

Between Investment, Dis-Investment and Re-Investment



Migration, workers and sustainable development

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The Open Network for Community Development Foundation

A Romanian-Flemish Initiative based in Romania



ADR Vlaanderen-Belgium

- an Umbrella Foundation for all Romanian committees that are related with a Vlaanderen committee of citizens;
- ADAM; CLS; CLD; OLF; OLB; GLT (38 active communities),
- www.theopennetwork.ro
- <https://www.facebook.com/TheOpenNetwork>
- was founded by ADR Vlaanderen

- an Umbrella for all Flemish committees that are related with a Romanian committee of citizens
- <http://www.adrvlaanderen.be/adr/>

25 Years of a Common History

Re-Invest

Rebuilding an Inclusive, value-based Europe of Solidarity and Trust through Social Investments



Research and Innovation action

H2020-EURO-SOCIETY-2014

Topic:EURO-3-2014 European societies after the crisis

<http://www.re-invest.eu/>

Re-Invest aims to strengthen the philosophical, institutional and empirical underpinnings of the SIP (Social Investment Package), based on social investment in human rights and capabilities.

So 2: Diagnosis of the social damage of the crisis in terms of (erosion of) human rights, social (dis-) investment, loss of (collective) capabilities.

Key words: TRUST, Investment,
dis-Investment, re-Investment

Romanian Migrants, a very discussed target
group before and after EU enlargement from
2007 with complete rights in 2014

Dis-Investment ?= Des-tara ?

“Des-tara”(tzara)

term that appear in “ Dictionarul Limbii Romane”

To emigrate vb. = to expatriate, to wander, a se destăra (to des-country), to alienate . (*He had to...*)

Why a Romanian had to “des-tara” becoming a migrant ? Because the fundamental human right of having the possibility to work disappears.

Who have to put more effort in bringing back the
“statute” of “proud of work”?

Is migration similar with social-economical survival ?

Or similar with social-economical welfare ?

Participatory method ("for a change of status")

Focus groups will be grouped among:

- Returners
- Romanian migrants in Belgium
- Rural-Urban Migration

Methods

- Interviews (study case)
- Focus groups
- Game boarding – oral history

Romanians Waves of migration 1990-2015

Wave 1: 1990-1996 (definitive migration 3‰)

The freedom of mobility and the high level educated
migrant

Wave 2: 1996-2001 (definitive migration 7 ‰)

Tasting the “routes”

Wave 3: 2002-2006 (**circulator** migration 28‰)

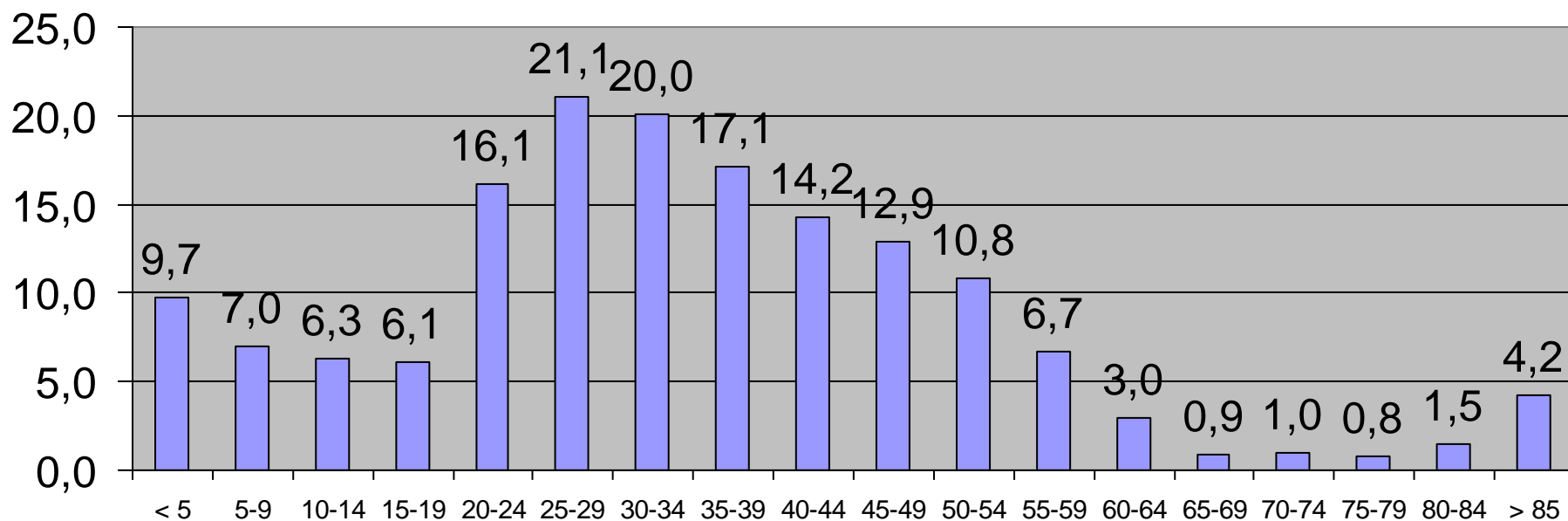
Working routes established

Wave 4: “**White-collar**” migration

1st January 2007/ Romania accession in UE

Around 11% of the Romanians are registered in Romania but are living outside Romania. This is specifically the case for the active population (Census 2011).

2014, difference in % by age group



Romanian Migration: Wave 1 (1990-1996)

- Exactly after opening the doors to Europe after Communism (1990), Romanian migration registered 96.929 persons that ask for a permanent residency in another country,
- The migrant profile: young and educated (Canada, USA, W-Europe), visa for a long time,
- W-Europe: ethnical dimension (swabi and sashi/ Germans and Hungarians; Israel and Turkey are also countries of destination).

Countries of emigration for the first wave

nr	Countries of destination	Nr of Ro migrants	With citizenship	With Uni Diploma
1	SUA	139.080	82.725	38.1
2	Italy	86.516	16.136	9.8
3	Germany	80.250	n.a	18
4	Canada	61.380	43.640	53.9
5	Spain	59.302	2.448	13.2
6	Austria	39.044	22.759	12.7
7	Greece	26.548	6.517	14.9
8	France	24.860	14.150	25.2
9	Turkey	20.736	18.938	6.1
10	UK	7.631	n.a	46.5
11	Belgium	7.320	4.135	34.5
12	Switzerland	7.052	3.697	50.2

From 215.143 migrants, 43% have high education (Uni Diplome)

Canada	Switzerland	UK	USA
53,95%	50,2%	46,5%	38,1%

- Italy and Spain are on the top 5 countries as destination countries (common destination for the first 3 Waves of migration),
- Canada and USA keep the record for Romanian citizens that ask for citizenship,

Wave 1: Why?

- free borders (mobility freedom),
- economical difficulties,
- wish another “statute”,
- a better standard for daily life,
- major unemployment (half of Romanian industry closed its jobs),
- after 1990, the Romanian population used to have a guaranteed “ job” is faced with closing factories and enterprises because of non-productivity, with selling factories and restructured jobs,
- from a Communist Economy Romania was going to a free market,

Romanian Migration Wave 2

1996-2001

- appear phenomenon of “**migration routes**”: social networks, working networks,
- the Romanian "communist qualified worker" is now: the unqualified worker, day worker, agriculture worker (profile of migrant),
- Romanian state try to monitories and control (regulation);
- the quantification of this wave starts to be very hard to be done (temporary migration/circular migration)

Investments

- each family who have a migrant who works outside;
- each administration who have one less unemployed person;
- countries of destination who have working force less payed (like nationals);
- Romanian state because of remittances send by Romanians back home,

Dis-Investments

- each family who have a migrant who works outside (social problems, kids left behind);
- each administration who have one less tax payer;
- countries of destination who have no financial returns back in public system,
- lack of trust** in policies, in Romanian transformation to a welfare socio-economical system.

Romanian Migration Wave 3

2002-2006

- 1 January 2002 the visas system is open,
- definitive migration is approx. 11.000 Romanian per year BUT doubled like in Wave 1,
- the biggest is temporary migration (temporary migration/**circular migration**),
- 2,8 mil Romanians working abroad in circular migration of 2008/ 2,2 mil in 2006,
- financial remittances shows 40% migrants are in Italy and 30 % in Spain
- family members (25%), friends (16%), relatives (5%) = social network = working network...all of those are all ready in country of destination,
- private and public work mediation businesses loose their importance (because of lack of efficiency and dis-trust/ dis-investment.

Country of destination for circulator migration	From 100% for work migration
Italy	40%
Spain	18%
Israel	6%
Germany & Hungary	5%
Portugal & UK	less than 5%
others	more than 16 %

- women in domestic activities (from 7% in Wave 2 to 28% Wave 3),
- men in construction activities,
- illegal work in agriculture 56%,
- illegal work in domestic activities 78%,

Informal economy is growing and is establishing new instruments and methods in working,

- "euro-navetistii"** (3 months working outside Romania, 3 months inside Romania),
- social –network: "working in pairs",

Romanian Migration Wave 4:

“White-collar” migration

1st January 2007/ Romania accession in UE

- the beginning of a survival resources crisis of Romanian society (problem for national security)

“White collar” migrants2010

- decreasing of doctors salaries (2010),
- the doctors do not strike but run away in Europe,
- 2012, Romanian Government open 3.000 positions in medical sector (blocked by austerity measures).

2014	2450
2013	2995
2012	2460
2011	2841
2010	2879
2009	1401
2008	1155

Dis-investment

- 1st October , salaries for doctors will be with 25 % bigger,
- May 2015 discussion on public area pro and against “spaga in plic”, our prim Minister promise that he will investigate how “envelope plic” can be legal,
- Will be Romania first country from Europe in which in Public Hospitals will work private entrepreneurs ? Now is like this...will be this legal ?
- The doctors want decent salaries not a “legal envelope”,
- Are we going also with the high educated people in Informal Economy ? Envelope for doctors and private school hours for better marks in class ?

Is the “return migration” a reality ?

