

THE IMPACT OF WORKERS FREE MOVEMENT ON INNOVATION. ROMANIAS' RDI STRATEGY - BETWEEN SET OBJECTIVES AND THEIR DEGREE OF FULFILLMENT

Brîndușa MARIAN*

ABSTRACT: *The correlation between innovation and free movement of persons, in general, and of work force, in particular, represents a topical issue. The scholarly literature, mostly USA originated, has underlined over time the impact which free movement of work force has upon innovation and consequently on the level of economic, social and cultural development of states. The strategies on research, development and innovation, but also in the field of migration, express the desire of the EU to attract highly qualified young workers. Romania, as EU member state has set, at its turn, certain goals to this end. In the present paper, we present specialist opinions on the issue of the impact that free movement of work force has on innovation and through these effects how it affects individuals, origin states and host states. Also, we mention the lines of action at EU level, set to attract well-trained young workers and to develop the innovative sector, as well as the goals established through the provisions of the RDI strategy in Romania and their fulfillment degree.*

KEYWORDS: *free movement of workers, innovation, strategy.*

JEL CODE: *K31;K37; K40.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Free movement of work force can be analyzed through different perspectives: political, economic, legal, social, demographic. Researchers in the field have mainly focused on the causes of migration for work purposes, the motivation of persons that work abroad, the lines of direction at EU level and of member states in the matter, set to encourage legal migration of work force and fight and prevent illegal migration but also on the effects free movement of work force has on society. From this point of view we can discuss about the economic, social, demographic effects free movement of work force has both on the individual but also on the host state and the origin state.

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2. EFFECTS OF MIGRATION IN CORRELATION WITH INNOVATION. LITERATURE REVIEW

The migration phenomenon has permanently represented a subject of public debate and economic analysis. The scholarly literature is not very generous in tackling the effects of free movement of work force on innovation. Most of the times, Romanian specialists have accentuated in their researches the impact of work related migration on the origin state and treated less the effects of migration upon the host state. Work force free movement weighs heavy for visionary entrepreneurs and decision making institutions. Migration brings about economic, social, political and cultural changes. The so far done studies show that work force migration has, on the whole, a positive impact but negative effects cannot, however, be dismissed. (Prelicean, 2009) Human mobility has determined profound changes regardless of whether it was done peacefully or through war. (Niță, 2004) As mankind history influenced phenomenon, work force migration can be considered as “history’s’ engine”. (Samuel, 1997) Free movement of work force is in the same time an opportunity and a challenge. While a well handled work force migration can be a catalyst of progress and welfare, regardless of the host and origin state, bad management of migration can bring about social, cohesion and even national security problems. (Venturini, 2012)

We previously stated that free movement of work force has a powerful impact on individuals, origin states and host states, influencing also their development level. The researches done until present time reveal the correlation between work force free movement and innovation. These studies are recent but however limited by using mostly data-bases concerning the situation in the USA. The USA and Canada scholarly literature underlines the impact of immigrants upon innovation immediately after the IInd World War, after the USA opened its borders for a large number of Jews. The fact that a college graduate contributes to patenting equally or two times more then a native college graduate is stressed. Moreover, it has been established that an increase of the number of foreign college students determines an increase in the number of patent requests. Hunt (2009) highlighted the fact that visa students and interns on USA territory have better results in patenting, marketing and licensing of invention patents than native college graduates. (Ozgen, Peter, & Poot, 2011) Studies made in the 2007 – 2010 period have shown that there is a connection between the immigration of scientists and the innovative activity in the states or areas they are hosted. Scientists tend to group more in the areas where high-tech companies are attracted and are highly motivated in marketing innovations. This is one of the main reasons why talented students are encouraged to stay of the USA territory. (Ozgen, Peter, & Poot, 2011)

According to European researchers in the field, migrants bring their contribution to innovation in different ways. Migrant workers contribute to population increase in cities and implicitly a growth in the urbanization degree, having thus positive effects on innovation and economic growth. Statistics show that most migrants are young and have a great capability of assuming risks and have entrepreneurial abilities that can influence the innovation degree in the host state. The ethnic and cultural diversity in cities they establish in also represents a contributing factor for the increase of the innovation degree in these locations. (Ozgen, Peter, & Poot, 2011)

Ozgen, Peter, & Poot (2011) underline the existence of five mechanisms through which immigration can stimulate innovation. These are: the effect of population size; the effect of population density; the effect of immigrants' knowledge dissemination; effects of qualification degree and the effects of cultural diversity of immigrants. The first two mechanisms take into account also the natives from the host-state and the last three aim only immigrants.

