

THE IRREGULAR IMMIGRATION TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN UNION THROUGH THE RUMANIAN EASTERN BORDER

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The article analyzes the border of the EU, located between Romania, Moldova and Ukraine in relation to roads and irregular migration flows in an east-west. It offers an introduction to the universe that encompasses identity and territory, existing on the border between the three countries, detailing the points open to traffic. In the first part examines the geopolitical context and its turbulent border, while in the second, we investigate the routes of illegal immigration and trafficking in persons entering, each time with more intensity from Asian and African countries in EU space, through the eastern border of Romania. After outlining the border risks, conclusions, certain considerations that aim to reconcile the needs of movement of persons situated beyond the present frontier of the EU, with the security of Europe.

I. GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT: TURBULENCE BORDER IN EASTERN EUROPE

One of the most sensitive geopolitical map-symbolic border relations in Eastern Europe, is referred to the Romanian-Moldovan border-Ukrainian. These countries are separated by the border of the EU, which explains itself, the existence of a dynamic and disturbing development «border migration industry» consisting of organizers of the cross-border migration. It is therefore a multidimensional boundary of an area in need of a «security of society», in which, migration, identity and reach the border crossing support the perception of threat and vulnerability. This is the situation of the three countries whose common border discussed here.

1. The moldavian-rumanian border

The boundary of Moldovan-Romanian State according to the documents defined demarcation of 1948, but Moldova, as a subject of international law, was created after the proclamation of independence in August 1991. History, cultural and linguistic identity

are linked by the hand to explain the desire for union that the two countries had since independence from Moldova. The symbol of that desire was the «bridge of flowers» lying between 1990 and 1993 in the Prut River, which marked the reunion of the two peoples, in a first phase of bilateral relations. But the issue of border revision in the European context created after the collapse of the USSR, it was difficult to approach. However, there was a qualitative change in bilateral relations between Romania and Moldova, with the increase in recent years, trade. From the 2007, after the entry of Rumania into the EU, Moldovan citizens needed to obtain a visa to enter Romania, becoming the border in the EU limit, opening old and serious injuries among Moldovan citizens and between governments. There was thus a break in the cultural area consolidated throughout.

2. The Romanian-Ukrainian-Moldavian

The Romanian-Ukrainian border is common, such as Moldova, the result imposed by the Ribbentrop- Molotov Pact, which joined the Ukraine today, the Romanian territories of Northern Bukovina, Herta region, Bessarabia, South Island of Snakes and several islets located in the Chilia arm in the Danube Delta. At present, therefore, important Romanian communities in Ukraine are «stateless» culturally and socially. It is therefore a border identity of walls and dim horizons, of encounters.

Geopolitical tensions are reflected in the existing litigation related to the Snake Island, located in the Black Sea, a territory of 17 hectares of rocky land, which is located 37 kilometres from the Danube Delta. According to the rules of the Convention of maritime law, the area is a rock; But Ukraine insists that the island can be populated.

Add to this the canal Bystroye in the Danube Delta, tensions build up. Since 1904, and before the two world wars, Halford Mackinder (Mackinder, 1919) was formulating his theory of the heartland, according to which Eastern Europe who has dominion over Eurasia, Africa and therefore the world. Thus began a unipolar vision, which in 1945 became the bipolarity that dominated the world until the end of 1989. In this theory, are connected with the tensions and conflicts along the border in Eastern Europe.

To solve the turbulence and to strengthen border cooperation between Romania, Moldova and Ukraine were established Euroregion Upper Prut and Lowe Danube. Cooperation in the framework of the euro - regions, focuses on the implementation of projects and programs in line with simplification of procedures for border crossing of State and the Customs control of citizens and businesses that pass through the territory in the region. In addition, euroregions activity focuses on conducting trilateral meetings and coordination in the field of environmental protection, design of new international border crossing points, seek funding for joint projects, development of action plans against organized crime, terrorism, trafficking in weapons, illegal substances, and the passage irregular border.

The Moldavian-Ukrainian border is 1222 km, along which are 67 border crossing points. 470 km are under the control of the authorities of the Transnistrian region, which has 25 common crossing points with Ukraine. The internal border between the region of Transnistria and Moldova is not controlled, it is not an international border, but along the same, there are 14 points where Moldovan police acts.

The main barrier in the path of European integration, and therefore border solution, both in Ukraine and Moldova is to maintain Russia influence in the area. The situation as a whole imposes the need to synchronize the integration policies in the region of Bessarabia and Transnistria and Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic structures.

Moldova and Ukraine signed an «Action Plan» with the EU, as part of the European Neighbourhood Policy, which provides for a bilateral dialogue regarding the visa regime.

However, the problem linked to the border demarcation between the two States is one of the most difficult issues in the Moldovan-Ukrainian relations. These porous borders, characterized by inadequate policies, lack of appropriate technical equipment, lack of personal integrity of the border work in controlling the flow of irregular migration and trafficking.

II. MIGRATION IRREGULAR ROUTES

Because of its geopolitical position and economic y social conditions, Romania, Moldova and Ukraine are countries of origin and transit for irregular migration.