- are the Romanian migrants our future entrepreneurs ? (“status” change),
- how can be a Romanian out-side worker convince to become a small entrepreneur in its own country ? (labour market policies),
- can part of migrants remittances become “alive capital” from “blocked capital”? (work places),
- migrants expectations were in state reforms, projects for sustainable development not in financial stimulants (unreal),

Dis-investment: facilities for return migrants

- <http://www.romanul.eu/facilitati-fiscale-pentru-romanii-care-se-intorc-acasa-cu-bani/from 18.04.2013>
- diminuation of bred TVA, minimis help for IMM-s, but only from the one that will come back in Romania,
- <http://onlinereport.ro/toti-romanii-care-lucreaza-in-strainatate-vor-primi-500-de-euro-pe-luna-din-romania/from 4.July 2015>
- 500 euro for each young Romanian that will come back, for a year, only working in private rural economy...
- <http://ro.blastingnews.com/economie/2015/05/romanii-din-diaspora-se-pot-intoarce-acasa-bani-ue-pentru-dezvoltarea-rurala-00410783.html>
from 26 May 2015
- ROMANIAN FROM DIASPORA CAN COME BACK . EUROPE GIVE MONEY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

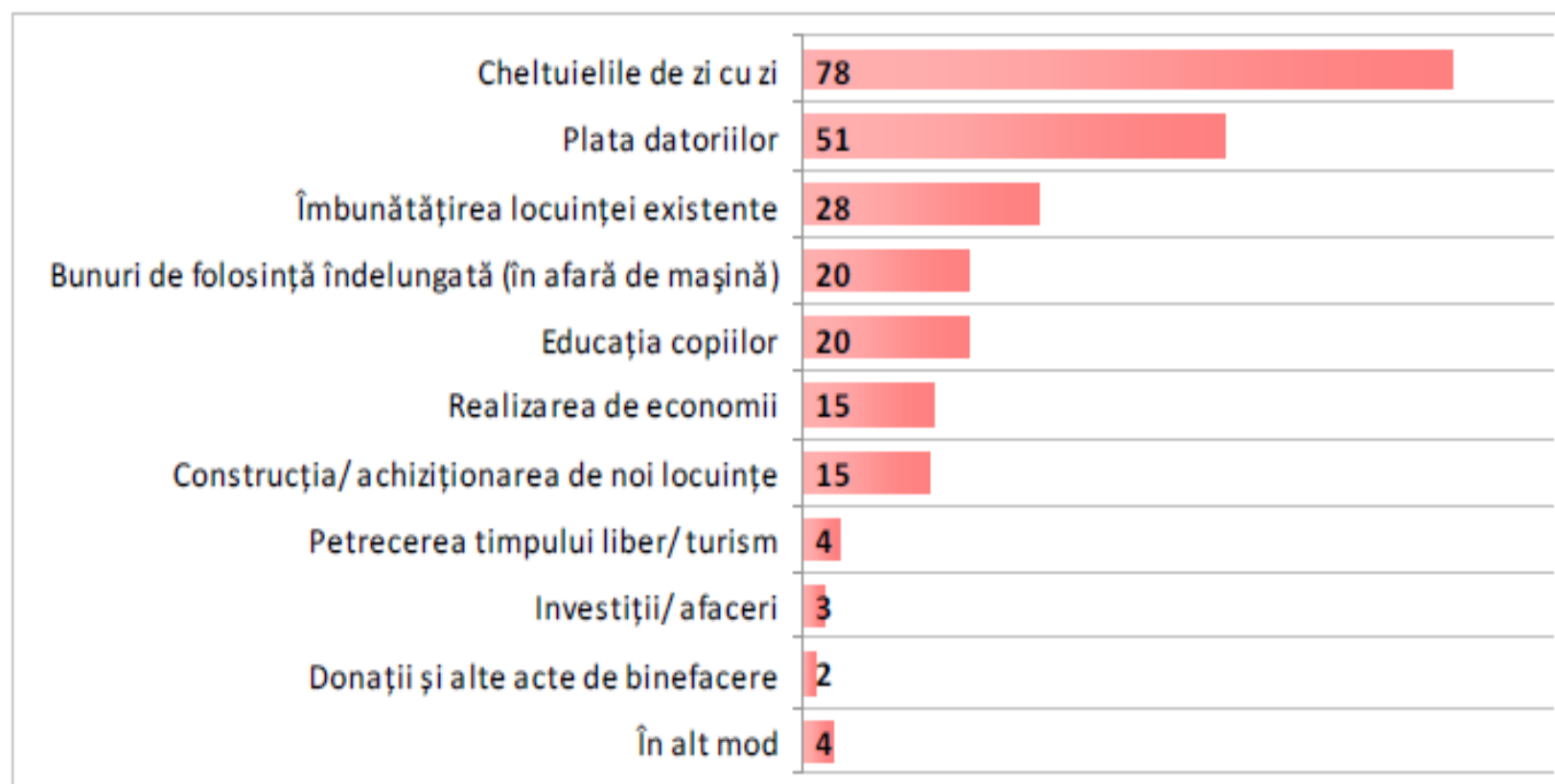
Is the “return migration” a reality ?

- no, at least not in this moment,
- the crises in Europe is better than living the crises in Romania,
- the legal workers have state financial benefits,
- migrants they prefer trans-sectorial work or trans national work in the destination country,

SAD: Ex. Parents speaking Romanian and kids answering in another language-losing national identity.

- At 31 December 2012, direct investment of Romanian with a residence outside were 1,099 milliards euro, (with capital participation of 432 millions euro/ BNR statistics regarding investment position of Romania, February 2013)

FIGURE 2. 27. The common usage pattern of remittances sent by migrants abroad to households in Romania, in the past year (%)



Data: Survey FES-CCSB (August 2010). Weighted data

Informal Economy

Eurostat, 2010 iulie

financial remittances (world level)	2008	5,156 milliards EUR
financial remittances (world level)	2009	3,026 milliards EUR
financial remittances (EU level)	2008	4,792 milliards EUR
financial remittances (EU level)	2009	2,668 milliards EUR

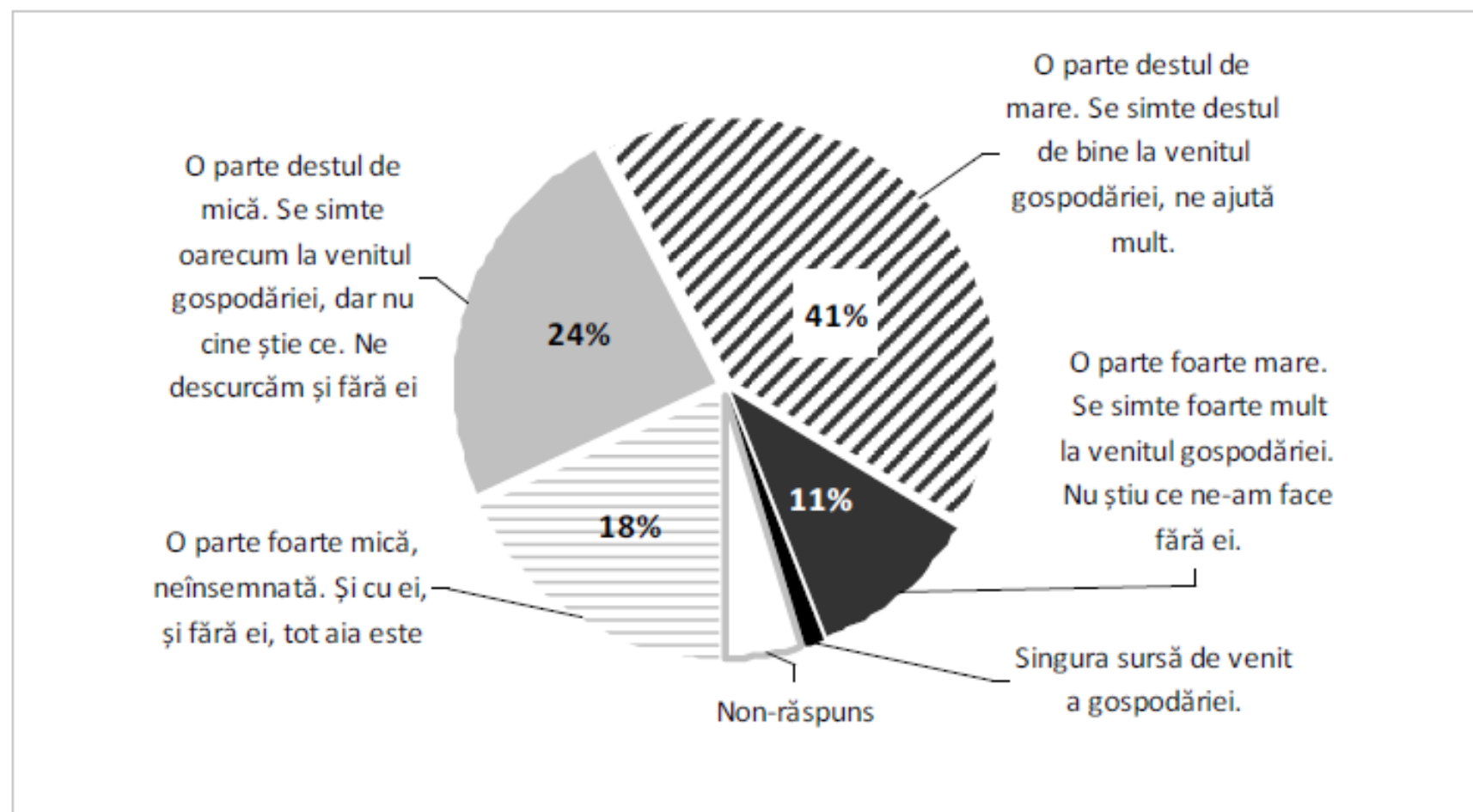
- Romania was nr. 1 for EU transfer (2009),
- Italy-Romania and Spain-Romania were the biggest financial waves in Europe as financial remittances (2007, 2008),

FIGURA 1. Remittances of the Romanian workers abroad by quarter



Source: BNR, presented in *Capital* newspaper (2011). Note: T – quarter.

