

MIGRATION AND TERRORISM - THE PROBLEM AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

In the early decades of this century, we have witnessed a sudden increase in the number of hot spots, and thus the migration, transnational crime and terrorism. What is most worrying is the fact that the migrant-wave increases international terrorism. The wave of such attacks, which in Western Europe started with the massacre in Paris on 13 November 2015, does not stop, and France and Belgium have already singled out as centers of terrorist activities.

The current migrant crisis and the crisis of terrorism in Western Europe are not separate, but related processes, the consequences of which may be severe and far-reaching. There is no doubt that the movement of migrants affects the national security of the countries whose territory they cross, or remain into, so it is not surprising that the issue of transnational migration has become one of the most important security issues in the EU. Searching for solutions that can contribute to overcoming the problems brought about by the migrant crisis and its associated terrorism, it is necessary, first of all, not to succumb to the prejudices that every migrant is a potential terrorist. However, it is also necessary not to lose sight of the fact that among the migrants there are also terrorists. In conditions of globalization, these problems are in any case beyond national boundaries and therefore they must be addressed not only at national, but also at the international and even global level.

Key words: international migration, transnational crime, terrorism, security, EU law.

1. Introduction

For centuries, Europe has meant a world surrounded by the Mediterranean and our sea, Mare Nostrum, as the Romans called and included North Africa. In the early years of the V century, in the period of St. Augustine, who lived in Algeria, North Africa was the center of Christianity. However, Islam was advancing rapidly during the VII and VIII century and practically extinguished Christianity in North Africa, dividing the Mediterranean region into two halves with the civilization "Middle Sea" as a hard boundary, but it was no more a unifying factor. Since then, the Spanish philosopher Jose Ortega y Gasset noted, "all European history can be presented as a great movement of the nation to the north."

After the collapse of the Roman Empire, migrants from the north, Germans (Goths, Vandals, Franks, Lombardi) slowly forged the foundations of the Western civilization, to be upgraded with the classic heritage of Greece and Rome only a few centuries later. Many

historians believe that this development of the European system of values occurred precisely because of the division of the Mediterranean world. If Islam had not divided the world, the Christian system of values might have had a different development.

Islam did not influence the development of Europe only geographically. A united Europe in this sense is not the achievement of today. Europe is the arrival of Islam on its borders and it unites the crusades based on religion and opposition to Islam. The identity of Europe, in other words, is built on the sense of superiority over the Arab world, especially after Napoleon's conquest of the Middle East.

Islam is now trying to undo what had been done before. Terrorism and migration unite the Mediterranean region, including North Africa and the Levant with Europe. The significant migration that existed before (Slavs, Magyars) has contributed to the creation of a European System, because shortly after their arrival they received Christianity and contributed to the building of the system along with the others. During the Cold War, a large number of Algerians immigrated to France, Turks and Kurds have moved to Germany or have not assimilated, representing the beginning of migration, which is still ongoing. Migrations have occurred throughout human history, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current location in the world.

The time is now for Christianity to return to itself or perhaps go some other way after which Europe will no longer be the same.

2. MIGRATION

If we look at the definition of migration, we will see that the notion of human migration is the movement of people from one place (in the world) to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary.¹ People either can choose to move ("voluntary migration") or be forced to move ("involuntary migration"). Migration occurs at a variety of scales: intercontinental (between continents), intracontinental (between countries on a given continent) and interregional (within countries).

If we take a look at the types of migration, we can define several types: Internal Migration, External Migration, Emigration (Leaving one country to move to another), Immigration (Moving into a new country) and Population Transfer, Impelled Migration (also called "reluctant" or "imposed" migration), Step Migration and Chain Migration.

For us it is extremely important to understand the true impact of emigration and immigration. The newest migration process is based, as all other variations, on push and pull factors. Push Factors are the reasons for emigrating (leaving a place) because of a difficulty (such as a food shortage, war, flood, etc.), and pull Factors are the reasons for immigrating (moving into a place) because of something desirable (such as a better climate, better food supply, freedom, etc.). If the push factors are decreasing, the pull factors are decreasing too. For instance, if we focus our efforts on creating better living conditions and the Development of peace, less people will leave their homes.

This relationship is clear and simple. But, .. there is always but.. If the reasons are not completely honest, that secret moment will be decisive in the change of migration. For example, if there is a hidden agenda to finance migrants so that they settle in some area (Western Europe, for example) and when the number of people moving is crucial for a

¹ An example of "semi-permanent residence" would be the seasonal movements of migrant farm laborers.

cultural and religious tectonic change in that area, then migration occurs regardless of the push factor. Then we can talk about Terrorism.

