

## THE INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN EU STATES

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The integration of refugees into EU states is a comprehensive and ongoing process that aims to enable refugees to actively participate in and contribute to their host societies while preserving their cultural identities. EU member states operate under the Common European Asylum System, implementing reception and asylum procedures, providing access to basic rights and services, facilitating language acquisition and education, promoting employment and economic integration, fostering social and cultural cohesion, and offering long-term support for social mobility and civic participation. Although challenges such as limited resources, bureaucratic procedures, and cultural differences exist, successful integration brings opportunities for demographic revitalization, labor market contributions, cultural enrichment, and increased social diversity. It's important to recognize that approaches to integration can vary across EU member states due to national policies and specific local contexts.</i>
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### Introduction

The integration of refugees into EU states is an important and complex process that involves various aspects, including legal, social, cultural, and economic dimensions. The goal of integration is to enable refugees to become active and productive members of their host societies, while also respecting and preserving their own cultural identities. Here are some key points about the integration of refugees in EU states:

1. **Legal Framework:** The legal framework for refugee integration varies among EU member states, as each country has its own immigration and asylum policies. However, the EU provides a common framework through the Common European Asylum System, which establishes minimum standards for the reception and treatment of refugees.

2. **Reception and Asylum Procedures:** Upon arrival, refugees go through reception and asylum procedures, which include registration, identification, and screening to determine their eligibility for international protection. The length and nature of these procedures can vary between EU countries, leading to disparities in the integration process.

3. **Access to Basic Rights and Services:** EU member states are generally committed to providing refugees with access to basic rights and services, including education, healthcare, housing, and social welfare. However, the quality and availability of these services can vary, and some countries may face challenges in meeting the demand for these services.

4. **Language and Education:** Language acquisition is crucial for refugees to fully integrate into their host societies. EU countries often provide language classes and educational programs to help refugees learn the local language and gain skills necessary for employment. Access to quality education for refugee children is also a priority to ensure their successful integration.

5. **Employment and Economic Integration:** One of the key aspects of integration is ensuring refugees have access to employment opportunities. EU member states implement various measures, such as vocational training, job placement programs, and recognition of foreign qualifications, to facilitate the economic integration of refugees. However, language barriers, limited job prospects, and discrimination can pose challenges.

6. **Social and Cultural Integration:** Social and cultural integration involves promoting mutual understanding, respect, and interaction between refugees and the host community. Initiatives such as community engagement programs, cultural exchange activities, and social integration projects aim to foster social cohesion and combat xenophobia and discrimination.

7. **Long-term Integration:** Integration is an ongoing process that requires long-term support and engagement from both refugees and host communities. It is important to provide refugees with opportunities for social mobility, participation in civic life, and access to citizenship or permanent residency, enabling them to fully contribute to and benefit from their host societies.

8. **Challenges and Opportunities:** The integration of refugees in EU states faces several challenges, including limited resources, bureaucratic procedures, societal resistance, and cultural differences. However, successful integration can also bring opportunities, such as demographic revitalization, labor market contributions, cultural enrichment, and increased social diversity.

It's important to note that the approaches to refugee integration can differ across EU member states due to national policies, political contexts, and the specific needs of refugees and host communities.

## **Legal Framework**

Human migration is a complex and ongoing process that has significant impacts on society. To effectively manage migration, it is crucial to adopt an integrated approach involving all relevant stakeholders at the national level. In Romania, the Inter-ministerial Council for Home Affairs and Justice, in conjunction with the Commission for Immigration Management, has been established to oversee migration-related matters. The Commission is responsible for developing the National Strategy on Immigration (SNI) and corresponding action plans, as well as ensuring their approval and monitoring of their implementation. Since the previous National Strategy on Immigration expired in 2018, it is imperative to draft a new strategy to address the evolving migration landscape and meet European policy requirements. The forthcoming plan, spanning from 2021 to 2024, aims to establish principles and guidelines to govern the admission of workers, regulations about residence and immigration, measures to combat unlawful immigration, strategies for managing the departure of foreign individuals, provision of essential protection to vulnerable individuals, and facilitation of their integration into Romanian society. The 2021-2022 Action Plan further outlines specific activities aimed at achieving the objectives outlined in the National Strategy on Immigration<sup>523</sup>.

