

# МЕЃУНАРОДНА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА

## ВЛИЈАНИЕТО НА ГОЛЕМИТЕ СИЛИ ВРЗ БЕЗБЕДНОСТА НА МАЛИТЕ ДРЖАВИ



**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE**

**THE GREAT POWERS INFLUENCE ON THE  
SECURITY OF SMALL STATES**

**МЕЃУНАРОДНА НАУЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЈА**

**ВЛИЈАНИЕТО НА ГОЛЕМИТЕ СИЛИ ВРЗ  
БЕЗБЕДНОСТА НА МАЛИТЕ ДРЖАВИ**

**23 - 25 Јуни 2019, Охрид**

**Том I**

**Скопје 2019**

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE**

**THE GREAT POWERS INFLUENCE ON THE  
SECURITY OF SMALL STATES**

**23 - 25 June 2019, Ohrid**

**Volume I**

**Skopje 2019**

**Издавачи:**

Универзитет „Св. Климент Охридски“  
Битола  
Факултет за безбедност – Скопје

**За издавачите:**

проф. д-р Сашо Коруновски, ректор на  
Универзитетот „Св. Климент  
Охридски“ – Битола  
проф. д-р Никола Дујовски, декан на  
Факултетот за безбедност – Скопје

**Уредник на изданието:**

Доц. д-р Марјан Ѓуровски

**Лектор на англиски јазик:**

Анче Белада  
Рози Гроздановска Велеска

**Компјутерска обработка:**

Оливера Трајанова Ѓорѓијовски  
Кемал Рушид

**Печати:**

Графопром - Битола

**Адреса на издавачите:**

Факултет за безбедност 1000 Скопје  
П. Фах 103  
тел: 022546211

Универзитет „Св. Климент Охридски“  
1ви Мај б.б. 7000 Битола,  
тел: 047223788

**Publishers:**

University “St. Kliment Ohridski”  
Bitola  
Faculty of Security- Skopje

**For the Publishers:**

Sašo Korunovski, Dr.Sc Rector of  
the University “St. Kliment  
Ohridski”- Bitola  
Nikola Dujovski, Dr.Sc Dean of  
the Faculty of Security- Skopje

**Editor in Chief:**

Marjan Gjurovski, Dr.Sc

**Lecturer in English:**

Ance Belada  
Rozi Grozdanovska Veleska

**Computer Processing:**

Olivera Trajanova Gjorgijovski  
Kemal Rushid

**Print:**

Grafoprom - Bitola

**Address of the Publishers:**

Faculty of Security1000 Skopje  
P.O. Box 103  
tel: ++389(0)22546211

University “St. Kliment Ohridski”  
1 Maj b.b.7000 Bitola  
tel: +++389(0) 47223788

## **ПРОГРАМСКИ ОДБОР:**

Проф. д-р Никола Дујовски, Декан на Факултетот за безбедност - Скопје, Република Македонија

Богдан Мирчев, Hanns Seidel Stiftung Foundation

Проф. д-р Цане Мојаноски, Факултет за безбедност - Скопје

Проф. д-р Томе Батковски, Факултет за безбедност - Скопје

Проф. д-р Миодраг Лабовиќ, Факултет за безбедност - Скопје

Проф. д-р Злате Димовски, Факултет за безбедност - Скопје

Проф. д-р Богданчо Гогов, Факултет за безбедност - Скопје

Проф. д-р Ференц Банфи, Директор на CEPOL

Норберт Лајтнер, Претседател на Асоцијација на Европски Полициски Колеџ

Проф. д-р Таро Цукимура, Doshisha University, Kyoto, Јапонија

Проф. д-р Марко Ломбарди, University Cattolica, Milano, Италија

Проф. д-р Винај Каура, Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice, Rajasthan, Индија

Проф. д-р Галит Бен-Израел, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Bar-Ilan University, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Израел

Проф. д-р Дане Субочиќ, Rector of the University of criminal investigation and police studies

Проф. д-р Неделчо Лазаров Стоичев, Ректор на Академија на Министерство за внатрешни работи, Бугарија

Проф. д-р Андреј Сотлар, Декан на Факултет за Кривична правда и безбедност, Словенија,

Проф. д-р Владимир Н. Цветковиќ, Декан на Факултет за безбедносни студии, Белградски универзитет, Србија,

Проф. д-р Неџат Корајлиќ, Декан на Факултет за криминалистика, криминологија и безбедносни студии, Универзитет на Сараево, Босна и Херцеговина

Проф. д-р Иван Тотх, Декан на Универзитетот за применети науки, VVG, Хрватска,

Проф. д-р Марта Зорко, Факултет за политички науки Загреб, Хрватска

Проф. д-р Денис Чалета, Претседател на совет, Institute for Corporate Security Studies ICS Љубљана, Словенија

Д-р Крунослав Боровец, Декан на Висока полициска школа, Загреб, Хрватска,

Проф. д-р Миријана Франческо, Декан на Факултет за право и бизнис студии Лазар Вркатаиќ, Универзитет УНИОН, Нови Сад, Србија,

## **ОРГАНИЗАЦИСКИ ОДБОР:**

Доц. д-р Марјан Ѓуровски, Претседател,

Проф. д-р Жидас Даскаловски, член

Проф. д-р Марина Малиш Саздовска, член

Проф. д-р Марјан Николовски, член

Проф. д-р Снежана Мојсоска, член

Проф. д-р Катерина Крстевска Савова, член

Проф. д-р Јонче Ивановски, член

Аљоша Недев, член и секретар

## **PROGRAMME COMMITTEE:**

Dr.Sc. Nikola Dujovski, Dean of the Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia, Chairman,

Bogdan Mirchev, Hanns Seidel Stiftung Foundation

Dr.Sc. Cane Mojanoski, Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Dr.Sc. Tome Batkovski, Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Dr.Sc. Miodrag Labovic, Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Dr.Sc. Zlate Dimovski, Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Dr.Sc. Bogdanco Gogov, Faculty of Security, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Dr.Sc. Ferenc Banfi, Director of CEPOL (European Union for Law Enforcement Training)

Norbert Leitner, President of the Association of European Police Colleges

Dr.Sc.Taro Tsukimura, Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan

Dr.Sc. Marco Lombardi, University Cattolica, Milano, Italy

Dr.Sc.Vinay Kaura, Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice, Rajasthan, India

Dr.Sc. Galit Ben-Israel, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Bar-Ilan University, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Izrael

Dr.Sc. Dane Subosic, Rector of the University of criminal investigation and police studies

Dr.Sc. Nedelco Lazarov Stoichev, Rector of the Academy of the Ministry of Interior, Bulgaria

Dr.Sc. Andrej Sotlar, Dean of the Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, Slovenia

Dr.Sc. Vladimir N. Cvetkovic, Dean of the Faculty of Security Studies, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Dr.Sc. Nedžad Korajlic, Dean of the Faculty of Criminalistics, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Dr.Sc. Ivan Toth, Dean of the University of Applied Sciences, VVG, Croatia

Dr.Sc. Marta Zorko, Faculty of Political Science of Zagreb, Croatia

Dr.Sc. Denis Caleta, President of the Council, Institute for Corporate Security Studies ICS Ljubljana, Slovenia

Dr.Sc. Krunoslav Borovec, Dean of the High Police School, Zagreb, Croatia

Dr.Sc. Mirjana Franceshko, Dean of Faculty of Law and Business Studies Lazar Vrkatic, University UNION, Novi Sad, Serbia

