



Maria Voica, IOM Romania Euromf EZA Seminar, Bucharest, 2 October 2015



OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- 1. Data on migrants (third country nationals) in Romania, 2014
- 2. Legal framework for migrant workers outside the EU
- 3. Challenges for migrant workers outside the EU on the Romanian labor market





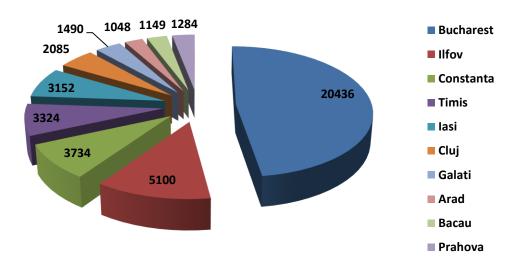






Data on migrants: Third - country nationals (TNC) in Romania, 2014

Top 10 counties per number of TCN

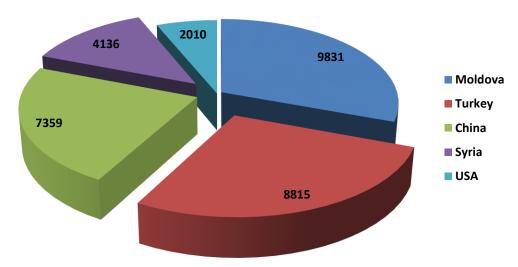






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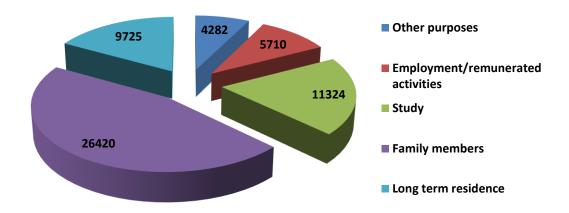






1. Data on migrants: Third - country nationals (TNC) in Romania, 2014

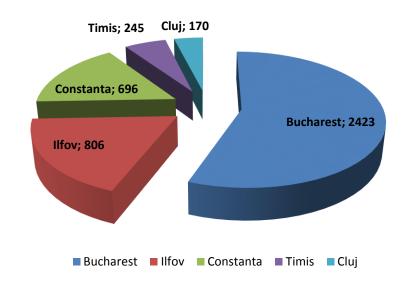
Purpose of stay





Data on migrants: Third - country nationals (TNC) in Romania, 2014

Top 5 counties with TCN for work purposes - 2014







- 2. Legal framework for migrant workers outside the EU
- Emergency Ordinance no. 25/2014 on employment and temporary transfer of workers
- Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania
- Emergency Ordinance no. 44/2004 on the social integration of aliens who were granted a form of protection or a residence permit in Romania
- Emergency Ordinance no. 194/2002 on the status of aliens in Romania
- Law no. 76/2002 on social security and unemployment benefits











2. Legal framework for migrant workers outside the EU

- National Strategy in the field of Immigration 2015 2018
- Government Decision on the number of workers' quotas (issued on a yearly basis): 5500 for the year 2015 (permanent workers 3.300; seasonal workers 200; temporary transferred workers 900; probationers 200; cross-border workers 100; highly skilled workers 800).
- In 2014, 2677 work authorizations issued (China 455; Turkey 407; Philippines 216)





3. Challenges for migrant workers outside the EU on the Romanian labor market

- Gap between demand and supply:
 - the number of work authorizations established on a yearly basis are granted below 50% of the total number /vs/ high number of TCN family members who need a job
 - Unclear on which basis the work force deficit areas are established.
- Difficulties for TCNs who have studied liberal professions (medicine, architecture etc.) to get employment in Romania;
- Lack of job opportunities for TCNs;
- Lack of formal qualifications/diplomas that would facilitate integration on the labor market or enrollment in continuous education / vocational training activities;
- Difficulties faced as regards recognition of diplomas and formal qualification;
- Restrictive conditions for employment (only if a Romanian national refuses a job; the average wage as monthly salary)





3. Challenges for migrant workers outside the EU on the Romanian labor market

- Lack of Romanian language learning opportunities
- Labor contracts available only in the national language
- In some cases, different contracts signed after arrival in Romania for work purposes and not officially registered







IOM Romania's work with TCNs

2010 – 2015: Network of 15 Migrant Information Centers (MICs) located in Bucharest, Bacau, Brasov, ClujNapoca, Constanta, Craiova, Galati, Iasi, Oradea, Pitesti, Ploiesti, Sibiu, Suceava, Tirgu Mures and Timisoara.

- Information and counseling for 13.326 TNCs, between 2010 2015
- Information/counseling/direct assistance services for TCNs from 80 countries
- Top 5 countries of origin: Moldova (40%); China (10%); Turkey (6,62%); Syria (2,30%) and Tunisia (2%)
- TCN supported were in Romania:
 - √ for studies (aprox. 65%)
 - ✓ as family members (aprox. 10,38%).
 - ✓ for family reunification (aprox.3,89%)
 - ✓ for work (aprox. 4,52 %)
- 42 % of the persons informed/counselled were women and 58 % men
- The main origin countries for direct material assistance: Moldova, Syria, Jordan, Pakistan and Afghanistan.





IOM ROMANIA





Thank you!

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