

СВІТОВЕ ГОСПОДАРСТВО І МІЖНАРОДНІ ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ВІДНОСИНИ

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THE EFFICIENCY OF MIGRATION POLICIES IS A PREREQUISITE FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Annotation. Migration remains a current and ever-changing process, therefore the continuous study of this phenomenon at the national, regional and international level is indispensable. Being in direct relations of influence with numerous processes, both economic, social, demographic, as well as political, religious, this process requires a permanent improvement of policies in the field of migration and an effective management of migrant flows. The states of the European Union are facing the biggest migratory crisis in its contemporary history, therefore the application and regulation of this process has become urgent. In the Republic of Moldova, the problem of migration is also an acute one. This scourge is continuously growing in scale, manifesting itself through various economic and social effects. **Methodology of research.** Research methods were used such as: analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, economic practice, dialectical and analogical methods, the method of scientific abstraction, quantitative and qualitative analysis, as well as everyday practice. **Findings.** It is understanding the development of the migration process in the EU, in-depth knowledge of European migration policies, determining the agreements that regulate this process, statistical analysis of migration flows, presenting the influence of migration on the indicators of the national and European economy, developing critical capacities and highlighting the current aspects of the migration phenomenon. **Practical value.** Consists in outlining the ways of effective management of migration in the European space, including the national one; highlighting the factors, types of migration, as well as integration problems within European societies; arguing actions and methods to make policies in the field of migration more efficient.

Keywords: migration, migration flows, migration policies, regulation of migration, immigration policies.

Problem statement. The restructuring of the national economy following the transition to the market economy, undertaken at the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s, the sudden worsening of the social-economic situation in the country, the impoverishment of the population, etc., led to the intensification of migration processes with an emphasis on mass movements in search of a job, especially for an imposing part of the rural population, including the young, if not outside the country, then, at least, from the villages to the cities. In the Republic of Moldova, this process continues continuously. A large part of the citizens, being deprived of the possibility of being employed with a decent salary, in order to satisfy their needs with the income from the economic activity, takes the path of migration in order to look for a job. This displacement of the labor force is seen as a solution to solve several problems, but above all aiming to ensure a decent living and a better quality of life, health, education, etc.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Scientists such as Mansoor A., Quillin B., Branașco, M. Rădulescu, have made a significant contribution to the study of investments related to their attraction.

Research aim formation. The purpose of the article is to know in depth and from different research angles the causes of migration and what are their consequences for the economies of European states, as well as of the Republic of Moldova.

Presentation of the research main material. Migrants contribute to development not only through their work, but also through the creation of new businesses, the development of new markets, the creation of trade links between the country of origin and the countries of destination, transfer of technologies, by improving the education and skills of migrants and children them, accumulated abroad, as well as through the transfer of ideas, beliefs, new values about rights and opportunities. Particular attention deserves to be paid to the aspects of the gender dimension related to the right to work and the need to protect it, because they matter in establishing the link between migration and development, as well as in determining the positive and negative impacts of migration on development. Providing guidance to decision-makers, government, trade unions, employers, civil society organizations, migrants and their associations on how to enhance the development contributions of

migrant women and migrant workers in general is essential to advance empowerment migrant women. In this sense, the various areas of connection between migration and development could include not only remittances but also the respect of migrants' rights, especially those related to migrant status abroad, working conditions and salaries, as well as aspects related to skills such as brain drain and wastage, but also other aspects such as leadership, the specific jobs of migrant men compared to female migrant workers and entrepreneurship. According to various studies, the main driving factors for Moldovan migrants are economic: the improvement of their standard of living, poverty, lack of employment opportunities and low wages. In such a difficult environment, migration seems to be a survival strategy.

Migration strategies are sometimes supported by the success stories of migrants and by the social networks that are already established abroad (relatives, acquaintances and close friends who already live and work abroad). Although at the moment, there is a solid institutional structure, as well as a legislative framework that establishes and lays the foundations for an effective migration management system [2], migration policies are managed by a variety of government regulations and legislative instruments that cause duplication and the creation of some conflicts. Strategies and action plans occasionally overlap and do not complement each other, resulting in a lack of fully developed monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and capacities, and do not address migration in a comprehensive format, nor provide an answer on how to maximize results development of migration and how to reduce its negative social effects.