3. TERRORISM

The last decade of the twentieth century was marked by radical changes and a variety in the types of global security environment. During this decade, the deep changes have already started to decisively determine the economic, social, political and security configuration of the world community. The first consequences of these changes have largely begun to appear. Among other things, a changed and expanded list of security challenges, risks and threats, along with changes in their nature, content, forms and range. A new threat to the stakeholders of individual, regional and global security has emerged on the scene. The number of the new - individual, joint and / or collective - actors trying to achieve and preserve security has grown too.

The period since the end of the Cold War has led to the evolution of a new structure of international relations, which is itself largely "unconventional". Today, the main threats to international peace and stability are quite different than during the Cold War and they mainly consist of those elements that were considered in the previous era of international relations as "conventional", although alternative security threats. These threats are "conventional" based only on the criterion of weapons, but as they are also alternative, it is difficult to respond to them using the classic military methods. In the period of the Cold War, the weapons were almost the only criterion to distinguish the nature of the security threats, hence the classical war could either be conventional (if waged by conventional weapons, without the use of weapons of mass destruction, primarily nuclear) or nuclear.

Today, the distinction between classical and alternative models of conflict and security threats are more broadly based on multiple criteria, including the type of actors (state or various non-state actors), the territorial dimension (internal or external conflict), the legal nature of the conflict (the classic war between two sovereign states on the one hand, informal groups or war against the state, on the other side of the same spectrum). Therefore, the modern picture of concepts of security and insecurity is incomparably richer and more layered than the one that existed in practice, but also largely in theory during the Cold War era in international relations. You do not need to be reminded that the period of the Cold War had largely determined the theoretical thinking about security.

According to the list of priorities periodically formulated by large international organizations, primarily the UN and the EU, we can see that today's clashes in which at least one party is not a state but an organized group within sovereign formed and recognized borders are the dominant threats to security. In other words, the growing international integration through the increase of multilateralism in solving international issues (and thereby reducing the probability of an outbreak of traditional wars between sovereign states) has increased proportionally the probability of alternative administration conflicts as the most common security threat. Such ethnic conflicts, internal disturbances, terrorist movements and related security threats existed during the Cold War period as well, but they were overshadowed by the threat of a global, yet crucial, bilateral, all destroying superpower confrontation. With the withdrawal of these threats, the attention of theoreticians and security practitioners focused on other conflicts, and at the same time, the volume of these alternative conflicts increased, because some of them were under control thanks to the global balance of interests of the superpowers.

Historically, it has been found that most forms of terrorism emerged in the developed democratic states in the twentieth century, whether from the extreme left wing, extreme right-wing terrorist organizations, or ethno-nationalist groups. The relationship between democracy and terrorism is extremely complex and it would be a simplistic conclusion that the development of democracy in the Islamic world has led to a reduction or disappearance of terrorism. Moreover, history proves that in the past there was more terrorist activity in Arab democracies than in those countries with other types of government. Terrorism does not occur solely in poverty, but it is necessary to emphasize its danger in many developing countries because poverty enables easier connections between terrorism and organized crime, due to the poorly developed administration exposed to more corruption and some large areas cannot be permanently monitored by the central authorities and some areas are difficult or impossible to access.

In conditions when the population becomes frustrated and dissatisfied with the government's inability to help them with a number of existential problems, people can easily turn against a sovereign state and accept more or less organized groups. It causes fragmentation, taking various forms, and one of them is the wave of lawlessness - terrorism. In addition, these conditions contribute to the emergence of disgruntled extremist ideologies, such as those that fit the radical and intolerant fundamentalist religious groups, which challenge the social bliss, harmony and which are often in the context of struggling to take up terrorist activities². Violence only encourages further violence and the terrorism of the powerless and the poor cannot be eradicated by the new world "long war" (War without End).³ The ethically acceptable choice of fighting terrorism is to select only morally licit means. This raises the question of acceptable ethical criteria for selection of morally permissible means. We cannot avoid the use of force and power in circumstances of fight against terrorism, but we must not forget that power without justice leads to violence and tyranny and there is no justice without power, *ex injuria jus non oritur* (justice is not based on injustice). By addressing terrorism, it is possible to change a policy that is not contrary to the true democratic values, to convince and encourage the condemnation of extremist interpretations of religion, receive and encourage global ethos, regardless of their racial, ethnic, cultural and religious identity by encouraging dialogue between the conflicting parties and overcoming poverty.⁴

4. TERRORISM AND MIGRATION

Immigration and terrorism are Europeans' two main concerns, far ahead of the economic situation and unemployment, according to a new survey by the European Commission.