## **ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:**

Dr.Sc Marjan Gjurovski, Chairman

Dr.Sc Zhidas Daskalovski

Dr.Sc Marina Malish Sazdovska

Dr.Sc Marjan Nikolovski

Dr.Sc Snezana Mojsoska

Dr.Sc Katerina Krstevska Savovska

Dr.Sc Jonce Ivanovski

Aljosh Nedev, Secretary of Organizing Committee

## CONTENTS:

### PREFACE

### GEOSTRATEGIC INTERESTS AND POLITICAL INFLUENCES

<b>SMALL STATES IN THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS .....</b>	<b>11</b>
SNEZANA NIKODINOSKA – STEFANOVSKA.....	11
<b>THE PLACE OF WESTERN BALKANS IN THE GLOBAL STRATEGY OF CHINA.....</b>	<b>25</b>
TONI MILESKI.....	25
NIKOLCO SPASOV.....	25
ALEKSANDAR STANKOVIC.....	25
<b>THE BALKAN VECTOR OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY IN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.....</b>	<b>34</b>
TAMARA GELLA.....	34
<b>SOVIET AND YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC INFLUENCE IN ALBANIA 1945-1948: DESTABILIZING THREAT OR A FACTOR FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH.....</b>	<b>43</b>
BOŽICA SLAVKOVIĆ MIRIĆ.....	43
<b>THE ROLE OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN SPREADING RUSSIAN GEOPOLITICAL INTERESTS IN THE BALKANS. COLLABORATION OR COOPTATION WITH THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLITICS?.....</b>	<b>54</b>
NIKOLA AMBARKOV.....	54
<b>SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION - THE NEW EURASIA REGIONAL ALLIANCE .....</b>	<b>65</b>
MARJAN ARSOVSKI.....	65
SASE GERASIMOSKI.....	65
<b>ONE BELT ONE ROAD CHINA BETWEEN ECONOMIC PROMOTION AND DEMOCRATIC OBSTACLE - CHINESE-SERBIAN COOPERATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ON SERBIAN SECURITY AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION .....</b>	<b>78</b>
STEFAN VLADISAVLJEV.....	78
<b>UNDERSTANDING BILATERAL DIPLOMACY OF INDONESIA AND RUSSIA</b>	<b>87</b>
SABRIANA JAYAPUTRI.....	87
<b>“THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATO - BORDERS AND INFLUENCE: TOWARDS THE BALKANS AND EURASIA“ .....</b>	<b>92</b>
JASMINKA SIMIĆ.....	92
<b>NATO AS A MEANS OF STRATEGIC DETERRENCE FOR THE WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES .....</b>	<b>106</b>
LUKA NIKOLIĆ.....	106

<b>THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY IN THE WESTERN BALKANS DURING TRUMP'S PRESIDENCY: TRAJECTORIES AND RECENT CHANGES</b>	<b>114</b>
JOVANKA KUVEKALOVIĆ-STAMATOVIĆ	114
STEFAN JOJIĆ	114
IGOR PEJIĆ	114
<b>THE TWO BASIC GLOBALIZATION CONCEPTS, THE EURO ATLANTIC AND THE EURO ASIAN</b>	<b>129</b>
LJUPCHO STANKOVSKI	129
ZAKLINA JOVANOVA	129
<b>GEO-STRATEGY OF WESTERN SEA POWER AND SMALL STATES' SECURITY: THE CASE OF GREECE 1914–1922</b>	<b>136</b>
ILIAS ILIOPOULOS	136

## NEW SECURITY CHALLENGES AND ASYMMETRIC THREATS

<b>BASICS OF SECURITY PHILOSOPHY</b>	<b>152</b>
CANE MOJANOSKI	152
GOCE ARIZANKOSKI	152
<b>THE ROLE OF NON-SECURITY ACTORS IN THE GLOBAL SECURITY</b>	<b>166</b>
OLIVER BAKRESKI	166
GJORG ALCESKI	166
LETA BARGIEVA	166
<b>THE CAPACITY OF PRIVATE SECURITY IN PREVENTING SECURITY RISKS IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>176</b>
SAŠE GERASIMOSKI	176
<b>ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE SECURITY RISKS IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA</b>	<b>189</b>
MARJAN NIKOLOVSKI	189
SASHE GERASIMOVSKI	189
MARJAN GJUROVSKI	189
<b>SECURITY CHALLENGES OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION IN NORTH MACEDONIA: OVERVIEW OF MIGRANT SMUGGLING</b>	<b>203</b>
ZLATE DIMOVSKI	203
ICE ILIJEVSKI	203
KIRE BABANOSKI	203
<b>SAFETY AND PREVENTION OF TRAFFIC DELINQUENCY</b>	<b>214</b>
BORIS MURGOSKI	214
METODIJA DOJCINOVSKI	214
<b>SMALL COUNTRIES AND MIGRATION PROCESSES – MORE THAN A SECURITY PROBLEM</b>	<b>234</b>
NENAD KOMAZEC	234
BRANISLAV MILOSAVLJEVIC	234
<b>MACEDONIANS AND ALBANIANS: TRUST OR SECURITY DILEMMAS AMONG THE MACEDONIAN CITIZENS</b>	<b>246</b>



MARIJA MILENKOVSKA.....	246
ELENA DIMOVSKA.....	246
<b>ISLAM AS A RESULT OF ISLAMIC IDEOLOGY.....</b>	<b>257</b>
HATIDZA BERIŠA.....	257
KATARINA JONEV.....	257
ZELJKO GAJIĆ.....	257
<b>THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE STATE’S NATIONAL SECURITY.....</b>	<b>270</b>
TATJANA GERGINOVA.....	270
<b>SOCIAL ENGINEERING IN THE CONTEXT OF CYBER SECURITY.....</b>	<b>282</b>
TONI NAUMOVSKI.....	282
NENAD TANESKI.....	282
<b>MONTENEGRO’S ROAD TO ACHIEVING THE EU CHAPTER 27 STANDARDS “THE WAY FORWARD TO REACHING THE EU CLOSING BENCHMARKS FOR MONTENEGRO IN 2019 AND 2020”.....</b>	<b>292</b>
SRNA SUDAR.....	292
<b>SECURITISATION OF TERRORISM IN EUROPE IN THE ELECTION PROCESS.....</b>	<b>304</b>
IVICA SIMONOVSKI.....	304
ZEYNEP ECE ÜNSAL.....	304
<b>REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE MIGRANT CRISIS: HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVES.....</b>	<b>315</b>
ANDREJ ILIEV.....	315
ALEKSANDAR GLAVINOV.....	315
JOVAN ILIEV.....	315
<b>SECURITY SYSTEM REFORMS, GENDER INCLUSION AND CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT.....</b>	<b>333</b>
FADIL ISUFI.....	333

## **PREFACE**

### **Dear readers,**

The mission of the international scientific conference entitled “The Influence of Great Powers Over the Security of Small States” is to encourage the academic community and security practitioners to exchange views based on applied subject specific research scientific methods, but also to attach a scientific – research dimension to practical experiences. The idea for organizing this Conference coincides with the need for addressing the contemporary challenges and security risks.

Expanding the spectrum of scientific thought is associated with the security challenges faced by states, especially in a time of global movements and dynamic world processes. Through their papers, the members of the security academic community talk among each other, discussing and sharing their different views, and ultimately arrive at common solutions for every challenge that has emerged in the security sector.

