

Dani kriznog upravljanja **Crisis Management Days**

ZBORNİK RADOVA **BOOK OF PAPERS**

12. i 13. travnja 2016.
Split, Hrvatska



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DANI KRIZNOG UPRAVLJANJA **Crisis Management Days**

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DKU

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Sažetak

Arapsko proljeće koji je izbilo 2010 godine u: Tunisu, Egiptu, Jemenu, Libiji i Siriji, a onda kao domino efekt se je proširilo na ostale zemlje srednje i jugoistočne Europe imalo je karakter društveno-gospodarske krize, zbog nezadovoljstva naroda autoritarni režimi. Takozvana produžena ruka globalnog terorističke organizacije Al-Qaeda, islamske države Iraka i Sirije (ISIS), i njegovim povijesnim počeci zapisima iz 2004., kulminacija njegovih terorističkih operacija u regiji Bliskog istoka registrira počevši od 2014. godine nadalje. Gore navedeno je početni razlog za pokretanje izbjegličke krize. Od 2014. godine do danas kroz svaku od zemalja jugoistočne Europe prošlo je nad 190 000 izbjeglica. Pri identifikaciji migranata na granici, mnogi od njih kažu da je zbog bebednosnog stanja na Bliskom istoku su prisiljeni da se presele iz svojih zemalja i da njihova konačna odredišta predstavlja europske zemlje: Njemačka, Francuska, Švedska, Italija i tako dalje. S druge strane, Europska unija znajući tu činjenicu intenzivno radi na preventivnim mjerama za ublažavanje priljeva velikog broja imigranata, preko: utvrđivanje stvarnih kvota za stalnog naseljavanja Zapadne Europe s imigrantima. No, s obzirom da su kvote najjače europske zemlje u rasponu od 500 tisuća do 1 milijun imigranata, postavljamo pitanje što će biti glavna hipoteza ovog znanstvenog rada: Gdje bi bili trajno naseljeni ostale migrante koje ne će primiti Europa?

Ključne riječi: povijesnih razloga, arapsko proljeće, ISIS, emigrantska kriza, Zapadna i jugoistočna Europa

1. Introduction

History says that even a few centuries ago, Europe was the main contributor of intercontinental migration. Numerous migrants from other continents and countries chose Europe as their permanent destination.

If we take as an example the 16th century, we can conclude that over 65 million Europeans have left their homeland in order to go to a different desired destination. Almost 90% of the mentioned migrants emigrated after 1800s.

On the other hand, the nations that do not originate from the European continent had massively migrated to Europe in the second half of the 20th century. These are usually peoples originating from the Middle East, as well as people who are mostly slaves originating from the north of the African continent.

Why exactly does the global mass migration from the Middle East and Africa happen from 1950-70s? Because in this period, all of these countries finally manage to become independent and sovereign states and at last, to get rid of the

several centuries of colonial slavery under the possession of Germany, France and Britain and later, that is, before the First World War, they were under Ottoman dominion.

The reason why these colonial peoples settled in Europe is due to: better living conditions, better education and the comprehensive social system of the developed European countries

(UN - 37th Conference, 2015: 4).

Between the First and the Second World War, a number of European soldiers and migrants were within the Central Powers and the Entente forces. The conscripts by force were from: Western France, Africa, Britain, India, China, Indonesia and North Africa. After completing the two world wars, many of these soldiers were forcibly mobilized, which were actually migrants who went to live on the European continent.

Upon completion of the Second World War, and especially during the Marshall Plan of the European continent, it was allowed to settle immigrants from the Middle East and Africa, due to the drastically reduced number of people in Europe, considering that during the First World War over 15 million people were killed, and during the Second World War, more than 55 million people (Kolade, 2015: 8).

The abovementioned, results in - these persons or migrants from former colonies being allowed to work in the immigrant countries such as Germany, France and Britain.

Between the years 1954-1964, France had received about 1.8 million migrants from former North African colonies and Indochina. About 1 million of these migrants were from Algeria.

