

International Conference

**Migration and
European integration
of minorities**

Conference Programme

*06-09 November 2014
Oradea, Romania*

This conference was financed through the Jean Monet project n. 543008-LLP-1-2013-1-RO-AJM-MO with the title "Migration and European Integration of Minorities at the Eastern Border of the European Union"

Programme

Thursday, 6th of November 2014

- 16⁰⁰ - 20⁰⁰ Participants arrival and registration
20⁰⁰ Dinner

Friday, 7th of November 2014

- 10⁰⁰ - 10³⁰ Opening ceremony
Library of the University of Oradea
Speakers:
Sorin Curilă, President of the Senat, University of Oradea
Constantin Bungău, Rector of the University of Oradea
Ioan Horga, Dean of the Faculty of History, International Relations, Political Science and Communication Science, University of Oradea
Mircea Brie, Head of the Department of International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea
- 10³⁰ - 12⁰⁰ Plenary Session
Süli Zakar István, Palóczi Ágnes (Debrecen, Hungary)
Questions of Roma Integration and Migration Endeavouring of the Roma People of South-Eastern Europe
Ioan Horga (Oradea, Romania)
The impact of the Transatlantic Partnership on the labour force mobility (Oradea, Romania)
Anatoliy Kruglashov (Chernivtsi, Ukraine)
Ethnic dimensions of Ukrainian migration process: national and regional trends
Vasile Cucerescu (Chişinău, Rep. of Moldova)
Cohesion, Integration and Securitisation Challenges for EU Migration Law and Policy
- 12⁰⁰ - 12³⁰ Discussions
12³⁰ Lunch break

Workshops

Workshop 1

Thematic sessions:

Minority and Majority in the Eastern European Area

Room *Albert Barker*

Workshop 2

The Phenomenon of Migration in Europe. Migration and integration of immigrants in the EU

Room *Birou Senat*

Workshop 3

Managing Interethnic Relations and Community Security

Room *Barbu Ștefănescu*

15⁰⁰-16¹⁵

1st Presentation Interval

Workshop 1

Room
Albert Barker

Chairmen: *Corneliu Padurean, Gabriel Moisa*

Aurelian Lavric (Chișinău, Rep. of Moldova)

The integration of the Russian-speaking minority in the Republic of Moldova: difficulties and consequences on the European path of the country

Nataliya Nechayeva-Yuriychuk (Chernivtsi, Ukraine)

The Problem of Russian-speaking People Integration in Post-Soviet States

Mircea Brie (Oradea, Romania)

Ethno-religious mutations in the Romanian space 100 years after the outbreak of World War I

Octavian Țicu (Chișinău, Rep. of Moldova)

From Soviet Union to European integration: the changing role of national minorities in the Republic of Moldova after independence

Grama Vasile, Anna Židová (Oradea, Romania - Prešov, Slovakia)

Roma minority – maps, charts and tables

Pénzes János, Pásztor István (Debrecen, Hungary)

Gypsy population in Hungary - databases and their background

16³⁰-16⁴⁵

Discussions

16⁴⁵-17⁰⁰

Coffee break

Workshop 2

Room
Birou Senat

Chairmen: *Molnár Judit, Roșca Ludmila*

Mihai Sofonea (Bucharest, Romania)

The immigration under the intelligence panopticon effect

Ambrus Attila & Károly Teperics (Debrecen, Hungary)

Migration analysis in order to learn from the perspective of two academic medical centers Oradea and Debrecen University

Constantin Țoca (Oradea, Romania)

Erasmus Programme. European Instrument for European educational migration

Roșca Ludmila (Chișinău, Rep. of Moldova)

Moldovan Diaspora in Italy: valuable experiences of social integration

Polgár István (Oradea, Romania)

Integration of migrants in the EU. Socio-economic, political and cultural dimensions

Mirela Mărcuț (Cluj Napoca, Romania)

Migration across the electronic frontier: challenges of the digital divide in the European Union

Cosmin Chiriac, Filimon Claudiu, Filimon Lumintia (Oradea, Romania)

Migration and the perspective of revitalization of the rural environment in the Metropolitan Area of Oradea

16³⁰-16⁴⁵

Discussions

16⁴⁵-17⁰⁰

Coffee break

Workshop 3

Room
Barbu Ștefănescu

Chairmen: *Kozma Gábor, Dana Pantea*

Dana Pantea (Oradea, Romania)

The Image of Woman as an Immigrant

Mészáros Edina (Cluj Napoca, Romania)

Is the European Union turning into a gated community?

Gabriela Goudenhooft (Oradea, Romania)

The European Court of Justice as an Institutional Actor of European Integration

Dana Blaga (Oradea, Romania)

Rethinking cultural diversity: the European take on the politics of complex diversity

Sassano Silvia (Siena, Italy)

An overview on minorities located at the EU internal borders: the role of European Cross-border cooperation

Tonk Márton, Székely Tünde (Cluj Napoca, Romania)

Hungarian Minority and Minority Higher Education System in Romania

16³⁰-16⁴⁵

Discussions

16⁴⁵-17⁰⁰

Coffee break

17⁰⁰-19⁰⁰

2nd Presentation Interval

Workshop 1

Room
Albert Barker

Chairmen: *Corneliu Padurean, Gabriel Moisa*

Penka Peeva (Bourgas, Bulgaria)

The Turkish minority in Bulgaria – history and problems of integration

Corneliu Pădurean (Arad, Romania)

Matrimonial relations between majority and minority under communism.(Case Arad)

Gabriel Moisa (Oradea, Romania)

Minority and Majority: the Case of the Historical Romanian Community from Hungary in Post Trianon Era

Natalia Putină (Chişinău, Rep. of Moldova)

National Minorities in Moldova between Eastern and Western aspirations: Risks and Challenges

Baidic Robert Paul (Budapest, Hungary)

Minority Rights in Central and Eastern Europe. The Autonomy Question of Szeklerland Case

Mihai Husarik (Cluj Napoca, Romania)

Rusyns in Europe

Constantin Liviu Demeter (Oradea, Romania)

“Twenty five years of the German Democratic Forum in Oradea”

19⁰⁰ – 19¹⁵

Discussions

Workshop 2

Room
Birou Senat

Chairmen: *Molnár Judit, Roșca Ludmila*

Radics Zsolt, Fekete József György (Debrecen, Hungary)

International migration trends in Turkey and the Balkans

Cristina Matiuță (Oradea, Romania)

Migrants Integration in European Societies: EU Policies and Social Realities

Grigore Silași, Ovidiu Simina (Timișoara, România)

Migration and Globalization. The View of the Globalization Process in Terms of Migration

Shcherbatiuk Oleg (Chernivtsi, Ukraine)

The specific features of ethnic groups interaction in Bukovyna (in the context of the migration process)”.

