de politique migratoire en Europe, et c'est de ce point de vue qu'elles sont analysées dans ce texte.*

Mots clés: *migration, mobilité, citoyenneté, innovation, réseaux, coopération*

An Assessment of the Existent Databases and Instruments for Registering and Monitoring Immigrants in the EU: The Schengen Information System (SIS), the Visa Information System (VIS), Eurodac and the Creation of Frontex

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Abstract. *The desire to control and monitor third country nationals entering the European Community//European Union led to the creation of various databases during the process of European integration. When communism ended and the Iron Curtain was lifted, the people from the neighbouring countries were expecting the opening of the borders of the European Community, but on the contrary the Iron Curtain, under the auspices of the security-centred provisions of the Schengen Convention and later Maastricht, has turned into a lace curtain designed to exclude citizens from the other side of the border. Under the auspices of the so-called Schengen security dilemma, the strengthening of the external borders was a precondition for the creation of an area of free movement without any border controls for the Community citizens. As our main hypothesis we argue that, on the one hand the creation of various databases for the registration and monitoring of immigrants such as the Schengen Information System (SIS), the Visa Information System (VIS) and the European Central Automated Fingerprint Identification System (EURODAC) is a consequence of the prevailing internal Schengen security dilemma, while on the other hand the abundance of the existing databases as well the introduction of new technologies such as the Eurosur or the Smart Borders Initiative will transform the border and migrant monitoring into a 2.0 control in the European Union. The migrant/refugee crisis started in 2015 seems to validate this hypothesis, as the Union puts an even bigger emphasize on these databases and new cutting edge technologies meant to halt the arrival of irregular immigrants on EU territory and to filter out not bona fide travellers. Furthermore, we consider that the creation of a European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex) on the first hand and later its transformation into a European Border and Coast Guard Agency with enhanced powers, also subscribes within this train of thoughts.*

Keywords: *Eurosur, Smart Borders Package, Entry-Exit System,*

Impact of Emigration on Poland's Economy after 2004

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Abstract. *The goal of the paper is to analyse and evaluate economic effects of emigration from Poland in 2004–2015. The analysis, based on data available at Central Statistical Office of Poland, OECD and UNCTAD, revealed a clear increase in emigration in pursuit of income in 2004–2008 and a slowdown of labour outflow after 2008 due to deteriorating working conditions in destination economies. Also the character of migrations switched from short-term towards long-term or even permanent. The assessment of migrations' impact on the economy was focused on 3 main areas: influence on GDP, labour market and foreign trade. It confirmed that emigration affected all the aforementioned areas. The post-accession emigration wave was accompanied by a marked decrease of the unemployment rate, especially during the first 5 years. Financial transfers from emigrants contributed to the economic growth rate, but their role was less significant after 2008. Negative consequences of emigration came in the form of skilled labour outflows that contributed to the decrease in labour productivity and increase in the pressure for wage growth. However, economic losses in the form of lower GDP and per capita GDP rates were marginal. To a larger extent emigration affected the value and geographical distribution of Polish exports. There was a notable increase in Polish exports to major emigration destinations such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Ireland. No such tendency occurred in the case of Germany.*

Keywords: *Poland economy, emigration, labour market, economic growth, foreign trade*

Creating the Centre? Immigration Discourse in Poland and Its Effects

Karolina PODGÓRSKA

Abstract: *During last three years intensive migration discourse in Poland can be observed. It is connected with migration crisis in Europe in combination with new political reality in Polish establishment (so-called “good change” towards conservative, Eurosceptic and refugees-reluctant governance). This hard confusion of on-going processes leads to emerge many questions about the discourse itself: how do we speak about migrations in Poland these days? What kind of discourse is it? How can it be described – as rational, cohesive or rather chaotic, inconsistent? What language does it use, who participates in it and why? What does it bring to Polish social reality, from which and in which it grows? The article tries to answer these questions, taking into account central-periphery perspective. From this point of view the new question appears, if and how the migration discourse can influence the change of roles, boundaries, and relations between the centre and (semi-) peripheries from the perspective of players*

rooted in both these spaces. Hence, this sketchy theoretical analyse, as initial assumption to in-depth further research of language issues, is focus on the idea of creation the “new” centre by dominant discursive practice. It seems however the “real” (western) centre reactions show the opposite effect: the (semi-)periphery strengthens its previous position and there will be no change in system frontiers.