FIGURE 2. 24. The contribution of remittances to the total income of households with migrants for work abroad (%)



Data: Survey FES-CCSB (August 2010). Weighted data

Informal economy

Important is that temporary migration with unpredictable costs to be transformed into circulator migration with predictable costs

Potential measures:

- prompt and accurate information given to actual migrants or information in potential job opportunities,
- good knowledge of migration problems on origin and destination,
- ensuring mechanisms for selection and promotion of professional meritocratic type in the country,
- linking migration policies with Regional development,
- identifying urgent solutions to reduce emigration of poor vital sectors (white collars),
- multiple forms of development cooperation between Romania and the main countries of emigration economic Romanians etc.

International Migration of Romania/INS

Resident population of Romania from 1st Jan 2002-1st Jan 2012

Populația rezidentă a României la 1 ianuarie, în perioada 2002-2013, pe sexe

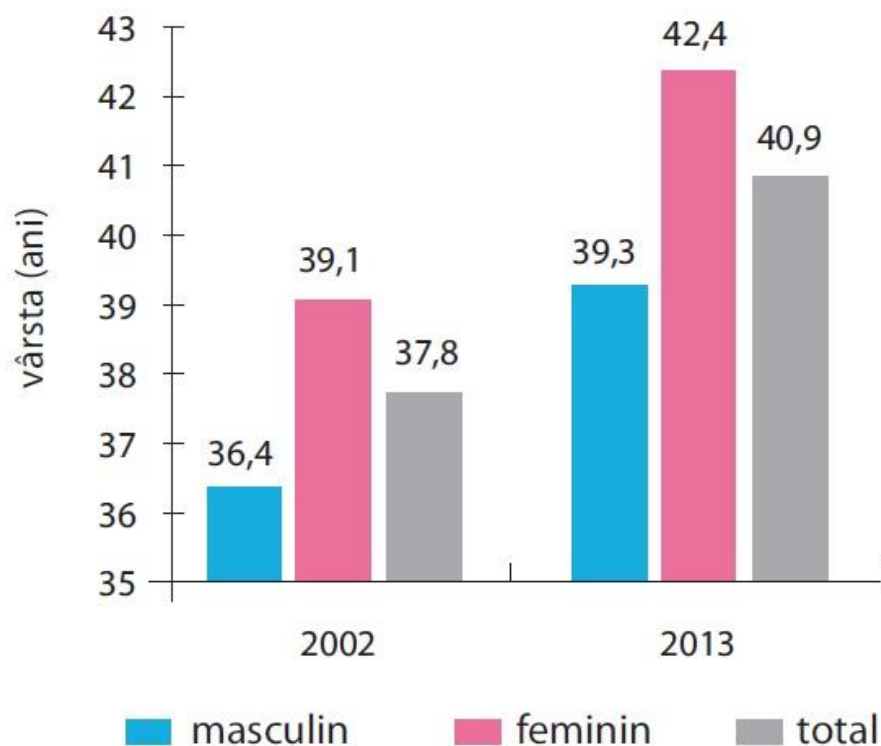
număr persoane

Anul	Total	Masculin	Feminin
2002	21723710	10566277	11157433
2003	21627509	10515783	11111726
2004	21521142	10468871	11052271
2005	21382354	10401382	10980972
2006	21257016	10343704	10913312
2007	21130503	10284720	10845783
2008	20635460	10007552	10627908
2009	20440290	9910000	10530290
2010	20294683	9836634	10458049
2011	20199059	9791269	10407790
2012	20095996	9746592	10349404
2013	20020074	9761480	10258594

International Migration of Romania/INS

Medium age average of Romanian residents between 2002-2013-genders

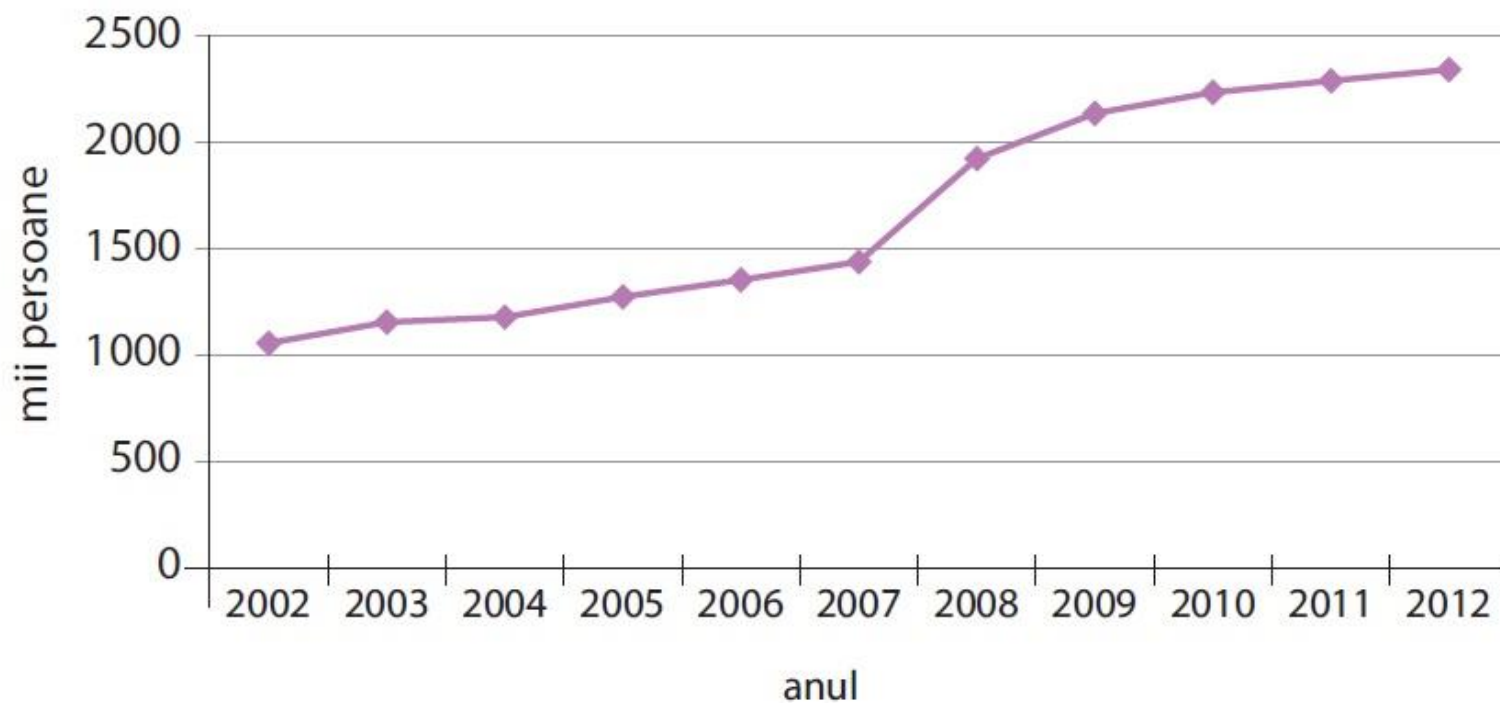
Vârsta medie a populației rezidente a României în 2002 și 2013, pe sexe



International Migration of Romania/INS

Number of emigrants between 1st January 2002-1st January 2013

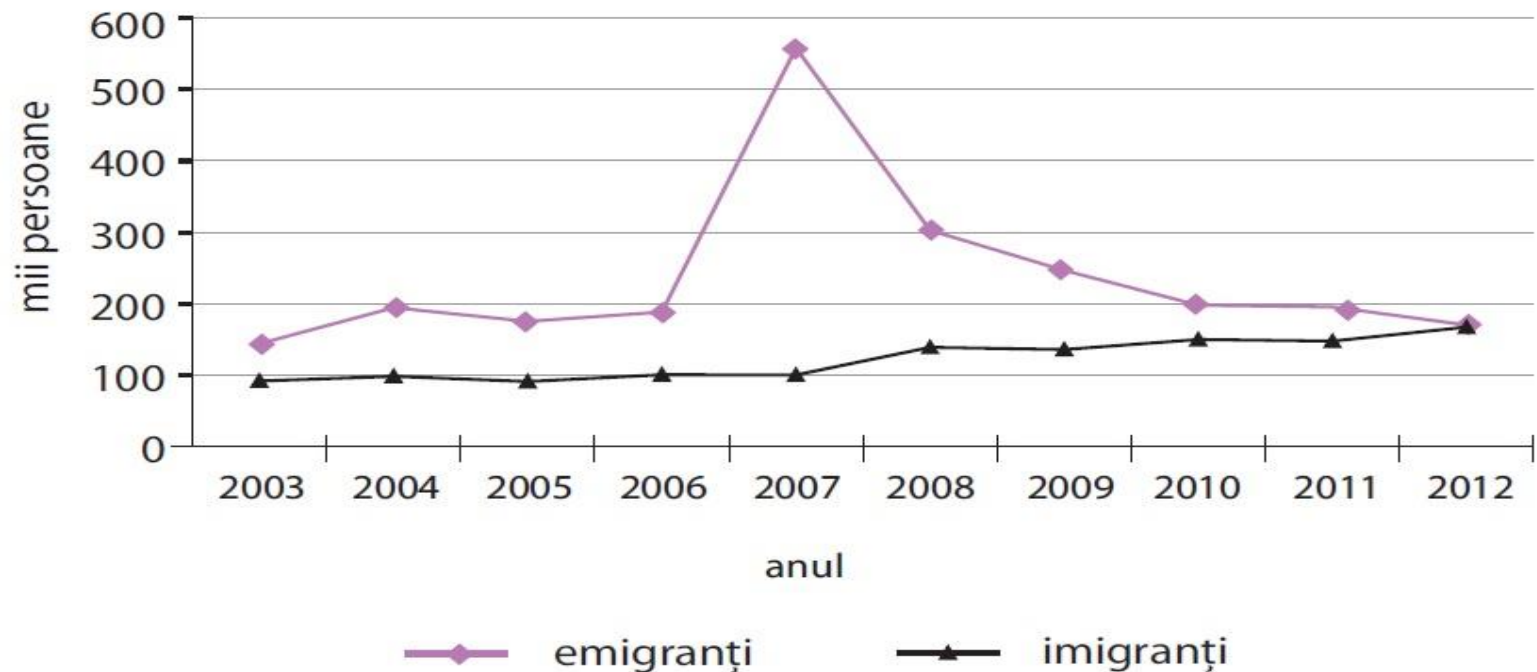
Numărul de emigranți la 1 ianuarie în perioada 2002 - 2012



