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BORDERS AND SOCIAL MIGRATION TRENDS

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ABSTRACT

Decisions The migrations are a current process that is accelerated in the last year's event, which the most characteristic are those of the direction from South to North of Europe. Despite the complex of economic and political conditions the social influences are expressed that threaten the stability and security of the states. Together with the migrants rivers of refugees from the wars in the Middle East and Africa are moving, but also potential terrorists, human traffickers, jihadists and many different problems raised. What are the consequences of these changes and how to protect states and citizens of the possible side effects? What are the threats of terrorism and conflicts resulting from intrusions into the systems of some European countries? What should be the organization of each country in such conditions, what should be the border protection, integrated border management, combating the smuggling of people, social policy for these people? They are all important questions that become open with a flood of numerous refugees and migrants. The established opportunities for free movement of people, goods and services limit the needs of the states and of the common market which creates conflicts and various social demands and needs. All this causes serious problems and concerns given the real threats that are emerging. These issues are of interest and elaboration in this paper. It's about complex issues that daily preoccupied people and are looking for answers and actions. The paper will indicate what changes are needed in policy on migration, security, protection of borders and their management as well as the formation of stable social relationships in the long term.

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INTRODUCTION

The World is facing with enormous challenges of global change and policy relations. The conflict areas in the Middle East, North Africa, Ukraine global interests and strategies are colliding. These areas have become a source of numerous threats and risks. Europe is facing with security threats based on the violent extremism and radicalism of foreign terrorist fighters from regional extremist groups who aspire to change the borders. The threats come from the war with Islamic State which tend to achieve great nationalist ideas as "Islamic caliphate" and from the transnational organized crime. What should be the organization of each country in these circumstances, what should be the protection of the border, integrated border management, preventing smuggling are important but also security and political issues that are opened to a flood of numerous refugees and migrants. Established opportunities for free movement of people, goods and services are the needs of the European states and of the common market.

The absence of border controls in Europe and the establishment of centres for accepting refugees create the impression that anyone who wants can come in Europe. It causes serious problems for states as to their stability and safety, and the economic and social policies of these countries. Absorption of over a million people in a relatively short period is a serious obstacle for any country in Europe given the fact that it is not known if such persons intend to return after the end of military actions and crises in their native countries or want to permanently settle in some European countries. Through Macedonia country with 2 million population migrants from many countries were transiting. It is estimated that in 2015 over 800,000 people passed through the territory of the Republic of Macedonia. The most numerous¹ migrants and refugees are from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, but there are from Iran, Pakistan, Palestine, Algeria, Somalia, Bangladesh, Morocco, Congo, Lebanon, Nigeria, etc. The High Commissioner for Refugees² in his report submitted to

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¹ According the Report of the Ministry of Interior from 25.12.2015

² Report from The High Commissioner for Refugees of the UN, New York, December 2015

the Security Council of the United Nations warned that refugees from Syria in the Middle East sink into poverty and are forced to seek a path to Europe. According to the UN and the World Bank, nine of ten Syrians in Jordan and Lebanon live below the poverty threshold. In many cases they are not allowed to seek work, they are without subsistence families. Only half of all refugee children go to school, said Gutierrez and called for an immediate end to the war in Syria given that the longer it continues the more difficult will be its consequences.

Safety measures and changes borders

The corridors of movement which are opened by the refugees and migrants began using not only economic migrants, but also criminal networks of smugglers, hidden or that occur terrorists and jihadists. From refugee emergence crisis grows into a security threat, there are radical actions and terrorism. Some estimates are that this is a new type of special warfare against everything that built the old continent and that has yet to be kindled and bring discord in Europe. New reality in Europe is the fact that the continent is attacked by violent extremists and radicals who do not choose means of destruction and killing and self-destruction. Europe and Macedonia are faced with threats and risks to national security as a consequence of regional crises and conflicts. The border security is violated, such as external and internal. Border control is restricted, and the system of integrated border management, which is designed for complete control and crossing the data from border events have limited range. This undermines the most important principle of the European Union, and that is freedom of movement, which if not controlled and managed, can lead to its abolition. Namely this basic feature of freedoms built is questionable because of a growing number of countries introducing additional control or close their frontiers with barbed fence. Significant are the phenomena of crime and corruption among migrants and in terms of population of the countries through which they pass. There are smuggling, crime, prostitution, and also potential terrorists and trained coaster explosive devices. In the groups of migrants and refugees there are hidden radical elements which can easily cross the borders or change the identity with false documents.

