

The Social Importance of the Migrants in the States Development (Importanța socială a migranților în dezvoltarea statelor)

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Abstract: *The International Migration in the global and complex nowadays context need and must be continuously studied and understanding due the relevance of the mobility of millions of human beings around the world, as well as there is a basic need to promote different perspectives of this reality based on real data. Depending on the context of the Migrant State, life conditions or need to survive, in fact there are multiple reasons for the Migration and consequently the conditions provided to live and work. Due the Pandemic, since 2020 there were several changes of the International Migration due the restrictions to accept and integrate them, as the multiple motivation to migrate, however it was uninterrupted movement. In 2021 was globally registered 29 million of Migrants, but the real number it is higher due the illegal ones. From the international data and the facts, the Migrants social contribution to the States it's undoubtable: employment rates and inherent GDP growth; (2020: 73% - international migrants worldwide were between 20 - 64 years old, compared to 57% for the total population"); demographic performance; the economic and financial evolution (decreasing or contributing to prevent poverty). Although most of the States have public policies to receive, protect and integrate Migrants, there is a serious need to develop a strategic education for their effective social importance, promoting a continuous evolution of the Political and Social behavior with these human beings and, in a special need and context, to promote a renew ethical and human International Public Opinion.*

Keywords: *International Migrants; States Development; Social Ethics; Human Rights; Law(s); Policies*

Rezumat: *Migrația internațională în contextul global și complex al zilelor noastre necesită și trebuie să fie studiată și înțeleasă în mod continuu datorită relevanței mobilității a milioane de ființe umane din întreaga lume, precum și datorită necesității fundamentale de a promova diferite perspective ale acestei realități bazate pe date reale. În funcție de contextul statului migrant, de condițiile de viață sau de nevoia de supraviețuire, de fapt, există multiple motive pentru migrație și, în consecință, de condițiile oferite pentru a trăi și a munci. Din cauza pandemiei, începând cu anul 2020, au avut loc mai multe schimbări ale migrației internaționale din cauza restricțiilor de acceptare și de integrare a acestora, ca motivație multiplă pentru a migra, însă a fost*

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o mișcare neîntreruptă. În 2021 au fost înregistrați la nivel mondial 29 de milioane de migranți, dar numărul real este mai mare din cauza celor ilegali. Din datele și faptele internaționale, contribuția socială a migranților pentru state este incontestabilă: ratele de ocupare a forței de muncă și creșterea inerentă a PIB-ului; (2020: 73% - migranții internaționali la nivel mondial aveau între 20 și 64 de ani, față de 57% pentru populația totală"); performanța demografică; evoluția economică și financiară (diminuarea sau contribuția la prevenirea sărăciei). Deși majoritatea statelor au politici publice de primire, protecție și integrare a migranților, există o nevoie serioasă de a dezvolta o educație strategică pentru importanța socială efectivă a acestora, promovând o evoluție continuă a comportamentului politic și social cu aceste ființe umane și, într-o nevoie și context special, de a promova o reînnoire etică și umană Opinia publică internațională.

Cuvinte cheie: Migranți internaționali; Dezvoltarea statelor; Etică socială; Drepturile omului; Drepturi; Politici; Politici

1. Introduction

It is well known that the phenomenon of migration is as old as mankind, whether we analyze it internally in individual states or globally.

According to data from various international organizations, migration between states represents about 281 million people, which is globally equivalent to 3.6% of the world population.

In our study we will analyze the migration flows between states, both as originators of this migration and as its recipients.

Based on that analysis we will focus on the influence that these migration flows have on the remittances from their destination countries through their transfers from the countries to which they migrated, since this migration is mainly caused by the need to obtain better living conditions.

2. Materials - The International Migration

2.1. Migration – Conceptualization

According to the “Glossary on Migration” of the International Organization for Migration we consider the international migrant as “any person who is outside a State of which he or she is a citizen or national, or, in the case of a stateless person, his or her State of birth or habitual residence. The term includes migrants who intend to move permanently or temporarily, and those who move in a regular or documented manner as well as migrants in irregular situations”, and the International migration, it’s “the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not nationals” (Sironi & Emmanuel, 2019, pp. 112-113).

It is based on these two concepts that we will develop our work.