International Migration of Romania/INS

Emigrants and Immigrants in Romania between 2003-2012

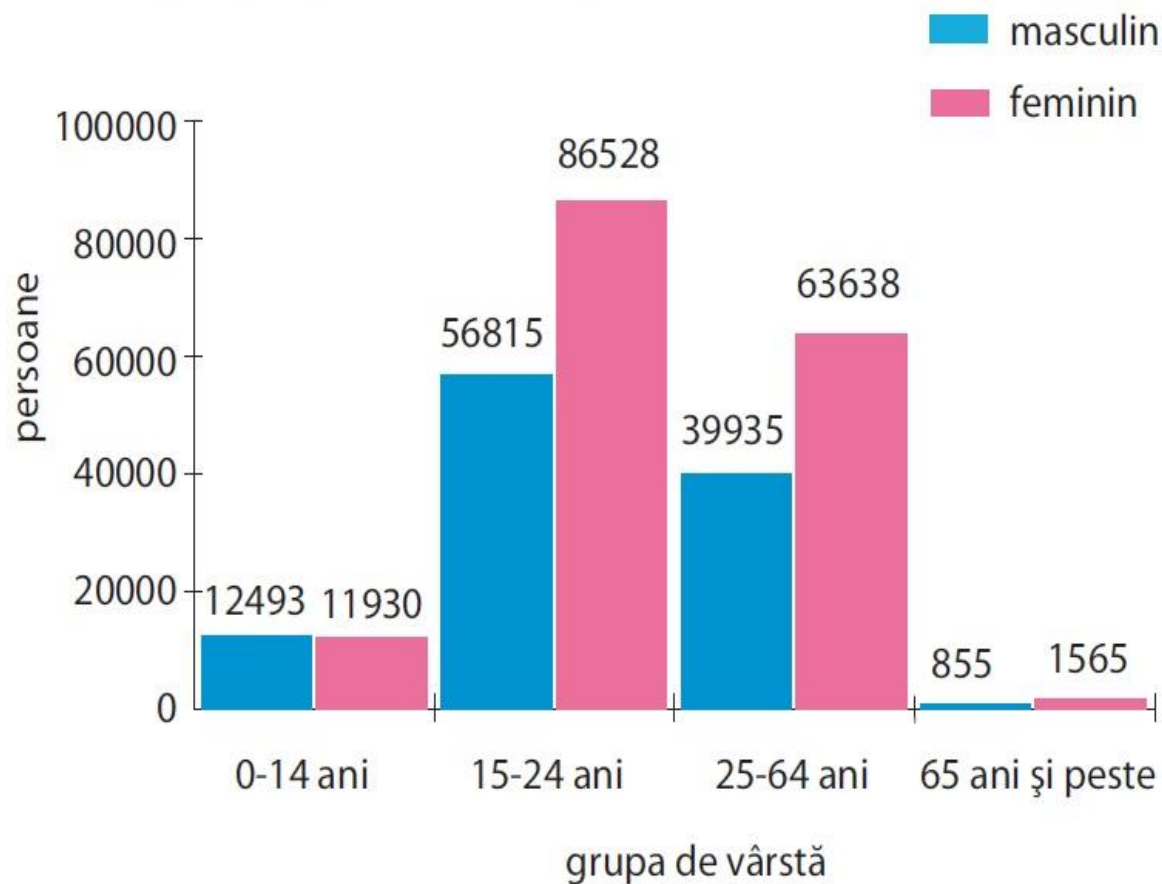
Fluxul de emigranți și imigranți în perioada 2003 - 2012



International Migration of Romania/INS

Emigrants flux in 2012-genders

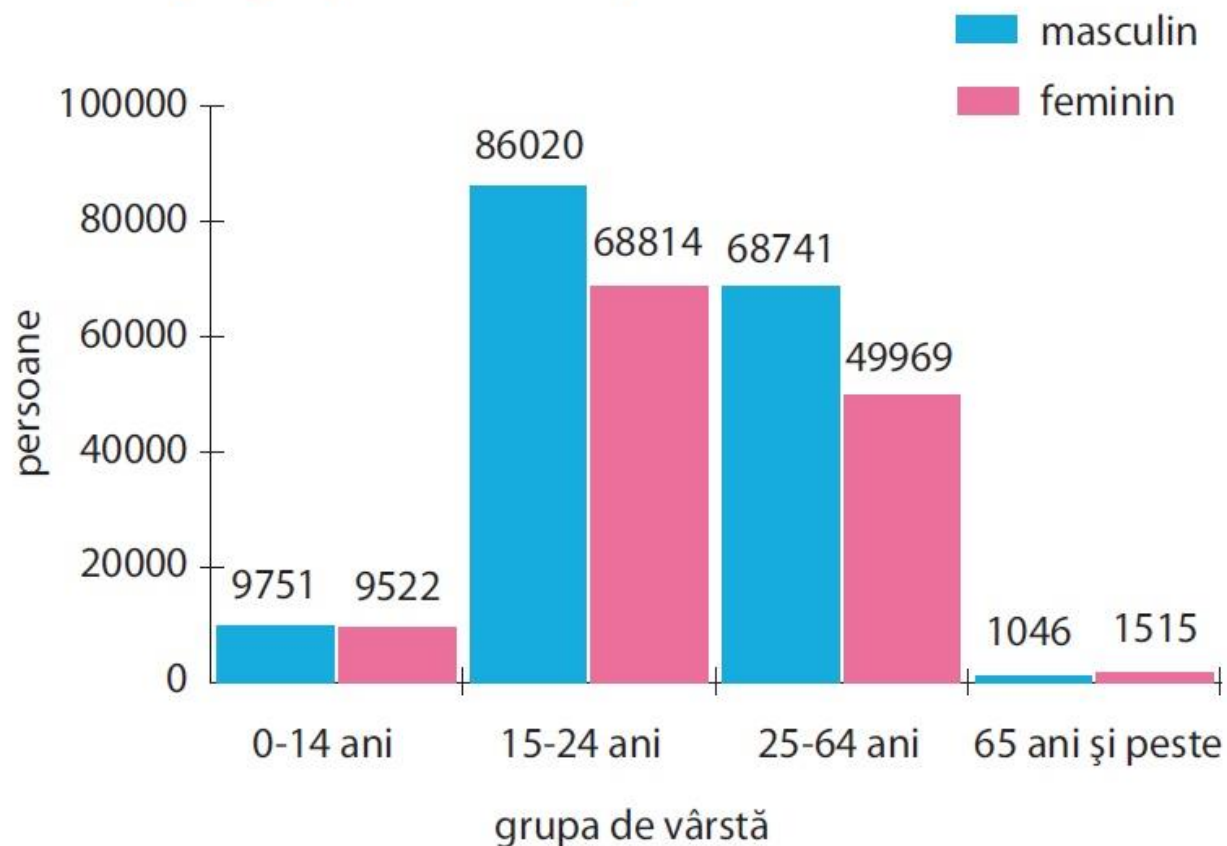
Fluxul de emigranți în anul 2012, pe grupe de vârstă și sexe



International Migration of Romania/INS

Immigrants in 2012-ages and genders

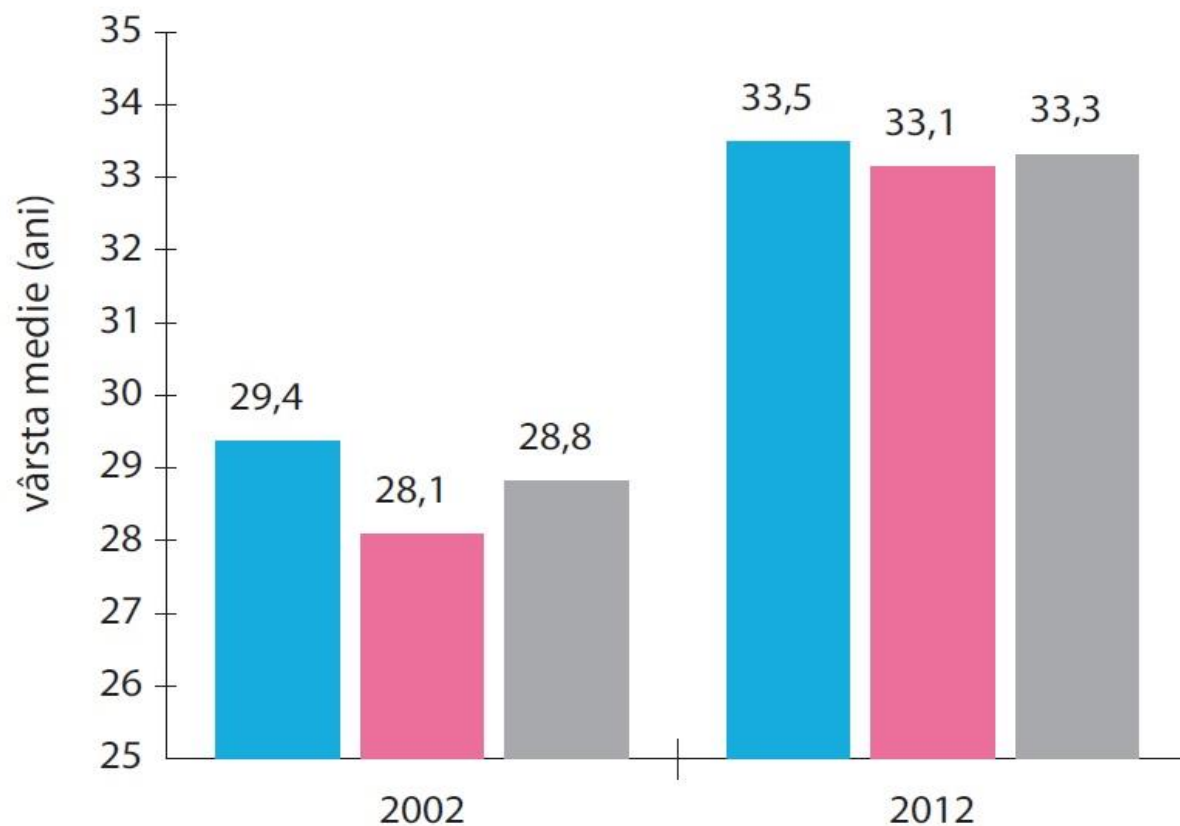
Fluxul de imigranți în anul 2012, pe grupe de vârstă și sexe