The papers in this Compendium were received by means of a public announcement and they offer solutions for the future establishment and renaming of the security systems of small countries in view of creating an efficient response to contemporary security risks and threats, that is, to the destabilizing factors that cause conflicts. On that note, and in correlation with the title of the Conference, the papers treat security issues in a number of security science sub-disciplines and contribute to confirming the existing and creating new solutions in the area of security, international relations, Euro – Atlantic integration, criminalistics and criminology with an underlying holistic approach and for the purpose of efficient and timely dealing with security risks and threats and accelerating the process of Euro – Atlantic integration.

Hence, the mission of the Conference and the publication of the papers encourage scientists and researchers to exchange scientific knowledge in order to identify the security needs and determine and select an appropriate response, as one of the prerequisites for the integration of small countries.

The practical objective of this Conference and Compendium is manifold, primarily due to the scarce number of papers and analyses on this topic in scientific and expert literature and the partial scientific approach in those that exist, which implies imposing effects in practice.

The aim is to produce valid results and scientifically verified knowledge that will enable the implementation of a rational and acceptable solution for the security sector reforms. Argumentative substantiation and presentation of the derived results and the overall situation are used to consider the systemic and

The exchange of experiences and the presentation of the results from the scientific research conducted by higher education institutions supported by international organizations can contribute to responding to the security dilemmas and problems in the region, achieving better functionality and position of the security system.

Thus, the Faculty of Security – Skopje continues its orientation toward organizing the 10<sup>th</sup> international conference in the security field in order to contribute to the development of scientific thought, and help policy creators (political level) and decision makers (senior practitioners) on the regional, national and local level to overcome the practical problems they are facing in a faster, simpler and timely fashion with the acquired knowledge and research results.

On behalf of the Faculty of Security-Skopje and the Organizational Board of the Conference, I express my gratitude to the Hans Seidel Foundation from the Federal Republic of Germany for supporting the organization of the International Scientific Conference, as well as to the Chamber for Private Security of the Republic of North Macedonia, which has been our partner over the years in joint activities. I am especially pleased that the idea for organizing this type of international scientific conference launched 10 years ago by Professor Cane Mojanoski with a team of professors will continue to live in the future, and after its first decade it will grow into an even larger-scale international scientific academic forum.

*Assistant Professor Marjan Gjurovski, Dr.Sc  
Vice Dean for Science and Development  
Chairman of the Organizational Board  
of the International Scientific Conference and Editor of the Compendium*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Original Scientific paper</b>	<b>Review Scientific paper</b>	<b>Professional paper</b>	<b>Total work papers</b>
<b>Bosnia and Hercegovina</b>		2	1	3
<b>Croatia</b>	2			2
<b>Germany</b>		1		1
<b>Greece</b>		1		1
<b>Kosovo</b>				
<b>Macedonia</b>	7	15	2	24
<b>Montenegro</b>		1	1	2
<b>Romania</b>			2	2
<b>Russia</b>		1		1
<b>Serbia</b>	2	9	2	13
<b>Slovenia</b>			1	1
<b>Turkey</b>		1		1
<b>Total work papers</b>	11	31	9	51

**REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA AND THE MIGRANT CRISIS:  
HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVES**

***Andrej Iliev***

*Military Academy General Mihailo Apostolski, Skopje, R.Macedonia  
email: andrej220578@gmail.com*

***Aleksandar Glavinov***

*Military Academy General Mihailo Apostolski, Skopje, R.Macedonia  
email: aglavinov@yahoo.com*

***Jovan Iliev***

*Military Academy General Mihailo Apostolski, Skopje, R.Macedonia*

**Abstract**

The European continent and the world are facing the most massive migrant crisis since the end of World War II. In order to see the consequences, it is necessary to analyze the reasons caused by the migrant crisis. The reasons are numerous: social, economic, continuous conflicts and war primarily in the countries of the Middle East, organized crime, religious extremism, terrorism, and many others. The beginning of the migrant crisis is associated with revolutions which arose in 2011 in the Middle East, known as the "Arab Spring" and intensified with the wars in Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Libya, etc. The European Union and Southeast Europe faced a number of challenges which required urgent measures for protecting these countries from the migrant crisis. The war in Syria began in 2011 and even then a large number of Syrian people moved to some nearby states and camps in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Egypt. The consequences of the migrant crisis most affected the security of the states in Europe. The European Union was not sufficiently prepared for preventing the emerging situation. The Republic of Slovenia, starting from 2015 onwards, continuously prevents migration waves, including all state, governmental, and non-governmental organizations, taking a number of measures and activities for preventing all kinds of threats and consequences which caused the migrant crisis.

The above mentioned indicators will be analyzed through some numerical indicators: the number of migrants per year, the number of asylum seekers per year and asylum seekers which were rejected annually, as well as the total number of migrants who have transited through this country. The results obtained through the analysis of the numerical indicators will be presented in tables, graphs, and with the scientific method of pearson correlation coefficient, we will see the dependence among the numerical indicators and from all this, we will give the recommendations and conclusion of this scientific paper.

**Key words:** *migrant crisis, crisis management, leadership, prevention, integration strategy*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The migration crisis from the second half of 2014 was one of the biggest challenges for the Republic of Slovenia in its recent history. The research of this paper covers the chronology of events, the key moments of the crisis, reactions of official authorities, the work of institutions, the foreign policy and activity of the government at the level of the European Council, regional initiatives, party's debate in the country, personalities and behavior of the government and the opposition, and finally, future activities and decisions. In the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenian political elite saw the migrant crisis as a security issue and focuses on this aspect of the issue. Analyzing the Slovenian case, a distinction should be made between the Balkans and the Western migrant routes. The first route basically affects the Republic of Slovenia very little and passes along the line: Turkey-Greece-Macedonia-Serbia-Hungary-Austria. Turning it into a new road becomes redirecting the "human flows" in west direction as a result of the closure of the Hungarian border. In that sense, we can also talk about certain phases of the migrant crisis in terms of geopolitical dimensions. Slovenia is not only a part of the route from South Eastern Europe; it is also a part of the western migrant routes with its main corridor, Italy.

The migrant crisis has a negative effect on the economies of the countries, affects the demographic structure, and has the capacity to jeopardize security of the countries of the European Union and Southeast Europe. As a consequence of the migration crisis, the security problem was most explicit, reflecting the real picture of the European Union that is not sufficiently prepared to organize and oppose the emerging problems. On the contrary of disadvantages, states organized individually, each in their own way, which also created difficulties for the mutual relations between certain neighboring countries, as in the case of the Republic of Slovenia. This paper gives statistical information related to migration flows across the territory of the Republic of Slovenia and the legal changes that were adopted in order to adjust the situation in which Slovenia finds specific measures for implementation of the resolution for migration problems. Most of the data are obtained through the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Migrant Crisis Portal, the Statistical Center of the European Union Commission, and other international organizations and centers. Uncontrolled inflow of illegal migrants in 2014 and 2015 in EU, regardless of the measures taken and the legal constraints made, concessions on that issue and the issue of border control and security was positioned in the focus of protecting the national interests of certain countries. Therefore, the internal security of some countries today is related to migration, which from their uncontrolled influx has an impact on security and the economic and political situation in the country. It can be argued that migrant crisis not only reached the gates of the Republic of Slovenia and the EU, but also took all

over this with its comprehensive risks. The crisis seems to have never been as present as it is today, with a large influx of migrants from the Middle East whose ultimate destination is the European Union. What is evident is that the member states and the EU institutions have acknowledged their underestimated problems with migration, which as a phenomenon brings security risks. In addition, strengthening and control of the external borders of the European Union, especially in its southern borders, has not been achieved. The circumstances in resolving the crisis was the lack of joint treatment of the European countries, and taking concrete political views on this issue.