2.2. Worldwide Total Migration Data

According to the data in the study developed at World Migration Report 2022, of the International Organization for Migration – IOM (Mcauliffe & Triandafyllidou, 2022, pp. 21-23), the number of international migrants has undergone a progressive and sustained increase between the years 1970 and 2020. See "Table 1" below.

Year	Number of international migrants	Migrants as a % of the world's population
1970	84 460 125	2.3
1975	90 368 010	2.2
1980	101 983 149	2.3
1985	113 206 691	2.3
1990	152 986 157	2.9
1995	161 289 976	2.8
2000	173 230 585	2.8
2005	191 446 828	2.9
2010	220 983 187	3.2
2015	247 958 644	3.4
2020	280 598 105	3.6

Table 1 – International Migrants 1970-2020 (Mcauliffe & Triandafyllidou, 2022)

According to that report, the total number of migrants worldwide would amount to 280 598 105 in 2020, that is, they would represent about 3.6% of the world's population.

For a better understanding of the human mass on the move through international migration, which amounted to 280 598 105 migrants worldwide, this human mass on the move represents more than the combined population of Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Poland and Portugal. "Table 2".

Year of 2020		
Worldwide Migrants	EU State Members	Total Inhabitants (millions)
	Germany	83 155
	France	67 656
	Italy	59.236
	Spain	47 398
	Poland	37 840
	Portugal	10 344
Total - 280 598 million	Total Inhabitants of the EU State Members - 275 629 million (Eurostat, 2022)	

Table 2 – Comparison between total world migrants and the population of 6 European Union member states - Prepared by the authors

This table shows us well the size of the human mass that is forced to leave their countries to find better means of subsistence in other countries. Such a human mass of migration is easily understandable if we imagine that the entire population of

Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Poland, and Portugal had left their countries and migrated to other countries in the world.

Imagine the entire territory of those countries totally uninhabited because their population had to migrate to find better living conditions. That is the reality that in 2020 the 280,598,105 world migrants will mean as they leave their home countries.

2.3. Global Migration by Gender

Following, we will analyze the dimension of migration through the displacement of men and women globally by inserting "Table 3".

Number of male and female international migrants worldwide				
Year	Males (million)	The Male to Female split	Females (million)	The Male to Female split
2000	88	50,6%	86	49,4%
2020	146	51,9%	135	48,0%

Table 3 - International Migrants 1970-2020 (Mcauliffe & Triandafyllidou, 2022, pp. 27-28)

The table shows us slightly less migratory displacement of women compared to men worldwide, and we can conclude that there is almost parity of international migrants of both genders.

2.4. Worldwide Migration - Origin and Destination by World Region

When we look at international migration, we are immediately forced to study its origin and its destination, so that we can understand where this human mass is moving from and where it is going to.

In the "Table 4" that we have inserted below, we understand that, above all, this human mass of migrants comes by excellence from Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa, and moves predominantly to Europe and Northern America (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2020).

International Migrant World Area of Origin	2020 Total	International Migrant World Area of Destination	2020 Total
Asia	114 911 484	Europe and Northern America	145 414 863
Europe	63 273 663	Northern Africa and Western Asia	49 767 746
Latin America and the Caribbean	42 890 481	Sub-Saharan Africa	22 221 538
Africa	40 567 163	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	19 591 106
Northern America	4 327 958	Central and Southern Asia	19 427 576
Oceania	1 970 205	Latin America and the Caribbean	14 794 623
		Australia and New Zealand	90 675 84
		Oceania - excluding Australia and New Zealand	31 3069

Table 4 - Main continents of origin and destination of international migration (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2020)

Our analysis must also be done by excellence among the main countries of origin and destination of international migration. This analysis is translated into "Table 5" below, in which we show the 15 largest countries of origin and destination (Mcauliffe & Triandafyllidou, 2022, pp. 25; United Nations, Population Division, 2020)

	International Migrant - Country of Origin	2020 total million	(%)
1	India	17.79	1.3
2	Mexico	11.07	7.9
3	Russian Federation	10.65	6.8
4	China	9.80	0.7
5	Bangladesh	7.34	4.3
6	Pakistan	6.14	2.7
7	Ukraine	6.05	12.2
8	Philippines	6.01	5.2
9	Poland	4.82	11.3
10	United Kingdom	4.62	6.4
11	Indonesia	4.58	1.6
12	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic	4.49	13.6
13	Kazakhstan	4.20	18.3
14	Romania	3.98	17.1
15	Germany	3.85	4.4

