

# The European Migration Crisis and the aspects of Security Politics

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*Abstract: According to the political events in Europe, in the recent years, Security Politics has become a crucial field in academic research. Some of these events have influence on the narrative in social policy on the continent (e.g. definitions about refugee status, the solidarity question, the cost of shelter etc.). I would like to clarify the basics in order to dissipate the misconceptions. The essential parts about these the Geneva Convention of 1951 and the Schengen Treaty.*

*Keywords: European, migration, crisis, security politics, legal security*

## 1 Introduction

Since the Second World War, there has been no open armed conflict in Europe, so we are inclined to live in the misconception of peace in the world. In the Middle East over the last decade, with the Arab Spring events, as well as the ensuing refugee flow and the migration process that has begun in the Americas today, can bring us many questions. There are never-before-seen masses in motion, which have many reasons. Media penetration and political dominance have widened the communication channel that we have become accustomed to, and the tools that are well-used in mass media have also appeared as the new media. Many community sites and forums that radically changed their unilateral communication (festive speech, radio and television), giving people the opportunity to post their opinion at mass media. In my research, I look for similarities in the present-day appearance of past events, which is decisive for the development of both domestic and European public life. The European refugee crisis and its security aspects are one of the most crucial issues for the continent, which can define our future for decades. Just to highlight a few: political stability, economic power, public security, military force and border protection, geopolitical position, and the sustainability of international conventions.

## **2 Security Science and Security Politics**

### **2.1 Starting point: International Affairs and Marketing**

In the recent years, the term of ‘security’ has been formed as an aspect. That is obvious, because the world continuously changing. But we have to declare, that security has become also a status. A status where upon we mean the calm state of the society, where the people of a country, can feel themselves in a safe environment. Opposing that, defence is a much more different term. Defence means the summary of actions in order to how we guarantee this tranquillity.

At the start of the research I have found the fact, that Security Science is a field that has no such literature in specific yet, but there are side fields, which are contain such useful knowledge, that will support this one. Basically, in keywords we can find information at Security Studies, Security Policy and International or Foreign Affairs or Relationships, but if we search for Security Politics, we meet with a dead-end. Generally, scientific fields require a connection with others in order to apply as science, so that requirement has been already fulfilled.

The Copenhagen School [3] declares five sectors which must be included in scope of researching security and these are the following: political security, economical security, societal security, military security and environmental security. When I was reading these, I have recognized the PESTEL analysis’ logical structure immediately, but one element was lacking. It was the “L” part of the model, the law environment. As we see the events from the start of the “Arab Spring”, we can state, that this sector must be in focus when we talk about security. So, I have decided to make a model, that includes a new sector, described as “legal security”.

I have been revised the upgraded model and defined the new six sectors from another point of view. In my opinion, at the technology part we should mention as Foreign Defence, which has the technological background to guarantee the safety for a society. At the section of environment, on the first hand, we think about prevention (e.g. preventing a natural catastrophe), but we should put the focus more likely on geopolitical forces changing throughout time and space.

### **2.2 The Geneva Convention and the Schengen Treaty**

The Convention [1] is a general referring point in the discussion about the relation with refugees, and well often with the mass migration of people. The negotiators’ opinion usually different about the status of these people, and they cling on purposes of the treaty, but they forget to mention deeper parts from this. I would highlight Article 31, where has been declared, that Contracting States (member states of the treaty) will not apply penalties against refugees (people whom life is

in great danger) without permission to pass their border, but there is a ‘tiny’ detail. The refugees must show themselves in front of authorities without delay, with a good cause of the illegal trespass.

And this last point is crucial the get a better view about the events happened in the recent years across Europe. When the mass of people has been arrived on the borders of the EU, this sign of good cause did not show up. And why not? Because most of cases, they were not about fled from war. After the murder of the Libyan dictator, Muammar Gaddafi (the moment has ended officially the First Libyan Civil War), people from the Sub-Sahara region were able to pass the Libyan coasts to evade from Africa. They have been informed, that Syrian refugees are welcome in Germany, so they have lived with the opportunity, with the aid of smuggler networks and humanitarian organizations crossed the Mediterranean Sea, and by walk started a trip to Western Europe, where their ‘invitation’ has been made.