### **Legal Documents:**

- **National Strategy on Immigration (SNI):** The Inter-ministerial Council for Home Affairs and Justice, in conjunction with the Commission for Immigration Management, is responsible for developing the SNI and corresponding action plans. The National Strategy on Immigration (SNI) outlines fundamental principles and guidelines to govern the admission of workers, regulations regarding residence and immigration, efforts to combat unauthorized immigration, strategies for managing the departure of foreign individuals, provision of essential protection to vulnerable individuals, and facilitation of their integration into Romanian society.

- **2021-2022 Action Plan:** The Action Plan outlines specific activities aimed at achieving the objectives of the SNI. It provides detailed implementation measures for the specified period.

- **Dublin III Regulation:** Romania utilizes the Dublin III Regulation to request cooperation from other member states. It addresses challenges related to conducting interviews with individuals who abscond before scheduled interviews in other member states. In 2020, there was a temporary suspension of transfers to Greece by the General Inspectorate of Immigration, based on specific eligibility criteria.

- **Social Integration Policies:** Romania prioritizes social integration to promote the active participation of foreigners in the country. Policies include language courses, cultural orientation programs, and counseling. The law ensures access to social services and rights comparable to those of Romanian citizens. The 2021-2027

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<sup>523</sup> *National Strategy On Immigration 2021-2024*, Monitorul Oficial al României, Part I, No 839 Bis/2.IX.2021, p.6, <https://igi.mai.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/National-Strategy-on-Immigration-2021---2024.pdf> (14.06.2023)

Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion sets out priorities in employment, education, housing, medical and social support, and integration programs. Relevant institutions within the Commission for Immigration Management have implemented measures, with numerous individuals participating in the integration program in 2019.

Legal Framework:

a. Government Emergency Ordinance No. 194/2002<sup>524</sup>: This ordinance establishes legal provisions regarding the status and rights of aliens.

b. Government Ordinance No. 25/2014<sup>525</sup>: This ordinance addresses the employment and posting of foreign workers.

c. Government Emergency Ordinance No. 102/2005<sup>526</sup>: This ordinance governs the free movement of citizens from the European Union, the European Economic Area, and the Swiss Confederation within Romania's territory.

d. Law No. 122/2006<sup>527</sup> on Asylum in Romania: This law, along with subsequent amendments, establishes regulations and procedures related to seeking asylum and granting international protection.

e. Government Ordinance No. 44/2004<sup>528</sup>: This regulation centers on promoting the integration of individuals who have received a type of protection in Romania into society. It has undergone modifications through Law No. 185/2004 and subsequent revisions.

These legal documents form the basis for regulating various aspects of migration in Romania, including the legal status of aliens, employment of foreign workers, free movement within the European Union, asylum procedures, and the social integration of individuals granted protection.

## Reception and Asylum Procedures

Between 2009 and 2012, significant efforts were made at the European Union (EU) level to harmonize asylum procedures among member states. The goal was to establish a Common European Asylum System (CEAS), with the legislative work expected to be finalized in 2012. The first set of legal instruments aimed to create minimum standards but still allowed for variations in interpretation at the national level. The second generation of legal instruments sought to raise standards and address gaps in the system. Negotiations on this second-generation package were nearing completion at the time of writing. The European Court of Justice (ECJ) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) played an important role in harmonizing practices through their jurisprudence. The *Elgafaji* case (ECJ case C-465/07)<sup>529</sup> was particularly significant, as it clarified the threshold for individualized threat in situations of generalized violence under Article 15c of the Qualification Directive. Another significant development was the establishment of the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) in 2011. Located in Malta, EASO aims to promote practical cooperation in the field of asylum. One important tool managed by EASO is the European Asylum Curriculum (EAC), which offers online training modules and face-to-face sessions. Several modules have been developed so far. EASO is also involved in country-of-origin information (COI), with some member states actively participating in setting up EASO's COI function, including the establishment of task forces and working parties to develop methodologies for reports and meetings and to make the Common COI Portal operational<sup>530</sup>

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<sup>524</sup> *Government Emergency Ordinance No. 194/2002*, <https://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=52c52f5e4>, (14.06.2023)