More than 31,000 people in 34 European countries and regions were interviewed for the spring 2016 Eurobarometer.⁵ The majority of people in five nations state that refugees will be an economic burden and will take away jobs and social benefits. In Hungary, Italy, Poland and Greece, the majority of respondents say they have an

² See: Daniele Archibugi, *Terrorism and Cosmopolitanism*, Rome, 2001, pp. 5–7.

³ The doctrine of "long war" is a term of the Bush administration in 2006, also the title of the book: Michael T. Klare, *War without End*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1972.

⁴ Mina Zirojević, *Terorizam – međunarodni pogled*, Institut za međunarodnu politiku i privredu, Beograd, 2015.

⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/STAN/DARD/surveyKy/2130>

unfavorable opinion of the Muslims. At least a quarter of every nation has the same belief. (Please see figures 1 and 2 for further explanation.)

The great migration flow from the Middle East and Africa to Europe started in 2011, having especially intensified since 2014 and reaching an unprecedented scale in 2015 until recently, greatly exceeding the projected numbers of migrants for 2015. The growth rate of migration is generally on a world scale far greater than expected. Just two years ago, it was assumed that the total number of migrants in the world in 2015 will reach a maximum figure of 237 million, which is a serious growth rate compared to 1990, when the total number of migrants in the world amounted to "only" 154 million.⁶ Still, even the most pessimistic predictions have proved to be insufficient because the number of migrants, especially to Europe and North America, is in a continuous enormous increase. In an effort to curb and control the enormous influx of migrants to the EU countries, many of its members, due to the lack of a general and binding set, began to engage in solitary state measures in this field that often not only fail to achieve the desired effect, but also contribute to changing the image of the democratic status of these countries and highlight the numerous discrepancies between the proclaimed principles and regulations of the Union and the anti migration practice.

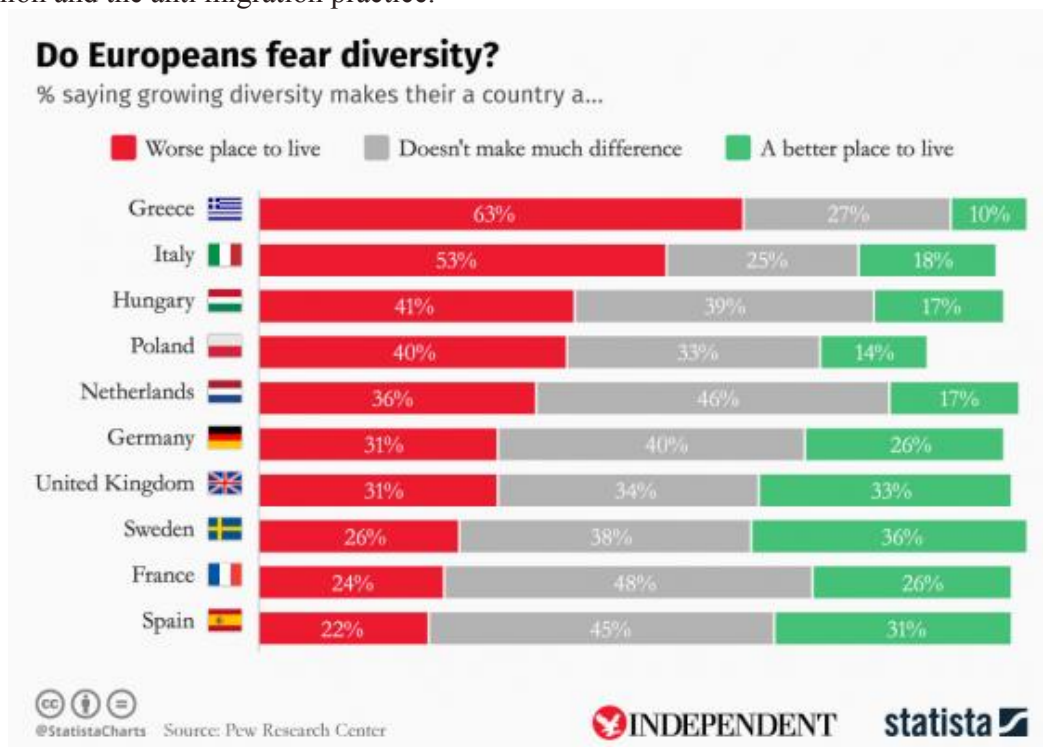
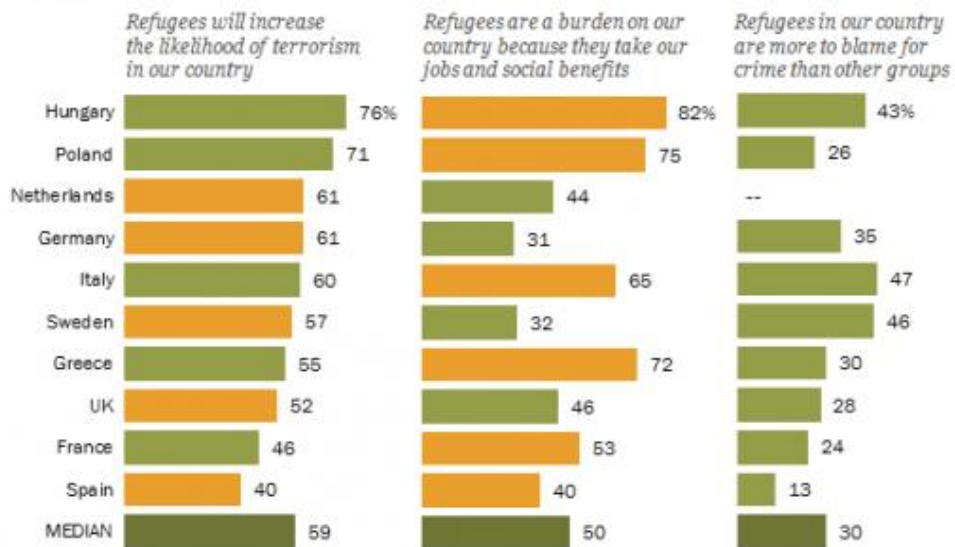