The intensity of the settlement of migrants from the former colonial countries to Europe, has begun to decrease intensively in the period after the great oil crisis during 1973, which contributed for many European countries to strengthen the requirements for obtaining a permanent visa in their countries. Although a number of restrictions have occurred in the way of getting a permanent visa, the migrant wave did not yet stop but went with rapid continuity, with drastically reduced intensity. We can also conclude under the relevant historical sources that most of the migrants were well educated, mostly belonging to middle class people in their hometowns, but because they felt that their skills and knowledge has not been fully respected and recognized in their hometowns, they believed their work will be more valued in the developed European countries.

From the abovementioned it can be concluded that during the 1950s-60s, a large number of migrants arrived in Europe. After the period of decolonization, numerous migrants mostly from South Africa, North-east Asia and the Middle East, India and other colonial states, have moved to France, Germany and Britain.

During the period of political asylum, large part of migrants from Africa, Asia and Latin America have settled in Europe, especially during the Cold War (1945-1990). There was simply a perception that migrants are forced to leave their native regions that were belonging to the communist bloc and therefore, were forced to leave towards Europe.

Historically speaking, the illegal migrants came to Europe through the Spanish islands and crossings on a global level, mainly from the Spanish region called Ceuta and Melilla in North Africa.

Furthermore, the illegal way of entry of migrants went through Malta and the Italian islands Sicily and Lampedusa, as well as the Greek islands.

Also in this period, smuggling of migrants and illegal trafficking i.e. organized crime is particularly developed by the centralized Mediterranean route through Italy to North Africa.

In the period after 1990s and onwards, the route from North Africa to Italy, especially in the region of Sicily, besides a main route for illegal migrants who went for the seasonal agricultural work in Italy, it became a potential main route for illegal trade and global organized crime in Europe (Emmer and Lucassen, 2012: 11).

Towards the end of the last century, or more precisely in 1998/99, in the region of Southeast Europe, a large wave of migration occurred because of the Kosovo crisis during this period, when more than 380,000 people were forced to leave Kosovo. A great part of these migrants have found their escape from the horror of the conflict between Kosovo Albanians and Republic of Serbia in the developed European countries. But in the end, almost half of them or about 190,000 people have settled in the Republic of Macedonia. The Kosovo crisis of 1999 was a potential hotspot and

an initial moment for the beginning of an ethnic conflict in the Republic of Macedonia during the 2001. Republic of Macedonia has gone out from the wars in former Yugoslavia as an exporter of peace and prosperity, but at the end, paid a great price by the conflict in 2001, especially through destabilization of interethnic relations.

In the past two and a half years, the world is surprised by the immigrant wave that has not been seen in such numbers since the Second World War. Western European countries are faced with the immigrant waves but with much smaller numbers from the current one during the time of the Cold War and the breakdown of the former Soviet Union (Faiola, 2015: 6).

If we analyze the geo-political situation and the international politics on a global level, especially at the end of the NATO missions in Iraq and Afghanistan, we can conclude that the Arab spring, which has its roots announced in the late 2010 with the socio-economic unrest in Tunisia by the self-ignition of the seller of fruits and vegetables Mohammed Bouazizi, has so far made significant changes and consequences than is was realistically expected (Heinitz, 2013: 24).

For the first time in modern history of the Arabian countries, the social movements, political changes in the long run made unexpected effects on population migration from the Arab countries (Fargues, 2012: 2).

Displacement of the population of these countries, understanding the overall social development of the Arabian countries made the effect of unexpected waves of immigrant population from these countries to the more developed democracies of Europe.

As the abovementioned, the changes were expected but not in such numbers and with such intensity, so for now, we only have to anticipate and give analysis on what measures should be taken by the international organizations and NGOs in order to reduce the magnitude of the immigrant wave and with the ultimate goal to resolve this crisis that could induce sweeping changes in Europe and worldwide. As long as the magnitude of the socio-economic, political and security stability is on a climax point, as well as this perception of the population from the Arab countries for their homelands, this crisis will not end.

It's completely normal for the emigrant wave not only not to stop, but to further increase its intensity, if the population of the Arab countries does not enable political freedom and socio-economic security in their home countries.

To achieve all of this, it is necessary for an authoritative political power to be established in the country from which comes the largest number of displaced persons, by organizing fair and democratic elections.