<sup>525</sup> *Government Ordinance No. 25/2014*, <https://lege5.ro/en/Gratuit/gqydimjwgu/ordonanta-nr-25-2014-privind-incadrarea-in-munca-si-detasarea-strainilor-pe-teritoriul-romaniei-si-pentru-modificarea-si-completarea-unor-acte-normative-privind-regimul-strainilor-in-romania/4>, (14.06.2023)

<sup>526</sup> *Government Emergency Ordinance No. 102/2005*, <https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliuDocument/63411>(14.06.2023)

<sup>527</sup> *Law No. 122/2006 on Asylum in Romania*, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/44ace1424.html> (14.06.2023)

<sup>528</sup> *Ordinance No. 44 of 2004 on the Social Integration of Aliens Who Were Granted a Form of Protection in Romania*, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/404c6d834.html> (14.06.2023)

<sup>529</sup> Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 17 February 2009, *Meki Elgafaji and Noor Elgafaji v Staatssecretaris van Justitie*, <https://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?language=en&num=C-465/07> (14.06.2023)

<sup>530</sup> Secretariat of the Inter-governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC), *Asylum Procedures Report on policies and practices in IGC participating states*, Inter-governmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees (IGC), Geneva, Switzerland, 2012, [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/asylum\\_procedures\\_2012\\_web\\_may2015\\_0.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/asylum_procedures_2012_web_may2015_0.pdf) (14.06.2023)

Reception and asylum procedures in the European Union (EU) are crucial components of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). The CEAS aims to harmonize asylum policies and ensure a fair and efficient system across EU member states. Here are some key points about reception and asylum procedures in the EU:

- **Registration and Identification:** Upon arrival in an EU member state, asylum seekers are required to register and undergo an identification process. This involves providing personal information, fingerprints, and documentation to initiate the asylum procedure.
- **Asylum Application:** Asylum seekers can submit their application for international protection, expressing their need for refuge and the reasons they are fleeing their home country. The application is usually lodged with the responsible national asylum authority.
- **Admissibility and Dublin Regulation:** Member states assess the admissibility of asylum applications to determine if they meet certain criteria. Additionally, the Dublin Regulation establishes the criteria and mechanisms for determining which member state is responsible for examining an asylum application.
- **Refugee Status Determination (RSD):** RSD is the process through which asylum authorities assess an individual's eligibility for refugee status or other forms of international protection. It involves interviews, the examination of supporting evidence, and consideration of relevant country of origin information.
- **Legal Assistance:** Asylum seekers have the right to legal assistance and representation during the asylum procedure. This ensures access to fair and effective procedures, as well as the protection of their rights.
- **Reception Conditions:** EU member states are obligated to provide adequate reception conditions for asylum seekers, including access to accommodation, healthcare, food, clothing, and social support. However, the quality and availability of these conditions may vary between countries.
- **Detention and Alternatives:** Member states may detain asylum seekers in certain circumstances, but detention should be a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period. Alternatives to detention, such as supervised release or residence in open reception centers, should be considered.
- **Appeals and Remedies:** Asylum seekers have the right to appeal a negative decision on their asylum application. Member states should provide effective remedies and access to a fair and independent judicial review.
- **Integration and Resettlement:** Successful asylum applicants are entitled to refugee status and are provided with assistance to facilitate their integration into the host society. Resettlement programs are also in place to offer protection and a durable solution to refugees outside the EU.

It's important to note that while the CEAS aims for a common approach, the implementation of reception and asylum procedures can vary among member states due to national policies, resources, and specific contexts.

The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the use of digital tools in the asylum procedure, but their long-term impact and implications remain uncertain. While these technologies offer potential benefits in terms of efficiency and modernization, there is a lack of clear rules and guidance on their use in the EU asylum acquis. This creates legal uncertainties and raises complex questions regarding refugee protection, data protection, and digitalization. The use of digital tools can pose challenges for applicants, as they may struggle to navigate the systems and may not adequately address their individual needs. Additionally, access to asylum can be hindered by IT illiteracy, connectivity issues, and concerns about data protection. National authorities also face significant costs in implementing and maintaining the necessary infrastructure and providing training to staff. As digital tools become more prevalent, it is important to address these issues and ensure that the right to asylum is upheld while safeguarding data protection and privacy rights<sup>531</sup>.