International Migration of Romania/INS

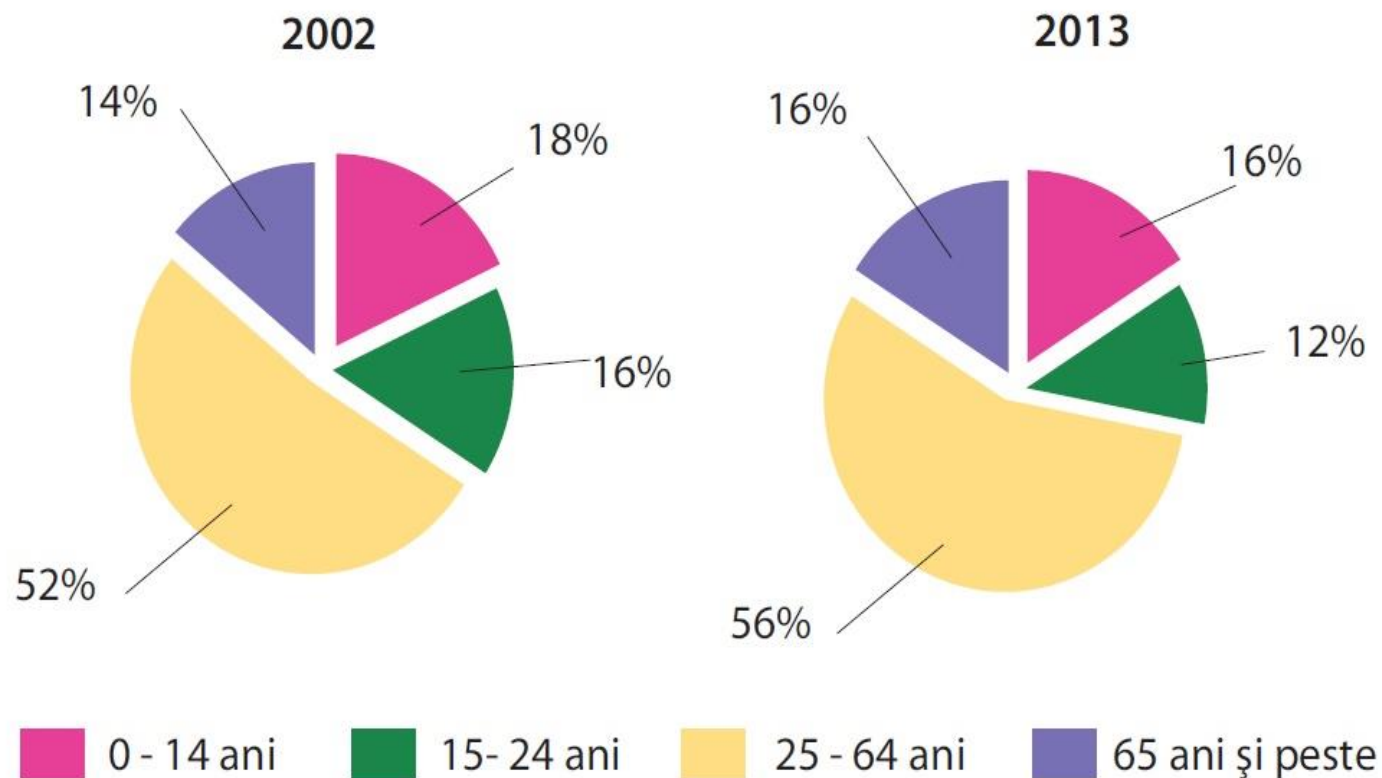
Age average of emigrants at 1st January 2002 and 2012-genders

Vârsta medie a emigranților la 1 ianuarie în 2002 și 2012, pe sexe



International Migration of Romania/INS
Resident population of Romania in 2012 and 2013

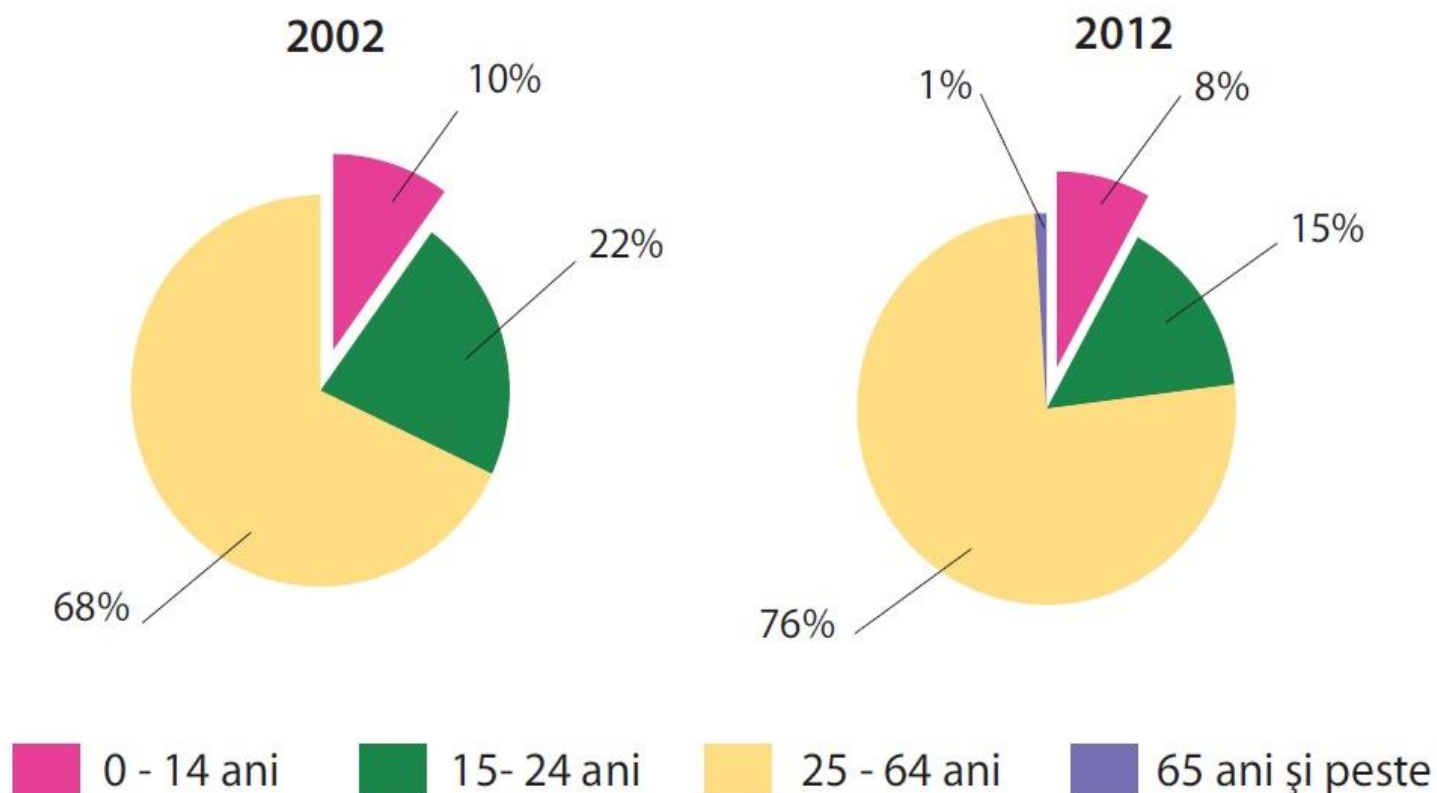
**Structura populației rezidente a României
la 1 ianuarie, pe grupe de vârstă**



International Migration of Romania/INS

Emigrants structure at 1st January 2002 and 2012

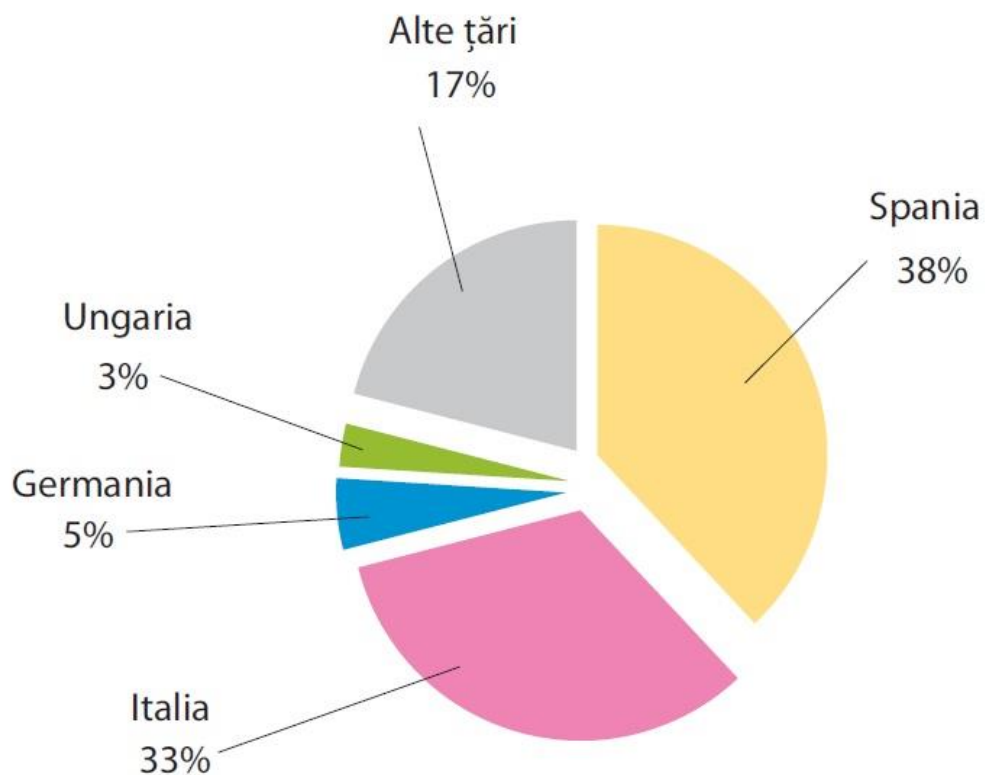
Structura emigranților la 1 ianuarie, pe grupe de vârstă