Migration processes are included only in a specified context, without interspersing them in the field of employment and improving remuneration for work, education, health and social protection. Moldova's Migration Strategy: The Government of Moldova has already recognized the need for a coordinated and integrated approach to manage migration through the National Development Strategy (Moldova 2030), which was approved by Parliament on 10 June 2020. In the same context was the National Development Strategy 2012–2020 (Moldova 2020), which was approved by the Parliament on July 11, 2012. However, the Government continues to formulate its migration policy framework, which should focus more on the integration of migration and remittances in the national development plans. More than that, in order to ensure the sustainability of the integration exercise of the agendas related to migration and development, the Government of Moldova launched in 2011 a new project regarding the inclusion of migration in the National Development Strategy of Moldova 2012–2020, an initiative supported by The UN Country Team from Moldova, IOM being the point of contact for this project. The process aims to

integrate migration into national development tools – such as the implementation and sector strategies of the National Development Strategy 2012–2020.

Other objectives are the integration of migration into the United Nations – Moldova Partnership Framework 2013–2017, increasing the coherence of the UN's activity regarding the phenomenon of migration and stimulating the UN's capacities in providing advice to the Government on issues related to migration and development. Previously, the National Strategy of the Republic of Moldova in the field of migration and asylum (2011–2020) [3] and the National Action Plan for 2011–2015 regarding the implementation of the National Strategy in the field of migration and asylum aim to ensure comprehensive regulatory management of policies in the field of migration and asylum. These documents also aim to integrate the existing strategic framework in the given field, as well as to include migration management policies in various strategic planning actions and development policies of the country (such as educational and health policies, regarding children and the elderly left without the care of those who went abroad, the return and reintegration of Moldovan migrant workers, etc.).

The strategy reflects the compliance efforts of national policies in the field of migration with the EU's Global Approach to migration and mobility, including all four areas of this phenomenon: promoting legal migration, fighting against illegal migration, stimulating migration for the development of the country and ensuring the right to asylum. As for the goal of maximizing the development impact of migration and mobility, some progress has been achieved by channeling remittances into investments.

The state program to support the development of small and medium enterprises for the years 2009–2011, approved in February 2009, could be mentioned in this regard. As the previous Strategy was in force until 2011, the Government developed the Strategy for supporting the small and medium-sized enterprises sector for the years 2012–2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation for the years 2012–2014, "in the context of the transition from the economic development model based on consumption to a new paradigm, oriented towards export, investments and innovations" [1]. The reintegration and return of Moldovan migrants is one of the elements present in the national legislation. A number of activities have been successfully implemented, such as the "PARE 1 + 1" pilot project, the National Youth Economic Empowerment Program (PNAET), which provides for the provision of training in the field of developing entrepreneurial skills, as well as financial assistance for starting businesses. Additionally, activities have been implemented that aim to improve the system for recognizing skills and qualifications (e.g. the design of the non-formal and informal learning validation system), as well as to

strengthen the local labor market, including in the context EU Mobility Partnership – Republic of Moldova [3]. Although the Government Action Plan on encouraging the return of Moldovan migrants from abroad, approved by the Government on October 9, 2008, was no longer in force, the return and reintegration of Moldovan migrants remains a major policy objective clearly stipulated in the Moldova 2030 Development Strategy, the National Strategy in the field of migration and asylum (2011–2020) and in the Action Plan for its implementation for the years 2011–2015.

Cooperation with the diaspora and associations of Moldovan citizens abroad is part of state policy. From the institutional perspective, an institutional framework is being developed for the diaspora – home country dialogue. Thus, state pilot programs were established for the investment of remittances and those for the permanent/temporary retraction and socio-economic reintegration of migrants. At the moment, the focus is on the widest possible protection of Moldovan citizens abroad, the preservation of cultural identification and the stimulation of the return of migrants home. Cooperation with the diaspora and associations of Moldovan citizens abroad is part of state policy. From the institutional perspective, an institutional framework is being developed for the diaspora – home country dialogue.

