

CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION – DEVELOPMENT AND CAUSES

Adrian CRĂCIUNESCU
Tiberiu MEDEANU

Abstract: *Migration of 2015 is the worst phenomenon facing Europe in recent decades.*

This phenomenon was amplified during the past year, being out of control wave of migrants from the Middle East and other parts of Asia and Africa. Cross-border transit is no longer performed in small groups and clandestinely taking shape exodus of boats and vehicles crossing the border territories and previously considered invulnerable in this regard.

In this context it is useful to show the evolution of this phenomenon and analyze some causes that have favored.

Keywords: *human trafficking; migrants; evolution; causes.*

1. The cross-border passenger traffic to massive migration

Migration cannot be separated from human trafficking, both elements of interference on the causes and contributing factors and ways of achieving operating mode. Traffickers work when legal migration is not feasible or to facilitate it, from procuring the necessary documents, facilitate travel long distances and solving socio-professional in the destination country.

This is why these two phenomena are analyzed and evaluated in the annual reports of the Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism (D.I.I.C.O.T., Activity Report, 2014: 24).

Prices for illegal migration differ in the manner of trafficking, leaving areas of those persons, the number of past borders illegally, and stowaway's destinations. Thus, there is information that some migrants pay smugglers in Syria amounts above 10,000 euros to reach the Schengen area. The money is paid in stages by leading networks, clandestine routes, which could not be taken without their help.

At EU level are conclusive data taken and processed by Eurostat on immigrants because this phenomenon include masks some of trafficking. European Union Statistics on international migration, published in 2015, made reference to that in 2013, approximately 3.4 million people have migrated in one

of the Member States, and at least 2.8 million immigrants have left a EU Member State in the last category includes countries in eastern Europe. (Eurostat, 2015: 34).

The emergence of extensive armed conflict in the East, in line with the errors committed by representatives from countries in the European Union (Angela Merkel, 2015), determined in 2015 triggering the largest exodus of population to Western Europe. Securing the borders of the Schengen area with huge investment has proved futile and ineffective, being complemented by Hungary and other states with concrete and barbed wire fences.

International Organization for Migration, dealing and forced migration, determined that in 2015 went to Europe more than a million immigrants and their number is 4 times higher than in 2014 (IOM 2015 report: 25).

It is estimated that the number of people worldwide forced to flee their homes in 2016 will exceed 60 million.

It is significant that in previous years in Europe have far fewer migrants entered, but has not managed their integration in all states, causing sometimes violent and xenophobic reactions. Thus, in 2013 it was registered in the European Union 3.4 million immigrants, of which only 1.4 million were citizens of third countries. In that Germany received the largest number of immigrants, followed by the UK, France, Italy and Spain. These countries have granted citizenship to a much smaller number of people, leaving many immigrants limbo, plus waves of immigration in the years 2014 and 2015. (EUROSTAT, 2015: 34).

On 1 January 2014 the number of people born outside the EU living in the EU was 33.5 million, while in absolute terms, the highest number of foreign nationals registered in Germany, the UK, Italy (4.9 million), Spain (4.7 million) and France (4.2 million). Foreign nationals in these five Member States collectively accounted for 76% of all foreign nationals living in all EU Member States, although five states account for a share of only 63% of the EU population. (EUROSTAT, 2015: 36)

Representatives of some countries have reacted strongly against the migration is envisaged for 2016, building walls and predicting referendum (Viktor Orban, 2015 interview), criticizing Community measures (Robert Fico, 2015 interview), attacking the European Court of Justice decisions of the Council of Europe (Court of Justice of the EU, 2015), or refusing to accept migrants (Manuel Valls, 2015 interview).

2. Evolution of migration in the European Union

The European Union has published the first report on human trafficking in 2013, which shows that in 2008-2010 there were 23 632 victims of trafficking located in the EU Most of the identified victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation (62%), followed by trafficking for forced labor (25%), trafficking in persons for the removal of organs, the commission of criminal

activity or sale of children (14%). In terms of origin it was found that 61% of victims come from European Union member states, following Africa (14%) and Asia (6%). The report also highlights that the number of people trafficked within the EU and from third countries to the EU increased by 18% between 2008 and 2010 (European Commission, 2013: 31).

In 2014 the UK recorded the highest flow of people is higher by 318,000 the number of people who arrived than the number of those who left the country. (Statistical Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 2015: 24).

In recent months it acknowledged that some decisions of the European Union increased opportunities by opening border traffickers and other measures inadequate phenomenon. Thus, in 2015, the German Chancellor said that the country is willing to receive approx. 800,000 refugees. (Angela Merkel, 2015 speech). A few months later, in March 2015 he said that Germany wants to reduce significantly the number of refugees by rapid repatriation of those who are not entitled to asylum.

