



# Romania

## General Information



### Population

19 051 804 ([World Bank 2024](#))  
19 064 409 ([STAT RO 2024](#))



### Immigration

290 344 ([STAT RO 2023](#))



### Emigration

3 987 093 ([UN Emigration Stock 2020](#))  
208 356 ([STAT RO 2023](#))



### Working-age population

12 250 927 ([World Bank 2024](#))  
12 195 115 ([STAT RO 2024](#))



### Unemployment rate

5.4 % ([World Bank 2024](#))  
5.6 % ([STAT RO 2024](#))



### GDP

382 564 217 988.9 current prices USD ([World Bank 2024](#))  
1 604 554 000 000 current prices RON ([STAT RO 2023](#))



### Refugees, Asylum seekers, IDPs

**Refugees**  
192 949 ([UNHCR 2025](#))  
667 ([STAT RO 2021](#))

**Asylum Seekers**  
114 ([UNHCR 2025](#))  
9 591 ([STAT RO 2021](#))

**IDPs**  
0 ([UNHCR 2025](#))



### Citizenship

**By Birth**  
No ([GLOBALCIT 2024](#))



### Territory

238 391 km<sup>2</sup> ([CIA World Factbook](#))

Data from international sources is updated automatically as it becomes available.

# Migration Authorities

## Responsible Body

Ministry of Internal Affairs

## Line Ministries

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

## Agencies

General Inspectorate for Immigration

Department for Romanians Abroad (Romanian Government)

National Employment Agency

Romanian Border Police

## Key Policy Documents

2021-2024 National Strategy on Immigration

Law 122/2006 on asylum in Romania

Government Ordinance no. 44/2004 on the social integration of foreigners who have been granted an international form of protection or a right of residence in Romania, as well as citizens of the Member States of the European Union, the European Economic Area and citizens of the Swiss Confederation

Government Emergency Ordinance no. 194/2002 on the legal status of foreigners in Romania

Ordinance no. 25/2014 on the employment and posting of foreign workers in Romania

Government Emergency Order no.204 of November 2020 laying down measures for the implementation of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, regarding the Regulation of the right of entry and stay on the Romanian territory

## Relevant Publications

Romania Extended Migration Profile 2010

2020 Migration Integration Policy Index

Country Report: Romania

Word Migration Report 2020 - IOM

Talent Abroad: A Review of Romanian Emigrants - OECD

For the past thirty years, Romania's population has been steadily declining. In 2021, it reached [19.186.201](#) persons, decreasing by another [142.600](#) compared to 2020, both due to the natural population decline and [continuing emigration](#).

In 2020, [163.806](#) people immigrated to, and [192.631](#) persons, of whom 51.1% were men, emigrated from Romania. The accession of Romania to the EU in 2007 made it easier for Romanian nationals to circulate in Europe, return to Romania and leave again. Repeat migration and complex mobility patterns across the EU make it difficult to identify and enumerate return migrants with standard data sources.

According to the [OECD study](#), 95% of Romanian emigrants live in the OECD countries. Italy is the main country of destination, hosting over 1 million Romanian emigrants, followed by Germany and Spain with 680.000 and 573.000 persons respectively. Other popular destinations include the United Kingdom (225.000 persons), France (105.000 persons), the United States (160.000 persons) and Canada (130.000). Israel, Austria and Belgium host over 50.000 Romanian emigrants, while Ireland, Sweden, Greece and Denmark have between 20.000 -30.000 Romanian nationals each.

The lack of employment opportunities, especially in the remote and poorer rural areas, is the main reason for emigration. In countries such as the United Kingdom and Austria, about one in five Romanians work in highly skilled jobs. In France and Canada, over a third and two-thirds of Romanians, respectively, are either managers, professionals or technicians. Romanian workers are important in the manufacturing industry in Germany and Austria, while in Canada they offer - more than in any other country - a significant contribution to the education system, according to the OECD data. In contrast, in Spain and Italy, only 5% of Romanian emigrants have highly qualified occupations with large segments working in agriculture and in domestic activities. Moreover, while a quarter of Romanian emigrants work in basic occupations across the OECD countries, this proportion increases to 38% in the case of Spain. Although it is true that Romanian emigrants are generally more likely to work in low-skilled jobs, gender differences by occupation are particularly pronounced. In the OECD countries, more Romanian men than women work in basic occupations. Women are over-represented in sales, meanwhile more men work in trade.