	International Migrant - Country of Destination	2020 Total million	(%)
1	United States of America	43.43	13.1
2	Germany	14.22	17.0
3	Saudi Arabia	13.00	37.3
4	Russian Federation	11.58	7.9
5	United Kingdom	8.92	13.1
6	United Arab Emirates	8.43	85.3
7	France	8.09	12.4
8	Canada	7.81	20.7
9	Australia	7.41	29.1
10	Spain	6.63	14.2
11	Italy	6.13	10.1
12	Ukraine	4.57	10.4
13	Kazakhstan	3.39	18.1
14	Kuwait	2.98	69.8
15	China, Hong Kong SAR	2.85	38.1

Table 5 - Top 15 countries of origin and destination, by number (millions) and proportion of total population (Mcauliffe & Triandafyllidou, 2022, p. 202; UNDP, 2020; UN DESA, 2021)

From the above "Table 5" we can draw two major conclusions. First - the big four countries that originate most migration are India, Mexico, Russian Federation and China and second - the big four countries that receive most migration are the United States of America, Germany, Saudi Arabia, and Russian Federation.

3. Methods

This research was developed applying a qualitative methodology, analyzing strategically statistic data, as recent as possible, to achieve the results duly grounded in detailed and updated information and data from the official sources – international institutions. So, the methods of analyzing the data and the information on the latest reports, allowed to present the whole reality registered and verified by trustworthy International Organizations as United Nations or International Organization for Migration. Consequently, we present the interpretation of the data, related with the legal, social, and economical aiming to achieve to the impact and relevance in the social importance of the Migrants in the States development.

4. Results - International migrant remittance

All this human mass in displacement implies that there are monetary transfers from the countries to which they migrated to their destination countries.

Given this economic reality resulting from international migratory activity, we will analyze below the financial inflows into the countries of origin, the amounts, and percentages according to their "GDP", and the countries of destination, to understand the financial role that this international migratory human mass has in the economy of these countries, both of destination and of origin.

4.1. Remittance outflow

The first aspect that we are going to analyze is related to the countries from where migrants send the most money from their savings, which we do with the introduction of "Table 6" below. We see that the country that contributes most to this distribution of wealth is the United States of America - USA.

	Migrant remittance	Outflows US\$ million 2018
1	United States	68 472
2	Saudi Arabia	33 613
3	Switzerland	26 740
4	Germany	25 404
5	Russian Federation	21 833
6	China	16 548
7	France	15 179
8	Kuwait	14 347
9	Luxembourg	13 737
10	Korea, Rep.	13 409
11	Netherlands	13 253
12	Qatar	11 558
13	Malaysia	10 804
14	Italy	10 781
15	United Kingdom	10 232
16	Oman	9 958
17	Australia	7 197
18	Poland	7 094
19	India	6 778
20	Austria	6 217

	Migrant remittance	Outflows As a share of GDP in 2018 (%)
1	Luxembourg	19,8%
2	Oman	12,56%
3	Kuwait	10,1%
4	Qatar	6,0%
5	Saudi Arabia	4,3%
6	Switzerland	3,8%
7	Malaysia	3,0%
8	Netherlands	1,5%
9	Austria	1,4%
10	Russian Federation	1,3%
11	Poland	1,2%
12	Korea, Rep.	0,8%
13	Germany	0,6%
14	France	0,5%
15	Italy	0,5%
16	Australia	0,5%
17	United Kingdom	0,4%
18	United States	0,3%
19	India	0,2%
20	China	0,1%

Table 6 – 2018 - Migrant remittance – Outflows (US\$ million) - As a share of GDP in (%)
(Migration and Development Brief 28)

4.2. Remittance inflow

When we analyze the countries that benefit most from the financial inflows sent by their migrants, we have on the one hand those countries that receive the largest financial flows, such as India and China - see "Table 7", but on the other hand we have those countries that relative to their Gross Domestic Product - GDP, transfers from their migrants are a very important way of obtaining internal wealth, such as Tonga and Haiti, where these financial revenues represent more than 30% of their GDP and other 5 countries where those revenues represent more than 20% of their GDP - see "Table 7".