Romania is already the EU's institutional boundary, managing one of the largest external borders: 2070 km from the border of the EU are Romanian soil. It is observed, with the gradual progress that is made by extension, illegal immigration and its routes suffer a shift to the east. Therefore, we have the geopolitical fragmentation, due to the dramatic and precarious political situation and socio-economic that exists in Eastern Europe and the world beyond of the EU. Romania is already the EU's institutional boundary, managing one of the largest external borders: 2070 km from the border of the EU are Romanian.

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1. Irregular immigration routes on the border with Romania

Immigrants use various ways to cross the border: the green area, rail, roads, airports, naval and maritime borders. The Romanian Border Police identified the following migratory routes from Asia, Africa and countries of the former USSR, the eastern border of Romania:

Asian Route: Central Asia (Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan) and South-East-Russia (Moscow), Ukraine (Kiev), with two branches:

- a) Republic of Moldova (Chisinau) - Bucharest - Romania's western border with Hungary.
- b) Odessa-Reni-Galati-Bucharest Romania-Western border with Hungary.

2. Afro-Asian Route: North Africa (Egypt) and Central Asia (Pakistan) and South-East (Iran, Irak)- Syria-Turkey (Istanbul) –Ukraine (Odessa) with two branches:

- a) Republic of Moldova (Chisinau) - Bucharest-Western border of Romania with Hungary.
- b) Reni-Galati-Bucharest Romania-Western border with Hungary.

3. Route of citizens from Moldova. For Moldova, the Romanian entry into the territory is made, for the most part, legally, in exchange for a visa from January 2007 through the points of the eastern border. However, since the introduction of visa requirements, also increased the number of Moldovans with false identities on the border with Romania.

They try to cross hidden in transport, to engage in the trafficking of stolen cars or cigarettes. According to the Romanian border police, only between (2007-2008) were intercepted 13,904 Moldovans in Romania intend to go without fulfilling the conditions prescribed by law (they had passports and / or false or falsified visas).

But, in addition to Moldovan citizens are from other countries, from Moldavia, crossing the borders of Romania. The output of Romania takes place both on the border with Hungary, and through border crossings with Serbia and Montenegro, in transportation or forged travel documents, from the UE.

III. ROMANIA, TRANSIT COUNTRY FOR IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Migration flows from a number of years, not only within the territory of Romania but stop, making Romania a country of transit and even destination of immigrants on their way to the EU. This demonstrates the fact that while Romania remains a country of emigration, in the medium term will become an immigration country

Ukrainian citizens, together with the Moldovans, after legal entry in Romania, trying, through intermediaries, to leave the country illegally with forged passports Romanians and Bulgarians through the substitution of the portrait or false residence permits in Italy, obtained in the country of origin, or illegally crossing the Green Line border. Chinese citizens trying through intermediaries - Singaporean and Malaysian citizens leave the country illegally using South Korean passports, forged by replacing the photograph or stolen passports. In some cases, after their legal stay in Romania by air, on the basis of short-term visas for business, they move the Romanian-Bulgarian border, using the route Romania-Bulgaria-Macedonia-Greece. Turkish citizens of Kurdish origin, after their legal stay in Romania (to enter, usually state the purpose of your visit tourist) trying, through intermediaries, Romanian and Turkish citizens - leaving the country, across the border with Serbia and Montenegro. Enter Romania by national passports, but to escape using passports issued by authorities in EU states (Greece, Holland, France, Germany), who buy and fake to get out on the border of the West.

There were cases in which, after their legal stay in Romania and the country's legal exit border points of airports in the area of transit trade carried passports and boarding passes Bulgarian citizens, with intention of reaching EU countries.

IV. BORDER'S RISK FACTORS

In the eastern border of Europe is detected then, both internal and external risks, which act as catalysts in the ongoing turbulence, and promote irregular migration. External risk factors are linked to the proliferation and development of organized crime networks. Due to the insecurity of states in the vicinity of the eastern border of the EU, is transferred to migration and refugee flows, reaching arms trafficking, drugs, money, religious conflicts, ethnic or political affecting the promotion of democratic values.

Both Moldova and Ukraine are countries «Young People, following the declaration of independence had to create their own structures border. Benefited from technical assistance and infrastructure through projects funded by the European Commission (PHARE and TACIS Twinning) and the World Bank, but the task of modernization and control is immense. Given the characteristics and status of these countries, human capital organization which monitors the border between Romania, Ukraine and Moldova is different.

Being essentially a positive process, because the border issue is concerned, the eastward enlargement of the EU may have two consequences: first, the beneficial effects for Moldova and Ukraine, as a result of enlargement, and, moreover, disintegration, which may aggravate existing border tensions.

Among the positive aspects mentioned border security measures, with the consequent decrease in smuggling, the flow of illegal immigration or criminal activities in the eastern boundary. Moreover, recent political changes in Moldova, promote pro-European orientation of the country.

To strengthen efforts in the common fight against irregular migration and trafficking on the eastern border of the EU, it is important to exchange information and experience and common interventions. The strengthening of trilateral cooperation will be beneficial to Moldova in terms of free movement of its citizens, but also for Romania, as an aspirant to join the Schengen area and for Ukraine to improve its security and its international image.