International Migration of Romania/INS

Emigrants distribution divided in countries of destination

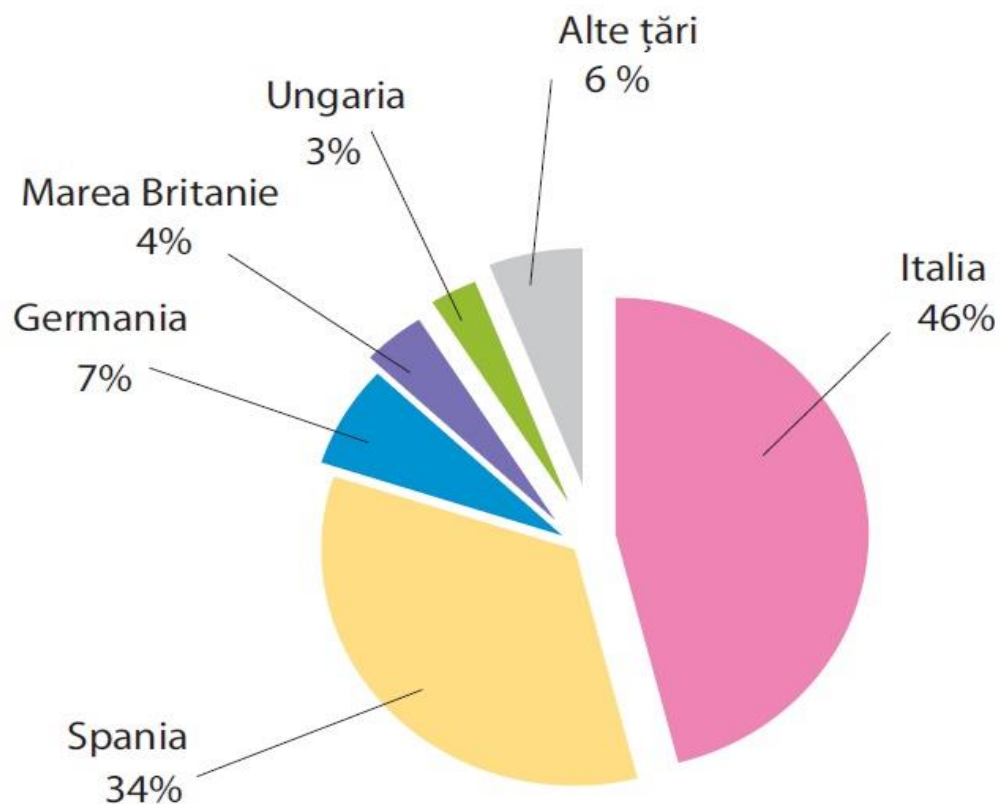
Distribuția emigranților pe țări de destinație în anul 2008



International Migration of Romania/INS

Distribution of emigrants –countries of destination in 2012

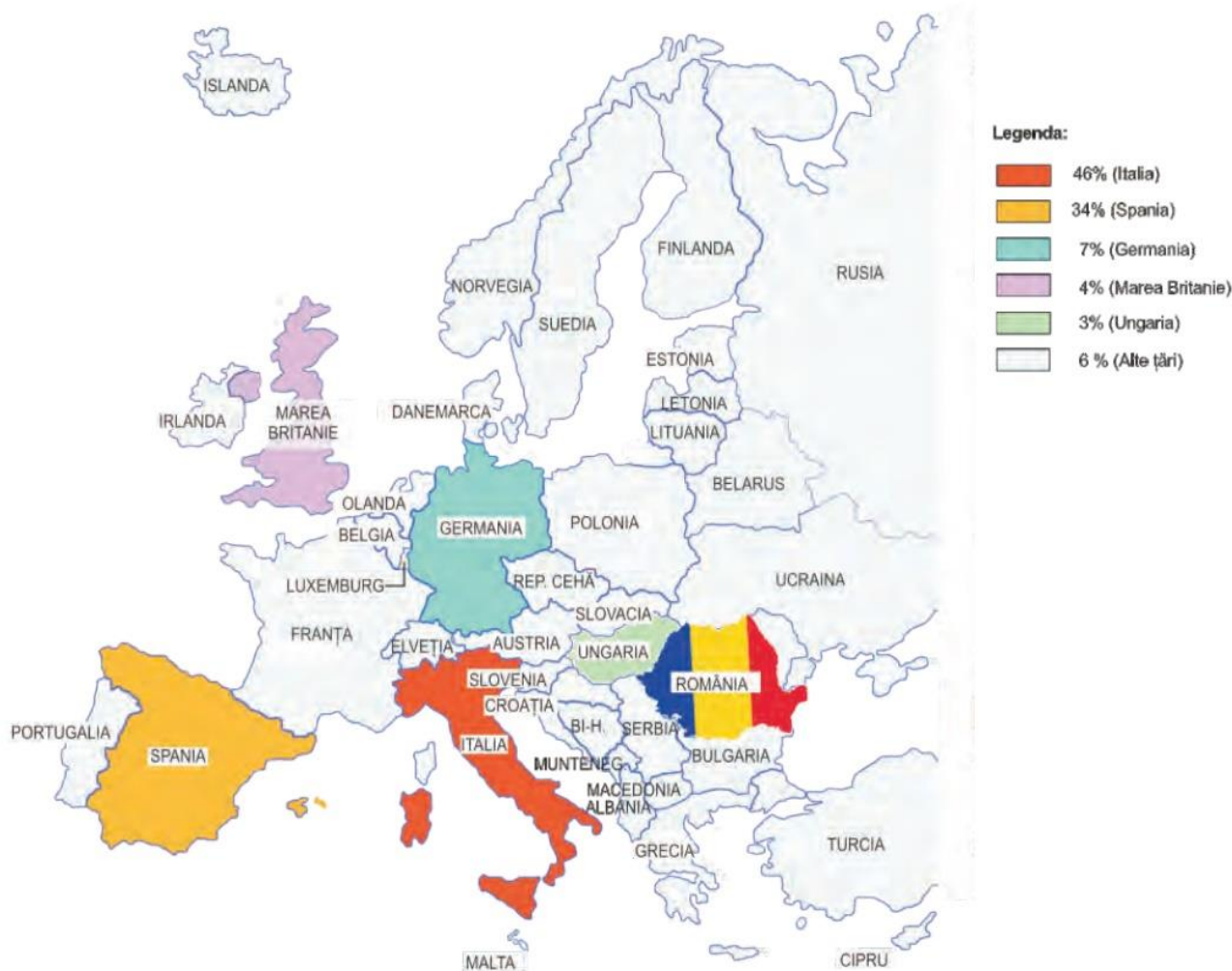
Distribuția emigranților pe țări de destinație în anul 2012



International Migration of Romania/INS

Romanian emigrants by country of destination at 1st January 2012

Emigranții din România, după țara de destinație, la 1 ianuarie 2012



Migration is a complex of reasons with relative numbers in statistics and with different perceptions depending on your education and the country in which you pay and have your social security

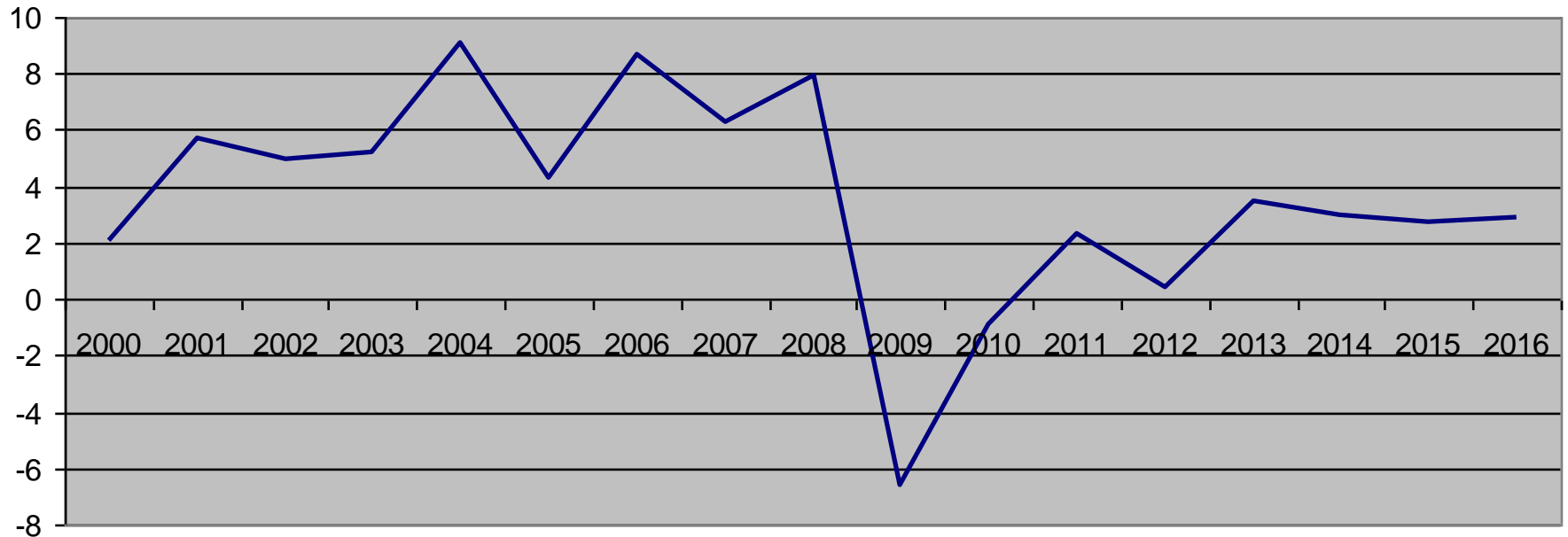
Ex. We are talking now about refugees right to work. What about a Romanian, an European citizen from 2007, paying his taxes even to European Union budget with NO right to work in UK and Germany until 1st of January 2014?