	Migrant remittance	Inflows US\$ million 2019
1	India	82 203
2	China	70 266
3	Mexico	38 655
4	Philippines	35 071
5	Egypt, Arab Rep.	26 353
6	Nigeria	25 368
7	France	25 174
8	Pakistan	21 905
9	Bangladesh	17 539
10	Germany	16 772
11	Vietnam	16 679
12	Ukraine	15 899
13	Belgium	11 719
14	Indonesia	11 679
15	Spain	11 041
16	Guatemala	10 696
17	Italy	9 614
18	Russian Federation	9 064
19	Nepal	8 643
20	Sri Lanka	7 681

	Migrant remittance	As share of GDP in (%) 2019
1	Tonga	38,5
2	Haiti	34,3
3	Nepal	29,9
4	Tajikistan	29,7
5	Kyrgyz Republic	29,6
6	Honduras	21,4
7	El Salvador	20,8
8	Comoros	19,3
9	Samoa	18,4
10	West Bank and Gaza	17,6
11	Jamaica	15,9
12	Lesotho	15,7
13	Moldova	15,6
14	Kosovo	15,1
15	Gambia	13,5
16	Marshall Islands	13,5
17	Yemen, Rep.	13,3
78	Nicaragua	13,1
19	Guatemala	13,0
20	Liberia	12,8

Table 7 - 2018 - Migrant remittance – inflows (US\$ million) - As a share of GDP in (%)

Having arrived here, let's now look at the aspect of the fulfillment of migrant workers' rights.

5. Discussion - International Labor Migrant – Brief analysis

The flow of international labor migrants, men and women who seek decent work and better living conditions, is a phenomenon coexisting with the history of humanity, and it is certain that since the beginning of the XXI century it has become one of the most important international issues, integrating the priorities of the political agendas of states and the international community. In the unavoidable

globalized world in which we live, it is unquestionable that differences in income, wealth, decent work opportunities, human (in)security and demographic complexities have seriously affected States - of origin, transit and/or destination - and generated flows of millions of labor migrants on a global scale. Their contribution to global development is unquestionable, whether through their work in states or for their states of origin, particularly through remittances, becoming active capital - human, social, economic, and financial - by maintaining, growing, and creating new markets, as for example by the transfer of knowledge, expertise and technology. States and their governments are responsible for creating, adjusting, and implementing migration policies in accordance with International Law. However, it is imperative to always keep in mind the complex problem that involves the dichotomy that characterizes the demand for labor and the lack of recognition, acceptance, and dignified integration of foreign workers. Currently, the markets are negatively and worryingly affected by demographic issues, by the generalized aging of societies, facing a decline that creates transversal needs and requires a structured and concerted action from States. Domestically as well as in International Relations, within the International Community, there is an attempt to overcome and suppress the pressing needs for "labor power". However, it is particularly necessary to prevent the hiring or treatment of International Labor Migrants that does not comply with the protection of workers' rights and dignity. For all these reasons, it is crucial to monitor, positively, preventing and combating the flows of illegal International Labor Migration, as well as the exploitation of these foreign workers, the crime of trafficking, unequal pay, among all other rights violations that affect millions of human beings. This is a reality that must be assumed as a serious problem that affects the international community, involving millions of human beings and that needs to be permanently controlled, aiming to prevent and combat crime, so often hidden. Finally, regarding the legal recognition and protection of International Migration in general, and Labor Migration in particular, a final note that we consider important. "The plurality and diversity of the contemporary legal systems" are an unalterable reality and more evident, despite the "cross-border migratory flows that characterize the contemporary world." It is important that we always keep in mind that "Law is a cultural reality: a human work, directed to the realization of certain values, tributary to the idea of Justice, the historical vicissitudes, religions, customs and idiosyncrasies of each province." (Vicente, 2012, pp. 17-18). Thus, the "main challenge for the human rights of migrants is to succeed in replacing the international approach to migration founded on a system of control by the establishment of a system founded on the protection and human dignity of the migrant" (Farena, 2008).

6. Conclusion

Although in absolute terms international migrants represent "only" 3.6% of the world population, they play an essential role both in destination countries and especially for their countries of origin. For these - the countries of destination - they contribute with their remittances to a better quality of life, not only for their families who receive them, but also for the general population, thereby increasing the quality of life of their countries of origin. Of course, the countries of destination also benefit from this labor and the wealth they generate there.

A central point in the analysis that must always be linked to international migration has to do with the constant concern that the national authorities of each of the migrants' host countries and international organizations must have for the respect of human rights in the treatment of these international migrants, a fact that must be constantly monitored by the competent national and international institutions.

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