The presence of immigrants in host states benefits in terms of coverage of work force deficit, sustainable economic growth and public pension system sustainability by the contributions of young workers. Also, the following are considered positive effects of the migratory phenomenon: the influence on jobs number and diversity, the diversified cultural connections impacting international commerce, increase of tourism and transport activities as well as the intake of energy and innovation. (Learning, 2009; <http://www.embraceni.org/migration/the-pros-and-cons-of-migration/>) Immigrants come in the new host states with new abilities, adding consequently flexibility to the work market. They contribute to the economic growth both as employees and employers. Entrepreneurship tends to be more visible amongst immigrants than natives. In states such as Britain, France, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway the share of immigrant entrepreneurs is 1,6 to 2,9 times higher than that of natives. In other states, such as Greece, Italy, Ireland, Spain, Switzerland, Austria and Germany the situation is reversed – the share of native entrepreneurs is higher than of immigrant ones. Explanations for this discrepancy could be: the business environment, the relations between immigrants and natives, the distribution of work force on sectors. (Desiderio & Salt, 2010) It has been revealed that more than 30% of Nobel Prize winners are residents on the territory of another state than that of origin.

Another important, worth-mentioning aspect regarding the impact of work force free movement on host states is represented by the earnings states make from immigrants. "Therefore, in the 2001-2011 period, Great Britain earned approximately 25 billion euros after its immigrants. The money represents the difference between taxes paid by European Union citizens that have emigrated to Great Britain and the social benefits given to immigrants. The taxes paid by EU-15 immigrants were 64% higher than the social benefits. In the case of immigrants from the 10 central and east-European countries the level of paid taxes is 12% higher than of received social benefits. The studies show that 4 out of 5 east-Europeans have searched and found a job, unlike 70% of the British and EU-15 immigrants. Concerning the level of education, it has been proved that 62% of EU-15 immigrants had higher education degrees and 25% of those originating from the new 10 member states, while the British having graduated higher education added up to only 24%. In 10 years immigrants have contributed 10% more than British natives to Great Britain budget". (Anne- Marie Blajan, <http://cursdeguvernare.ro/studiu-marea-britanie-a-castigat-25-de-miliarde-de-euro-de-pe-urma-imigrantilor-din-ue.html>)

The scholarly literature highlights that the economies of host states benefit both from qualified immigrants as well as immigrants covering a wide range of occupations. Given this situation the diversity of work places becomes as important as cultural diversity, each worker bringing its contribution to the work place, regardless of the level of qualification. However, it has been pointed out that an increase of the medium qualification level of immigrants has a significant positive effect upon the number of invention patent requests.

More so, the level of innovation is associated positively with the cultural diversity of migrants. Taking into consideration the dissemination of immigrant knowledge; the qualification degree and the cultural diversity of immigrants as mechanism through which the innovation can be increased at state level, it results that immigration stimulates also the local aggregated demand through supplementary imports and through the increase of local products variety (Mazzolari și Neumark, 2009 în Ozgen, Peter, & Poot, 2011). Immigrants attracted especially to the urban areas with greater potential of finding or creating jobs contribute to urban population growth. Urban agglomeration represents a favorable factor for the increase of the innovative processes, individuals having therefore to adapt to a certain type of environment. We have to take into consideration, in the same time, the fact that modern economy is dominated by technological changes where the production of new ideas falls onto the workers. (Lucas, 1988 în Ozgen, Peter, & Poot, 2011) Global competition for attracting highly qualified workers has intensified. The mobility of highly qualified young migrants, with developed entrepreneurial spirit and great capacity of assuming risks generates benefits for both host state and origin state, as it facilitates the transfer of new ideas and work practices. In these conditions, adopting new acceptance policies on the territory of states that can favor highly qualified workers represents a means of modifying human capital from host states, impacting thus the innovation process but also the life quality in those particular countries. Worker mobility has lately been determined also as a consequence of transfers made within corporations. (Ozgen, Peter, & Poot, 2011) The economies of cities are complex, efficient and dynamic and in this frame-work small enterprises interact. The question of whether a diversified population is more productive and creative than a more homogenous population has arisen. Studies show that in big cities small enterprises are managed by migrant entrepreneurs or migrant workers are hired. Enterprises like these influence the cultural diversity degree in the cities they are located in. This aspect also encourages the growth of the number of new companies and determines an innovative behavior amongst the local companies. (Ozgen, Peter, & Poot, 2011) In the same time, companies are drawn to big cities. In order to obtain larger profits, companies are located in crowded areas with a larger density. Economies reduce transaction costs of the production processes thus generating on the work force market a balance between individual qualifications and job demand. The availability of a heterogeneous work force reduces the costs of finding jobs and lowers the unsuitability level of the individual with the job. (Quigley, 1998 în Ozgen, Peter, & Poot, 2011)