Alina Stoica (Oradea, Romania)

Portuguese Perception of Migration and Acculturation Processes and Their Influence upon the Image of the Country

Molnár Judit, Kóródi Tbor (Glasgow, Scotland – Miskolc, Hungary)

A new era of emigration of Hungarians? Why residents of Hungary are thinking about leaving their home country?

Oltean Anca (Oradea, Romania)

The emigration of Romanian Jews in Israel during the years 1945- 1969

19⁰⁰ – 19¹⁵

Discussions

Workshop 3

Room
Barbu Ștefănescu

Chairmen: *Kozma Gábor, Dana Pantea*

Dorin Dolghi (Oradea, Romania)

Ethnic diversity and the challenges for European security

Molnár Ernő, Palóczy Gábor, Lengyel István Máté (Debrecen, Hungary)

Changing commuting patterns in Hungary after the turn of the millennium

Kozma Gábor, Czimre Klára (Debrecen, Hungary)

Characteristics of the cross-border suburbanisation process in the Oradea agglomeration

Florentina Chirodea, Luminița Soproni (Oradea, Romania)

European Instruments for the Integration of Minorities. Hungary - Romania Cross - Border Co-operation Programme (2007 – 2013)

Mariana Iatco (Chișinău, Rep. of Moldova)

“Rezultatele si experienta Republicii Moldova in obtinerea regimului de vize cu Uniunea Europeana”

Cezar Morar (Oradea, Romania)

Minority and Majority for Building Communities through EU funds, in Bihor County, Romania

19¹⁵ – 19³⁰

Discussions

20⁰⁰

Dinner

Saturday, 8th of November 2014

10⁰⁰-11¹⁵

1st Presentation Interval

Workshop 1

Room
Albert Barker

Chairmen: *Polgár István, Dorin Dolghi*

Hegedüs Renáta (Oradea, Romania)

Migration and Integration of Immigrants

Hanga-Fărcaș Gheorghe (Oradea, Romania)

EU's refugee policy

Juraj Peregrin (Bratislava, Slovakia)

Comparative Analysis of National Reform Programmes in V4 countries in terms of migrant integration in the Europe 2020 strategy

Moise Alin Ionut Cornel (Oradea, Romania)

Migration and integration of immigrants in the EU

Peter Scavnicky (Banská Bystrica)

Perception of the Roma community in the EU countries. Case study Slovakia

Szabó Léda (Oradea, Romania)

Romania and Hungary's political attitude after the 2nd World War regarding the jewish population from the North West Transylvania

11¹⁵ – 11³⁰

Discussions

11³⁰ – 12⁰⁰

Coffe break

CONCLUSIONS

Presented by: Ioan Horga

Workshop 1: *Mircea Brie, Corneliu Pădurean*

Workshop 2: *Molnár Judit, Roșca Ludmila*

Workshop 3: *Kozma Gábor, Dana Pantea*

Lunch

Visit to churches of various confessions from Oradea

20⁰⁰

Dinner

Sunday, 9th November 2014

Departure of the participants

Abstracts

Ambrus Attila & Károly Teperics

Migration analysis in order to learn from the perspective of two academic medical centers Oradea and Debrecen University

The purpose of this study is to analyze the two academic medical centers cross borders in terms of students provenance, the services offered by the faculties concerned, tuition fees, as well as areas of polarization exerted by the two institutions etc. The study is looking to the correct diagnosis in terms of the love of the two current universities on the market in the two Countries.

Baidic Robert Paul

Minority Rights in Central and Eastern Europe. The Autonomy Question of Szeklerland Case

The papers will try to offer a preliminary comparative analysis on the Special Statute of the autonomous region of Szeklerland in Romania from 2014. Comparing the proposed document with other models of autonomy from central and eastern European states, especially but not only we will try to understand what are the possibilities or/and the limits to put in practice such an asymmetric autonomy model. Will this offer more protection to the hungarian minorities? Are there any current state structure limitations? These are just of the few questions that we will try to answer in this paper.

Dana Blaga

Rethinking cultural diversity: the European take on the politics of complex diversity

The nowadays concept of complex diversity places the discussion in a social and political context in which diversity has become a fluid multidimensional and empirical phenomenon, to follow in the footsteps of the borders evolution. At the same time, because the lines are blurred in our globalized world and especially in a “unity in diversity”- type of Europe, it calls for a thorough investigation of the normative framework that gives us the base for when we talk about identity politics, migration, integration or recognition. This article tries to identify the main ethno-national and cultural expressions of complex diversity in present-day Europe, with the critical analysis of the dominant approach towards diverse identities that is connected to the process of European integration. Although Europe’s official political discourse sings

the praises of diversity, the term seems to be used sometimes superficially, being linked rather to the dynamics of the society and the market than to a reflective identity politics. The boundaries between theory and empirical research have become fluid and if we want to grasp the true potential of complex diversity, we need to find the balanced vantage point that avoids making culture *the* quintessence that makes the world go round, yet is fully aware of the key importance that the culturally grounded praxis have when aiming for politics of recognition.