Thus, state pilot programs were established for the investment of remittances and those for the permanent/temporary retraction and socio-economic reintegration of migrants. At the moment, the focus is on the widest possible protection of Moldovan citizens abroad, the preservation of cultural identification and the stimulation of the return of migrants home. In the given order of ideas, the National Diaspora Strategy 2015–2025 was adopted (Government Decision No. 200 of 26.02.2016), the Action Plan for supporting the Moldovan diaspora for 2012–2017, the National Action Plan for 2015 regarding the protection of citizens of the Republic Moldova abroad and the Action Plan for the cultural and social support of the Moldovan diaspora for 2014–2018. The purpose of these documents lies in the promotion and creation of conditions for the preservation of the development and manifestation of cultural and linguistic identity in the country of residence, guaranteeing multidimensional cooperation with Moldovans residing abroad. The demographic perspective and the development of society is reflected in the National Strategic Program in the field of demographic security (2011–2025), approved by Government Decision no. 768 of 12.10.2011. According to the implementation objectives of the Program, the measures were intended to solve problems in various fields, which refer to three demographic components: birth rate, mortality and migration. The radical change of perspectives also imposes the demographic aging process which constitutes a challenge for society as a

whole, the local community, family and the ordinary citizen, young or old. These trends have conceptually determined the approach to the problems of adapting to the new dimensions of the demographic components within the Program for the integration of aging problems into policies, approved by Government Decision no. 406 of June 2, 2014. The provided policies are intended, first of all, for information, raising awareness of the problems of aging and strengthening efforts to initiate the formation of premises for further adaptation to a society with an increasing share of the elderly. The principle followed in the formation of the strategies consists in approaching the phenomenon of aging through the prism of the vision that the young population of today will become the elderly population of tomorrow. Thus, the perspective policies assumed must target the current population of young people and middle-aged people, who will feel the impact of their implementation.

At the moment, policies in the field of labor migration are oriented towards:

1. Elaboration and improvement of effective mechanisms for management and control of migration flows.
2. Creating economic opportunities in Moldova by attracting foreign investments and promoting the investment of remittances in business development.
3. Further development of bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation with the destination countries of migrant workers.
4. Measures to prevent emigration by creating employment opportunities in the country.

The Republic of Moldova signed 6 bilateral agreements in the field of labor migration with: the Russian Federation (1993), Ukraine (1993), the Republic of Belarus (1994), Azerbaijan (2005), Italy (2011), Israel (2012).

The agreements provide for:

- cooperation in the field of regulating migration flows and creating conditions that contribute to the legal performance of work by migrant workers;
- ensuring the rights of migrant workers regarding the entry into the territory of the employer state, the stay, as well as the exit from the said territory, the protection of the rights and freedoms of migrant workers in accordance with the legislation of their state and international treaties, to which the states of both Parties are parties. Since 2012, clear progress has been registered in some areas of migration management, such as: readmission, facilitating migration (return, labor market administration in Moldova), signing bilateral agreements on work and social protection, improving the asylum system in Moldova, migration regulation (strengthening border security, improving document security, promoting short-term mobility by facilitating the issuance of short-term visas).

Integrating migration into development planning needs to be implemented as long-term processes that

require strong political will and government ownership, appropriate national capacities, sustainable coordination and cooperation within government institutions, and coherence across relevant policy areas and interventions. Policies regarding the integration of migration into development policies must be synchronized with the current planning of long-term sectoral objectives, with the aim of achieving coherence and coordination of activities. These policies must be correlated, in particular, with the planning process of public funds and could be supported by including adequate financial resources at the design stage of Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks and annual budgets for each sector, thus integrating migration under the aegis of various conditions. More than that, the Government and its partners must ensure that the objectives of migration policy initiatives are understood, accepted and supported, not only by government authorities, social partners – trade unions and employers, but also by NGOs and citizens/public opinion. Effective migration management can only be achieved if policies and strategies are based on up-to-date information on migration flows. Thus, the collection of reliable data, including for forecasting purposes, must be part of a comprehensive national policy in the field of migration. However, administratively stated criteria and definitions for national data collection often differ, are collected by different ministries, and usually do not take into account or provide for the use of these for long-term analytical purposes. Also, there is too little information available regarding such important topics as remittances, classification by gender, awareness by real and potential migrants of legal migration and the possibilities of return, or the magnitude of the brain drain from Moldova. Some gaps are observed regarding the migration record by sector. For example, the Ministry of Education has official data on the number of Moldovan citizens who study abroad based on international treaties, but there is no record of those who apply and obtain opportunities to study abroad on their own. A problem also refers to the evidence children left without the care of migrant parents – is a task divided between several ministries, which report various data, which are often not correlated.

