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MIGRATION, HUMAN RIGHTS, POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISKS FOR SMALL STATES

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Abstract

North Macedonia is part of the Western Balkans. It is a transit route for migrants who want to reach the countries of the European Union. Macedonia is not their final destination, but it is a transit country, and part of the Balkan route. An asylum seeker is a foreigner who seeks protection from the state protection from the state and applying for asylum, and illegal migration is crossing the borders of states contrary to the conditions of legal admission to the state of reception. Illegal migration is a phenomenon that requires regional co-operation. Illegal migration is a serious sociological, cultural and social phenomenon of the criminological problem that has experienced enlargement in the last decade and which can be viewed from various aspects: security, criminology crime, psychological, moral, victimial, etc. The biggest challenge is the collapse of illegal migration, first because migrants immediately violate the order and we were also witness of physical attacks by members of the security forces that secure the border. Other challenges of illegal migration include: health risks, endangering the lives of migrants, property delinquencies on migrants, becoming victims of trafficking, threatening national security, public order violations, migrant crime against the population, violation of human rights and many more that we will process in the paper. One of the major risks is that through illegal migration is the migration of terrorists who are the ultimate destination and plan for terrorist attacks are the countries of the European Union. The large number of migrants who illegally crossed the border of Macedonia is due to criminal groups who transfer and accommodate them for financial compensation.

Keywords: *migration; migrant; asylum seeker; country of transit; challenges;*

1. Introduction

Migration is a modern, global phenomenon that denotes any permanent change of the place of residence of the individual or of a social group, or any temporary and permanent movement of the individual in the space.¹ Migrations are physical movements from one place to another of a larger social group. Consequently, migration is the emigration or immigration of the population and the settlement of another area or immigration. International migration is a cross-border movement of a population of different duration in the immigrant country, regardless of the subjective motives and individual characteristics of the participants in this process and the migration policies of the countries where migration takes place.² International migration, or mass migration of people from one country to another, is a phenomenon as old as man.³

Illegal migration is usually associated with illegal entry in the country, defined as "border crossing in a manner that does not comply with the necessary conditions for the country's legal admission."⁴

Irregular migration is a wider concept involving unregulated stay of other categories that are not subject to this analysis, such as foreigners who have had legal entry but lost their regular status due to certain circumstances such as expired visa or passport, or "tourists" engaged in the gray economy etc.⁵ Migrants usually travel in groups and are associated with criminal groups (smugglers) that make transport easier. "Before them is a long and difficult road for which they have been preparing for years. They sell their property or borrow money from relatives because their migration costs a lot. Therefore, they try to take the lowest risk of being detected. Their movement is limited, so they rely on organized criminal groups that for a certain amount "guarantee" that labor will pay off.⁶ Illegal migration is usually associated with organized crime (smuggling and trafficking) and therefore deserves special attention. Although the authorities recognize that this is an organized crime, the rate of detected criminal groups involved in illegal migration is worrying - only one or two organized criminal groups are detected annually.⁷

¹ Заштита права миграната у Србији: приручник за државне службенике и слижбенике у локалним самоуправама, Међународна организација за миграције, Београд, 2012, стр. 11.

² Срдић, Ђ. Љ.; Узроци и типови међународних миграција, Међународни проблеми, број 4, Институт за међународну политику и привреду, Београд, 1997, стр. 442.

³ Идентитет, миграција и нова безбедносна агенда во Европа, Оле Вевер, Бери Баузан, Мортен Келструп, Пјер Леметр, Академски Печат, Скопје 2010, страна 204

⁴<http://pravodaznaes.mk/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B8/31-mk/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B8/452-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B5-%D1%81%D0%BE-%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%B3%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0-%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%98%D0%B0-%D0%B8-%D0%B1%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B5-%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B8%D0%BB>

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Анализа на националните политики и практики за справување со илегалната миграција и барателите на азил, Магдалена Лембовска страна 17

⁷ Ibid

Illegal migration can be a threat to the receiving country, for its security, then profound social changes, further economic consequences, cultural health, etc.

According to conditionality, we can divide the migrations into those that are politically conditioned, those economically conditioned, for migration conditioned by natural disasters and others. Some of the most common forms of migration are: migration for employment, migration for education or training, migration for professional or business purposes, migration to move to another country, migration to reunite the family, etc.⁸

The Republic of North Macedonia is not the final destination, but a country of transit. Migrants cross the illegal border with the Republic of Greece and across North Macedonia are heading towards the Republic of Serbia.

The complexity of the problem of illegal migration requires complex security-criminal resolution and engagement in the security system in preventing their appearance and suppression of the consequences, providing assistance and support to victims at the international and national level, respecting the current security standards.