Mircea Brie

Ethno-religious mutations in the Romanian space 100 years after the outbreak of World War I

100 years after the outbreak of World War I we can notice certain mutations in the ethno-religious structure of the Romanian population. Be it of larger magnitude or just small fractions, these changes are the consequence of both a normal development process, and of the brutal political interventions in the natural evolution.

The ethnic structure of this region has been heavily influenced by the evolution of the various historico-geographical factors and policies. Most of this structure, however, is linked to the evolution of the denominational structure. Ethnicity in this case is closely related to religion. The political reality, the events with political overtones that occurred during these centuries had a direct influence regarding the conduct of processes and phenomena related to the ethno-confessional evolution of the area subject to our research.

Major geopolitical changes of the twentieth century and political decisions, especially extremist dictatorial regimes (Horthyst-Hungarian and communist-Romanian) led to significant changes in the ethnic structure of the region northwest Transylvania. Policy decisions, especially those taken during the dictatorial political and extremist regimes during the twentieth century were able to seriously affect ethno-religious realities of the Romanian space, especially in Transylvania. Be it the Hungarian or Romanian authorities during the two world wars or the communist dictatorship, decisions were taken that changed the ethnic map of the Romanian space. Suffice it to recall the drama of the Jewish community of the Second World War or the „sale” of the Germans and the Jews by the Communists in the postwar period.

Florentina Chirodea, Luminița Șoproni

European Instruments for the Integration of Minorities. Hungary - Romania Cross - Border Co-operation Programme (2007 – 2013)

The integration of minorities is one of the subjects constantly approached by the European Union, policies and instruments created in order to achieve this objective representing a subject for analysis and debates between specialists. From this point of view, the study proposes an evaluation of Hungary - Romania Cross - Border Co-operation Programme in period between 2007 and 2013, analysing the impact of financed projects on the communities of minorities from the Romanian – Hungarian border.

Cosmin Chiriac, Filimon Claudiu, Filimon Lumintia

Migration and the perspective of revitalization of the rural environment in the Metropolitan Area of Oradea

The Metropolitan Area of Oradea is one of the oldest associations of administrative units in Romania and it includes the city of Oradea and 11 communes that surround it. The adaption of the economic environment and life in general, in Romania, to the realities of the free market economy has had a negative impact on the evolution of the rural environment, generating a demographic decline caused, in part, by low birth rates and, in part, by the phenomenon of migration.

Some of the communes of the Metropolitan Area of Oradea have managed to counter this demographic trend, especially through the development of new residential areas. Our aim is to find out what is the effect of the migration these developments generated and if it gives any perspective towards the revitalization of the rural environment in the Metropolitan Area of Oradea.

Vasile Cucerescu

Cohesion, Integration and Securitisation Challenges for EU Migration Law and Policy

It is examined the phenomenon of migration in the European Union on three basic layers – cohesion, integration and securitisation, which seem to be emblematic both for Union's and Member States' law and policy in the field. Migration in the European Union represents a very complex and stuffy topic for theorists and practitioners. Europe, embodied by the European Union, is a large family of peoples committed to promote common values. Throughout its history Europe has been considered as the "Old Continent", the cradle of civilisation, the land of prosperity, and, for the last sixty year period, the land of peace; this should be taken into consideration when tackling the phenomenon of migration in the European Union. There are analysed EU legal provisions and EU policy issues on migration, being focused on topic rationale, premises, motives, causes and effects, which are produced both inside and outside the European Union. The paper gives an insight on migration in the European Union, following the two-fold securitisation: human and Union's security in a too rapidly changing world, determined by the European (community) legal order and the new (shifting) international legal order.

Constantin Liviu Demeter

Twenty five years of the German Democratic Forum in Oradea

German Democratic Forum in Oradea is relevant for history of Transilvania, because includes german group "Swabians" and germans group "Saxons" without having around her more than a village colonized. Of course, trade activity in local history invited the minority to participate economy. Oradea was a city with Christian roots and residents was in the middle of many religions but the germans citizens represented meeting point between Catholic church, evangelical church and jews speakers of german language. In conclusion, in respect of the history, germans in Oradea worth opening an institution to defend tradition and their past deeds for the present culture in western Romania.

Dorin Dolghi*Ethnic diversity and the challenges for European security*

As European Union represents one of the most culturally heterogeneous regions (national, linguistic, ethnic and religious), one of the challenges of the integration process is to provide the necessary governance structure in order to maintain the balance between supranational, national and sub-national entities. Each EU member state, without exception, has experienced during its membership a process of decentralization and internal re-organization in order to create the most functional structures able to implement the common policies. Within this phenomenon, the application of subsidiarity principle and the increasing political influence of sub-national regional cultural groups have underlined the devolution of states and an increasing expression on different types of autonomies and even independence claims. This raises some security issues (mostly in political and economic terms) both from the state's perspective, as well as from an EU perspective. Within the contribution, we will provide an analysis from a European multi-level security governance, testing the options of the theoretical interpretations of neo-medievalism, consociationalism and federalism, as tools to maintain the EU's cohesion, state integrity and to regulate the intra-state relations.

Grama Vasile, Anna Židová*Roma minority – maps, charts and tables*

With a population in Europe estimated at 8 to 12 million, they can be found everywhere from Finland to Greece and from Ireland to Russia, but they have no homeland. The greatest number live in Central Eastern Europe: Romania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and the former Yugoslavia. Eastern Europe is home to between 6 and 8 million Roma. Accurate population estimations are difficult because of infrequent data collection, the Roma's mobility, and the Roma's reluctance to register as "Roma" in censuses for fear of being stigmatized. The article investigates the different (sometimes contradictory) maps, tables and charts representing the Roma minority in Central Europe and elsewhere.