The number of asylum seekers who were deported from EU states given that stricter criteria for obtaining asylum, and is increased the number of applicants for asylum status from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan. In several countries in Europe are looking to tighten the rules for deporting refugees who commit crimes. So if the refugee does not adhere to the rules, it must bear the consequences which means to lose the residence permit (to lose asylum status) whether he has been suspended or imprisonment. The Europol Chief Rob Wainwright estimates that illegal trafficking of people is in competition with narcotics in terms of revenue. According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees shows that over a million people, refugees from war and persecution in trouble last year came to Europe. It is appreciated that each migrant paid an average of three to six thousand dollars on your trip. Simple math shows that turnover in 2015 of smuggling was from 3 to 6 billion, which is a huge amount that attracts all kinds of criminals. Since there the borders are crossing because high profits obtained in this respect.

How to detect potential threat

Experts appreciate that "without previous intelligence information is simply impossible to detect dangerous extremists and jihadists among migrants and refugees who come from Syria, Iraq and other countries. If there are no records and registration of persons in the database, it is simply impossible. On the other hand uncontrollable flow is an unprecedented challenge for European security. Thus, thanks to the database with fingerprints in Greece and passport, which was find near one of the targeted buildings in Paris, the French and Greek authorities were able to confirm that one of the men who blew a bomb in front of the Stade de France Paris in October was registered on the Greek island of Leros, as Syrian refugee named Ahmed al Mohammed. Second terrorist at the Stade de France passed through Greece as a migrant. It is therefore necessary external borders to be checked, the refugees to be identify and verify compliance with the European rules. The fact is that some criminal groups, gangs, and individuals do business and supply the migrants with forged documents and police registrations smuggle during their travels which complicates the possibility of prompt reaction of the authorities. The Market of false documents is widespread in Syria, Turkey and Greece, and very often persons who are wanted for various reasons could change their identity. Together in groups of refugees and migrants easily make it to entry in the European countries. Thus they become hidden threat to security and stability in the European space.

The threat of a flood of refugees and migrants is also part of social policy and social welfare of the countries receiving these people. Under pressure from the many needs are reduced funds and opportunities for indigenous people thus losing the foundation and concept of modern social protection of European type.

Borders and conflict situations

According to the German minister of justice series of sexual assaults on women in the New Year in Cologne, Germany, it is not a coincidence but it was a coordinated action this, according to witnesses, involved men from "Arab and North African descent." Although the preliminary reports were considered small number of isolated cases in later analysis and police reports confirm that in Cologne there were 821 sexual assaults and robberies, and in 12 German states, from 16, there were over 250 such events. It raises the animosity of German citizens towards foreigners and increases its condemnation of the policy of the open door for the reception of refugees and migrants. Also present are violence among women and girls immigrants who come to Europe, they are subjected to violence and sexual abuse during every stage of their journey. It warns a report "Amnesty International", the international organization for the protection of human rights. The document is based on interviews taken in Germany and Norway with 40 women and girls, including Syria and Iraq. They travelled through Turkey and Greece through the Balkans. Women travelling alone or only with children feel under particularly serious threat in Hungary, Croatia and Greece, where they were forced to sleep up to hundreds of men refugees. The great majority of immigrants who go to Europe, are men who make women especially vulnerable, warn humanitarian workers. Women in refugee camps or at the border reception centres are often forced to use the same bathrooms with men. According to this organization preventing violence is aggravated by the lack of a permanent system for admission and registration of

refugees during their journey. There were fights between refugees in detention centres in certain countries, the occurrence of blackmail demanding money or sex. They make estimates that together with economic migrants to Europe are travelling different offenders from Morocco, Algeria, Yemen and Ethiopia who have their own goals. For them the borders are not an obstacle to action. Confirmation of this are reports of the police from Greece, Germany and other countries which, with aim to prevent these phenomena, apply measures of repression, imprisonment and deportation of persons who practice criminal activities.