According to the European Commission estimates, more than 65 million people worldwide are currently displaced due to a crisis, violence, or natural disasters<sup>207</sup>. Only in 2015 more than one million people fled to Europe to avoid violence or poverty. The European Commission responded to this situation by adopting the European Agenda for Migration, outlining the measures and instruments which must be taken at the level of the EU and national level<sup>208</sup>.

As to the war in Iraq, there are no precise data on the number of migrants, but it is estimated that about 2 million Iraqis fled to the neighboring countries and about 2.5 million remained internally displaced in Iraq. Of those who fled to neighboring countries, about 1 million people went to Syria and about 500,000 to Jordan<sup>209</sup>. The conflict began in March 2011 and the first exodus of the population from Syria began immediately after the start of the conflict. At the beginning of 2012 the conflict in Syria intensified and the displacement also rapidly increased. Strong artillery rocketing increased the number of refugees and internally displaced persons<sup>210</sup>. Since the middle of 2012 the Syrian migrant crisis has steadily increased, rising 10 times in the next 12 months. According to UN estimates, by October 2012 around 30,000 people were killed<sup>211</sup>; nearly 400,000 Syrians fled to neighboring countries and there were about 1.2 million internally displaced people<sup>212</sup>. According to UNHCR estimates given in early September 2013, about one million migrants left Syria during the first two years of the crisis and another one million left the country in the last six months<sup>213</sup>. People were massively displaced during the war crimes which took place on the ground, as well as severe

---

<sup>207</sup> International organization for migration (IOM). World migration report 2018, UN migration agency, 2017, 22.

<sup>208</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agendamigration/background-information/docs/communication\\_on\\_the\\_european\\_agenda\\_on\\_migration\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agendamigration/background-information/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_en.pdf).

<sup>209</sup> Wehrey, F., Kaye, D. D., Watkins, J., Martini, J., & Guffey, R. A. (2010). *The Iraq Effect: The Middle East after the Iraq War*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand. pp.95-97.

<sup>210</sup> Dr.Simon Adams. (March 2015). Failure to Protect: Syria and the UN Security Council.Occasional Paper Series No.5.Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect. pp. 28 - 32.

<sup>211</sup> Project of International migration organization (IOM). Migrant fatalities worldwide <http://missingmigrants.iom.int/latest-global-figures>

<sup>212</sup> Roland Popp.(November 2012). The Syrian Civil War: Between escalation and intervention. CSS Analysis in Security Policy.No124. Center for Security Studies (CSS), ETH Zurich, 1-4.

<sup>213</sup> Elizabeth Ferris. Kemal Kirisci. Salman Shaikh. (18 September 2013). Syrian Crisis: Massive Displacement, Dire Needs and Shortage of Solutions, 65-70.

violations of the international humanitarian law that included liquidation, arbitrary arrest and detention, unlawful attacks on civilians, raids, attacks on protected objects, robberies, destruction of property and other monstrous activities. Military actions destroyed economy and ravaged the basic living conditions, so the demand of the basic living conditions became one of the reasons for migration<sup>214</sup>.

The first major increasing flow of migrants on the territory of Slovenia was recorded at the end of September 2015. After Hungary's decision to close the borders in October 2015, Slovenia was hit by a second, much larger migrant wave. During that period, migration flows were significantly directed towards Slovenia, which became the main transit point for thousands of migrants which wanted to continue their journey in Western Europe. The second migrant wave ordered mobilization of the entire national security system and the humanitarian organizations for intensive international cooperation. This type of threat should be understood as a broader framework which can include humanitarian disasters, economic challenges, occurrences of resource and energy shortages, social and cultural misunderstandings and problems, and inability to integrate migrants into the new societies.

## **2. THE IMPACT OF THE MIGRANT CRISIS ON THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA**

Illegal migration is on the European Council agenda from the second half of 2013. After the fall of the regime in Libya, the Mediterranean route indirectly targeted the Republic of Slovenia as a member of the EU, bordering with the most affected country - Italy, as well as the Black Sea states through the Adriatic Sea. Opening of the second route in the summer 2015 through the Balkans brought the issue of migration to the agenda of the country. The Republic of Slovenia fell in the middle of two migration processes, which moved along the western and the eastern verticals to north. This affects all its neighbors: Italy, Hungary, Austria, and Croatia. While the Mediterranean route is distant, the Balkan was rapidly approaching the borders of the country.

At the end of June 2015 the flow of people across the Balkans began to grow dramatically. This was from a huge number of migrants which have moved from Turkey. The inability of the states to tackle the problem forced German government to open-door policy headed by Chancellor Angela Merkel. In the southeastern Slovenian city of Postajna there is a Migrant Accommodation Center with a capacity of 2000 people and additional 3000 in tents. The Law of Human Trafficking is relatively restrictive, with fines ranging from 2000 to 4500 Euros and up to 5 years of imprisonment. Adopted by the Slovenian Government in July 2015, the three-step action plan includes a scenario for migration, housing, logistics and police response. Hungary declares its absence of a European solution. At the same time, tensions between Germany and Visegrad Group were a problem of

---

<sup>214</sup> Gucturk, Y. (2015). War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity in Syria. *Insight Turkey*, 17(1), 27.



raising the migrant crisis. Slovenians were aware that eventual closure of the Hungarian border would divert the flow to Croatia and Slovenia. After a government meeting on 28.08.2015 it was announced that the country was ready with an Action plan for a larger influx of people. Authorities monitor and analyze the situation of migration with humanitarian organizations and were ready to participate in redistribution of migrants according to the quota of the European Commission. The Prime Minister Cesar was running a campaign against "*building walls*" in Europe.

A turning point for Slovenia's inclusion in the migration crisis was the decision of the Hungarian government for closing the Hungarian-Serbian border after the construction of a fence in 16.09.2015. In a few days, the migration flow was redirected to Croatia where the authorities pass through Croatian-Hungarian border, which was also closed two weeks later with a fence. The country becomes a part of the pan-European migration crisis. According to some data from the Slovenian Ministry of Interior, until 19<sup>th</sup> of September 2015, 1 500 migrants entered the country. From the beginning, Slovenia was not an ultimate destination, but it was a transit point on the path of migrants from Turkey to Western Europe, mainly Germany and Sweden<sup>215</sup>. The first attempt for solving the problem together with the Croatian authorities was on 17.09.2015, when the interior ministers of the two countries met. The government has decided to restore border control with Hungary after capturing groups transported from there to Slovenia, but returned under the readmission agreement between Ljubljana and Budapest. For the first time since its accession of Schengen Agreement, Slovenia has undertaken similar measures. The European Commission was familiar with this step.

It should be noted that the Slovenian government is embarking on a crisis with pan-European approach, an emphasis on acceptance and a tolerant attitude towards migrants. This position is a subject for review after large groups enter the country. There are several reasons for this change. First, in September 2015 it became clear that each side along the route will try to convey the problem until it reaches the main destination - Germany. Secondly, drafting a common position of EU for delaying threatens the security of small countries. The pressure was concentrated in two points of the border with Croatian capital city Zagreb: Obrezje and Rigonce villages in the Brezice municipality. The number of migrants was bigger and was moving in two directions: Ljubljana and Maribor, in order to continue towards the Austrian border. The number of arrivals started to increase enormously and on 22.09.2015, 3598 migrants were registered on the Slovenian border. The majority of migrants were young men from Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq, about 1/3 are from unknown origin and most of them wanted to take a permanent asylum in Germany<sup>216</sup>. Slovenia has faced a problem which other countries have along the route - communication and identification of arrival. The country does not have enough translators to prove the exact age, identity or country

---

<sup>215</sup> Asylum Information database (AIDA). Country report Slovenia, European council, 2018, 15-17.