### **Access to Basic Rights and Services**

Access to basic rights and services for refugees in EU member states is a crucial aspect of their integration. EU member states have a general commitment to providing refugees with access to essential services, such as education, healthcare, housing, and social welfare. These services aim to support refugees in rebuilding their lives and integrating into the host society.

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<sup>531</sup> Jean-David Ott and Eleonora Testi, ECRE, *Digitalisation of asylum procedures: risks and benefits*, 2021, <https://asylumineurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Digitalisation-of-asylum-procedures.pdf> (14.06.2023)

Education is a key area where efforts are made to ensure that refugee children have access to schooling. EU member states have implemented various initiatives to facilitate the enrollment of refugee children in schools and provide language support and integration programs. However, challenges remain, such as overcrowded classrooms and a lack of specialized resources for addressing the specific needs of refugee students<sup>532</sup>.

Access to healthcare is another important aspect of refugee integration. EU member states strive to ensure that refugees have access to necessary healthcare services, including medical treatment, mental health support, and preventive care. Some countries have specific programs in place to address the healthcare needs of refugees, while others may face capacity constraints in delivering adequate healthcare services<sup>533</sup>.

Housing is another critical area that affects refugee integration. EU member states are responsible for providing suitable accommodation for refugees, either through temporary shelters or permanent housing solutions. However, the availability of affordable housing and the timely provision of suitable accommodation remain significant challenges in many countries<sup>534</sup>.

Social welfare support is crucial for ensuring the well-being of refugees. EU member states aim to provide refugees with access to social welfare programs, financial assistance, and social integration support. However, the effectiveness and availability of these services may vary across different countries, and some refugees may face difficulties in navigating the complex administrative processes to access social welfare benefits<sup>535</sup>.

While EU member states are committed to providing access to basic rights and services for refugees, the quality and availability of these services can vary. Some countries may face challenges in meeting the demand for services due to resource constraints or administrative hurdles. Efforts are ongoing to address these challenges and ensure that refugees can fully access their rights and integrate into the host society.

## Language and Education

Language acquisition plays a critical role in the successful integration of refugees into their host societies<sup>536</sup>. Proficiency in the local language enables refugees to communicate effectively, access education and employment opportunities, and engage in social interactions. Language skills are essential for refugees to navigate daily life, participate in community activities, and build meaningful connections with the local population.

Efforts are being made in European Union (EU) member states to provide language training and support to refugees. Language programs and courses are offered to help refugees learn the language of the host country and enhance their language proficiency (Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2021: Synthesis Report<sup>537</sup>). These programs often include language classes, language exchange initiatives, and cultural orientation programs that facilitate language acquisition while promoting intercultural understanding<sup>538</sup>.

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<sup>532</sup> The Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE), *Refugee Education*, 2023, <https://inee.org/collections/refugee-education> (14.06.2023)

<sup>533</sup> Bafreen Sherif, Ahmed Awaisu, Nadir Kheir. *Refugee healthcare needs and barriers to accessing healthcare services in New Zealand: a qualitative phenomenological approach*. *BMC Health Serv Res* 22, 1310 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-022-08560-8>

<sup>534</sup> Philip Brown, Santokh Gill, Jamie P. Halsall, *The impact of housing on refugees: an evidence synthesis*, *Housing Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/02673037.2022.2045007

<sup>535</sup> OECD, *Supporting the social and emotional well-being of refugee students from Ukraine in host countries*, <https://www.oecd.org/ukraine-hub/policy-responses/supporting-the-social-and-emotional-well-being-of-refugee-students-from-ukraine-in-host-countries-af1ff0b0/> (14.06.2023)

<sup>536</sup> Marte Monsen, Guri Bordial Steien, *Language, Learning and Migration Multilingual Matters, Social Linguistic Acquisition*, 2022, pp. 1-15

<sup>537</sup> *Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2021: Synthesis Report*, [https://emn.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/EMN\\_Annual-report\\_Migration\\_2021.pdf](https://emn.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/EMN_Annual-report_Migration_2021.pdf) (14.06.2023)