Gabriela Goudenhoof*The European Court of Justice as an Institutional Actor of European Integration*

Established in 1951 as a Court of Appeal for strict competence, the European Court of Justice, as it is called nowadays, succeeded to become one of the most important institutional actors of European integration and its powers are extending more and more over the years. The ECJ's jurisdiction incumbent task of ensuring compliance with EU's law in the interpretation and application of the text of the Treaties. In the EU order the ECJ has a sovereign power. Court decisions cannot be questioned either by Member States or by other EU institutions. Therefore, it is acknowledged that the ECJ case law is a source of EU law. European law has major relevance in the context of integration not only because it is addressed to the Member States in order to harmonize their national legislation, but also because it gives individuals rights which may be invoked in certain circumstances before national courts against public

bodies or against other individuals. It is what is called the direct effect of EU law (Van Gend en Loos decision from 1963). ECJ, by another famous decision (Costa vs. Enel from 1964) has established the principle of supremacy of EU law over the national law of Member States. The objective pursued for the ECJ is to ensure the European integration through enforcing and uniformly interpreting EU law in all Member States. It is arising from the nature of the EU that the primacy of EU law over national law is a sine qua non condition of integration.

Hanga-Fărcaș Gheorghe *EU's Refugee Policy*

This paper aims to analyse the European Union's (EU) asylum policies and the steps EU Member States take in harmonizing their national policies while treating with asylum seekers and refugees as minorities living on their territory. For this, I conducted a critical review of key legislation and policies in the field of asylum and refugee policy and the way it evolved in EU.

Although EU appears to be open for migrants with efforts being made to encourage the immigration of skilled workers, the EU space is still perceived as close towards migrants. Migration is seen as something negative because of burdening the labor market, because of security risks linked to immigration and because it burdens on the social security system.

With the latest developments at the EU border in countries like Ukraine and Syria, the resulting wave of immigrants that seek for asylum in the EU has to be dealt with properly. EU needs to rethink its refugee policy. The EU has to constantly improve and adapt the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) to the global challenges and to set out common high standards and stronger co-operation to ensure that asylum seekers are treated equally in an open and fair system.

Hegedüs Renáta *Migration and Integration of Immigrants*

The subject of this article deals with the problems regarding migration and the integration of the immigrants in the target society. The individuals' decision of migration has several causes, which can be cultural, political, religious, and economic as well. Those who decide to emigrate may encounter various difficulties. First of all, there are the linguistic problems, since one has to be familiar with the official language of the target state or with an international language. Secondly, there are the cultural issues, since the integration of individuals into a new society represents a problem. For those who immigrate this is a difficulty because they come from different cultural environments, possessing a cultural identity that is already formed. At the same time, this is an issue also for the society of the target state. Cultural integration is a difficult and long process, which implies the coexistence of many different cultures, therefore, the peaceful coexistence is a complicated process.

Another problem discussed in this essay is related to the immigrants' choice of the target state. These choices may be the result of a socio-cultural relation between two states sharing a common past. Another cause can be the financial crisis leading the citizens to emigrate for a more stable future as far as financials are concerned. In

addition, the choice of a target state can be also related to the cultural and religious affinities of the involved states. Even a civil war with military interventions can cause individuals to leave the place of origin.

The aspect of integration and culture, observed from the communities' perspective, seen from the viewpoint of the second generation of the immigrants, which refers to the maintaining of relations through various ways of communication with the community members of the state of origin and the aspects of the second generation of the immigrants regarding the practice of cultural values and the habits of the home society.

Ioan Horga

The impact of the Transatlantic Partnership on the labour force mobility

Population mobility is a phenomenon which has characterized the society from ancient times until today. Therefore, has a profound historical background and has manifested differently in space and time depending on the factors and conditions, concrete, specific from one stage to another and from one place to another.

The concept of mobility has a very broad range of coverage of the territory and the social issues. In this sense we can define population mobility as the process by which people change their residential status, professional or social. Thus, it can be distinguished: spatial mobility (territorial or geographical) mobility and social mobility, changing marital status, educational status change.

Of all, the most complex and influence other types of mobility is the mobility space, territorial or geographical population. It is a process that comprises the sum of population movements in space, due to various causes, the distances large or small, with or without permanent change of residence.

Mihai Husarik

Rusyns in Europe

Rusyns (Carpatho-Rusyns) are an ethnic group living in different Central and Eastern-European countries. Their homeland lies in three European countries: Ukraine (Transcarpathia , Subcarpathian Rus), Slovakia and Poland. Many other groups are scattered in different European countries, or on the American and Australian continents. Rusyns are an ethnic group, which is considered to be the most western group among the Eastern Slavs. The vast majority of Rusyns belong to the Greek Catholic/Byzantine or Orthodox churches. Their name, Rusyn, creates a connection to the east, to the inhabitants of the medieval state of Rus' with its center in Kiev. There are approximately 1,2 million Rusyns in Europe. Rusyns do not have their one state. They are legally recognized as a national minority in some European countries where there is an active Rusyn minority.

The struggle to codify a generally accepted Rusyn language was probably one of the greatest projects of this ethnic group. After achieving this desiderata, the Rusyn elites have more leverage in asking for more rights for their co ethnics living in different European countries.

Mariana Iatco

Rezultatele si experienta Republicii Moldova in obtinerea regimului de vize cu Uniunea Europeana

În 2007, Moldova a anulat în mod unilateral regimul de vize pentru statele membre ale UE, iar în același timp, țările UE sunt printre cele mai restrictive în ceea ce privește libertatea circulației. De asemenea, în anul 2007, între Bruxelles și Chișinău au fost încheiate Acorduri de Facilitare și Readmisie a Vizelor, fapt care a facilitat obținerea vizei pentru 15 categorii de profesioniști și persoane dezavantajate, inclusiv faptul prin care prețul pentru eliberarea vizei a fost scăzut de la 60 euro la 35 euro. Dar, în același timp, Moldova și UE și-au asumat responsabilitatea de a-i reîntoarce în țară pe acei care au șederea ilegală pe teritoriile care cad sub incidența prezentului acord. Subiectul liberalizării regimului de vize a fost menționat în cadrul platformelor Parteneriatului Estic și ulterior, în cadrul Declarației Comune a UE și Republicii Moldova, care a stipulat expres Dialogul privind liberalizarea regimului de vize.