Figure 1. Do Europeans fear diversity?

⁶ UN, *Key trends in international migration*, Expert Group Meeting on The Post-2015 Era: Implication for the Global Research Agenda on Population Development, New York, 10 April 2015.

Many Europeans concerned with security, economic repercussions of refugee crisis

■ Top choice



Note: Netherlands excluded on question about crime (Q51b) due to administrative error.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey, Q51a-c.

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Figure 2. The same person in military and civilian service.⁷



⁷ <http://www.vestinet.rs/tema-dana/zele-osvetu-preko-4-000-militanata-uslo-u-evropu-kao-izbeglice>. 14/11/2016.

5. CONCLUSION

By analyzing the content and using statistical methods, the paper attempted to determine all serious political and other types of anomalies that have been emerged in many countries of the European Union as a result of migration. There is also an apparent delayed reaction of the institutions of the Union to the challenges that migration has brought about, which is also visible in their attempt to solve the problem of migration mainly with money, which has now proved to be insufficient. There is no doubt that there are numerous dimensions of migration, which they have converted into a growing security challenge. Furthermore, the potential positive economic effects of migration discussed so far are not visible, despite the fact that it is easily possible to determine the benefits of such effects.

Migration is a security challenge for Serbia, not only in terms of increasing the threat of terrorism, but also because of the risk of regional conflicts. The greatest anomaly would be that the poorest countries of Europe, including Serbia, which, because of their relative economic underdevelopment and the high number of unemployed have no economic or any other interests in maintaining a number of migrants on their soil or bearing the costs of transit migration, bear the greatest burden of migration, as is the case now.

In terms of determining the duration of the actual migration, as well as the probability of being repeated in the near future, it can be concluded on the basis of the recent structure of the focal points of demographic explosion and the wars in the Middle East and Africa, and on the basis of the analysis of the reasons for migration and science-based assessment of their probable mass and intensity, that the population explosion in the Middle East and Africa in its further rapid rise is a potential for conflict in the Middle East Africa which is still very high. There is a small chance of calming the existing crisis focus as there is a high degree of probability that a new one will be opened in the near future and not just because of oil and religious extremism, but also because of shortages of other resources such as water, all of which implies the emergence of new and growing migratory waves due to the high population growth in the war areas and the possibilities of social engineering in the field of migration. The destination of these new, as well as the current migration waves, will continue to be the developed countries of Europe. The reason is the limitations of maritime and continental Europe with Africa and immense length of the Middle East, the wealth and social orderliness of Europe, as well as the fact that the indigenous population of Europe decreases rapidly. The increase in population in 2014, although the natural population growth was only 14.5%, is due to the influx of migrants of over 85%. The magnetism of Europe for migrants from the far Middle East and Africa is proven with the fact that every tenth migrant to the OECD countries is from China and one in four from India.⁸

⁸ OECD (2015), *International Migration Outlook 2015*, OECD Publishing, Paris, p. 11.

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