Cultural diversity in the economy of the host-state represents, in its turn, one of the mechanisms through which immigration can stimulate innovation. This diversity targets both demand and offer. Jacobs (1961) argued that the city represent the engine for economic growth and immigrants are attracted to cities for there they find a large variety of cultural and economic activities and the capitalization of ideas and creativity is stimulated. The entrepreneurial abilities of immigrants are complimented by the cities' resources generating a favorable environment for creativity. (Niță, 2004)

At the level of origin states, the accent can be placed more on the negative effects such as: departure of young work force from the country, especially of the qualified one causing a negative impact and economic effects on the development of research and innovation. Positive effects are relatively diminished. <http://www.embraceni.org/migration/the-pros-and-cons-of-migration/> Although hander have a high value they are

used by the native population more at individual level than at family one and less for investments that create jobs. The return of immigrants in the country happens in a much too low percentage for any visible benefits from an economic stand. However, the gathered experience and entrepreneurial abilities as well as the access to another type of information and technology can have a positive impact in the field of innovation in the origin states. For example in agriculture – the growing of certain plants that were not used in Romania – lavender, the willow used for the fabrication of briquettes, certain types of plants that have a faster growing cycle or larger productions; on the environment – the assimilation of an environmentally friendly and protective behavior can be transposed in the origin state. The learning of a foreign language allows the facilitation of commercial liaisons between Romanian companies and companies resident in the host state as well as identifying a much better paid job in multinationals.

3. STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE FIELDS OF RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION IN CORRELATION WITH WORK FORCE MIGRATION

As previously presented, the studies in the field have shown the correlation between free movement of work force and innovation at individual level as well as host and origin states. In this context, the European Union has set strategies and developed directions for attracting qualified young workers in order to develop the fields of research and innovation.

According to the provisions of the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, the European Union has stated that legal migration must be organized so that it takes into account the priorities, needs and reception capacities determined by member states and to encourage the integration of migrants. In order to accomplish this result it is necessary to implement certain policies concerning the migration of work force depending on the work market needs of every country: attracting highly qualified workers and facilitating the access of students and researchers on European Union territory; the more efficient regulation of family immigration; an increase of the integration capacity of immigrants. (European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, 2008)

The role played by migrants for the consolidation of competition as a positive contribution in the economic growth of the destination state is pointed out at European level debate. The issue of attracting qualified work force from abroad represents the subject for ample debates at the level of EU member states. The integration of immigrants in the destination states becomes more difficult as the uncertainty caused by terrorist attacks grows and on this background the stronger affirmation of radical political parties whose policies are meant to limit the migrant fluxes. In this context, it is desirable to attract only highly qualified persons so as to reduce the negative effects of migration. A large part of the scholarly literature points out that the short term economic impact of foreign affluxes upon the host population can be either positive (for example, growth of demand, lower prices, greater variety of goods and services) or mildly negative (such as a slight diminish of native incomes, an increase of rent costs). The long term economic impact is less known. However, the preference of many host states for recruiting highly qualified workers is founded upon the conviction that these workers will integrate more

easily, will reduce the financing cost needed for education and professional formation and will contribute to economic growth. (Venturini, 2012).