Kozma Gábor, Czimre Klára

Characteristics of the cross-border suburbanisation process in the Oradea agglomeration

In our days, cross-border suburbanisation has become one of the most peculiar phenomena which is partly due to the growing importance of the second and third stages of the modern urbanisation cycle, and partly to the weakening of the dividing role of borders. The fundamental objective of the presentation is to demonstrate the cross-border aspect of the suburbanisation trend observed in the Oradea agglomeration. In the course of the research the socio-economic characteristics of the population moving from the Romanian city to the Hungarian side of the border, the motivations for the migration and the impressions acquired on the new residencies were studied with the help of questionnaires.

Anatoliy Kruglashov

Ethnic dimensions of Ukrainian migration process: national and regional trends

Ukraine since its Independence and even much earlier for previous ages is a transit country of Eurasian migration. In the same time for the last decades citizens of Ukraine are looking around for the better place to leave and work. Labor migration leads to emigration from the country abroad. Vice-versa, the immigration to the country from some post-soviet and Asian countries seems to be more and more influential factor as far as the domestic situation in Ukraine is concerned. Latest Russia-Ukraine War makes migratory processes in the country more dynamic and dramatic ones.

In the paper the general trends of Ukrainian migrations process will be considered. Both are to be regarded from the all-national point of view and regional standpoint. The latter is concentrated on the case study of Chernivtsi oblast (region) situation with migration. The author is going to characterize the ethnic specificity of migratory process, how members of different ethnic communities partake in immigration/emigration dynamics and what is the contradictory impact of them to the country policy and politics.

Some general conclusions are to be made, especially regarding pros and cons of public policy towards migration in Ukraine and civic society stance concerning the hottest issues of making the migration less exhaustive and challenging for the country and citizens of Ukraine.

Aurelian Lavric

The integration of the Russian-speaking minority in the Republic of Moldova: difficulties and consequences on the European path of the country

The specifics of the post-Soviet state Moldova (RM) is that Russian-speaking minority comprises not only the Russian national minority (5.95%), but also other national/ethnic minorities, which in Soviet times were subjected to an intense process of denationalization and Russification (by educational system if teaching in Russian language, media, military service in the Soviet army, where was used exclusively Russian, work detachments of youth in Kazakhstan, Siberia). Thus, the Ukrainian (8.34%) and the Bulgarian (1.94 %) national minorities currently use in public Russian. Also Gagauz ethnic minority (4.36%) uses Russian language both in administration and in education. So, with some exceptions, national/ethnic minorities in Moldova are one linguistic minority – of Russian-speaking. Its integration into the Moldovan culture is quite low. Romanian-speaking majority consists of 75.8% declared Moldovans and 2.16% declared Romanians. Being bound by the language of the culture of the Russian Federation, Russian-speaking minority in Moldova feels safe in terms of integration of RM into the Russian cultural space: the Eurasian Union. Often, the support for the Eastern vector is the results of worse information due to ignorance of the state language (Romanian). A bad integration into Moldovan society, a poor knowledge of Romanian language by the Russian-speaking minority leads to fact that they prefer the Eastern vector, despite the clear advantages offered by the European integration. The success of a good forward of the country on the path of European integration, supported by a reinforced majority of Moldovan society, involves making efforts to better integration of the Russian-speaking minority.

Cristina Matiuta

Migrants Integration in European Societies: EU Policies and Social Realities

Legal migration and integration in Western European societies of both non-EU nationals and EU citizens coming from Eastern European Member States are part of an important debate across the EU. Prosperous countries of the European Union are confronted today with integration challenges.

The paper aims to explore these challenges, referring to the EU policies in the field, designed to improve integration, as well as to the perceptions and attitudes of indigenous population towards migrants.

Mirela Mărcuț

Migration across the electronic frontier: challenges of the digital divide in the European Union

The digital divide is loosely defined as the existence of a socio-economic inequality in the access, use and skills of information and communication technologies. It has been pinned as one of the main impediments in the growth of the digital economy in the European Union, which has put in place strategies to eliminate it. European citizens, or better yet, users are encouraged to strengthen their use and skills, while the public institutions and private companies aim to improve access across Europe. With the Internet being the biggest supplier of information, it is possible for European users to migrate within the information society by upgrading their digital skills and thus being better performers in the labour market. In this case, the aim of this presentation will be to ascertain whether the phenomenon of migration can be transplanted into the information society and whether we can define a new phenomenon, namely virtual migration.

Gabriel Moisa

Minority and Majority: the Case of the Historical Romanian Community from Hungary in Post Trianon Era

After the First World War ended, in Hungary remained a romanian community whose number varied over time. Its integration in the new historical context was difficult and painful in the same time.

The tearing of connections with the rest of the romanian community, left deep traces in its evolution. Deprived of its cultural and political elites, it entered in a very short time, from all points of view, on a descending trend. Most obvious was its numerical evolution. From a quarter of a million of romanian ethnics in interwar period, to four thousands today, according to official data of the registered minority voters lists.

The integration of romanian community in the hungarian „landscape” was constant in the last century, becoming one of the best anchored ethnic communities within Hungary.

Moise Alin Ionut Cornel

Migration and integration of immigrants in the EU

In our days we can speak about an age of mobility, where the movement of people will continue to increase in the decades ahead. Nearly 3% of world population lived outside their country of birth in 2005. And 2-2.5% of the world population has always moved for the last 40 years. Integration is one of the major concern in the EU policies. Most Member States are experiencing migratory phenomena and are confronted with integration challenges, some of the Member States have only recently been faced with immigration, but others have dealt with immigration and integration challenges for decades but not always with satisfactory results, and they are consequently revising their policies. That tells us we need to come up with some common policies stronger and not be reviewed again. The promotion of fundamental rights, non discrimination and equal opportunities for all are key integration issues.

Mészáros Edina

Is the European Union turning into a gated community?