Keywords: *migration discourse, Polish migration policy, centre, (semi-)periphery, modernisation, refugees*

Handling Migration Phenomenon at the Romanian Borders in Postmodern Times

Ioana BORDEIANU

Abstract. *Migration is a subject to be discussed everywhere, no matter what area: politics, social behaviour, economy or professional domains, all of them are influenced by the phenomenon. Migration transformed along time from a regional process to a global one. As it is said in the National Strategy for immigration for 2015–2018 (Strategia Națională privind imigrația pentru perioada 2015–2018), „Migration is a process that should be handled, not a problem that should be solved.” The modern age and especially the contemporary one have seen a diversification of the migration phenomenon and a steady increase in the number of migrants. The postmodernist vision of new European construction seeks to overcome the historical resentments that some European nations have on one another and which seemed to never be overcome, as are for example, those between France and Germany. The general trend regarding the migration flow on the territory of Romania is the exit from the country on the border with Hungary and the entry into the country at the other borders, the cases, very few in the opposite direction of this trend, should be neglected. Turkey is almost invariably the launching platform for migrants, whether from the Middle East or from Africa to Europe. The number of illegal migrants arriving in Romania directly from Turkey on the Black Sea was 472 in 2016. Facilitator networks operating in Turkey catalogue this route as “cheap” but with increased risks.*

Key words: *migration, aliens, handling, guarding, training, postmodernism*

Recent Updates on the Migration, Asylum and Integration of Aliens in Romania

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Abstract. *Romania is facing numerous issues regarding related to the migration of aliens. The national asylum system is not yet fully prepared to tackle the high number of migrants that is expected to arrive or might challenge the national borders. Therefore, I propose an analysis over how the Romanian authorities effectively tackle the challenges generated by an over-regular flow of aliens within national borders over a short period of time. I bear in mind that the government responsibility is to create a safer environment for the citizens and for the foreigners as well that are in need of international protection, so it is mandatory to provide adequate reception conditions, access to rights, and opportunities for integration to those in need of them.*

Keywords: *migration, asylum, aliens, international protection, Romania, Common European Asylum System (CEAS)*

Migration Flows in Romania

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Abstract: *International migration is not a new phenomenon, but in the recent years it became the top issue on the European Agenda due to the dynamics from the Middle East. At the same time, the migration flows are very important for every state, be it an origin or a destination one. Until the 1990s, migration in Romania was national, and the main form of mobility was the migration of the labour force from villages to cities, especially to the important industrial centres, while international migration of the labour force was reduced due to the visa requirements. After Romania's entry into the EU, migration has increased in intensity due to the freedom to cross borders, due to the increased mobility of workers and the help given by those already abroad to family members or those who wish to migrate. The present paper will analyse the current situation from Romania regarding the migration of foreign citizens in Romania and of Romanian citizen from this country in order to establish that Romania is a country of origin as well as a transit country for migrants.*

Keywords: *demography, European Union, immigrants, migration, Romania*

International Migration into Europe – An Old-new Challenge from the Afro-Asian Neighbourhood

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Abstract. *The history of the intercontinental migration between Europe and its Afro-Asian neighbourhood dates back to the Palaeolithic. Although the paper outlines the history of international migrations affecting Europe (immigration, emigration, migration within Europe and between countries) and the demographic effects of such migration on the present European population, it try to analyse the global and regional causes of the recent European migration crisis (2015–2016), the countries of origin of the migrants, the main routes of migration, and the destination areas in Europe. From among the various and multidisciplinary research possibilities, the study focuses on a geographical analysis. As far as intercontinental migration is concerned, Europe was characterised by emigration between the 16th and mid-20th centuries and mainly by immigration thereafter. Immigration has principally affected Western Europe, the more developed part of the continent. In consequence of post-WWII reconstruction, dynamic economic development, local labour shortages, and the decolonisation process, Western Europe received many migrants, initially from the Mediterranean region and subsequently from the post-communist European countries. Meanwhile, the core areas of the European Economic Area (EEA) became the main destination for migrants coming from predominantly Muslim regions in Asia and Africa. This decades-old process suddenly accelerated in the year 2015 and constituted mass migration. The global and regional causes of such intercontinental migration in the sending areas are as follows: the population boom, economic backwardness, unemployment, growing poverty, climate change, desertification, negative ecological changes, global political rivalries and local power changes (e.g. the Arab Spring, 2011), growing political instability, wartime destruction, multiple and cumulative crises, general hopelessness and despair.*

Keywords: *international migration, foreign-born population, asylum seekers, refugees, Europe, Middle East, Africa*

Armenian Migration from War-torn Syria to Europe: From Diaspora to Diaspora or Homeland?