<sup>538</sup> Jan Delhey, Monika Verbalyte, Auke Aplowski, Emanuel Deutschmann, *Free to Move: The Evolution of the European Migration Network, 1960–2017, 2019*, [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Emanuel-Deutschmann/publication/328723614\\_Free\\_to\\_Move\\_The\\_Evolution\\_of\\_the\\_European\\_Migration\\_Network\\_1960-2017/links/5bddb0d0299bf1124fb95396/Free-to-Move-The-Evolution-of-the-European-Migration-Network-1960-2017.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Emanuel-Deutschmann/publication/328723614_Free_to_Move_The_Evolution_of_the_European_Migration_Network_1960-2017/links/5bddb0d0299bf1124fb95396/Free-to-Move-The-Evolution-of-the-European-Migration-Network-1960-2017.pdf) (14.06.2023)

Effective language acquisition programs for refugees require sufficient resources, qualified instructors, and tailored approaches that consider the diverse linguistic backgrounds and educational levels of the refugee population<sup>539</sup>. Early language support is crucial, as timely language acquisition significantly contributes to refugees' successful integration outcomes, including improved employment prospects and social integration.

Furthermore, continuous support and opportunities for language development should be provided beyond initial language training, as language acquisition is a lifelong process<sup>540</sup>. Ongoing language support helps refugees maintain and enhance their language skills, particularly in more advanced levels and specialized contexts such as professional settings. Integration policies that prioritize language acquisition and provide comprehensive language support contribute to the successful integration of refugees into their host societies. By empowering refugees with language skills, societies can foster greater social cohesion, reduce barriers to integration, and promote the full participation and contribution of refugees in their new communities.

### **Employment and Economic Integration**

Employment and economic integration are crucial for the successful integration of refugees into their host societies<sup>541</sup>. Access to employment opportunities enables refugees to achieve self-sufficiency, contribute to the local economy, and improve their overall well-being.

EU member states have implemented various policies and initiatives to support the employment and economic integration of refugees. These include targeted employment programs, vocational training, job-matching services, and entrepreneurship support<sup>542</sup>. Such initiatives aim to enhance the skills and qualifications of refugees, bridge the gap between their skills and labor market demands, and promote their active participation in the workforce.

Research suggests that early and effective labor market integration significantly benefits both refugees and the host societies. Refugees who secure stable employment experience improved socio-economic outcomes, reduced reliance on social welfare systems, and increased social integration<sup>543</sup>. They also contribute to economic growth, innovation, and cultural diversity in their host countries.

However, several challenges hinder the employment and economic integration of refugees. These include language barriers, lack of recognition of foreign qualifications, limited social networks, discrimination, and inadequate information about jobs<sup>544</sup>. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive support mechanisms, including language training, skills assessment, and recognition procedures, targeted job placement services, and anti-discrimination measures. Furthermore, studies highlight the importance of continuous support for refugees in the labor market. Ongoing professional development, skills upgrading, and career guidance can help refugees adapt to changing labor market conditions, enhance their employability, and advance in their careers.

### **Social and Cultural Integration**

Social and cultural integration plays a significant role in the successful integration of refugees into their host societies<sup>545</sup>. Social integration refers to the process of refugees becoming active participants in their communities, forming social connections, and engaging in social networks and activities. Cultural integration,

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<sup>539</sup> Marte Monsen, Guri Bordial Steien, Language, *Learning and Migration Multilingual Matters, Social Linguistic Acquisition*, 2022, pp. 1-15

<sup>540</sup> *Idem*

<sup>541</sup> Jean-François Maystadt, Philip Verwimp, *Winners and losers among a refugee-hosting population*, "Economic Development and Cultural Change", Vol. 62, No. 4/2014, pp. 769-809, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/676458>

<sup>542</sup> OECD/EU, *Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2019: Settling In. OECD Publishing*, 2020, <https://www.oecd.org/publications/indicators-of-immigrant-integration-2018-9789264307216-en.htm>, (14.06.2023)

<sup>543</sup> Jean-François Maystadt, Philip Verwimp, *Winners and losers among a refugee-hosting population*, "Economic Development and Cultural Change", Vol. 62, No. 4/2014, pp. 769-809, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/676458>

<sup>544</sup> *Idem*

<sup>545</sup> Adrian Favell, *Pull up the roots: response to Dahinden, Goodman, Statham, and Schinkel on The Integration Nation: Immigration and Colonial Power in Liberal Democracies. Polity* 2022, "Ethnic and Racial Studies", Vol. 46, No. 8/2023, pp. 1639-1649, DOI: 10.1080/01419870.2022.2150523.

on the other hand, involves the adoption and adaptation of cultural norms, values, and practices of the host society<sup>546</sup>.