The motivation behind adopting a policy in the field of research and innovation was determined by the need of coordinating the activity of member states regarding the improvement of efficiency and diminishment of costs as well as consolidating the international competitiveness of European economy. Research and economic development lead to the creation and insurance of work places and technologic innovation can diminish poverty, certain maladies and environmental decay. (Rus, 2011)

At EU level, through Europe 2020 Strategy, five objectives have been set that aim at economic development in close connection with employment and growth of the research-innovation field. One of the objectives is represented by the employment of 75% of the population with ages covering 20-64. Another objective – research, development and innovation – has as goal a level of public and private investments in research and development of 3% of European Union GDP. Climate changes and energy stands as the third objective, having as finality the increase of the renewable energy sources share in the total consumption. Finally, Education aims at reducing school dropout at below 10% and increase in the number of persons aged 30-34 that graduate a form of high education and Poverty and social exclusion – reducing with at least 20 million the number of people that suffer or risk suffering from poverty and social exclusion. (Rus, 2011)

A challenge for the European Union is the strategic approach to innovation that has to become a priority political objective. The “Innovation Union” initiative establishes a strategic approach by simplifying the positive aspects, by using new and more productive means that produce economic development that sustains life quality and the social model, having in mind the fact that the population is undergoing an aging process.

The “Innovation Union” can become reality by investments in education, research, development, innovation, by reform implementation that lead to higher investments profit margins and that aims also at a better coordination between the research and innovation system within the EU. Other measures endorse cooperation facilitation and team work between researchers and innovators both at EU level and national level; the simplification of access to EU programs and the maximum exploitation of the European funds for regional development in order to increase research and innovation abilities in the entire Europe; cooperation intensification in the fields of science and enterprises and the removal of any obstacles in the matter as well as from the path of innovative entrepreneurs, better access to financing, accessible intellectual property rights, intelligent and ambitious regulations and objectives, the establishment of interoperable standards and the usage of budgets assigned to public acquisitions. (Rus, 2011)

4. METHODOLOGY

We have analyzed the legal regulations and the implementation procedure of legal provisions regarding the manner in which the Romanian state supports the RDI field and the immigration of highly qualified young workers in Romania, with the aim of evaluating the correlation between the actions of Romania and the fulfillment degree of certain economic impact objective from the RDI Strategy and the Romanian strategy on immigration.

5. ANALYSIS OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE ACTIONS OF ROMANIA IN THE RDI FIELD AND THOSE REGARDING IMMIGRATION AND THEIR FULLFILMENT DEGREE

Romania, as member state of the European Union, has to correlate its own strategic directions and action plans with those set at European Union level. In order to high lighten the interest of the Romanian state in the area of development, research and innovation, including by attracting qualified young workers in the country, it is imperative to analyze the Strategy on development, research and innovation in correlation with the Strategy on immigration.

As previously shown, migration of young and highly qualified work force brings a major contribution to the increase of the innovation degree at state level. The Strategy regarding research, development and innovation shows that the sector of research is undersized, poorly developed, Romania does not have enough researchers and that the expenditure, per inhabitant, is almost 20 times lower then the European average. It is further pointed out that there is an acute lack of human resources for the development of interdisciplinary research and innovation. The number of researchers in the business environment is dropping and big companies that have subsidiaries in Romania are reluctant regarding the development of local research centers and classify specific activities as research-development ones. Enter and inter sector mobility is limited and has negative impact on technical and innovation knowledge circulation. The demand for research and development is reduced, not sufficiently stimulated and has no impact on economic sectors. (RDI Strategy 2014-2020)

Statistics show a dramatic drop in the number of Romanian researchers between the years 1993-2010, from 118.329 to 46.136. In 2013, the number of researchers reached 37.241. (INSSE 2013)

USA National Science Board conducted a study according to which Romania is situated among the last states in the world according to scientific production and research expenditures. Only Egypt and Chile surpass our country. The study compared the scientific research situation in Romania with that of other 44 countries on the following criteria: the state budget allocated to research and the number of scientific papers published at international level. In 2007 only 0, 53% of GBP was assigned for research. Argentina, Mexico and Slovakia allocated smaller percentages of the GBP for this type of activities. In 2009, the amount assigned for research summed up 0, 3% of GBP. According to the number of scientific paper published at international level, Romania was situated on the 43rd place out of 45. (http://economie.hotnews.ro/stiri-finante_banci-8257427-cati-cercetatori-mai-are-romania-mai-ales-domenii.htm)