It is considered that the exodus of population from 2015 is the worst phenomenon facing Europe in recent decades. International Organization for Migration announced that in 2015 went to Europe over a million migrants, of which over 800,000 have crossed Turkey and the Aegean Sea, unlike Greece, where they continued their journey to the highly developed countries. Most of the migrants who entered on this route came from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq, although in the last two countries formally ended the state of war.

To cover enormous distances, many migrants have turned to trafficking networks that facilitated the crossing surfaces sea and river, moving inland terrestrial and railway transport for freight and passengers crossing illegal borders, obtaining false identity documents and so on In some situations they were transported in makeshift boats or inappropriate for shipping, others were hidden in rail transport, or land, without food and water.

After the entry into Greece, migrants trying to leave to the states of central and northern Europe, but Macedonia and other countries said they now refuse transit of those who do not come from an area in the war.

In the face of this influx of migrants, some EU countries have introduced controls at the border and took other restrictive measures, despite the fact that part of the Schengen area of free movement. At the beginning of 2016 the European Union agreed to supplement the membership of the Agency for protection of external borders (Frontex) in Greece, considered a strategic entry point.

Frequently appear in the media information about amounts charged by traffickers and involvement of transnational networks of organized crime, but there is significant state reactions and there are solutions to counter them.

These immigrants do not come only from Syria, the latest conflict zone, as reported numerous trips to Europe from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya

and other countries in North Africa, some being faced currently by armed conflict, but being destabilized political and social because of flawed or failed policies and strategies.

Exodus has generated huge and unexpected difficulties in housing and taking out these people. Since 2000 EUROPOL estimate the number of people entering the European Union is much larger than that contained in the official statistics. (EUROPOL, 2000: 21).

3. Causes of cross-border passenger traffic

3.1. Different level of socio-economic development

Despite measures adopted international conventions and remains a large gap in the level of living in different continents and countries. The differences are significant and targeting earnings, pensions, remuneration activities, the availability and quality of social and cultural services etc.

Thus, the top three rankings on gross national income per capita (IMF, World Bank and CIA Word Factboot), United States of America are in the top 15 countries, and European states to which is achieved trafficking , is in the top 30 places. Romania is located in the middle of the rankings, seats 70, 63 and 74 respectively, and Moldova, of which most immigrants came in Romania is far behind its seats 129, 127 and respectively 146. Most countries in Africa and Southeast Asia, from which most migrants are found in the final rankings.

In all periods was carried out cross-border trafficking from poor countries to rich countries, this being the direction of job seeker or different occupations. In the same direction are trafficked persons exploited for labor by sex or by begging for traffickers estimated higher earnings in those areas.

Under the terms of the frequency phenomena there and pull factors mitigating factors in countries of both origin and destination countries. In the first category fall countries that limit the movement of people due to dictatorial regimes or other considerations. The phenomenon is limited and some very rich countries, which limits the number of people accepted as nationals. Under the latter aspect is conclusive policy of Arab states very rich, who do not accept migrants from neighboring countries in the context of the flow of migrants to Europe from 2015.

3.2. War military and ethnic conflicts

Despite the apparent cessation of the Cold War and Peace states, recent decades have been marked by military conflicts and violent interethnic clashes. Inconclusive wars lasting over 20 years in Afghanistan and Iraq, which have caused numerous civilian casualties and the exodus of people to safer areas. Initial clashes between government forces and a coalition of states, were alternated with interfaith or inter-ethnic fighting.

Most countries in North Africa have destabilized governments after removal and after trying stable formations, sometimes tribal, to take power and keep power. Some countries in these areas is between the richest in terms of gross national income, but they generate flows of migrants to areas with higher social security.

Under this situation is conclusive Libya, which have per capita income higher than Romania and other European countries than in Libya rankings for 2009-2010 appearing in places 50, 51 and 53. Nevertheless, after destabilization country in 2011, Libya has generated a large number of migrants, especially by Italy as a transit and destination.