After the Arab Spring, the Migration Policy Centre's (MPC) made a complete investigation of the situation in the countries that were most affected by the Arab Spring and the data received on the number and intensity of displaced persons from these countries was really intimidating and overwhelming (Fargues and Fandrich, 2012: 6).

The investigation of the Migration Policy Centre's (MPC) was mostly concerned with the following countries: Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon.

Current emigrant crisis in Europe began immediately after the so-called "domino effect" of the Arab Spring which was transferred from Tunisia to Egypt, Yemen, Libya and Syria, and their effects spread in other Arab countries (Fargues, 2011: 287).

The unrests caused by ISIS as a former terrorist faction of Al Qaeda, which in the early 2014 performed an incredible expansion in Iraq and Syria, only accelerated and increased the numerous intensity of the emigrant wave from Arab countries to Europe.

Arab spring caused two major emigrant crises, the first in the neighboring countries, and then in Europe. The first emigrant wave was felt after the partially successful NATO intervention in Libya to overthrow the regime of Muammar Gaddafi, and the current emigrant wave is the result of the current situation in Syria.

Current empirical statistics show that more than 1 million emigrants have left Libya, of which only 25,000 are based in European countries.

Since the launching of the Regional Protection Program, it can be concluded that significant solutions have never been achieved to overcome the crisis with emigrants.

What is commendable at this point is the support given to certain Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia when

receiving larger emigrant waves, as well as their financial support so they can leave to Europe.

In this context, it is worth noting that the Republic of Turkey has made superhuman efforts to suppress the emigrant wave through the reception of large numbers of refugees. For now, it can be concluded that despite governments and international organizations like (UN, NATO, EU and OSCE), it is also very important the role of organizations of civil society and local populations, who most certainly, in certain moments of crisis play the biggest and most important role.

In recent decades, the general picture of the international migration in Europe has changed in terms of the number and the goal that the displaced persons want to achieve. First, during 1985 there was a sharply increased migrant wave of more social reasons that reaches a figure of about 23 million migrants.

If we analyze the above mentioned in the present circumstances we would conclude that in the current 28 EU countries, approximately 49 million of the people are emigrants or people who emigrated to European countries, which compared to the total number of citizens of the EU member states that amounts to just over 504 million, it represents that about 11 percent of the total population of the EU countries are emigrants or persons who have immigrated to Europe (Marino et al., 2015: 5).

In the reports of FRONTEX, besides the registered migrants, there are criminal groups of radical Islamists perceived. So, this leads us to the conclusion that the greatest global security threat of the wave of emigrants is the danger of these radical Islamic groups who are mainly fractions of terrorist cells of ISIS and whose ultimate goal is to destabilize the security of Europe and the major powers (US, Russia and China) by attacks of the so-called "soft targets" or critical infrastructure which includes attacks of: a vital road infrastructure, bridges, railways, airports, government and cultural facilities and institutions, hospitals, shopping centers, etc.

According to Frontex, the EU agency in charge of monitoring the migration and protecting the European borders, there are seven routes, sea and land combined, in order to enter the EU (Frontex, 2015: "Migratory Routes Map." Online: <http://frontex.europa.eu/trends-and-routes/migratory-routes-map>):

- ▶ The Western African route (sea), giving access to the Canary Islands, which are part of the Schengen agreement
- ▶ The Western Mediterranean route (sea), from Morocco to Spain
- ▶ The Central Mediterranean route (sea), from Libya to Sicilia
- ▶ The Apulia and Calabria route (sea), from the Middle East to South-West Italy
- ▶ The Circular route from Albania to Greece (land), from Greece to the Balkans
- ▶ The Western Balkan route (land), from the Balkans to Hungary,
- ▶ The Eastern Mediterranean route (land/sea), from Turkey to Greece
- ▶ The Eastern Borders route (land), from the Caucasus to Hungary and the Czech Republic
(Larive, 2015: 7).

So far, over 110,000 migrants arrived in Italy during 2015, and the German political authorities say that the final quota which they may receive from unforeseen migrant wave is around 800,000 people seeking permanent residence or asylum in the Republic of Germany.