In 2011, on research-development activities the total expenditures were 0, 48% of the GBP. The foreign funds add up to a share of 12, 1%. Of these funds, higher education benefited of 22, 9% and the governmental sector 10, 1%. Of public funds, the largest amounts were directed towards governmental sector units (66, 9%), higher education units (36, 9%) and units from the enterprise sector (18, 1%). (INSSE, October 2012) Regarding the evolution of the number of researchers in the main socio-economic sectors, in the enterprise sector we observe an increase by 87% of the researchers in the 1993-2010 period; in the governmental sector a drop of 45,55%; an increase of 84,7% in higher education and in the nonprofit sector a decrease of 7,50 % (<http://old.econtext.ro/dosar->

2/analiza/exodul-creierelor-vezi-cati-cercetatori-pierde-romania-in-fiecare-an-si-cand-cercetarea-va-disparea-definitiv.html)

In this context we can deduce that innovation in Romania is not considered as an important factor for economic and social development. Through the RDI 2014-2020 Strategy the Romanian Government has set a series of actions meant to encourage and assert the fields of research-development and innovation. Amongst these actions, we mention: creating an incentive environment for private sector initiatives; sustaining smart specialization; breakthrough solutions for the public sector; fundamental and frontier research; transversal actions.

To highlight the correlation between free movement of work force and innovation we consider of great importance the measures regarding the transversal actions meant at increasing institutional capacity and performance, the labor market in research. Internationalization, infrastructure and education in the fields of science, technology and science communication are also important. Within the action concerning research labor market, the measures aimed at integrating PhD students and young PhDs in RDI projects are relevant for our endeavor as are the measures that try to attract researchers with advanced competences from abroad as project managers in a Romanian host institution. (RDI 2014-2020 Strategy) Various USA studies show that a more substantial funding in the research-development-innovation field in diverse states attracts researchers in this area and thus enhances the innovation degree at state level. After thoroughly analyzing the afore mentioned we can conclude that by the actions and measures established in the RDI 2014-2020 Strategy, the Romanian state rather encourages the redirection of young researchers towards international research center than attracting foreign ones in the country and thereby contribute to the creation and growth of the research areas. We also consider that the allocation of only 1% of the GDP for public expenditures with research-development and another 1% in research-development costs in the business sector is insufficient and Romania will continue to remain far under the European Union average financing in the field.

More so, although PhD and post PhD studies are encouraged, the problem of professional insertion of graduates arise, alongside the fact that the number of students is dropping and that only a few higher education institutions provide PhD and post PhD studies. We think it's important to also mention that, although the desire to attract foreign researchers to coordinate projects in Romania exists, the incapacity of authorities to fund or support the funding of research projects in collaboration with foreign institutions as well as the poor wage policy of researchers makes this desire inapplicable.

In the RDI 2014-2020 Strategy actions such as internationalization are mentioned. This measure aims, however, at supporting the participation at project within Horizon 2020; supporting the participation at international organisms based on integrated participation plans; funding of bilateral calls; creating synergies with European Union programs handled at central level in RDI fields by "twinning" and "teaming" projects (at the level of emergent Excellency centers; innovative regions, innovative clusters in Romania and UE); starting-up chairs that would attract renowned researchers and university teachers. We ask ourselves some questions, after analyzing these measures: how will the support for participating in international organisms materialize? How will bilateral calls be funded, taking into consideration the fact that insignificant sums are assigned for research purposes? What are the innovative regions? Where, how and under

what conditions chairs could be set up for attracting renowned researchers and university teachers when there is clearly an under funding of higher education? Lacking palpable answers to these questions the actions before mentioned seem, at least at the present time, illusory.

A clear analysis of the correlation between the phenomenon of free movement of work force and innovation cannot, however, be complete without establishing the interactions between the measures set through the RDI Strategy provisions and those of the Strategy concerning immigration. We mention that, for a Strategy regarding immigration starting with 2015 has not yet been adopted, we will refer to the objectives and measures of the Romanian Government for the year 2014.

We can consider in correlation with the actions set through the RDI 2014-2020 Strategy for the issue of research labor market, the measures from the Strategy on immigration referring to the “promotion of Romanian higher education and the facilitation for foreigners that have studied in Romania to remain on national territory of.”