A few decades ago immigrants were welcomed in Europe, as they have provided cheap workforce, which was used to fill in the gaps in the labour market, and also the phenomenon of illegal migration was perceived as a matter of secondary importance on the agenda of the nation states. Nowadays this status has changed, and the fight against irregular immigration has become one of the most pressing concerns at the level of the European Union as whole. As a result of the exclusionary policies at the EU borders, strict asylum policies, heavy visa regimes and cutting-edge technologies designed to tackle this phenomenon; the EU has fully earned its nickname of *Fortress Europe*.

In this scientific reflection we consider the metaphor of *Fortress Europe* as an obsolete term, deliberately replacing it with the concept of *gated community*, because it blends restrictive measures with selective permeability, constraining the access to those who are considered dangerous elements, and gives permission to those who bring benefits to the community. Through *gated community* we understand a residential development established on a territorial area surrounded by walls, fences or natural barriers, restricted access through a secure entrance, guarded by a professional private security personnel using refined technologies, monitoring and control devices.

We will try to prove our hypothesis by analysing recent irregular migratory events and their consequences upon the EU's border policies and asylum system. Furthermore we target to demonstrate the existence of the principle of selective permeability from a very unusual angle that of football, as community borders are closed for *an overwhelming majority, yet open for some*, the so called buffer zone not being implemented in case of *top managers, engineers, PhD students and talented soccer players from third countries*.

CezarMorar

Minority and Majority for Building Communities through EU funds, in Bihor County, Romania

The well-being and success of a community is dependent on the quality of relationships among the people of that community. In this respect the study will be focused on how the minority - majority relation influences the Communities Building process and also, how successful are these local communities from Bihor County, Romania in using the local development European Union funds.

Molnár Judit, Kóródi Tbor

A new era of emigration of Hungarians? Why residents of Hungary are thinking about leaving their home country?

More and more citizens decide to leave Hungary and try to get a job abroad. Among them more and more are young and skilled. This situation is very disadvantageous for the country due to Hungary's aging population. In addition the country would not only need to keep their people in Hungary but also to attract skilled workers from abroad. This paper aims to investigate the reason for this high number of emigrants, why they

decided to leave, which countries they prefer to live in and which part of Hungary they are from and how long they plan to stay abroad.

Molnár Ernő, Palóczy Gábor, Lengyel István Máté

Changing commuting patterns in Hungary after the turn of the millennium

The presentation focuses on the phenomenon of commuting, as one form of spatial mobility related to the employment having more and more significance in the recent Hungary. Our examination is based on settlement level data (NUTS5 / LAU2) of the Hungarian censuses from 2001 and 2011. We analyze the most important spatial processes of commuting after the turn of the millennium, with special attention to the dynamics and importance of employment centers, as well as to the changes and spatial differences of commuting intensity and balance. By analyzing commuting data we attempt to trace the most important spatial economic restructuring processes in Hungary characterized by the inequalities of capital and rural regions, the East-West Slope as well as the differences between local centers and peripheries.

Oltean Anca

The emigration of Romanian Jews in Israel during the years 1945- 1969

This paper deals with the problem of the emigration of Romanian Jews in Israel as revealed by a few historical writings and in published documents. The Romanian Jews' emigration in Israel was a continuous process in spite of the communist regime established in Romania after the war and it was one of the main priorities of Romanian - Israeli diplomatic relations. The research focused on the years 1945- 1969.

Dana Pantea

The Image of Woman as an Immigrant

21st century history is characterized by an identity and nationalism revival, phenomena which have an increasing importance as they bring about ethnic and national conflicts and definitely affect the Other who, usually, is the immigrant. Within the globalized world the immigrant communities are growing and their accommodation in the host nation has become a matter of concern all over the world. Xenophobia and racism, prejudice against immigrants are currently regarded as security issues. A large number of immigrants and refugees are women, who against this background have to struggle with an acculturation process in which their identity changes in the attempt to improve their lives and become a member of the new society. Factors that determine this process of acculturation are gender, class, race and age. There situations when strong pressures are made to acculturate; under these circumstances home culture becomes idealized, its values and customs ensure stability in personal identity. When facing and reacting to these problems immigrant women create an image which this article intends to present and analyze.

Corneliu Pădurean

Matrimonial relations between majority and minority under communism.(Case Arad)

Despite the nationalist communist regime promoted by Nicolae Ceausescu, marriages between majority and minority, that were in fact mixed marriages ethnical but also confessionally mixed marriages were a reality in the town of Arad. Their statistical weight was variable, being in a connection with the general marital behaviour of the population.

The population's attitude towards mixed marriages was also influenced by the general political evolution. Fundamentally though, they were based on love, in most cases. But, the statistical weight of divorces resulted from mixed marriages was higher than that of monogamous marriages. The cause is to be found, in our opinion, firstly in the cultural differences (language, religion, traditions, mass psychological profile etc).

Penka Peeva

The Turkish minority in Bulgaria – history and problems of integration

The Muslim emigration from Bulgaria to Turkey has been going on for more than a century. With some exceptions, the emigrant waves resulted from caused and forced migration. Almost a million Bulgarian ethnic Turks left the country, 390000 of them only during the period between 1989 and 1997. The International humanitarian organizations qualified this process as the biggest migration of groups of people after the World War II.

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the influence of the European regional policy on the Bulgarian strategy for minority integration. The research focus is on the biggest Bulgarian ethno-religious minority – the Bulgarian ethnic Turks, its social status, self-identification and participation in the integration processes.

Pénzes János, Pásztor István

Gypsy population in Hungary - databases and their background

The situation the Gypsy population gives one of the most important issues in the social-economic perspectives of Hungary. Comprehensive and detailed information is required about the number of Gypsy population and their location in order to make steps to the direction of effective integration. Current study aims to provide an overview about the spatial pattern of the Gypsy population on the level of settlements representing the most characteristic tendencies in their number. With the help of the census data from 2011 and of our extended survey, a complete and detailed description can be created about the number of Hungarian Gypsy population. As part of the study, the major limits of each database are represented.