If we make an analysis of the number of migrants in Europe during 2014, compared to 2015, we can conclude that it is almost four times higher (Natala, 2015: 4).

On the other hand, according to the official reports of the United Nations, the European population will drastically reduce its birth rate during the period from 2010 to 2050. In fact, during the period that follows until 2050, the mortality will rapidly increase in comparison with the birth rate of people in the countries of the European continent. According to the above shown table in Figure 2, we can conclude that during 2010 in the European continent lived a total of over 732 million people. According to the continuing decline in the natural population growth, the average constant accounted up to the 2050, the European continent will have a total of about 657 million people.

Table 2 | Population projections to 2050*

	Actual		Projected populations to 2050			Population change 2010-2050		
	2000	2010	Medium	Constant	Low	Medium	Constant	Low
Europe	726,6	732,8	691,0	656,8	608,8	-41,7	-76,0	-123,9
Eastern Europe	304,1	291,5	240,0	219,1	208,4	-51,5	-72,3	-83,1
Northern Europe	94,4	98,9	112,5	111,8	99,4	13,6	12,9	0,5
Southern Europe	145,1	153,8	153,7	145,1	136,8	-0,1	-8,7	-17,0
Western Europe	183,0	188,6	184,9	180,8	164,2	-3,7	-7,8	-24,4

Source: Eurostat, Population Division.

Figure 1: Population projection on Europe to 2050 year

(EUROSTAT. Population projection to 2050)

When these 657 million people will be added as well as the derogation that occurs on the continuous growing mortality in comparison to the birth rate of people in Europe, a possible projection until 2050 is for the European continent to have a total of 609 million people. That means that in the next 34 years that follow, the quantity of population in the European continent will be reduced by 124 million people.

This wave will mostly affect the economically developed countries such as Germany, England, Italy and other countries in Central and Southeastern Europe (Tirkides, 2008: 60).

2. Opportunities for overcoming the emigrant crisis in SEE countries

The unexpected wave of migrants in Europe that mostly came across the borders of South East Europe, as well as the numerous tragic events of migrants who illegally came by the continuous waves through the Mediterranean, has created a need to take effective measures to ensure that the countries of Southeast Europe and Europe fully deal with the possible consequences of the numerous migrant waves.

During a special meeting of the European Council on 4/23/2015, the leaders of the member states of the European Union have shown unanimity to take urgent measures in order to timely prevent the possible consequences which might arise from migrant crisis if the same continues with this intensity (European Commission, 2011:2).

On 05/13/2015, the European Commission presented its agenda for dealing with migration which on 05/27/2015 was implemented in an action plan with early preventive measures. Between 16.06-26.06.2015, the EU members made a public debate over the initially proposed measures of prevention and protection of migrant waves and announced that soon the European Parliament will prepare their own report for undertaking the comprehensive measures for protection against migration. (European Parliament, 2015: 2).

Immigrant crisis in SEE countries that are integrated and those that are not integrated in NATO and the EU understand their role, that they are transit countries or according to their underdeveloped economy, they perceive their role that this migrant crisis for them represents the so-called phenomenon of "transit migration", i.e. they understand their role as countries through which the migrants pass or transit to the more developed European countries (King and Debono, 2013: 18).

Southern Europe has developed a reactive rather than proactive framework for migration management. There is a general discrepancy between public rhetoric against illegal immigrants. This discrepancy is explained by the conflicting realities that the political elites face. On one hand, the political elites must respond to public opinion and electorates unprepared for immigration influxes and fearful of irregular immigrants. On the other hand, politicians face the reality of an economy that has a general culture tolerant on informal employment of illegal immigrants (Triandafyllidou, 2012: 59).

Over 375,000 refugees and immigrants have arrived in Europe across the Mediterranean Sea in 2015. Arrival destinations include: over 115,500 in Italy, 258,365 in Greece, 94 in Malta and 1,953 in Spain. The top nationalities of these refugees and migrants are Syrians (49%), Afghans (12%), Eritreans (9%), Nigerians (4%) and Somalis (3%). The increasing number of refugees and migrants (up to 3,000 a day) arriving in the Greek Islands are moving onwards to western and northern European countries through the Western Balkans and Hungary. This flow has placed severe pressure on the reception capacities and asylum systems of Greece, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia.