In early 2016 President Barak Obama acknowledged that military intervention in Libya, in 2011 was a fiasco, blame the Europeans, led by British Prime Minister David Cameron and Nicolas Sarkozy, former French President. He added that the US had eliminated all the air defense and prepared the necessary infrastructure for intervention but later crashed strategy because of tribal division and inability of European countries to build a structure with which they can interact. (Barak Obama, US president, interview, March 2016). The current conflict in Syria presents even more complex because of disputes between government forces and opposition each having effective support of some big military powers. The US president and other officials have said that Congress has allocated half a billion dollars to train 5,000 fighters of the Syrian opposition, but this measure has not led to the expected results, so that at the end of 2015 was interrupted training program at bases in Turkey and Jordan. (Barak Obama, Ash Carter, interviews in November 2015). The same officials said that the US shipped large quantities of arms and ammunition moderate opposition in Syria, while Russia has heavily armed the Syrian army is building a second military base in the country and opposition forces bombard moderate. The conflict has involved the European Union by sending military forces in the area and by asking Russia to stop bombing moderate Syrian forces. In four years of civil war that killed an estimated approx. 250,000 Syrians have fled the country and about. 5 million Syrians.

3.3. Facilitating trafficking by some states and multiplication trafficking networks

Trafficking networks have developed based on supply and demand, both increasing in recent years on routes to Europe.

It is estimated that in the first period of the civil war in Syria, the country was left by approx. 4 million people, most taking refuge in temporary camps in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. Continued fighting and multiplying dangers and destruction of the bombings and extending Islamic State ISIS makes it impossible to return to their areas of origin. On the other hand are unbearable social conditions in those camps, poorly subsidized by the states that have

committed this. There is a trend starting and people from areas unaffected by conflict, because the risk of their expansion and fear that men will be drafted into the Syrian army or forced to join the other belligerent forces, including ISIS forces. This is why there is the temptation to reach by any means in countries with higher incomes and socio-professional safety.

The situation is similar in Iraq, Yemen, Afghanistan, Libya and other countries, even if they are not affected by major military conflicts.

On the other hand, modern means of documentation have allowed the perception of information about the availability of EU countries to receive a significant number of migrants. Declarative aspects were associated with a permissive policy towards the first waves of migrants, making it permissible departure from the states of origin or its temporary shelter.

Most migrants have left Turkey, despite highly secure borders. In 2015 Turkey housed about 2.7 million Syrians and approx. 300,000 Iraqis, the main area of origin of migrants to Europe, it is estimated that every day journeyed to the islands in Greece a few large inflatable craft, with the knowledge of the authorities.

Turkey has said it will not stop the tide of migrants, although the European Union has decided to provide three billion aid to manage the camps where they were housed. Turkish Prime Minister said the refugee burden should be shared equitably, and the country was left alone by the international community in the past four years in terms of burden sharing.

At the beginning of 2016 President drew attention to Turkey's European Union to solve its problems with immigrants first, then impose conditions on Turkey, due for completion test of the EU-Turkey, accusing the EU is a minefield. (Recep Tayyip Erdogan, 2015 interview).

It is estimated that Turkey negotiate to obtain larger amounts of money and acceptance of EU integration. (Ahmet Davutoglu, 2015 interview). Indeed, in the month of November 2015 there were negotiations between the European Union and Turkey being debated aspects of migration, where Turkey has the title role in controlling migration flows to Europe. It was decided that all illegal immigrants who will arrive in Greece from Turkey since March 20, 2016 will be returned, and in exchange for each immigrant received by Turkey, the EU will accept a Syrian refugee. In exchange for this agreement financial aid to Turkey it was doubled from 3 billion to 6 billion.

On the other hand, it is estimated that in 2015 Germany spent approx. 10 billion migrants and agrees to negotiate Turkey's integration into the European Union.

Illegal entry into Greece was possible for an extremely large number of people, even within the Schengen area are guarded with modern land and sea, including multinational forces FRONTEX. There has implemented the provisions of conventions which set the return to the country of origin of illegal immigrants. Benevolent attitudes were manifested in the transit countries, the phenomenon is

justified by the policy of European states to accept large numbers of migrants. Those omissions were ignored by the provisions of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, adopted in 2000.

It is significant that at the end of 2015 the European Commission decided to receive and redistribute still 200,000 refugees, although some European countries, including Romania, refused to accept the first quota of migrants.

Extent of the phenomenon led a meeting on this matter at the UN General Assembly in September 2015. Romanian President said that waves of migration since 2015 is both a humanitarian crisis and to protect one's borders, integration and even a financial one they are the directions in which solutions must be sought, because each wave of migration will exceed the previous one. (Klaus Johannis, 2015 speech).

This phenomenon is coordinated by IOM or other competent bodies and travel routes are very long.

In this context, it is normal multiplying networks that facilitate or support the movement, obtaining documents and other aspects inherent journeys of this nature. Trafficking networks have proliferated on lower risk, because acceptance by some countries of migrants in terms of destination or transit.

Specific networks massive migrant groups acting semi-clandestine conditions, differing in some aspects of traffickers classics from previous periods. However, the methods used are similar, especially in transport, carried out in unsanitary and dangerous conditions.