Polgár István

Integration of migrants in the EU. Socio-economic, political and cultural dimensions

International migration has become a major phenomenon worldwide in recent decades. Europe has received a significant share of it. This paper discusses the integration

processes of immigrants and minorities with a recent immigrant background, and the policies related to the process of settlement of these newcomers in European societies. Migration movements into Europe have a variety of backgrounds and forms. On the one hand, uneven development and political instability, combined with the availability and affordability of new communication media and transport, have generated greater migration pressures and supply-driven migration movements.

Natalia Putină

National Minorities in Moldova between Eastern and Western aspirations: Risks and Challenges

Since independence of Republic of Moldova, political both political forces, leaderships and parties, as well as the population is divided between foreign policy vector – East or West. Currently, Moldovan Government made the choice in favor of EU, which generates serious consequences in economic and political relations with the Russian Federation. It's known that Moscow is a Patron-state for ethnics segment of population from former Soviet republics, and utilizes these affinity relationships as a tool to pressure governments of post- Soviet states.

The analytical goal of this paper is to undertake an objective of the complexity of Moldova's European integration process, pointing on the role and behavior approach of national minorities in this way; underling the potential security concern risks for Moldova in such areas that Transnistria and Gagauzia. Also we will analyze the measures promoted by Chişinău to prevent new challenges in this aspect, and to promote pro- European aspiration among persons belonging to national minorities.

Radics Zsolt, Fekete József György

International migration trends in Turkey and the Balkans

In the past decades, the migration from Turkey and the Balkans to the European Union has been diversified by the migration of family members of the labour migrants and the asylum seekers in the 1990s. The emigration increasingly becomes an issue of transnational diaspora communities. For the first time in 2010, fifty years past the beginning of extensive migration from Turkey to Europe, the number of immigrants to Turkey exceeds the number of emigrants from Turkey. This phenomenon was also boosted by the increase in the number of returnees. Turkey plays an important role in the regulation of illegal migration, as well. Turkey and the European Union have signed an agreement in 2013, allowing EU governments to send back illegal immigrants crossing into Europe from Turkey, because Turkey lies on a major route for illegal migration into Europe from Africa and the Middle East. The previous studies dealt with the phenomenon of Turkey as a migrant-sending country, but this kind of aspect is now supplemented with the role of a migrant-receiving country. However, west from Turkey, we could observe slightly different causes and consequences of the international migration in the Balkans. Meanwhile the highest number of migrants from Turkey to the EU came to seek for a job, in the Western Balkans; thousands of people were pursued in the time of the Yugoslav Wars until the millennium. In addition to that the West Balkans is sometimes determined as a gateway for illegal immigrants to the EU.

Roșca Ludmila

Moldovan Diaspora in Italy: valuable experiences of social integration

The integration of Moldovans into Italian society, their conditions of work, rest, socialization, needs/interests and the ways of their satisfaction - is an important topic to investigate the phenomenon of migration, its consequences for the country of origin, for the country of residence. Organizing of Diaspora, establishing or resizing of relations with public institutions in the country of residence, contacting with public institutions from the country of origin, exploitation of 'best practices' - is the central goal of the research. Achievement of this objective would allow predicting the extent to which migration, diasporas could make the change in the life and activity of communities, bilateral and multilateral relations between European states. Evaluation and on time resolution the socioeconomic problems caused by migration and regional integration processes is a prerequisite for the dynamic stability of the political system in both the country of origin and country of residence of migrants.

What are the relations between the Italian public administration, civil society and the Moldovan Diaspora? About existence of some relationships talk the 28 diasporas organizations registered in the towns of Naples, Como, Torino, Rome, Alexandria, Reggio Emilia, Palermo, Turin, Trento, Perugia, Varese, Venezia, Fidenza, Bologna, Veneto, Padua, Verona. What is the relationship between the Moldovan Diaspora and the Government of Italy, the Republic of Moldova? What is the interaction between Diaspora and majority of society? Existing strategies which involve the Moldovan Diaspora into Italian society and can serve as the "best practices" for the of Central and Eastern European countries? Analysis of legal issues, norms, beliefs and practices of intercultural dialogue, the experience of the Republic of Belarus in the migration processes' regulation will allow us to increase the efficiency of social policy of the country.

Sassano Silvia

An overview on minorities located at the EU internal borders: the role of European Cross-border cooperation

Border studies, which have been increasing in the last 20 years, are well related to the minorities' studies. Some literature on border studies has, in fact, focalised its works on border minorities.

Therefore, within the International Conference panel dedicated to "Minority and integration in the EU", I would like to talk about minorities from the border regions within EU, focusing on how EU territorial cooperation programs (cross-border, interregional, transnational) help them to go out from their "isolation" from the rest of the State and how they support the integration of the minorities in the national and European framework. The main aim of this speech is to see how the situation of these minorities has been evolving within the EU context.

Several examples, especially concerning Italian border regions after de Second World War, will be presented as important case studies, e.g. Südtirol, Alto Adige at the Austrian border and Friuli Venezia Giulia at the Slovenian border.

Mihai Sofonea*The immigration under the intelligence panopticon effect*

The nation state is seen as an imperfect and vulnerable form of political organization. Supranational forces represent without any doubt a challenge to the nation state and immigration proves to be one of these forces. Due to the rise of transnational crime, international terrorism and international migration the nation state through the intelligence and police structures cooperation has to push the limits of surveillance in search for an effective policy and remedies beyond its national borders. A question arises: how the State plans to manage this supranational forces? Switching the focus on Foucault's emphasis on the intimate connection between power and knowledge and on the crucial importance of individual surveillance we may find an answer that suits perfectly the "modern time" we live today. As immigrants are wonderfully inventive at finding ways to beat State's control systems and to avoid direct observation even by the most specialized police or intelligence personal, biometrics improve the State's capacity of identity management and prove more and more to be the missing link in filtering opportunists immigrants from opportune ones.