Interesting material: „The Sociology of Critical Capacity“, [Luc Boltanski](#)¹ and [Laurent Thévenot](#)

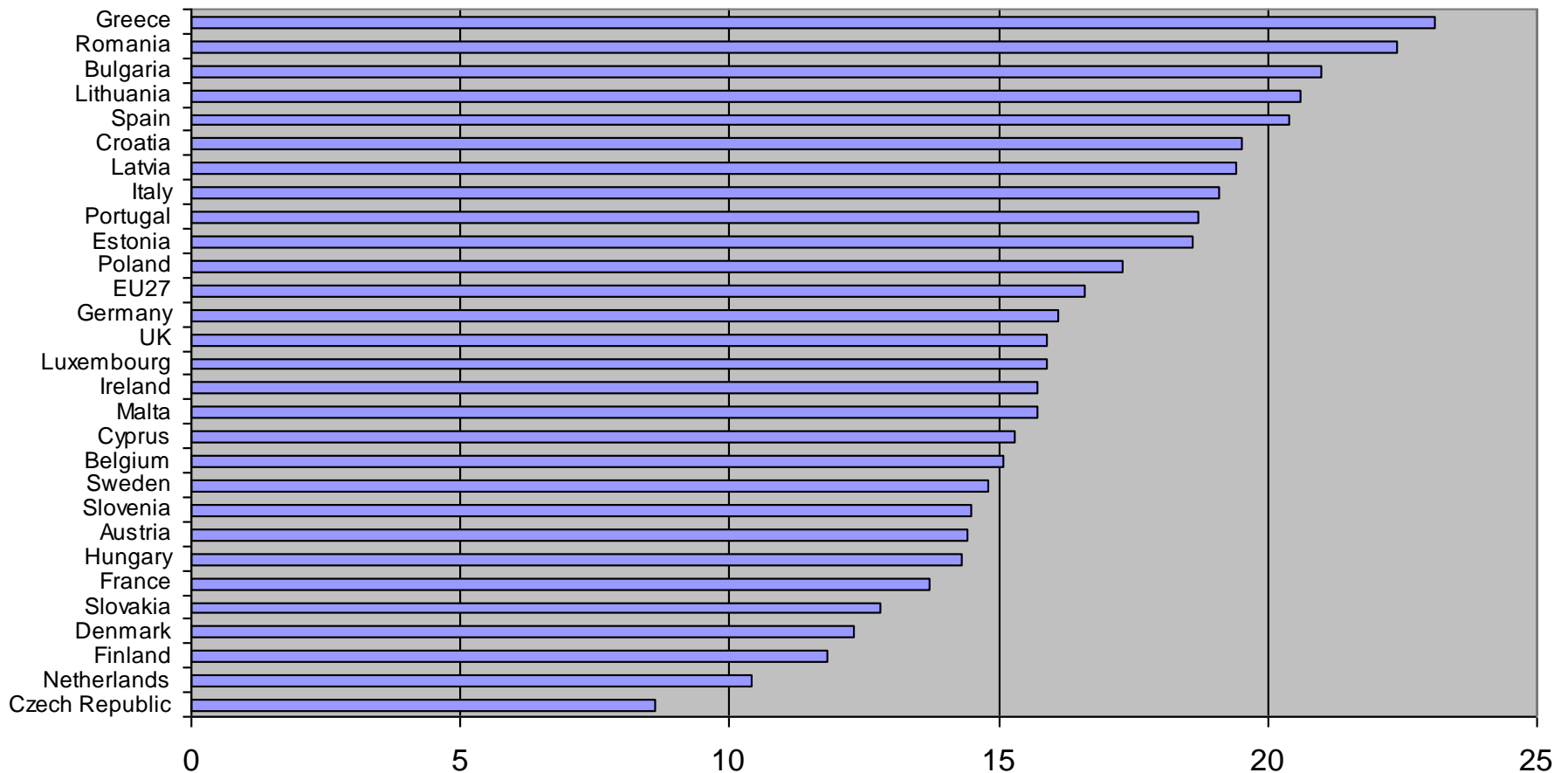
According IMF data

No expectation for a better life

Economic growth Romania 2000-2016



% population living under poverty threshold (2013)



(Source: Eurostat, t2020_52,

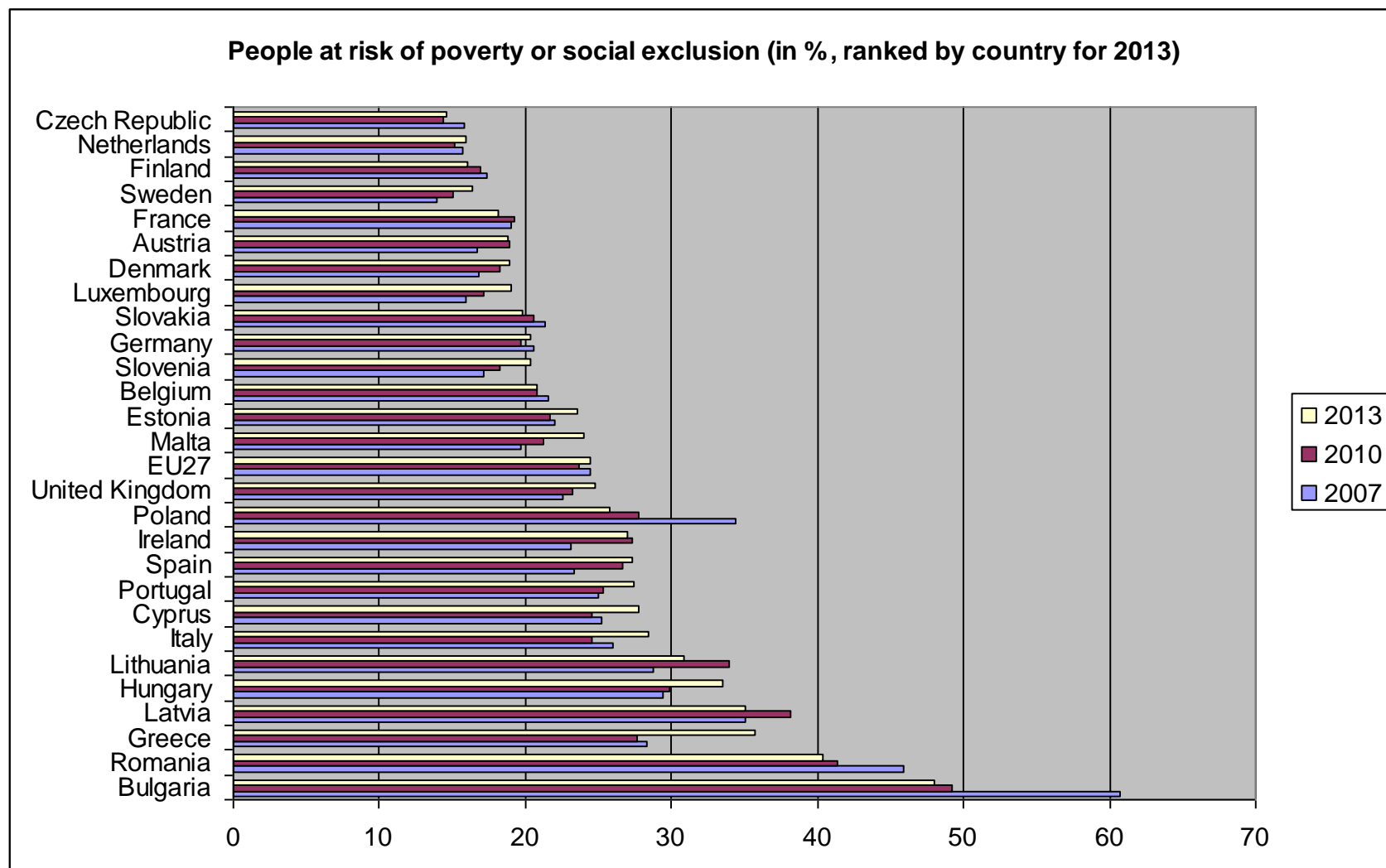
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators/data