<sup>216</sup> <https://geopolitica.eu/aktualno/2765-sloveniia-i-migrantskata-kriza-2015-2016>

of origin of the migrants. Even in Macedonia 60% of the migrants were reported as "unknown nationality". Authorities were gradually starting to lose control of the situation. The crisis was already completely dominated and takes full control of the institutions. Slovenian government is making efforts to pay international attention for solving the migration issues. When Hungary decided to raise fences on the border with Slovenia without a notice from the activities of the Hungarian authorities, a negative reaction from Ljubljana was caused. Later, the meeting between the two ministers of the countries shows convergence of the position for cooperation and management of the migration crisis. From this moment, cooperation between Hungarian and Slovenian authorities in the context of what is happening can be defined as solved. In October 2015 was the peak of the crisis, with about 25,000 people in Slovenia at the end of the month. The Government was unprepared for this migrant influx. Expectations for a common European solution were not justified. It turned that each country must deal with the situation itself. Migrants arrived from neighboring Croatia by trains, buses, and on foot. The pressure on Cairo office was increased to three lines: opposition, public opinion, and human rights organizations. The leader of the main opposition force - MOF, Janez Jansa insisted on finding a quick solution and raising a fence with the Croatian border, following the example of Hungary. The public opinion was against migrant arrivals, noticing that they are for clean and ordered society, the disorder from migrants was shock. The problem with the migrants in Slovenia was equated with the issue of the national security. On 18<sup>th</sup> October 2015 authorities set a limit on the arrival of migrants from Croatia to 2,500 people per day. Zagreb claimed to accept 5,000 people.

State Secretary Sheffield announced that Slovenia cannot accept more migrants because of the restriction to 1500 entries in Austria. The Defense of President Borut Pahor decision is also announcing that his country will pass as many passengers as they can be accepted by Austria. The border was abolished three days later from external pressure on the country.

Legislative changes have been adopted in the parliament which gave limited military authorization (stopping and retaining migrants) in order to resolve the migrant crisis. Arguments for making decision are for supporting the physical exhaustion of police officers who have been working for more than a month without rest in extremely difficult and dangerous conditions for the health of the police officers. The data from the European Border Service "*Frontex*" for the last half of 2015 and the first half of 2016 estimated that over 465 thousand migrants have transited trough Slovenia. For the country, this is a huge number of people and presents a serious challenge. Slovenian government considers its handling of migration crisis as its top priority. Prime Minister Cerar said that the migration crisis will be the leading theme of international politics in the years to come. At beginning of 2016 Slovenian authorities largely overcame mechanisms for controlling the flow of migrants with police supported from the Army and border patrols from the Schengen countries.

The Republic of Slovenia does not support the position of Hungary and Visegrad Group which are against the quotas for allocation of migrants within European Union<sup>217</sup>. She has consistently supported European Commission's decision for transit migrants from Italy and Greece. Slovenia is the first country which participates in implementation of EU-Turkey agreement on exchange of migrants. The first large wave of migrants which transited through the Republic of Slovenia was recorded in September 2015. Following Hungary's decision to close the border in October 2015, Slovenia has reached another large wave of migrants. During this time the migration waves turned strongly through the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, which became the main point of transit for thousands of migrants which wanted to continue their journey to Western Europe. The second wave of migrants demanded activation of the entire national security system, humanitarian organizations, and extensive international cooperation.

After the first migration wave Slovenia became a transit migration country, offered assistance, accommodation, and implementation of procedures required by the Slovenian and European legislation for migrants to continue their journey in countries which are their destination. The second migration wave, which involved almost a half million migrants, hit Slovenia on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2015 (after Hungary's decision to close its borders) and continued until 8<sup>th</sup> March 2016 (until the decision to close "*The Balkan Route*").

On a daily basis between 8,000 and 9,000 migrants arrived and their number sometimes surpassed 10,000 per day<sup>218</sup>. For example, on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2015 almost 13,000 migrants entered Slovenia. After 4<sup>th</sup> November 2015 the migrant flows decreased (a boat strike in Greece) and stabilized at 6,000 to 7,000 migrants per day. At the end of November 2015 the number of migrants dropped from 2,000 to 3,000 migrants a day<sup>219</sup>.

**Table 1:** *Migrants entering and leaving Slovenia during 01.10.2015 - 30.03.2016*<sup>220</sup>

PERIOD	ENTER	EXIT
October	116.627	98.981
November	164.313	170.387
December	96.607	96.575
January	62.785	62.796
February	34.795	33.666

<sup>217</sup> Willemijn Tiekstra. The future of the European migration system: unlikely partners?, July 2018, Netherlands Institute for International Relations-Clingendael, 2 - 5.

<sup>218</sup> Official site of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia from June 2016

<sup>219</sup> UNICEF. Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe. Humanitarian Situation Report 26, 2018, 3-4.

<sup>220</sup> Official site of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia from June 2016

March	1.607	1.528
-------	-------	-------

The structure of migrants during the second migration wave from October 2015 to March 2016 is with this percentage: men: 48.7%, women and children: 51.3%<sup>221</sup>.

**Table 2: Division of migrants by the country of origin:**

Syria	45%
Afghanistan	30%
Iraq	17%
Others	7%
Pakistan	1%

**Table 3: Migrants accommodated in Aliens Center (AC) and Center for Asylum (CA)**

LOCATION	Number of persons
Center for Asylum (CA) in Ljubljana	170
Accompanying capacity of CA-Ljubljana	69
Accompanying capacity of CA in Logatec	49
Outside the Asylum Center	9
Displaced	13
Center for Foreigners (CF) in Postojna	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350</b>

The number of persons seeking for international protection in Slovenia increased significantly: from 17 applicants in January 2016 to 270 in February 2016, significantly exceeding accommodation facilities of the Asylum Center. For this reason, Slovenian Government decided to open two additional facilities, a Shelter Center in Ljubljana and a Training Center for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in Logatec<sup>222</sup>.

As part of the Eastern Mediterranean Migration road, from 01.10.2015 to 06.03.2016, a total of 473,850 migrants entered Slovenia, most of them traveling to other countries in Northern and Western Europe. The number of international

<sup>221</sup> Ministry of the Interior, Statistics, available in Slovenian at: [http://www.mnz.gov.si/mnz\\_zavaj/tujci\\_v\\_sloveniji/statistika/](http://www.mnz.gov.si/mnz_zavaj/tujci_v_sloveniji/statistika/)

<sup>222</sup> Official site of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia from June 2016

protection applications filed in Slovenia has increased since 2015 to 1476 asylum requests made during 2017, while in the first half of 2018, 1430 applications were submitted. The majority of asylum seekers in Slovenia in June 2018 were citizens of Pakistan, Algeria, Afghanistan, Morocco, Syria, Iran, Turkey, and Iraq. Slovenia also has a significant population of former refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina which have permanent residence permits<sup>223</sup>. According to detailed research from the European international organization for migration, the initial destinations of migrants from the Middle East and the African continent, is Europe through the following destinations: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, and Spain. The statistical data indicate that the big number of migrants who have transited through the territory of the Republic of Slovenia is mostly from Italy, and a small number through the Corridor: Cyprus-Greece-Macedonia-Kosovo-Serbia-Croatia-Slovenia<sup>224</sup>. The leading corridor through Cyprus is the main starting point for migrants coming from the African continent and the Middle East. More precisely, migrants from: Iran, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other countries from this region through the Republic of Turkey, mostly through the Corridor Cyprus transits in Greece and a small part in the Republic of Bulgaria. The large migrant wave from the Republic of Greece transits through Macedonia-Kosovo-Serbia-Hungary-Austria-Germany and other European countries. Cyprus is the main corridor for countries from the African continent such as: Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Algeria, Chad, and other countries in this region. Beside Cyprus, other major corridors for transiting migrants from the African continent are: Malta for transit to Italy, and Spain for transit to France.