Studies have highlighted the importance of social and cultural integration for the well-being and sense of belonging of refugees. Integration into social networks and community activities promotes social support, reduces isolation, and enhances mental health outcomes. Active participation in the host society facilitates the development of interpersonal relationships, fosters mutual understanding, and helps break down stereotypes and prejudices<sup>547</sup>.

Host societies also benefit from the social and cultural integration of refugees. Increased social cohesion, intercultural dialogue, and the appreciation of diversity contribute to stronger communities and promote peaceful coexistence. Moreover, refugees bring with them diverse skills, talents, and perspectives, enriching the cultural fabric and fostering innovation in their host countries.

To facilitate social and cultural integration, various approaches and initiatives have been implemented. These include language and cultural orientation programs, community-based initiatives, mentorship programs, and intercultural dialogue platforms<sup>548</sup>. Language acquisition is particularly crucial as it enables refugees to communicate, access education and employment opportunities, and fully participate in social and cultural activities<sup>549</sup>. However, challenges exist in achieving social and cultural integration. Language barriers, cultural differences, discrimination, and limited social networks can hinder the integration process. Promoting inclusivity, combating discrimination, and providing support structures are essential for overcoming these challenges and fostering integration.

Efforts to promote social and cultural integration require collaboration between governments, civil society organizations, and the host community<sup>550</sup>. Creating opportunities for intercultural interaction, promoting diversity awareness, and providing support for refugees' participation in social and cultural activities are key components of successful integration. By prioritizing social and cultural integration, host societies can create inclusive environments that foster understanding, respect, and mutual acceptance, leading to a more cohesive and harmonious society. This requires involvement at the national, but also local levels, in long-term integration support and inclusion, through policies that resonate with the new minorities. The goal is to reduce de-humanizations, labeling, also misconception, all approached in a holistic way, including certain aspects such as well-being and access to future livelihoods, equal access to quality education, sustainability to dignified work, etc.<sup>551</sup>

## Conclusions

In conclusion, social and cultural integration is crucial for the successful integration of refugees into their host societies. These processes involve refugees actively participating in their communities, forming social connections, and adapting to the cultural norms and practices of the host society. Social and cultural integration contributes to the well-being of refugees, promotes social cohesion, and enhances diversity and innovation within host countries. Language acquisition plays a significant role in facilitating social and cultural integration. However, challenges such as language barriers, cultural differences, discrimination, and limited social networks can hinder the integration process. Efforts to promote social and cultural integration require collaboration between governments, civil society organizations, and the host community.

By prioritizing social and cultural integration, societies can create inclusive environments that foster understanding, respect, and mutual acceptance, leading to a more cohesive and harmonious society. European integration policy aims to offer member states, and implicitly to their citizens, harmony, stability, and

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<sup>546</sup> Willem Schinkel, *The imagination of 'society' in measurements of immigrant integration*, "Ethnic and Racial Studies", Vol. 36, No. 7/2023, pp. 1142-1161, DOI: 10.1080/01419870.2013.783709

<sup>547</sup> *Idem*

<sup>548</sup> *Idem*

<sup>549</sup> European Migration Network, *The Integration of Beneficiaries of International Protection at the Local Level*. European Migration Network, 2020, [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-11/00\\_eu\\_emn\\_status\\_report\\_2020\\_en.pdf](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-11/00_eu_emn_status_report_2020_en.pdf) (16.06.2023)

<sup>550</sup> *Idem*

<sup>551</sup> Nicoleta Annemarie Munteanu, *Recent Minorities in Sibiu. Similar Problems, Similar Solutions*, "Studia-Securitatis", No. 2/2022, pp. 232

prosperity. These factors, on which they depend on the evolution and social, economic, cultural, and even political balance of each country in part, constituted a permanent temptation for states to join this space<sup>552</sup>.

Overall, promoting social and cultural integration is vital not only for the successful integration of refugees but also for the well-being and development of host societies.

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