UNHCR declared a Level 2 emergency for these three countries (Greece, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

and Serbia) on 30th June 2015. UNHCR is supporting local authorities, NGOs and civil society to manage the situation at the borders in reception areas, and to improve the accelerated conditions for registration procedures.

All immigrant children are going through the registration process in: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Croatia and then they have access to the seven child friendly regions. UNICEF has established a key registration and country entry/exit points, where between 100 and 200 children are going through this process on a daily basis.

Since June 2015, more than 132,000 people have been registered by the police in Gevgelija on the border with Greece. Around 35 per cent of those registered were women and children. These figures are likely to be grossly underestimated as the latest Government Response Plan, issued in September, indicates that as many as two thirds of people transit through the country without being registered. Despite the changing political situation in Western Europe and the increasingly dangerous sea crossing, there is no immediate indication that the number of people on the move will change in the near future, and the Government has extended the state of emergency at the border with Greece until July 2016. During September 2015, between 4,000 and 6000 people crossed the border with Greece each day, with a peak of 10,000 on 9 October 2015. The majority of people registered originated from Syria (72%), Afghanistan (14%), Iraq (7%), and Pakistan (3%). There are children of all ages travelling with their families. Between 19 June and 1 October, 3,857 unaccompanied minors were registered at the border.

Since 1 January 2015, the number of people registered crossing the border into in the Republic of Serbia reached 208,893, as of 12 October 2015, but according to UNHCR estimates, at least this many refugees and migrants have also passed through Serbia without registering. Approximately 23 per cent of asylum seekers are children, most of them travelling with their parents or extended families. The majority of refugees and immigrants are entering Serbia through the border with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Those who register, do so at the nearby Presevo One Stop Registration Centre which provides basic services: water, toilets, food, medical checks, and tents for short rests. The difficult weather conditions, however, make the need for additional shelter capacity in the waiting areas at the main entry and exit points increasingly urgent. The improvement of registration in Presevo has significantly increased humanitarian needs as thousands of asylum seekers wait outdoors, some for over 12 hours, to be registered and documented.

During the current crisis, large numbers of refugees and migrants began arriving in Croatia on 16 September 2015. As of 12 October 2015, a total of 160,421 people had entered the country, according to the official statistics provided by the Croatian Ministry of Home Affairs. Although there is no disaggregated data available, it is estimated that between 30 and 40 per cent of them are women and children. During the first week of arrivals, refugees and migrants could enter into Croatia through one of the eight existing road border crossings with Serbia, but due to the huge influx of people only one reception and registration centre remains in use in the village of Opatovac, eastern Croatia.

Since the beginning of 2015, approximately 11,000 people (the majority from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan) have applied for asylum in Bulgaria, but a new trend is emerging: many asylum-seekers leave for Western Europe before they have even received their documents, or do not register at all. There is no information of how many people have passed through Bulgaria on their way to Western Europe without being registered. According to official national statistics, there are 900 children and 1,600 women out of a total of 2,500 asylum seekers accommodated in the centers managed by the State Agency for Refugees (UNICEF, 2015:4).

On the 8-th of October 2015 year the European Commission has detailed its support of 17 million euros to help Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia cope with the unprecedented refugee flows in these countries. This new funding is part of EU's overall efforts to deal with the consequences of the Syrian crisis announced earlier by the European Commission. In addition, humanitarian support would help with the provision of basic emergency services in view of the upcoming winter, such as food, hygiene, health care, psycho-social support, temporary shelter and protection of migrants as well as coordination and data gathering on migration routes (European Commission, 2015:2).

The European Parliament in the late 2015 announced that in addition to the admission quotas for migrants in the Western European countries that were ranging from 200 to 500 thousand people, and some countries such as Germany and Turkey have even announced admission to 1 million migrants, and certain quotas are set in the SEE countries as well, which range from 25-50 thousand migrants per country of the SEE.