**Table 4:** *Transit of migrants through the corridor Italy from 2015 to 20.03.2019*<sup>225</sup>

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Corridor Italy	153 842	181 436	119 369	23 370	398	<b>478 415</b>

**Table 5:** *Transit of migrants through the corridor Greece from 2015 to 20.03.2019*<sup>226</sup>

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Corridor Greece	857 363	176 906	35 052	50 215	6451	<b>1 125 987</b>

<sup>223</sup> Data for migrants leaving the country are available from 20 October 2015 and therefore the total number of foreigners leaving Slovenia listed in the table cannot be compared with the total number of foreigners entering Slovenia.

<sup>224</sup> International organization for migration (IOM). Mixed migration flows in the Mediterranean, 2018, 30-32.

<sup>225</sup> UN Operational portal for Refugee situation (<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5179>), accessed on 10. 04.2019.

<sup>226</sup> UN Operational portal for Refugee situation (<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5179>), accessed on 10. 04.2019.

According to the detailed statistics of the European international organization for migration, the UN official portal for Migration situation, the Statistical Center for Analysis of Migration of the European Commission of EU (Analytical Center for European migration), as well as other relevant international organizations and institutions, we can conclude that through the Corridor Italy shown in Table 4, about 65% of the migrants transit through the Republic of Slovenia, while from the Corridor Greece shown in Table 5 about 35% of the migrants transit through the Republic of Slovenia. Then, if we make a chart for the Republic of Slovenia through percentage shares of the abovementioned corridors, we get an overview of a total number of migrants who have transited through the Republic of Slovenia by years, as well as the total number of migrants who have transited from 2015 till now, shown in Table 6.

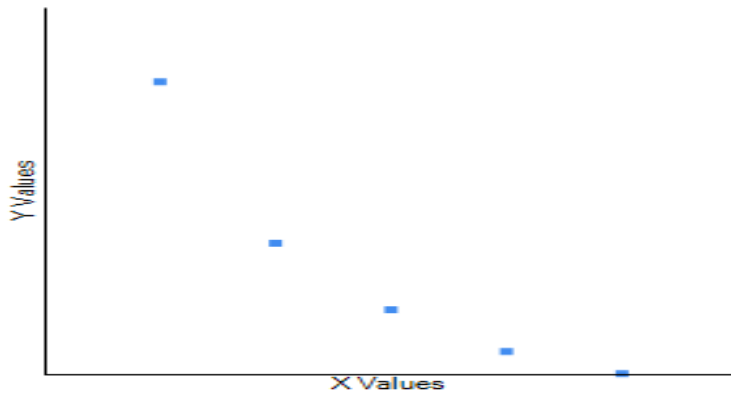
**Table 6:** *Transit of migrants across the Republic of Slovenia from 2015 to 20.03.2019*<sup>227</sup>

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<i>Corridor Italy</i>	99 997	117 933	77 590	15 191	259	<b>310 970</b>
<i>Corridor Greece</i>	300 077	61 917	12 268	17 575	2258	<b>394 095</b>
Total	400 074	179 850	89 858	32 766	2517	<b>705 065</b>

**Table 7:** *Statistical calculations for Pearson coefficient of relation*

Year (X)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
<i>Number of migrants (Y)</i>	400 074	179 850	89 858	32 766	2517	<b>705 065</b>

<sup>227</sup> UN Operational portal for Refugee situation (<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5179>), accessed on 10. 04.2019



### Result and Calculation

$$\begin{array}{l}
 X \\
 \sum = 10085 \\
 \sum(X - M_x)^2 = SS_x \\
 Y \text{ Values} \\
 \text{Mean} = 141013 \\
 X \\
 N = 5 \\
 R \text{ Calculation} \\
 \text{Meta Numerics (cross-check)}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \text{Values} \\
 \text{Mean} = 2017 \\
 = 10 \\
 \sum = 705065 \\
 \sum(Y - M_y)^2 = SS_y = 102136303340 \\
 Y \\
 \text{Combined} \\
 \sum(X - M_x)(Y - M_y) = -942198 \\
 r = \frac{\sum((X - M_x)(Y - M_x))}{\sqrt{((SS_x)(SS_y))}} = -0.9323 \\
 \mathbf{r = -0.9323}
 \end{array}$$

**The value of R is -0.9323.** This is a strong negative correlation, which means that high X variable scores go with low Y variable scores. The value of the coefficient of determination is  $R^2 = 0.8692$ . The result for the Pearson coefficient  $R = -0.9323$ , shows us that the independent variable (X) implies previous time period, actually years in inverse proportionality or negative correlation with the dependent variable (Y) which represents the number of migrants who have transited through the territory of the Republic of Slovenia during the past years. From this, we can conclude that from 2015 to 2019 the number of migrants who have transited through Slovenia has been steadily decreasing because of the effective measures of the international community, the European Commission and the states, by setting appropriate route for the movement of migrants, regular patrolling of the national and international military-police forces, placement of wire fences along the borders and other measures and activities.

**Table 8: Migrants with temporary residence in Slovenia from 2015 to 20.03.2019**

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Transit through Slovenia	101 120	35 834	13898	6623	617	<b>158 092</b>

Finally, we can conclude that from **2015** to **20.03.2019** a total number of **705 065** migrants transited through the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, from which **158 092** had temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia.

**Table 9:** Number of migrants which applied for asylum in Slovenia between 2017 and 2019 by countries of origin<sup>228</sup>:

State	2017	2018	2019	total
Algeria	30%	28%	20%	26% = 839
Morocco	14%	15%	46%	25% = 807
Syria	4%	-/-	8%	4% = 129
Pakistan	18%	21%	12%	17% = 549
Afghanistan	12%	8%	8%	9.3% = 300
Western Balkan	12%	18%	-/-	10% = 323
Iraq	5%	5%	3%	4.3% = 140
Others	5%	5%	3%	4.3% = 140
<b>Total</b>	<b>1476<sup>229</sup></b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>3227</b>

### 3. RESPONSE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA IN DEALING WITH MIGRANT CRISES

Slovenian authorities have actively monitored the situation in the region, since it was expected that the migration wave could come to Slovenia. Therefore, intensive preparations for possible arrival on a large number of migrants started in May 2015, resulting in adoption of a plan by the Government in July 2015<sup>230</sup>. Since the beginning of September 2015 authorities met local communities (the ones that suffered greater migration waves and were affected by the measures for dealing mass arrivals). Assistance and cooperation in the coming months were crucial for successful management of the migration flow. Cooperation with humanitarian and non-governmental organizations was also important. A task force was assigned for preparing possible mass arrival of migrants. They were responsible for logistics, food, basic health care, transportation (accommodation or shelters) and placement of migrants. For the mass migration waves, additional forces and assets were needed, including auxiliary police officers. Members of the Association of

<sup>228</sup> UN Operational portal for Refugee situation (<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5179>), accessed on 02.04.2019

<sup>229</sup> Asylum Information database (AIDA). Country report Slovenia, European council, 2018, 7-8.