Dealing with problems

What are the estimates for these events and how countries can deal with them? They are different which makes Europe vulnerable in terms of building a single policy with regard to migrants and refugees and for maintaining border control by migrant trends. With the entry of migrants in Europe over the last year, EU governments have shown that are divided in their views and proposals for solving the problems. Whether to grant asylum to those in need or to strengthen border controls and to pay money for other countries in order potential asylum seekers to keep away? German Chancellor Angela Merkel fell into disfavour of many, not only in his country but in the other in the Union, because of its moral attitude and from social perspective welcomed the arrival of thousands of refugees.

The reluctance of many EU countries, not only those in Central Europe, but also the key partners such as France, to accept admission quotas for refugees, which were agreed by Brussels was interpreted as fear of revenge that threatens the domestic political scene.

Efforts are being made to enable the UK with certain restrictions to prevent the entry of EU citizens in the local labour market and leave them unable to have the same benefits as the British citizens. It can be interpreted as an attempt to ensure British vote for staying in the EU in the upcoming referendum. In the case of Turkey, the EU itself practically tied her hands when it comes to criticism of the threat to civil liberties, press freedom and judicial independence and due to the influx of refugees in Europe. At that name, the European Commission indicates no criticism of Turkey for not respecting EU standards, because they depend on the Turkish aid the refugees. The agreement between the EU and Turkey Union put the onus on migratory flows to Turkey with paying of 3 billion Euros to cover its costs and efforts. Given the position of President of the Czech Republic Milos Zeman the wave of refugees in Europe is organized invasion, and young men from Syria and Iraq should instead fleeing to fight against the Islamic state. He believes that Europe is faced with an organized invasion, not the spontaneous movement of refugees. Considered to be "possible" to sympathize with refugees who are old or sick, as well as children, but not young boys, which, according to him, should return home to fight the jihadists. He finds³ that: "The vast majority of illegal migrants are young men in good health who are not married. I wonder why these people do not arm themselves and go to fight for the liberation of their countries from ISIS." He believes that their escape from the nations devastated by war in the Middle East only encourages the strengthening of the Islamic state.

On the other side is the position of German Chancellor Angela Merkel and she believes that Germany has a "humanitarian imperative" to open its borders to refugees.⁴ It still appreciates their opponent that is a message that contributed to increase the influx of immigrants into Europe that has stimulated illegal immigration. Chancellor Merkel to Congress on her Christian Democratic Union (CDU) said that the Czech Republic is among the countries that refuse to accept quotas of refugee's redistribution among the EU members. "Official Prague with Slovakia and Hungary is part of the group of countries that refuse to accept the rules of Brussels, in which the Union is practically divided in terms of the refugee crisis." It seeks to start a legal procedure in the EU against countries that refuse to accept quotas of refugee's redistribution. According to the former Czech President Vaclav Klaus⁵ will not and cannot exist right of migration in the human society. He believes that the main problem of today's migration crisis is that most of those who come think they are entitled to it. He thinks that people above all need to live in their home countries, migration is, extreme and absolute emergency". The crisis that Europe itself has created, with registered more than one million refugees in Germany, is the threat to the cultural identity of Europe. These are people who come from different cultures, civilizations, religions, continents, other habits and lifestyle and Islam is an exceptional element, says former Czech president. "If one and a half million people have travelled to Europe, and it assumes that next year will be three million, it is not at all wise for Brussels to deploy them, but migrants will be distributed alone, and it is this fundamental problem."