Overall, labour migration causes [changes in the structure](#) of the employed population in Romania, which since recently faces acute shortages in several sectors such as healthcare and construction. The [brain drain](#) of young skilled workers along with an ageing and declining population is expected to add real pressure on economic sectors, including pensions, despite Romania's profile of the fastest growing economy in the EU.

Less than 2% of Romanian emigrants leave to pursue studies. According to [EUROSTAT](#), approximately 5% of Romanian students choose to acquire higher education at a university abroad. Nevertheless, the number of students who chose to study abroad has increased from 22.215 students in 2013 to 32.560 students in 2020. Top countries of tertiary enrolment for Romanian students include Italy, the United Kingdom, and France.

In recent years, Romania recorded an increasing number of immigrants, which indicates that Romania is transiting from being only an emigration state to a country of both emigration and immigration. In 2021, [688.697](#) foreign-born nationals resided in the country. Moreover, [136.407](#) foreigners in 2020 and [148.153](#) in 2021 - 62 % were third-country nationals and 38% were citizens of the EU member states - received documents confirming legal residence in Romania. [The countries of origin are very diverse, with a significant number of citizens coming from Moldova, Turkey, China, and Syria, but also Italy, Germany and France](#). While the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the economic contractions in the national labour market, Romania still issued [27.453](#) employment permits in 2020. In 2020, nationals of Turkey, Nepal and Sri Lanka received most employment permits, with the majority issued for the permanent workers' category.

In 2019, [2.048](#) persons were apprehended for crossing or attempting to cross the border. The Romanian Border Police prevented the entry of 6.042 persons. In 2020, these numbers increased significantly to [6.658](#) and [12.684](#) persons respectively. The refusals to entry were also issued on the [grounds of public health](#). The top five countries of origin among persons apprehended for irregular entry were Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Turkey and Morocco. About 50% of irregular entries were recorded in the Romanian counties bordering Serbia and Hungary.

In 2021, for the second consecutive year, Romania recorded a considerable increase in the number of new asylum applications. While the number stood at 2.587 applications in 2019, it more than doubled in 2020 reaching [6.158](#) and increased again in 2021 reaching 9.591 new asylum applications. The number of unaccompanied minors has equally increased from 189 persons in 2019 to 980 registered in 2020. [251](#) persons were granted refugee status and [416](#) subsidiary protection. The top five countries of origin among asylum seekers were Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq, Turkey and Morocco.

According to the Romanian Border Police, from 24 February until May 2022, [851.035](#) Ukrainian citizens entered Romania due to the war in Ukraine. The government of Romania adopted [legislative amendments to certain normative acts](#) that allowed Ukrainian citizens to legally enter the territory of Romania and work without notice of employment. Ukrainian citizens can also apply for the extension of the right to stay for work reasons and a single permit without the obligation to obtain a long-stay visa. The single permit attests to the right of residence and work that is valid for up to 1 year. The right of residence may be extended for another year, given that the conditions underlying the granting of the initial right are maintained.

In 2021, the Romanian Government issued the [National Strategy on Immigration for the period 2021-2024](#). The new strategy sets out the principles and guidelines concerning the efficient management of migration, the consolidation of the national asylum system, the compliance with European and international standards, and strengthening the response capacity of Romania in the face of an influx of migrants at the border. In 2019, Romania introduced significant changes to its [integration law](#) with the aim to improve the integration process of beneficiaries of international protection. In 2020, the country changed [procedures for admission and legal residence](#) that

exempt citizens of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine from the need to obtain work authorisation. Moreover, the same year, Romania provided additional rights to posted workers related to remuneration, working conditions and additional obligations to their employers.

*latest update: 30 May 2022*