<sup>230</sup> Contingency Plan of the Republic of Slovenia for providing accommodation and care in case of increased number of applicants for international protection specifies scenario and goals as well as necessary measures, organs, and systems for responding to emergency. Measures and participation of the relevant bodies are defined depending on the scope of increasing the number of applicants.



Slovenian Officers, the Union of War Veterans of Slovenia, as well as the firefighters (mostly for logistic support) were also included.

Necessary support was also a demand from the wider international community. In October 2015 the Ministry of Public Administration requested civil servants for volunteer and help in the work in the accommodation centers. Employees of the Civil Protection and Disaster Relief Service and members of the Civil Protection Service had duty-checks at the centers<sup>231</sup>. In November 2015 the long-term unemployed persons could temporarily be employed as assistants in the accommodation and reception centers. An average of 450 members from the Civil Protection Service and members of humanitarian organizations and volunteers provide care for migrants every day, and also 500-1000 police officers and about 460 soldiers were responsible for accepting migrants. In the reception centers, Police, Civil Protection Service and humanitarian organizations provided basic care (food, water, and clothing) and first aid. In those locations, Police checked the status of each individual depending on whether they applied for international protection or not and whether they could be returned to their country or not. According to this, the migrants were relocated to:

- Asylum Centers (applicants for international protection);
- Aliens Centers (migrants who were waiting to return to their neighbors or their country);
- Accommodation centers (migrants who have not applied for asylum, but cannot return to their country).

The measure, designated as support for reception facilities, was set up to handle and manage the mass arrival of third-country nationals on the Slovenian Schengen border, which was active between 20 September 2015 and 31 March 2016 and mobilized regular police in the reception centers along the Slovenian Schengen border with Croatia. The measure entitled establishing new and managing the existing accommodation facilities for dealing with mass arrival of third-country nationals on the Slovenian Schengen border.

The measure also included transport of migrants from the reception centers along the Slovenian Schengen border to accommodation facilities in interior. On 16th October 2015 the government adopted a decision on temporary control of the internal borders with Hungary, which began on 17th October 2015 and was extended for another 20 days. On the basis of a previously prepared plan, temporary technical barriers began to be set on 11th November 2015 for protection of the external Schengen border. The government, with help of the Army, set up a wire fence around 177 kilometers from the border with Croatia. Barriers were set up based on a risk assessment and for certain vulnerable parts of the border where an increased pressure from migrants' wave was expected. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has undertaken a number of measures since 2015 till now for strengthening of the external border control by limiting organized migration while

---

<sup>231</sup> WB, ICPDPCM, ISDR, ARSCPDR, UNOCHA. The Structure, Role and Mandate of Civil Protection in Disaster Risk Reduction for South Eastern Europe, 2008, 25-33.

border police consistently rejected all migrants who do not meet the requirements for entry in the Republic of Slovenia. Entry was permitted only for persons who expressed their intent to apply for international protection in Germany, Austria, or Slovenia. Each migrant was considered individually. Entry on humanitarian grounds was allowed for persons who do not come from security countries of origin, whose nationality is undisputed, and whose trip was previously registered through the Balkan route.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs continues with the implementation of integration programs which have shown to be successful (comprehensive assistance in integration, Slovenian language courses, psychosocial assistance, etc.), which were implemented from non-governmental and other organizations in the local communities. Cooperation continued on a bilateral level (with countries of the Western Balkan migration route) and on multilateral levels, between ministers, police directors, operational level and among ambassadors. Working meetings in Slovenia and other countries facing migration crisis were organized. During the biggest migration wave, logistical problems emerged and they were eliminated through international cooperation on different levels. Activities which followed were implemented in a coordinated way. On 4<sup>th</sup> May 2016 a new Law for International Protection was adopted<sup>232</sup>. The main objective was the implementation of EU law in national legislation (the 2013/32 / EU Directive and 2013/33 / EU Directive), which set out the standards in procedures for granting international protection as well as the rights and duties of applicants for international protection. The law also defines the details in the application of Dublin Regulation and EURODAC Regulation<sup>233</sup>.

In accordance with the abovementioned, the existing level of rights for applicants for international protection is retained and persons who received international protection were provided with the minimum standards which EU Members must take into account in accordance with the EU law. Persons who received international protection for their inclusion in the Slovenian society, Law redefines the terms and conditions for right to compensation for private accommodation: right to compensation for private accommodation is limited to 18 months, with the possibility for extension of another 18 months if the person who is receiving international protection attends 80% of the classes in the Slovenian language course in the first 18 months<sup>234</sup>. Amendment adopted in November 2015 has increased age limit of auxiliary police officers to 60 years, which means that possibility for mobilizing police officers who were retired in the previous years were still sufficiently qualified to carry out tasks of auxiliary police. The current migrant crisis and other similar events really require involvement of trained

---

<sup>232</sup> Law on International Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 22/2016)

<sup>233</sup> Directive 2013/32 /EU of European Parliament and Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and suppressing international protection; Directive 2013/33 / EU of European Parliament and Council of 26 June 2013 laying down the standards for acceptance of applicants for international protection.

<sup>234</sup> Law for Defense on Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 95/15).

auxiliary police<sup>235</sup>. The new Law allows the National Assembly to decide with a two-thirds majority vote from present Government representatives for using Slovenian army in cooperating with the police in protection of the national border. Army may use special authorities in accordance with the Law on Police<sup>236</sup>. The mobilization of the Slovenian army for assisting the police in protecting the national border is taking place in two phases.

The Government decision for cooperation of the Slovenian Army with the police forces prepares a plan for cooperation which specifies the area in which the army will engage, and the manner of cooperation between police officers and the army. If government makes a decision for mobilizing members of the army without police authorities, this means that their cooperation is limited on logistical support, monitoring, and informing police. In the second stage, if security circumstances require it, the Government will propose to the National Assembly for deciding when the members of Army can use their police authorization. The National Assembly approved all the authorizations of the Army in the period until the end of May 2016. However, law contains two time limits: such authorization may only be applied in a period in which they are necessary to carry out relevant tasks and that period may not be longer than three months.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Numerous crises and conflicts in the Middle East have resulted in the emergence of many migrants in the current decade. The crisis and the war on the territories of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria led the Middle East in condition which can be defined as a humanitarian catastrophe. The reasons which led the migrant crisis are different: escape from the war and suffering, search for a better life, non-functional states and escaping from various forms of radical terrorism. It is estimated that in 2000 there were about 150 million migrants in the world, ten years later in 2010 - 214 million and in 2050 the number of migrants is projected on 405 millions.

With the increasing number of migrants who are coming mostly from Syria and Afghanistan, the EU member states and the EU candidate countries from Southeast Europe have faced the biggest crisis in Europe's recent history. The migrant wave towards EU in 2015 has triggered more serious challenges in terms of operational functionality. Crisis has also triggered serious dilemmas and internal divisions between the member states, both in terms of integration approach towards migrants which have already arrived and necessary instruments for closing active transit routes and preventing new mass migrations and asylum claims on the territory of EU and SEE countries including the Republic of Slovenia.