Süli Zakar István + Palóczi Ágnes*Questions of Roma Integration and Migration Endeavouring of the Roma People of South-Eastern Europe*

The largest ethnic minority of the European Union is constituted by the approximately 10-12 million Roma population. Geographically they are primarily located in the South Eastern European EU Member States, and the solution of the Roma question constitutes a number one problem in the home affairs of these countries. Most of the countries are already members – or candidate members – of the European Union but their joining to the Western market economies is not lacking problems. As a consequence of the current financial and economic crisis, the EU has become even more "two-speed". In this crisis situation the situation of the Roma population living here has become particularly hopeless. The rapid increase in the number of the Roma population in South Eastern Europe living among the conditions of the demographic boom, as well as their geographical expansion intensify the sensitivity of the mainstream society regarding the questions of the transforming coexistence. The shift in the ratio within the population sharpened and magnified the differences between the dissimilar lifestyle and the philosophy of life respecting the two major social groups which led to sharpening tensions. Of course, the deeply desperate Roma population makes more and more attempts in order to be able to migrate from the East Central European countries to the richer regions of Western Europe and North America in the hope of an easier life. They, however, face more and more obstacles. The social and economic integration of the Roma population in South Eastern Europe is mainly hindered by the low level of education, the high level of unemployment, criminality and the existing prejudices experienced in the mainstream society. The migration attempts of the gypsies – it can be seen more and more clearly – mostly end in failure, the gypsies of South Eastern Europe are forced to remain on their homelands. However, here in the "second speed" EU Member States, which they are still the citizens of, due to the protracted socio-economic problems, only limited financial sources shall be available for financing their integration. The socio-economic

integration of the Gypsies is a pan European interest and task. Catching up may be successful only with the effective sacrifice of the European Union.

Alina Stoica

Portuguese Perception of Migration and Acculturation Processes and Their Influence upon the Image of the Country

Globalization and population mobility as well as urbanization have increased as never before cultural contacts and cohabitation between different ethnic-cultural groups and their ways of life.

The current study analyzes the Portuguese point of view with regard to the migration and acculturation phenomenon the Western states have been confronting with during the last fifteen years with special emphasis on the situation in Portugal. First and foremost we will insist on the cultural identity, language, preserving the cultural patrimony and then on the psychological wellbeing. Our analysis is based upon the interviews done in the Romanian community (common Latin background) and the African Community in Lisbon (as part of the Lusophone World) but also on the official and Portuguese media point of view.

Octavian Țicu

From Soviet Union to European integration: the changing role of national minorities in the Republic of Moldova after independence

From the very beginning of its independency the Republic of Moldova has had to endure the difficult consequences of the USSR break up. The country faced a bloody Transnistrian conflict which lasted some months in 1992 as a real war between Moldovan authorities and the Pridnestrovian ones with the fully support of the 14th Russian army stationed there. As result Moldova's incoherence in foreign policy after 1991 has been much complicated by the secessionist conflict in Transnistria and by assertive Russian power influence in the region. Therefore, certain equilibrium in foreign policy and neutrality as a security policy option were chosen as safeguards of Moldovan fragile statehood. Having these in play, Moldova was reluctant to follow the examples provided by Baltic States in approaching their relations with the EU. At the same time, incoherence in foreign policy of subsequent Moldovan Governments made the EU to be reticent towards Moldova, too. The paper refers to the impact of the ethnic minorities' militant nationalism (Russian, Ukrainian, Gagauz, Bulgarian) on the state and nation-building processes in the post-Soviet Moldova, but explicitly their implication in the impeding the process of European integration of the Moldovan state alongside with the interference and support of the Russian Federation.

Constantin Țoca

Erasmus Programme. European Instrument for European educational migration

Erasmus program represents one of the most active, visible and efficient program of the European educational instruments, a component part of Lifelong Learning Program, which allows to students, teachers, researches and staff of the university, to

be part to educational and practice – based or research- based stages of mobility, in the framework of European eligible countries.

The dimension of the program Erasmus is ample, focusing on mobility, so that, in the framework of our study, we will underline the importance of this European instrument from the perspective of European educational migration, through the analysis of official documents with their keys that follows to be deduced. By their means, I will be able to underline frequencies, percentages and classifications of the different countries involved in this process but also of the universities which take advantages of this educational element.

Tonk Márton, Székely Tünde

Hungarian Minority and Minority Higher Education System in Romania

The purpose of the study is to analyse the current problems and challenges of Hungarian language education policy in Romania, in the context of the education policy of the European Union, respectively the processes going on in the European Higher Education Area. In this sphere of thought we briefly outline some of the consequences of the so-called “Bologna Process” regarding domestic higher education (and Hungarian minority higher education within it), after which we attempt to analyse the specific problems of Hungarian language university education. In the course of the latter inquiry, which is the larger part of our study, we intend to be mindful of both the national policy, demographic and minority aspects pertaining to the Transylvanian Hungarian minority and the higher education offer and institutional system in a qualified sense.

Nataliya Nechayeva-Yuriychuk

The Problem of Russian-speaking People Integration in Post-Soviet States

After the collapse of the USSR the problem of Russian-speaking people integration into other language community in post-Soviet states became especially actual. Moscow as a former center of the Soviet Union didn't want to loose its influence on former Soviet republics and one of the instruments of influence on these states. So, the governments of new states viewed not only political, social-economical problems but also the problem of integration of Russian-speaking people (in some states mostly Russians by nationality) into new political and cultural reality. Baltic states were the first in post-soviet space which proclaimed its course for European integration. They wanted to cut all ties with former Soviet past as fast as possible. But in all of them a big Russian-language community is living. So, new laws about language, serving in state institution, citizenship were adopted. The realization of these steps ran into opposition of Russian-speaking community which was supported by Moscow.

In light of contemporary situation in Ukraine such European states as Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia understand that they also have rather big communities which are loyal to Russia and can support Putin in critical moment. That's why the problem of integration Russian and Russian-speaking communities in post-Soviet states is actualizing right now.

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Notes