All preventive measures that are so far implemented by the EU, and indirectly imposed to the SEE countries, it is necessary to be closely monitored and to know where to draw the red line. Certain quotas from the EU are already an alert for drawing the red line by the SEE countries, as a few months ago was the measure of placing wire barriers to protect the borders from illegal entry of immigrants in the SEE.

EU, together with NATO and the United Nations are prior to the moment of undertaking measures to resolve the crisis in Syria and the Middle East, for the purpose of returning the migrants in prosperous and safe environment.

3. Conclusion

According to the previous reports by FRONTEX, the number of illegal immigrants who entered the EU countries is around 400,000 between January and July 2015. Also, according to relevant data on the total number of migrants as of December 2014, the number of illegal border crossings of migrants, a total number of 278,000 persons is registered. This figure is almost two and a half times the figure for the period of 2013 and almost twice bigger from the period of the Arab Spring of 2011 when about 107,000 migrants were registered as total. All this is due to the increased intensity of the conflicts in Syria and across the region of Iraq, which caused more intensive and more numerous migration that is not remembered since the Second World War.

Following the recent events at the end of 2014, we can conclude that Kosovo citizens were first detected as a mass emigration across the border zones of Europe or the so-called Schengen zone.

Thereby, almost 40% of the total number of migrants were citizens of Kosovo. This trend further culminates with the decision of the French Republic that the Republic of Kosovo should be removed from the list of safe countries. This statement redoubled the intensity of migration of Kosovo citizens to emigrate from their homeland.

Kosovo and Afghan citizens were both most numerous nationalities that were registered during November and December 2014 as crossing the road from the Western Balkans and illegally settle in Hungary and Serbia. Towards the end of 2014, a total of around 20 000 people are migrants in these countries.

As for the East Mediterranean region, in particular through ships i.e. waterway transport in Greece and Cyprus, there are massive migration waves registered that through Greece and Turkey, go to Italy (UNHCR, 2015:2).

If we make a chronology of the global conflicts and violence on human rights in countries around the world, we will conclude that the number of displaced persons is now greatest since historic times. From 2010 to 2014 about 60 million people were forced to leave their native areas (UNHCR, 2015:3).

What is significant about these migrant waves, and it is officially registered during the month of January 2015, is that guiding through the main transit route for migrants from the Republic of Turkey to the European Union, migrants were predominantly financially prepared for their journey to the countries of Europe for which they had prepared up to 7,000 Euros in advance, in order to reach their desired destination (FRONTEX, 2015:2).

EU should join with NATO through its member states such as the Republic of Turkey in cooperation with Frontex to take preventive measures to reduce the migrant wave that occurs in Greek waters and to act in direction to solve the current crisis in Libya, Syria and Iraq (Parkes, 2014:15).

Only by preventive measures to suppress ISIS there is hope for return of the migrants to their homelands, and under the extreme condition that the UN, NATO and EU focus to despite calming the crisis in the Middle East, make efforts to create an authoritative political and security power in the crisis hotspots in the Middle east (Guzzini, 2013:5).

As third and final, a greater solidarity of the EU Member States with countries which are part of the Partnership for Peace and Cooperation is required, referring to the countries of Southeast Europe as well as other countries that are not members of any global collective organization.

In the present circumstances, there could not be stable alliance or agreement between the EU and SEE countries until there is suspicion that the cooperation between them is not on a reliable and honest level. Also, as long as the EU does not show solidarity in solving the migrant crisis with the SEE countries, the case will be blocked and consequences or impact of migrant crisis will result in an increased number of migrants in the EU that actually represents the desire

of these people. So far, the Republic of Germany, Sweden and Norway submitted proposals to the European Union regarding the economic program and sponsorship necessary to overcome the migrant crisis (Brady, 2014:3).

What should be specifically noted is that some of the migrants may join the radical Islamic groups in the future if they fail to achieve their economic opportunities and requirements, as well as if they fail to socially and culturally integrate themselves in the countries of Europe where they want to have permanent residences. The next very important fact that should be taken into consideration is the rising violence by the flow of the migrants in Germany.