In March 2016 the so-called "Balkan Route" was officially closed for migrants. With coordinated action of the countries from Southeast Europe,

---

<sup>235</sup> Law on Amendments for Law on Organizing and Acting of Police (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 86/15)

<sup>236</sup> Law for Defense on Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 95/15).

migration waves in the region were reduced in a significantly short period of time. In addition, the "return" of many migrants from European Union countries was implemented with the so-called "*Migrant Pact*" between the EU and Turkey. As a consequence of heavily criticized agreement for a short time there was a little hope for the region of Southeast Europe to recover rapidly from turbulent events, but also this disrupted EU members to find a way and to agree for quota on distribution of migrants. With the proposal of the Republic of Germany and later this was accepted from economically more developed countries which are members of the European Union, a maximum 1%<sup>237</sup> of the total population of the EU Member States and their partners can receive migrants who seek a permanent asylum or later citizenship in the countries where they have requested and were granted with permanent residence<sup>238</sup>. In the time of the biggest migrant wave an agreement was reached with the Republic of Turkey as initial and main transit base for most migrants; the ultimate goal of the agreement was to ensure effective resolution of the crisis. The EU agreement with the Republic of Turkey is significant from several aspects:

- Providing protection in accordance with the international legal norms for migrants;
- Distinction of people with a migrant status;
- Determination of coordinated action in direction of closing migration routes;
- Integration of arriving migrants, return of those who are not subject of protection in accordance with the principles of migrant status or pose a security risk;
- Dislocation of migrants from Greece to Turkey and prevention from a new wave on migrants in the Republic of Turkey. In order to eliminate the causes of the crisis, EU and Turkey have committed to a common approach for security stabilization and post-conflict peace building in Syria. In this way, EU manifested determination for a serious and comprehensive response for the most serious crisis in the past period. Successful resolution of the crisis will be determined with fulfillment of all commitments from the above mentioned agreement.

Undeniable fact is that the migrants will still come from Turkey to Greek islands from where they travel by boat to land. Greek government has great difficulty in managing the situation and is trying to secure sufficient housing. Since the beginning of 2019 some 60,000 migrants have arrived in Greece. The migration route across the Mediterranean to Italy is again intensified. Competent authorities in the Republic of Slovenia carefully monitor the situation and assess to potential risks in order to take appropriate measures and to intensify cooperation in exchange of information about possible threats.

---

<sup>237</sup> Many EU countries say "no" to immigration quotas, June 2015. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/justice-home-affairs/news/many-eu-countries-say-no-to-immigration-quotas/>

<sup>238</sup> EUROSTAT. Migration and migrant population statistics, 2019-2020, 10-12.

For example, during January 2019 there were 321 migrants and asylum seekers accommodated in different facilities in the Republic of Slovenia. This represents a 21% increase compared to 266 reported in the previous month. The number is 64% more than 208 reported at the end of January 2018, and 20% more than 267 reported at the end of January 2017<sup>239</sup>. The policy of the Republic of Slovenia has consistently followed the European agenda. In fact, the Republic of Slovenia proposes initiatives which are shared with other parties involved in accordance with the regulations of the European Union members.

## References

1. Police activities related to current migration flows. <http://www.policija.si/index.php/component/content/article/190-mejne-zadeve-in-tujci/79439-aktivnosti-policije-v-zvezi-z-aktualnimi-migracijskimi-tokovi>
2. European Commission: A migrant crisis in Europe [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/refugee-crisis\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/refugee-crisis_en) 2016.
3. Government on R. Slovenia. Migrant assistance [http://www.vlada.si/pomoc\\_beguncem](http://www.vlada.si/pomoc_beguncem)
4. Government on Republic of Slovenia: Information report on undertaken activities with second wave of migration on the territory of Republic of Slovenia in period 2015/10/15 of 2015/08/12 and the proposed resolutions. [http://www.vlada.si/fileadmin/dokumenti/si/sklepi/seje\\_vlade\\_gradiva/VRS-migrant2-3\\_20\\_68.pdf](http://www.vlada.si/fileadmin/dokumenti/si/sklepi/seje_vlade_gradiva/VRS-migrant2-3_20_68.pdf)
5. Wehrey, F., Kaye, D. D., Watkins, J., Martini, J., & Guffey, R. A. The Iraq Effect: The Middle East after the Iraq War. Santa Monica, CA: Rand. 2010.
6. Dr. Simon Adams. Failure to Protect: Syria and the UN Security Council. Occasional Paper Series No.5. Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, 2015.
7. Roland Pop. The Syrian Civil War: Between escalation and intervention. CSS Analysis in Security Policy. No124. Center for Security Studies (CSS), Zurich, 2012.
8. Elizabeth Ferris. Kemal Kirisci. Salman Shaikh. Syrian Crisis: Massive Displacement, Dire Needs and Shortage of Solutions, 2013.
9. Gucturk, Y. War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity in Syria. Insight Turkey, 2015.
10. <https://www.politico.eu/article/slovenia-croatia-close-borders-to-migrants-refugees-serbia-macedonia-eu-deal-turkey/>
11. UN Operational portal for Refugee situation (<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5179>), data closed with 02. 04.2019 year
12. International organization for migration (IOM). Mixed migration flows in the Mediterranean, 2019.

---

<sup>239</sup> International organization for migration (IOM). Mixed migration flows in the Mediterranean, 2019, 32.

13. International organization for migration (IOM). World migration report 2018, UN migration agency, 2017.
14. European commission in EU [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agendamigration/background-information/docs/communication\\_on\\_the\\_european\\_agenda\\_on\\_migration\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agendamigration/background-information/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_en.pdf).
15. Project of International migration organization (IOM). Migrant fatalities worldwide <http://missingmigrants.iom.int/latest-global-figures>
16. Asylum Information database (AIDA). Country report Slovenia, European council, 2018.
17. <https://geopolitica.eu/aktualno/2765-sloveniya-i-migrantskata-kriza-2015-2016>
18. Willemijn Tiekstra. The future of the European migration system: unlikely partners?, july 2018, Netherlands Institute for International relations-Clingendael.
19. Official site of Ministry of interior in Republic of Slovenia from june 2016 year.
20. UNICEF. Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe. Humanitarian Report 26, 2018.
21. Ministry of the Interior, Statistics, available in Slovenian at: [http://www.mnz.gov.si/mnz\\_za\\_vas/tujci\\_v\\_sloveniji/statistika/](http://www.mnz.gov.si/mnz_za_vas/tujci_v_sloveniji/statistika/)
22. Asylum Information database (AIDA). Country report Slovenia, European council, 2018.
23. WB, ICPDPCM, ISDR, ARSCPDR, UNOCHA. The Structure, Role and Mandate of Civil Protection in Disaster Risk Reduction for South Eastern Europe, 2008.
24. Law on International Protection (Official Gazette of the R.Slovenia, No. 22/2016)
25. Directive 2013/32 /EU of European Parliament and Council of 26 June 2013 year on common procedures for granting and suppressing international protection
26. Directive 2013/33 / EU of European Parliament and Council of 26 June 2013 laying down the standards for acceptance of applicants for international protection.
27. Law for Defense on Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette on R. Slovenia, No. 95/15).
28. Law on Amendments for Law on Organizing and Acting of Police (Official Gazette on R.Slovenia, No. 86/15)
29. Many EU countries say “no” to immigration quotas, 2015. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/justice-home-affairs/news/many-eu-countries-say-no-to-immigration-quotas/>
30. EUROSTAT. Migration and migrant population statistics, 2019-2020.