The sign of good cause, which has been mentioned above, none of the following events appeared. On the regularly basis, the ‘refugees’ throw away their official documents, and wherever they arrived, demanded to take or direct towards to Germany. When the masses met on the Balkans, nearly everyone was from Syria. Authorities tried their best to identify them, but on the number of asylum seekers, governmental forces have been outmatched greatly.

There is a conflict between the UNHCR Report of 2015 [13] and the events occurred between 2011 and 2014. The report states, that long stay has been established for refugees with the enable of the closed camps, but this statement violates with the islamist attack on the US Embassy of Libya, and the death of the US Ambassador and three others on the events of Benghazi Attack, 2012 [2].

The Schengen Treaty is a very interesting one when we talk about the European migration crisis. First of all, there a few misconceptions about the treaty, what makes the discussion difficult. At basic human rights, and in the Geneva Convention, there are references with the “freedom of movement”, which sometimes get connected with the Schengen Area’s legal systems. Influencers time to time try to merge these agreements like we talk about the same thing, showing that a refugee has the right to move anywhere, anytime just as he or she want to.

First things first. According to Article 26 from the Convention, refugees has the right to decide their residential place to live, which is acceptable. But there is a crucial condition: they are staying on a Contracting State’s territory in a lawfully status!

The first two paragraphs of Article 29 state that all applications for asylum submitted in one of their territories are processed but the second paragraph also provides that it is not obliged to authorize entry or residence in the territory of a Contracting Party by virtue of that obligation. They reserve the right, on the basis

of their national laws and international agreements, to reject the asylum seeker in a third State in the event of rejection [4].

The majority of people leave their homes because of conflicts and violence, so they flee to Europe. More than 12 million people are in need of human rights assistance, and more than 4 million people have left the country according to UN surveys. The Iraqi population suffers from the conflicts generated by the Islamic State, so 4 million Iraqis have been threatened within and outside the borders by the UN Asylum Committee. In Crimea, Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan and the Central African Republic, Mali, Nigeria and Eritrea, millions of millions of civilians were forced to leave their homes and seek shelter in Europe or elsewhere [9].

But within the masses, there are potential terrorists, and economic migrants, whom coming with a purpose to change the Christian Europe in any way. They are coming for the welfare, and well build social system, they are heated with religion, and radical views to ensure they will. There is chaos wherever they move, and their purposes are not friendly. Making political parties across Western-Europe, they have the base for voters (millions in numbers), making great praising events on the streets of European metropolitan cities, and they won't go home. We are in war that is clear as the sky, and our enemy is not a state, more as an ideology, sadly with Western supporters.

### 2.2.1 The Sectors of Security Politics model

The science field of research is security science, and it deals with security policy issues. 2018. Q3. in order to provide a comprehensive security policy analysis of the risks associated with the European refugee crisis, which can be used later in the assessment of security policy measures.

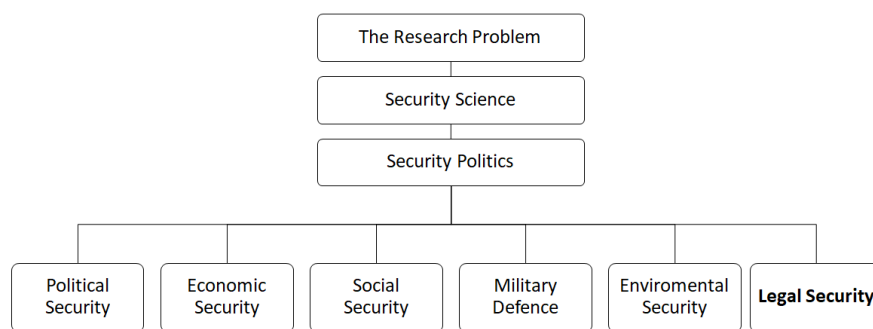


Figure 1 The SSP model

Given the specific nature of the discipline, however, during the research process, important reference bases (political declarations, legislative plans or

modifications, international meetings etc.) will be taken during the course of the research, which cannot be ignored in the subject.