Countries candidate for membership in the EU, North Macedonia, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina filed the largest burden of the last immigrant wave. In these countries the migrants are for the first time after covering thousands of kilometers, health inspected, photographed and taken their fingerprints. It should be noted that the budgets of these countries are less than the budget of some European cities. But these countries have provided maximum. However, there is not only financial problem for this countries on the Balkan route. A much bigger problem is the attitude of some EU members, such as Croatia⁹ and Hungary towards migration. These countries are deliberately and publicly ignored the official position of Brussels on migration which represent the free flow of people, which is the basis for the European Union itself¹⁰. The result is that migrants are kept too long in temporary accommodation centers in the Balkans, and some even 2 years. Recognizing the seriousness of the situation Balkans countries North Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina signed an agreement on migration control with agency for securing the borders of the EU FRONTEX and agreement on migration under the United Nations known as the Marrakesh Agreement. However, the agreement did not accept, Hungary, Bulgaria and Austria which caused additional fear of accumulation of migrants in the next wave of migration in the Balkans countries.¹¹

2. Risks of illegal migration

2.2 Security risks

National Security Risks. National security is much more than the physical security of the population, territory and sovereign power over the population and territory. Today it

⁸ Милош Љубић, Међународна полицијска сарадња у борби против илегалних миграција (Мастер рад), УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У НИШУ ПРАВНИ ФАКУЛТЕТ 2017, стр.7

⁹ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/croatia/report-croatia/>

¹⁰ Klaus Dieter Borchardt, The ABC of European Union Law, Publication Office of European Union, Brussel, 2010, page 018

¹¹ <https://denesen.mk/usvoen-marakeshki-dogovor-za-globalnata-migracija/>

covers the security of society (regardless of the ethnic, religious, racial and ideological determination of its members) and the security of the state, but also their participation in international and global security. This is a certain state of protection for vital values and interests that are optimized by the function of the military and civil, state and non-state sectors of the national security system, relying on the forms of international security cooperation and a large number of international (non-governmental and intergovernmental) stakeholders.¹²

Illegal migrants pose a risk to national security of country destinations in many ways. I illegally enter the territory of the state security, but this is not the only problem. A more serious problem is the increase in the number of offenses committed in areas where illegal migrants are involved, this can be explained by the poor social status of illegal migrants. In addition, if there are many illegal immigrants in a country of nationality, they themselves can be a security threat because they come in conflict with local people, form their gangs, clans, and so on. Such forms of illegal immigrants can easily turn into organized forms of crime, which constitutes a major security risk for the state. The problem with illegal migrants can significantly jeopardize the authority of a state. If state authorities fail to cope with problems that cause illegal immigrants, this can cause resentment of the population that could jeopardize confidence the ability of the current government in the country. Massive migration also leads to an increase in the scope and diversity of crime of all types, primarily smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings and other criminal acts related to migration (falsification of documents, illegal crossing of the state border, mediation in illegal relaying the state border, kidnapping, etc.).¹³

In addition, mass migration also leads to a breach of public order and peace on a larger scale. In this connection, cases have been recorded so far:

- the conflict between immigrants and the police (for example, in the riots for immigrants in Hungary, the police used tear gas, the Greek police clashed with illegal immigrants who are in the former Greek military base in the city of Corinth waiting for deportation and arrested 47 Afghans were involved in the conflict, on that occasion 18 members of the police²⁵ were injured, etc.);¹⁴

- the conflict between anti-government protesters and the police (for example, in Greece, about 500 anti-government protesters clashed with police demanding that the government destroy the fence and allow refugees to land, not risking their lives on the maritime route).¹⁵

¹² S. Mijalković, Obaveštajno-bezbednosne službe i nacionalna bezbednost, Bezbednost, vol. LIII, br. 1/2011, Beograd, str. 74–92

¹³ Милош Љубић, Међународна полицијска сарадња у борби против илегалних миграција (Мастер рад), УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У НИШУ ПРАВНИ ФАКУЛТЕТ 2017, стр.29

¹⁴ <http://www.advance.hr/>

vijesti/nakon-podizanja-ograde-izbili-sukobi-izmedu-makedonske-interventne-polici- je-i-migranata-na-granici/advance, napredno novinarstvo

¹⁵ Srušite ogradu: Sukob demonstranata i policije na Lezbosu, dostupno na: <http://www.srbijadanas.com/clanak/srusite-ogradu-sukob-demonstranata-i-policije-na-lezbosu> (1. 11. 2015).