Among the recommended actions/strategies for improving and generating migration data, we can mention the following:

The Extended Migration Profile (EMP), perceived as a process rather than just a product, represents a

high potential for synergy with migration integration processes, in terms of achieving the objective of understanding and using data for informed decisions and evaluating progress obtained. So far, the Government of Moldova has approved the "List of indicators and template of the Extended Migration Profile of the Republic of Moldova". According to the Government Decision, the BMA in cooperation with other ministries and relevant central public authorities will ensure the annual production and updating of PME indicators, as well as the draft of the annual analytical report, based on the List of indicators and the PME template for the Republic of Moldova.

To achieve these objectives, the following are proposed:

- the compilation and updating of an EMP is to be carried out in a sustainable manner, channeling the findings of the EMP into policy making. In the given order of ideas, it is recommended to develop a plan of actions/strategies for the regular updating of the PM and the further development of the PM exercise;

- solving the problem of inadequate data requires the development of the capacities of state institutions (NBS, ÎS "CRIS "Registru", MAI, etc.), which are involved in data collection at the national level;

- the need for a more constructive and active collaboration between the main producers of statistical data, which are ÎS "CRIS "Registru" and the NBS, is an urgent one;

- the problem of the lack of unified methodologies for evaluating and quantifying the migration process could be alleviated by adopting certain government acts that would create and introduce a unified application of clear, segregated and disaggregated norms and definitions, along with all existing criteria, in accordance with the internationally agreed methodological approaches, as well as according to the comparative statistical indicators that cover a wide range of problems related to migration;

- the exchange of data with the destination countries of migrants from Moldova is a concrete possibility for checking the accuracy of data from Moldova regarding emigration. These data are often not included in annual migration statistics, therefore a regular request for data from the respective countries may be necessary;

- well-oriented training and technical cooperation for the institution and national experts responsible for the regular updating of the PME, including through twinning projects.

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Антоці Н., Молдовський державний університет, Республіка Молдова. Ефективність міграційної політики як необхідна умова економічного розвитку Республіки Молдова

Анотація. Міграція залишається актуальним і постійно мінливим процесом, тому постійне вивчення цього явища на національному, регіональному та міжнародному рівнях є необхідним. Перебуваючи у прямих зв'язках впливу з численними процесами, як економічними, соціальними, демографічними, так і політичними, релігійними, цей процес вимагає постійного вдосконалення політики у сфері міграції та ефективного управління міграційними потоками. Держави Європейського Союзу зіткнулися з найбільшою міграційною кризою у своїй новітній історії, тому застосування та регулювання цього процесу стало нагальною потребою. У Республіці Молдова проблема міграції також стоїть гостро. Це явище постійно набуває все більших масштабів, проявляючись через різні економічні та соціальні наслідки. **Методологія дослідження.** Використано такі методи дослідження, як: аналіз і синтез, індукція і дедукція, господарська практика, діалектичний та аналогічний методи, метод наукової абстракції, кількісний та якісний аналіз, а також повсякденна практика. **Висновки.** Це розуміння розвитку міграційного процесу в ЄС, поглиблене знання європейської міграційної політики, визначення угод, які регулюють цей процес, статистичний аналіз міграційних потоків, представлення впливу міграції на показники національної та європейської економіки, розвиток критичного потенціалу та висвітлення актуальних аспектів міграційного феномену. **Практична значимість.** Полягає в окресленні шляхів ефективного управління міграцією в європейському просторі, в тому числі національному; висвітленні чинників, видів міграції, а також інтеграційних проблем всередині європейських суспільств; аргументації дій та методів підвищення ефективності політики у сфері міграції.

Ключові слова: міграція, міграційні потоки, міграційна політика, регулювання міграції, імміграційна політика.