In the period from January to July 2015, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Germany has registered a total of 202 attacks or incidents in the shelters for migrants awaiting asylum in the European countries. Compared to the number of such and similar incidents in 2014, which were 198, it can be concluded that the number of violations and incidents related to the migrant crisis is in a slight increase. Also, we have so far witnessed the anti-Islamic movement Pegida, where under the acronym of the European patriotic forces against the Islamization of the West, numerous demonstrations were organized, that took thousands of people from: Dresden, Leipzig and Munich. This movement, given that day by day there are a growing number of supporters, is planning to grow into a political party in Germany.

What is ultimately given as a prospective decision and conclusion for overcoming the expected changes caused by the emigration crisis is as follows:

First, a better coordination and synchronization of the activities between UN, NATO and the EU is required in order to overcome this crisis through active participation of all global and regional collective security and political actors (Traynor, 2015:2).

When the EU was given the right to implement border management issues related to Libya during September 2011, these tasks had to be performed in coordination with the UN and NATO. The Republic of Turkey, Jordan, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates as well as the World Trade Organization were involved in border management, but had not sufficiently coordinated their activities and tasks.

Because of this, the problem of being unable to adequately control the migrant wave in EU countries arose, and especially in: Italy, Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Sweden. Furthermore, the EU continually makes proposals and initiatives to address the migrant crisis without a clear picture of good management, coordination and compliance with the possibilities and proposals of the UN and NATO.

Secondly, what needs to be mentioned is that there is a diffusivity in the distribution of influence and resources needed to address the migrant crisis. It is evident that the responsibility of the EU cannot focus only on Libya as an isolated case and an initial moment of the crisis, because by this procedure, the operations to prevent illegal global organized crime that is currently happening in Europe over Turkey, Greece, Italy and other European countries, is avoided (Nadeau, 2014:7).

Third, the Commission tabled the EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling for the period from 2015 to 2020 with the double objective of fighting smugglers and traffickers, while helping to ensure respect of migrants' human rights as well. The Action Plan sets out specific measures such as: a review of the relevant EU legislation by 2016 to strengthen the penalties for smuggling; closer cooperation with financial institutions to start financial investigations; cooperation with Europol to detect internet content placed by smugglers' networks (European Parliament, 2015:5).

Finally, a synchronous comprehensive coordination of EU, NATO and the UN is required, that will simultaneously control the migrant wave and parallel to this, would prevent the crisis in the Middle East, that is, will suppress the radical Islamists of ISIS whose number ranges from 35-40 thousand fighters, and regarding this, the best option is to hire NATO as a military-political organization that by previous experience as an air and ground offensive can suppress ISIS in several months.

Second, for the resolving of the Syrian crisis as one of the reason for the migrant crisis, it is required for a consensus decision to be made between the US and Russia for Syria, and by jointly coordinated actions, the crisis would be solved within two to three months.

Only in this way, the security in the Middle East can be restored, and through establishment of authoritarian political and security forces in the Middle East, to be created conditions to allow migrants to return to their homelands.

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HISTORICAL REASONS FOR REFUGEE-IMMIGRANT CRISES AND ITS OVERALL SOCIAL IMPACT ON THE SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Abstract

Arab Spring that began in 2010 in: Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, Libya, Syria and then like a domino effect was extended to other countries of Central and Southeastern Europe had a character of socio-economic crisis because of the dissatisfaction of the people from the authoritarian regimes. The so-called extended arm of the global terror organization Al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and its historical beginnings records in 2004, the culmination of its terrorist operations in the Middle East region were from 2014 onwards. Noted above is an initial reason for starting the refugee crisis. Since its inception in 2014 until now through each of the countries of Southeast Europe have transited more than 190 000 persons. The identification of migrants to the border, many of them sad that because of the security situation in the Middle East are forced to move out of their countries and that their final destination are representing the European countries: Germany, France, Sweden, Italy and so on. On the other hand the European Union knowing this fact is intensively working on preventive measures to mitigate the immigrant wave by: determining actual quotas for permanent settlement of the West European countries with immigrants. But having the fact that the quotas of the strongest European countries ranging from 500 thousand to 1 million immigrants, the question that will be the main hypothesis of this scientific work is: Where will be inhabited other migrants which Europe not receive?

Key words: Historical reasons, Arab Spring, ISIS, refugee crisis, Western and Southeast Europe