- The conflict between anti-immigrants and the police (for example, Germany is also the head of the German intelligence service has warned of increasing anti-immigration protests and possible conflicts with the police).¹⁶

Risks to individual security .Individual security is also a risk of illegal migration. Primarily towards the migrants themselves. Migrants are often victims of robbery, smuggling, fraud, trafficking for forced labor, safety at work. They may be victims of organ trafficking, prostitution, etc. Risk of migrant life, health risks, human rights violations. ¹⁷Then migrants as illegal immigrants can not acquire a legal employment relationship. Working on "black" are not socially insured. Trp and health problems.

Finally, the personal and collective security of migrants is threatened from the moment their departure on the road. They are exposed to many types of crime, like corruption (primarily from security sector officials and immigration authorities), various frauds (most often about transport mediation) and property delictation (primarily property theft) carried out by some local residents of transit and destination countries, as well as numerous transport accidents that jeopardize their health and life. Illustrations work, the Greek newspaper they wrote that "the morgues on the island of Lesbos are too small to receive corpses drowned migrants from Syria "¹⁸, while Germany Chamber of Psychotherapists warns that at least half of the refugees suffer from mental problems caused by trauma, and that about 40% of refugee children attended some kind of violence.¹⁹

There are safety risks that at first glance only concern the safety of migrants but in reality can affect the safety of other citizens. Young migrants who are traveling without their parents ,age between 16 and 18 years, often end up in gangs engaged in smuggling. But not as victims, but as part of an organized criminal group.

An example of this is common in Serbia, where they are in camps for people age above 18 instead camps for young and where in the lack of funds they become members of criminal groups and perform most serious crimes.^{20 21}

Risks of international security. Due to the expansion of international migrations, the tensions in the relations of the European countries have increased significantly, which is why international security is threatened. First comes diplomatic misunderstandings as problems arise in interstate communication. Namely, driven by (personal) national interests to create as few as possible migrants from Syria and other countries where some are "working" for ISIS,

¹⁶ <http://www.alo.rs/najmanje-31-policajac-povreden-u-sukobima-sa-desnicari-ma/4630> (22. 8. 2015).

¹⁷<http://pravodaznaes.mk/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B8/31-mk/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B8/452-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B5-%D1%81%D0%BE-%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%B3%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0-%D0%BC%D0%B8%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%98%D0%B0-%D0%B8-%D0%B1%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B5-%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B8%D0%BB> 15.03.2019

¹⁸ <http://www.novosti.rs/vesti/pla-neta.299.html:574965-Lezbos-nema-vice-mesta-za-sahranjivanje>

¹⁹ <https://www.vice.com/rs/read/ugrozeno-mentalno-zdravlje-izbeglica-u-evropi>

²⁰<https://www.blic.rs/vesti/hronika/migranti-u-rumi-ubijeni-u-obracunu-krijumcara/y3zms7s>

²¹ <https://www.srbijadanas.net/mracna-pozadina-serija-ubistva-otkrila-migrantsku-mafiju-koja-hara-srbijom/>

European countries have begun to complain that some of them have allowed migrants to enter Europe and moving through the Old Continent.²² In addition, countries that are largely transit to migrants are exposed to political pressures, usually by indicating the possible imposition of certain conditions on candidate countries for accession to the European Union.

3. Social risks

In the social risks of illegal migration there are negative changes in the social classes in the population. It is primarily for increasing the percentage of the poor population. The number of low-skilled and uneducated population has also increased.²³ Migrants are always from different ethnic and religious backgrounds by the domestic population. That's why they are always viewed with prejudice, insecurity and exposed to prejudice. At the same time, migrants do not know the language of the country in which they migrate so that they can fit into the education process, among the domestic population, in working relations, etc. Migrants must be integrated into all structures of society.

Every day, in various media we can hear a conflict between supporters who are for a freer and more humane attitude towards illegal migrants, who are in huge numbers in Western Europe, on the one hand, and supporters who have the opposite attitude on the same issue, that is, those who are more ordained as nationalists, neo-Nazis or fascists and who believe that the uncontrolled arrival of illegal immigrants is inevitably their culture, national interests, religion, political determination and race. For these reasons, many state bosses have trouble balancing the demands of the local population, which generally has a negative attitude towards illegal migrants, on the one hand, and demands that are required of many international organizations, international and domestic regulations, states that have a liberal attitude to migrant policy.