According to the reports of the Turkish Ministry of foreign affairs limitations are introduced for persons entering from Syria to Turkey in order to limit their number, especially persons from third countries, such as Lebanon or Egypt aimed to continue the EU. Turkey has registered about 2.5 million Syrian refugees from the conflict and has received them in 25 established camps. Turkey spent 25 billion Euros for accepting refugees. The EU has decided to pay over 3 billion to Turkey for the costs it has about refugees and their accommodation in the territory so that they cannot travel to Europe. Conversely Turkey wants help from EU and to involve NATO to deal with the international criminal network that carries out illegal trafficking of migrants. That is why the Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban believes that the European Union should establish a new protective line along Greece's northern border since the agreement with Turkey will not be enough to stop hundreds of thousands of migrants arriving in Europe. According to him, a protective line, that need to be built is along stretches of the northern border of Greece, for Bulgaria he considers to be admitted to the Schengen area, and Macedonia should receive financial support and other assistance in order to strengthen its border protection. According to "Financial Times"⁶ The European Commission and Berlin are prepared to support a proposal for assistance to Macedonia, a country which is not an EU member, thus isolated Greece, an EU member state. This decision would mean the creation of a ring fence around Greece, at a time when growing fears that an EU plan to cooperate with Turkey to block the flow of refugees to Europe in exchange for 3

⁴ In the interview for the German news Deutsche Zeitung, Berlin, December 2015.

⁵ Statement for media from 31.12.2015.

⁶ Financial Times from 21.01.2016

³ New Year message of the Milos Zeman, president of Czech Republic to the citizens

billion Euros. Alexis Tsipras, the Greek prime minister, apparently frightened by the realization of this plan, warned that his country could become a "black box" for refugees. This would mean that tens of thousands of migrants will remain trapped in Greece. Slovenian Prime Minister Miroslav Cerar sent a letter to his EU counterparts calling for "direct assistance" in Macedonia to prevent "certain illegal migrants crossing the Greek-Macedonian border." "All EU countries should provide maximum assistance to authorities in control of the said border crossings with redeployment of police officers, procuring equipment and other appropriate means," Cerar asked.⁷ The experts warn that this plan will actually mean that Europe and essentially pushing Greece out of Schengen system. It is also a solution to save the Schengen zone since the blockade and border controls were introduced in Slovenia, Austria, Germany, Denmark and Sweden. A report by the European Commission⁸ assessed that Greece does not seriously implement the obligations towards the other members of the Schengen space. This requires rigorous control and closure of the border for refugees and migrants coming from the Macedonian side as the only possible solution since such policy have the countries to the north Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Austria. These make the Balkan route close but not solve the problems of refugees and migrants. In Greece on the border with Macedonia are remaining thousands of migrants in very bad conditions. Also in Greece it is estimated that there are over 50 thousand. Its serious threat of possible forced border crossing which has already happened with human loses and other consequences.

Migration, borders and terrorism

In some states the assessment is built that "there is link" between migrants and terrorism, because of the easy passage of borders. The hundreds of attacks on women were occurred mainly by migrants, and the intelligence services confirmed these information. All this increases the security risks in Europe across all countries through which they are passing. It relates to the fact that the striker police in Paris lived in the German centre for asylum seekers in town in Germany. This requires increasing of the controls for persons that are coming in Europe and how they cross the borders. In the absence of records of entry in the states, on the border lines, it can create conditions for the spreading of the terrorist activities. In his statement the European Commissioner for the Digital Economy and Civil Society Gunther Oettinger⁹, expressed that: "The first time I feel that the European Union is threatened by decay." He estimated that the number of countries with unstable and populist governments that caused his concern and it is shared by other politicians in Europe. On the other hand it is recorded that refugees and migrants are exactly informed precisely for their travelling, the possible routes, the types of social assistance they can require, and the procedures how to do it. Why when millions of people in the waves relentlessly go to the North, mostly in Germany and the Scandinavian countries could not become significant security and social problems. Why cannot be envisage the consequences of disturbing the stability and security of the European continent, avoiding the borders rules when it becoming more visible and predictable. The cost for the security aspect of migrant and refugee, for borders control in