This point is conclusive that in August 2015 on a highway in Austria was an isothermal abandoned, as they were asphyxiated bodies of 71 migrants, including eight women and four children. In this case, they were indicted two Bulgarians, a Lebanese and an Afghan accused for murder, human trafficking, torture and obtaining financial gain, part of a large network of traffickers.

Although the frequency of traffic ample migrants was known only after this tragedy was decided to step up measures against trafficking networks and checks at border crossings important in eastern Austria, to check vehicles that could be hiding places for people. (Johanna Mikl - Leitner and Werner Fayman, 2015 interview).

In the following period, many traffickers were arrested in Austria and Hungary, including 24 Romanian nationals, who were transporting large groups of migrants in inhuman conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

Migration, which includes trafficking, is influenced by numerous factors boost the country of origin of migrants (economic, political, military and social) and pull factors of the destination country (income, standard of living, social security, educational perspective). The phenomenon is illustrated

by emigration to Europe in 2015, the citizens of Asia and Africa refused establishment in eastern states or other countries with low income, being attracted only countries with economic prosperity.

Aggregation of socio-politico-military in recent years have led in 2015 to unimaginable multiplication of migration, especially from the Middle East.

Before a year triggering mass migration, specialized institutions in Romania have concluded that smuggling is a serious threat to developed countries in terms of economic risks associated with this negative phenomenon are economic (tax evasion, money laundering, smuggling), social (falsification of documents) and security (in Europe sending terrorists disguised groups of refugees and migrants). (D.I.I.C.O.T., 2014: 25).

Terms of impact on migrants can estimate that the current exodus of people from East and North Africa will exceed the possibilities of absorption and assimilation in the countries of destination and distribution based on mandatory quotas for each country, including in the less developed ones, will be premise for a significant percentage of labor exploitation or other means.

The fate of many emigrants will be similar to those during decades of previous, traditional forms being exploited and managed to integrate small percentage. Moreover, some of them can destabilize some states or local communities through acts of terrorism or protest movements, social and cultural assimilate is difficult because most states have failed to find solutions to their own nationals.

Due to poor transport or abandonment by traffickers over 3,500 migrants are missing or have died, most by drowning.

The seriousness of this phenomenon derives from the fact that he was approached by the Pontiff during the first Papal speech to the UN General Assembly in 2015. (Pope Francis, 2015 speech).

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NOTES ON THE AUTHORS

Conf. univ. dr. ADRIAN CRĂCIUNESCU

E-mail: adriancraciunescu57@yahoo.com

- Lawyer, associate professor, PhD in public international law
- associate professor at the University "Eftimie Murgu" Resita
- Ex Court Judge Timisoara and Timis Court
- member Of the Union of Jurists of Romania

Founder, member of the Romanian Society for European Law

- member Founder of the Association of International Law and International Relations
- Research areas: international law and international relations, European diplomacy, human rights issues, judicial psychology.

- Author and co-author of over 25 books

- Among the main editorial appearances: Basic Treaty of commercial law (1998) - award winning work U.J.R. Award I.L. Georgescu in 1998, Law and Culture, Third Millennium Prize-winning paper, book university - University "Vasile Goldis" Arad; European Union law on economic policies (210 - work awarded prizes TR Popescu - Academy of Scientists from Romania in 2012 and "Victor Ducelescu" of UJR in 2010), Public International Law (2004), European Union diplomacy (and its rules) 2015 -tratata etc.

Over 130 studies, articles and notes of international law and European Union Law, International Trade Law and Commercial Law.

- International conferences speeches: Bulgaria, Cuba, France, Hungary, Serbia, China etc.

Dr. TIBERIU MEDEANU, professor at the Faculty of Law, University of the West Timisoara

E-mail: medeanu.uvt@gmail.com

Scientific activity:

- 29 treaties, manuals and books with legal content;
- 220 articles published in legal profile;
- 16 documentaries on topics of forensic and criminal procedure;
- Participation in over 70 symposia, presenting 90 scientific illustrated using video, audio and PowerPoint;
- Member of the National Association of Criminology in Romania; Society criminal law; Romanian Society for European Law
- Member of the scientific board of the magazine "weekly pandects".
- Diploma "Judicial Merit class has" given by the President on June 28, 2002.
- Plaque of Honour "Scientia Pro, to contribute to the development of criminology", granted by the Romanian Forensics and Criminology in May 9, 2012.
- Included in the "Dictionary of Hunedoara personalities from the arts, science and technology," EMIA, 2000 edition, p. 307 and Edit. Emia, 2004, pg. 332, on the basis of published works and documentaries made.
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