4. Economic risks

Migration also affects the economic and financial stability of states. On the one hand, there are national fears of "failure to achieve economic production and minimum income" due to possible economic sanctions and other forms of economic coercion among countries struggling for modern migration policy. On the other hand, fear is justified by the increased burden on gross domestic product and state budgets over spending support and assistance to migrants. The consequences of mass migrations are the destabilization of the existing national labor markets due to the large influx of new jobs. At the same time, they are also developing the novelties. black labor markets that destabilize the legal labor market, public finances and the state budget, but also "jeopardize existing markets on the black market".²⁴

However, mass migration of migrants can not affect the demographic structure at the national level, but can change significantly in the local as well as in the regional environment if immigrants are systematically accommodated at certain geospatial sites. Such movements significantly change the demographic structure of the population, which can lead to conflicts based on geographical, ethnic and religious identity. In such circumstances, racism develops

²²Bezbednosni rizici savremenih migracija1 Saša Mijalković2, Kriminalističko-policijska akademija, Beograd, Ivan Petrović Univerzitet Union – Nikola Tesla , Fakultet za međunarodnu politiku i bezbednost, Beograd

²³ <http://www.newsbatch.com/immigration.htm> 14.03.2019

²⁴ Bezbednosni rizici savremenih migracija1 Saša Mijalković2, Kriminalističko-policijska akademija, Beograd, Ivan Petrović Univerzitet Union – Nikola Tesla , Fakultet za međunarodnu politiku i bezbednost, Beograd

xenophobia, not so much because of the fear of the presence and the influence of different identities, but because of the rising and sometimes (un) justified fear of unemployment. Only economically rich and stable countries, with a strong and developed social program, can provide the necessary assistance to illegal migrant migrants seeking refuge in these countries. Often the ultimate destination of illegal migrants is the countries of Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries due to high standards and favorable social climate, they can drop the standard, because the smallest migrants can accept work for lower wages, and the domestic population remains unemployed.

5. Health risks

When it comes to health risks, we initially think of infectious diseases. Illegal migrants are not subject to any health controls. With the first illegal entry into the territory of a state, illegal migrants may come into contact with the population here and risk their health and spread the disease.²⁵ Health risks come from the position of illegal immigrants in the countries in which they migrate. Illegal migrants do not have Health insurance do not have enough money for private treatment. This is a major problem, because even harmless infections combined with the poor medical and hygienic conditions in which illegal migrants live may pose a great risk to the health of illegal migrants and to the health of the local population. High temperatures, low, inadequate working conditions, physical work and physical exhaustion lead to a deterioration in the health of migrants themselves.

The most frequent forms of disruption to the health of illegal migrants are: SARS, HIV / AIDS, tuberculosis, physical injuries and various forms of mental health disorder.²⁶ Illegal migrants must be subjected to medical treatment, examinations, etc. in order to regulate their health. In terms of food security, it is clear that migrants are not just not in an opportunity to feed in a manner (both qualitatively, so not quantitatively) to who are accustomed to, but not able to satisfy minimal physiological the need for intake of nutrients and fluids in the body. It contributes to the threat to the health of migrants.

6. Conclusion

Migration is a natural phenomenon: essentially a living being is a quest for better living conditions, stimulated by the innate instinct for self-sustainment. As such, they are not inherent only to man, but also the so-called. migratory plant and animal species. It is therefore clear that the migration of people has always been, there are and will always be. However, it is certain that their causes, manifestations, scope, directions will change and the directions, and therefore the effects on human, national and international security.

At the present moment, the world is, and above all, Europe, confronted with the great and a serious contradictory dilemma of choosing between: the freedom of the global movement of people, goods and capital, which is considered to be an advanced democratic practice, against the restriction of the waves of economic migrants and (false) refugees and asylum seekers from central Eurasia, whose freedom of movement is trying to limit because they are

²⁵http://www.fairus.org/site/News2?page=NewsArticle&id=16742&security=1601&news_iv_ctrl=1007,
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²⁶ Мијалковић С.; Супротстављање трговини људима и кријумчарењу миграната; Београд, 2009, стр.98-108

allegedly threatening the interests of European states, which is the opposite democratic practices. In any case, the migrants are most affected. As I said in the paper and on their personal safety, their human rights and freedoms, then the social risks and the economic ones. Migrants are always seen "with other eyes", they work for lower wages, are not socially insured, and so on. Violence, fraud, robbery and other crimes are particularly harsh. As I said, migrants are often not treated in a healthful way, and are subject to many diseases, and there is a high risk of infecting the local population. Their lives are always in danger due to the road because of criminal groups that smuggle migrants, because they travel to the high seas, from drowning into water, starvation and thirst.

The global review of the global migration policy is obviously necessary for the Council and the efficiency of international organizations and institutions. Although this will be the case new author's analysis, in short, the focus of selfish protection of national interests she would have to (at least) be divided with the interests of the people, but also of the international community.

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