Tigran R. YEPREMYAN

Abstract. *The paper presents a case study and a comparative analysis of the migration of Syrian Armenians to Armenia in the context of Syrian Civil War and refugee crisis in Europe. The fierce conflict in Syria, which has broken out in 2011, has become to threaten the very existence of the Armenian community of Syria, one of the most vibrant Armenian Diaspora communities of the last century. Hence, the paper provides a brief*

overview to the Armenian Diaspora community in Syria. Then it proceeds to a comparative analysis of the causes and demographic consequences of the Syrian Civil War, the European humanitarian response to the refugee crisis and the Syrian Armenian migration to Armenia. The empirical starting point of this research is that Armenia has become the major direction for Syrian Armenian migration. This phenomenon is viewed through the prism of identity based survival strategy. The paper also takes into consideration the challenges for and responses by the Armenian and European authorities towards the refugee crisis. Due to the absence of official quantitative data or reliable estimates on Syrian Armenian migration to Europe, at this point it is difficult to understand and to analyse the actual status and needs, as well as the distribution of Syrian Armenian refugees in Europe. Therefore, the paper focuses very specifically on the case study of Syrian Armenian migration to Armenia.

Keywords: *Syrian Armenians, Diaspora, identity, migration, Syrian Civil War, Armenia, Europe.*

Emigration from Russia and “Russian-speaking Communities” Abroad: Trends and Consequences

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Summary: *The article describes three new waves of emigration from Russia after the collapse of the USSR, including characteristics of the prevailing factors and socio-demographic structure of emigration flows. Six main sources of information on emigration flows from Russia and number of Russian emigrants abroad are considered in the article. The characteristic of the full information data and rough estimate number of Russian-speaking immigrants outside Russia is given. The article deals with estimates of the effects of emigration on the basis of three methods: method of direct demographic losses estimating, the method of immigration's contribution to the demographic development and the method of economic losses. The article shows the calculation of each of these types of consequences for Russia. The evolution of immigration policy in Russia during the 1990–2015 period is shown. Insufficient attention to the Russian state to regulate immigration process at the moment is revealed.*

Keywords: *emigration, trends, consequences, Russia, factors, waves, effects, economic evaluation, demographic losses*

Life and work of Professor Dr. István Süli-Zakar

Klára CZIMRE

István Süli-Zakar was born on 16 August 1945 in Algyő. He conducted his elementary studies in the local primary school, then attended the Radnóti Miklós Secondary School in Szeged. After graduation, for a year he worked as a quayside worker on a railway station, off-loading railway wagons. Following that, he spent one year on military service and then in 1965 he enrolled for History and Geography majors at the Faculty of Humanities at the Kossuth Lajos University.

As a university student, he always completed his semesters with excellent marks, therefore he was awarded with the Training Fellowship of the Hungarian People's Republic in three academic years. He started research in his university years as member of the academic student group already in the 1960s. He participated at the National Scientific Student Conference twice, getting first prize with his works entitled "Discovering the Hydrocarbon Field in Algyő" and "Changes in the World Energy Consumption".

István Süli-Zakar and Oradea

*Ioan HORGA
Alexandru ILIEȘ*

In this part of Europe – Central and Eastern Europe – to bring into discussion, even academically, the border issue is a sensitive issue. On the one hand, these borders have an international recognition, which in most cases in the future 2–3 years will mark a century of existence after the Treaties of Paris (1919–1920), in fewer cases they were established after the Second World War and in even lesser cases after the end of the Cold War (former Yugoslavia, the USSR and Czechoslovakia). On the other hand, if we judge these data over the course of history, from the perspective of diluting the perception of these frontiers over generations, we realize that the memory of the frontiers in this region is still alive, especially when the subject of these borders is based on a historical controversy.

Intercultural Dialogue and Transnational Experience in Europe

Alina STOICA

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Alina-Carmen BRIHAN

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Cristina-Maria DOGOT

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Mirela MĂRCUȚ

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Anca OLTEAN

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Mariana BOCOI

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