Poverty

Risk of socio-economical exclusion

(Source: Eurostat, t2020_50,

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators/data

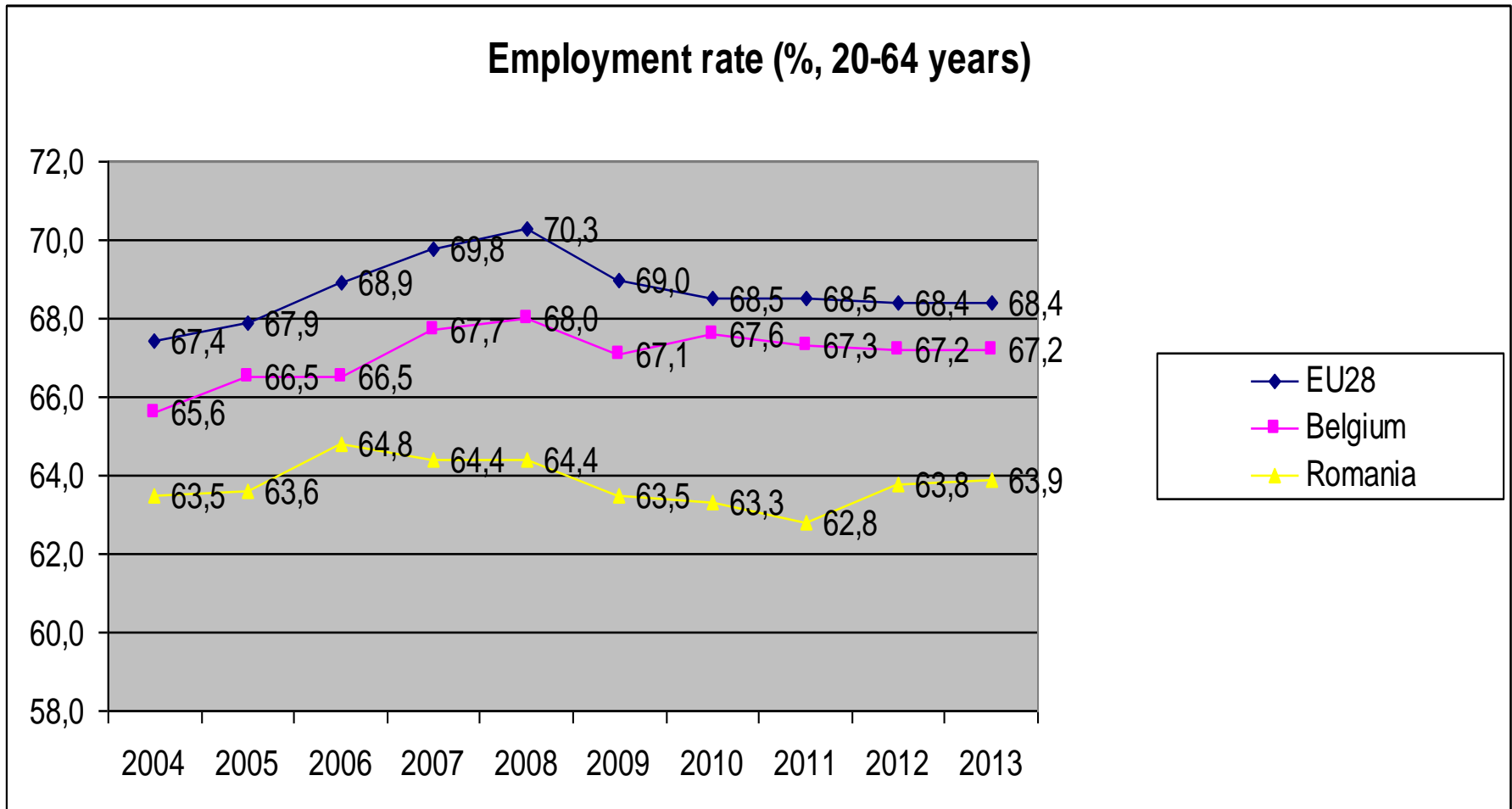


(Source: Eurostat, t2020_10,

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators/data)

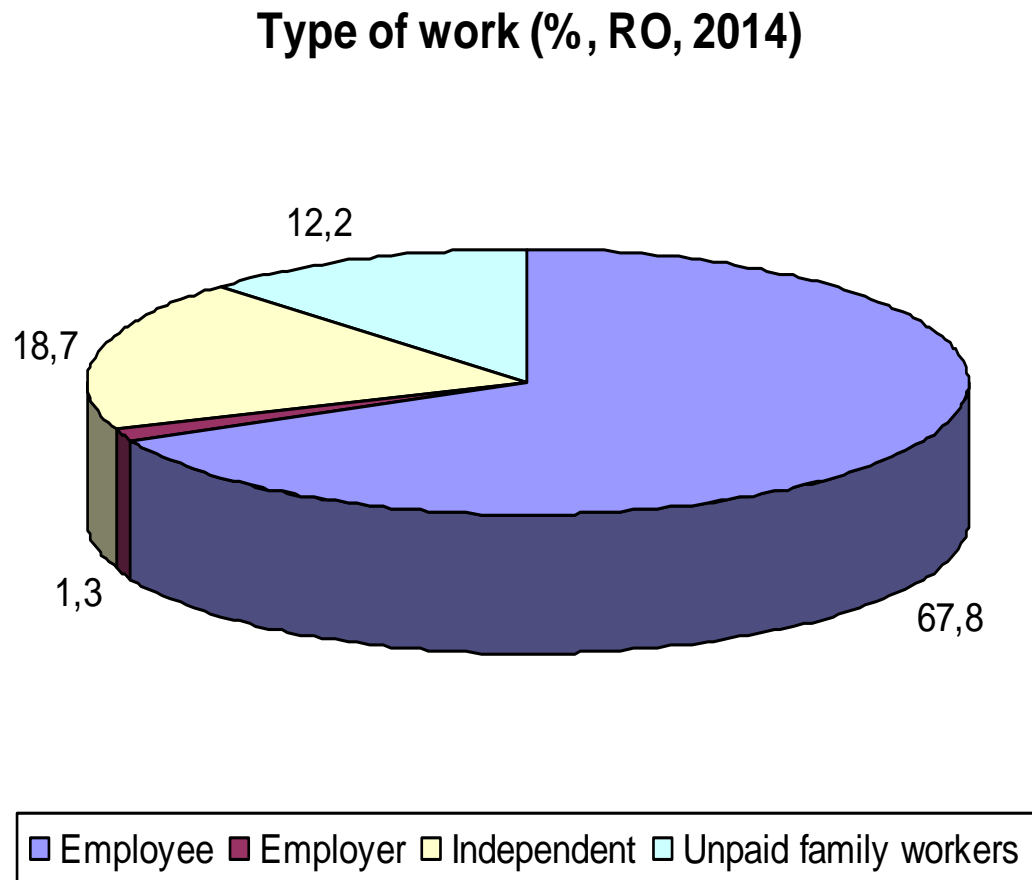
In the EU28 ranking Romania is on place 22: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Spain have a employment rate less than 63,9% (Romanian rate).

Lack of jobs (the right to work)



(Source: Romania in cifre 2014)

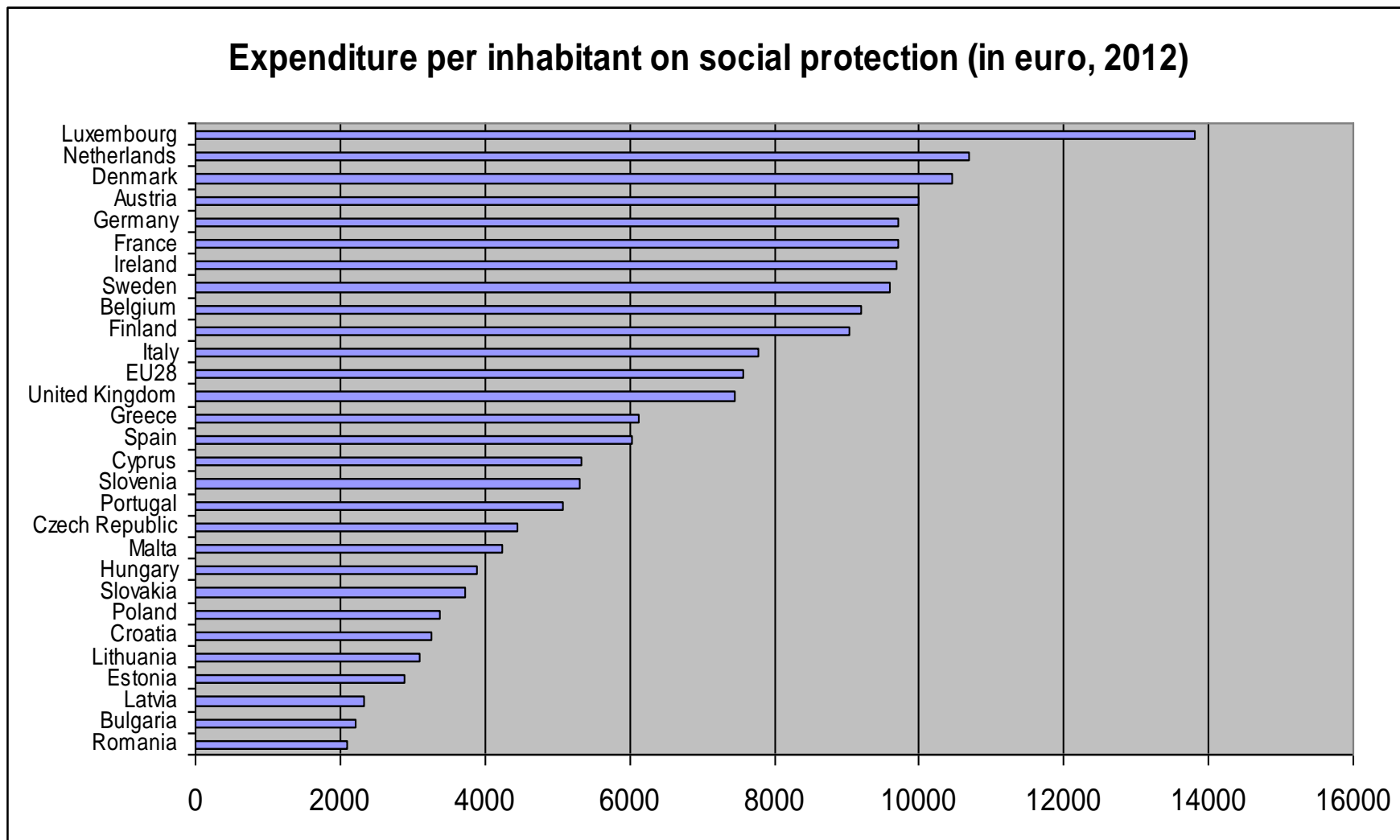
Around 31% of employment people experience **uncertainty** in obtaining a **monthly salary**.



(Source: Eurostat,

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/social_protection/data/main_tables)

Lack of investment in social protection



**An Active state has to Re-invest for having back
the TRUST of population.**

**Question is: once you loose the trust can you
re-gain it ?**

**An Active state has strategies for a sustainable
development and Implement these strategies
(in an active dialog with civil society, trade
unions, business field).**

Experts on migration analyses speak about:

Taking measure for cause and not for effect until its not too late .

OR..... this temporary migration will become definitive migration.

If measures come too late, everybody is loosing (state and individuals, on the end Europe).

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Thank you for attention