Macedonia exceed 25 million Euros. The migrant and refugee crisis is one of the biggest challenges faced by countries and humanity in the last half century. Macedonia is the first country in Europe which is not a member of the European Union, which declared the crisis a threat of illegal migration coming from the territory of the Union and activates its crisis management. Europe gives money to the member states while for Macedonia is avoiding covering the costs created from migrants and refugees. According to Macedonian President Gjorge Ivanov¹⁰ "There are circles in Europe who think that if refugee camps are away from Europe, then Europe will not have a problem. Now, refugee camps are in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. There were proposals to open refugee camps on our territory. They are mentioning figures of 20 and even 30,000 people. Categorically I refused such requests. I made it clear that Macedonia is a transit country and as a transit country have a capacity of only 2,000 people in our temporary transit centres. Our view defends at every meeting, because any increase in these numbers will increase security risks for Macedonia. But it by no means allows it." This attitude is present in the Macedonian government, among the citizens and NGOs and humanitarian organizations assisting migrants and refugees in their transit through the country. Europe is faced with the possibility of complex problems, for which the countries need European cooperation. Europe to be strong should be united on issues of migration, borders control and international security. Europe is vulnerable by refugee crisis, because it still does not control the situation to the extent that it would like. Facing the challenge of refugees coming to Europe without having to establish a register of persons who have come, where they and what are are their expectations can create big problems in the future. The Euro and the freedom of movement in Europe are "directly related". A registration system for immigrants in the EU is "dead", given that Europe faces "not a refugee crisis, but a crisis of mass immigration."

Conclusion

The assessment is that institutions in Europe, in Macedonia and in all countries affected by migrations and refugees should be used to work in a state of permanent crisis and pressure on the borders. These threats and risks will not disappear overnight. Although decades before formally was completed the integration of the two German states, still they have differences and it is subject of interest, investments and frustrations on both sides. Then unifying idea was "Europe without borders". In 2015 and 2016 borders in Europe are re-established as a result of the deteriorated security, and as a consequence of terrorist threats, the migrations and refugees. That return is not just a symbolic closing of the Schengen area, but also the beginning of stopping the unique integration processes in Europe. It is a retrograde process with unforeseeable consequences for the development of the continent and for the freedoms of movement of people, capital, goods and services. Disrupting of the borders is easier than their reinstatement. Namely, for the refugees and migrants will be decided and will be debating in the coming years or decades, until they reach their real integration, returning home or to the disintegration of the European continent and extinguishing of the European integration processes. Does it happening the Balkanization of Europe at its worst when the states splits, retaliated and fought. Is there a solution to these problems? The assessment is that the subjects of the national

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ EU Commission, Brussels 25.01.2016

⁹ Statement by Oettinger in German newspaper "Bild" and by MIA on 30.12.2015

¹⁰ Statement from 15.01.2016.

security system must be changed to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states, to ensure coexistence and property of citizens and the unity of the European space in its real terms. The potential threats in Europe because of the absence of a unified and synchronized border controls grew into organized crime and terrorism. These forms of violence have the capacity to develop into a supranational basis hiperterrorizm with ideological base and obsession and then will be very difficult to control it. Intelligence and special operations are the best weapons in the contemporary security environment. Many things are unclear and it is very difficult to obtain information on existing and future flows of migration waves. With the transformation of intelligence capacity, the coordination and synchronization and construction of new ones can ensure timely detection of potential threats to the European countries. Security systems must be reformed, they have to collaborate and adapt to the needs, and otherwise the European idea will be suppressed. The countries are still dealing only with the consequences of migration and refugee crisis, rather than the causes that led to it. So by analyzing and removing the roots that cause and generate the crisis could be reduced or mitigated the long term effects of it and to strengthen the local safety measures.

With strong communication and cooperation between departments and services, as well as efficiency in the execution of duties by the institutions that have legal powers in defence, security and border protection there are possibilities for better results.

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