After analyzing the legal regulations and action direction of the Romanian Government, we have learned that the Romanian state signs partnerships and agreements with different states regarding student mobility between institutions. This way the framework for organizing promotion actions of Romanian universities abroad is created. Furthermore, these actions help facilitate the granting and receiving of visas for students and identifying the range of foreign students that could come to Romania for studies. However, there is no financial support for travels at educational fairs or for producing marketing materials.

By granting certain types of specific visas the Romanian state attempts to keep on national territory foreign students: study visas (90 days) for Romanian origin students and foreign ones, scholars of the Romanian state and scientific visas (more than 3 months) that are granted based on the approval of the National Authority for Scientific Research. This last type of visa allows the carrying out of a research project over a period of more than 3 months, after obtaining an agreement from a research organization. If extension of the original staying period is needed, a staying permit must be obtained, renewable for one year periods. (<http://ori.mai.gov.ro/>)

Concerning the issue of attracting foreign students in Romania, the state supports this action only by granting a certain number of study places and study scholarships, relatively low (MEC – 563 scholarships for Romanian ethnic students coming from Albany, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Jordan, Syria, Serbia and USA and MFA – 85 scholarships for university and post-university studies for foreign students). We find the highest number for foreigners originating from the Republic of Moldova - a total of 5500 scholarships. (The scholarships are offered by the Romanian state, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to foreign citizens, according to the provisions of GD no. 288/1993, for the university year 2014-2015). The amount of the scholarship given to foreign students is low. In our opinion, the amounts of money are insignificant and explain to a great degree the attraction into the country of students with high material possibilities, for the scholarships are much too reduced compared to the costs of everyday life.

An important aspect in attracting foreigners in Romania or the return into the country of those that have graduated studies abroad is represented by the recognition process of qualification obtained outside Romania. For a foreign citizen it is difficult to follow the

procedure set for study recognition, considering the excessive bureaucracy and lack of consultancy on behalf of the authorities. The legislation allows the solicitant to address directly the courts of justice whenever the diplomas aren't recognized. (<http://www.cnred.edu.ro/#Activitati>) Perhaps the model set by Germany should be followed, state that in a similar situation advises the applicant and presents the range of solutions available for remedying the situation. (http://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/ro/procedura_de_recunoastere.php)

An aspect that must be pointed out concerning finding a work place is that the foreigner that wishes to obtain work authorization is conditioned by the fact that, according to the legislation, its employer must obtain it. Otherwise stated, the foreigner that desires to work legally on the territory of Romania must find a job and later the employer has to obtain the work authorization for the future employee. At its turn, the employer has to fulfill certain conditions: up-to-date payment of state taxes, obtain the work authorization in the field is requested authorization. The procedure is also slow and last more than 30 days. The number of foreigners that wish to work in Romania is limited through legislation, and for 2014 the maximum number of work authorizations is set for 5500. Immigrants are confronted with problems regarding social rights, health insurances and access to education.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The relation between migration and innovation can be built on the effects migration has on the individual, the host state and the origin state. Studies show an obvious contribution of migrants, especially of those highly qualified, to innovation and economic growth of the states they integrate in. The contribution of immigrants is however lower in the case of origin states.

Migration is and will remain a phenomenon that contributes significantly to the development of research and innovation. The transfer of technology and information, the exchange of traditions and customs, the contribution to the development of tourism and international commerce, acquiring entrepreneurial skills and competences, contribution to the diversification of products and services are all arguments to this end.

Given the proven contribution of highly qualified young persons to innovation, at European Union level there has been set a fundamental objective in attracting and keeping this category on the territory of member states. Romania, at its turn, as member state in the Union has drafted two strategies that should have been correlated and implemented through actions that would support realistically the fields of research, development and innovation in correlation with attracting young researchers in intern projects. However, by allocating a small percentage of the GDP, by the lack of palpable and coherent actions in order to attract researchers and other categories of highly qualified young persons from abroad as well as the incapacity of the state to create a manifestation framework for the young determines us to be skeptic on the matter of the development of the research, development and innovation fields in Romania. Therefore, Romania will continue to remain, at least for the near future, merely a transition state and in no way a state whose economic growth can be based upon research, development and innovation.

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