I think that because of the short time that an event occurs, it cannot become a stable reference basis, so I would like to point out that in my research I never attributed importance to the fact that a scientific discovery, result or thesis how long alive in the regular mindset. Nowadays the scarcity of time in some areas in formulating effective responses does not allow decades to come to an end when a position is approved.

### 2.2.2 The SSP matrix

With the help of a "PESTEL analysis of security science", I try to address the main relationships that cover the security policy issues of Hungary and the European refugee crisis.

Use the following table to summarize the test criteria

<b>The European migration crisis</b>	<b>Potential macro level risk</b>
Political Security (P)	<i>Soverinity of the nation states</i>
Economic Security (E)	<i>Socal systems downfall, demographical challanges</i>
Social Security (S)	<i>Risks on criminal activites</i>
Military Defence (T)	<i>Uprising risk in connection with Border Control</i>
Enviromental Security (E)	<i>Geopolitical forces imbalance</i>
Legal Security (L)	<i>Stability of the International Treaties</i>

Figure 2 The SSP matrix

My approach is primarily different from the general belief that I handle the legal field in a separate category (sector), which is not mentioned in the Copenhagen school, it does not constitute an independent safety factor. I find it important to note that with regard to events taking place today, the question of whether or not we can keep up the international conventions is becoming increasingly decisive. These conventions are agreements between the states, in which, if there is an

injury, there are serious disagreements over the other five factors mentioned above.

The European Union is an independent nation-state alliance that addresses security issues on an independent, sovereign risk assessment basis. However, there are endeavours to try to take measures against the provisions of the basic treaty, the end result of which will inevitably lead to conflicts, not excluding armed conflict.

### **3 Legal Security as a crucial field in Security Politics**

#### **3.1 From revolutions to wargames**

I have read about the causes of the start over of the messes, but how did we arrive from the revolutions to the wargames held in different regions around the globe? The question is simple. Geopolitical powers are included in the events occurred in Northern-Africa. The NATO intervention is the First Libyan Civil War, the support of the Governmental Forces in Syria (by the Russian Federation), and the trials of a peace treaties by Geneva [10] and Astana [11] process. At the first one, the main characters are the UN and the Syrian Government's Ambassadors, whom sit down to settle things about a long-term ceasefire, but it has been failed. On the other part Russia, Turkey and Iran's presidents settled to agree upon a solution, to get rid of the conflict in the area. They have declared that they make deallocated zones to corner the rebel forces, one of them was the famous Idlib county. Between these peace processes another 100 000 more people fell in the conflict.

About wargames, we can state that the world has never seen one since the end of Cold War. In Vostok 2018 [7] (key members Russia, China and Mongolia) between September 11 and 17 in the Eastern part of Siberia, there were 300 000 (Chinese participate 3200 troops) active military personnel, 36 000 military vehicles, 1000 aircrafts, 80 vessels. In opposition that, Trident Juncture 2018 [12] (key members 31 NATO members) between October 25 and November 7 in Norway, there were 50 000 participants from 31 countries, involved 250 aircraft, 65 vessels and 10 000 military vehicles.

Analysing the figures, we can saw an approx. 5 times higher multiply in the number of personnel, 3 times higher vehicles, and nearly equal number of vessels. But, underline the fact, that the tools which has been deployed far away from each other when we talk about technological levels.

## 3.2 War in the shadow of Europe

Before the protests, it should be noted that the social tensions were already coded, as the public was divided on the side of the site, which is also characterized by territorial location. Western regions are typically EU members, while in the eastern regions, Russia has been sympathetic to the majority.

The Euromaidan revolution was the starting point in the Ukraine-Russian conflict, where there was a protest on one of the main squares of Kiev. The protesters rallied against the current regime and demanded their connection to the EU. Between February 18 and 23, 2014, in the capital of Ukraine (on Maidan Nezalezhnosti Square) began with demonstrations followed by clashes with the police. The authorities initially tried to establish rubber-based weapons and tear gas, but later they used sharp weapons (Kalasnyikov) and blinding grenades. In the first days a total of 25, where 16 civilian and 9 policemen died in the clashes [6].

Following with the 2014 Russian invasion on the Crimea was followed by an EU embargo (31.07.2014), which prohibited the sale of dual-use goods, services and technology, the end use of which is partly or entirely to achieve military objectives. If the end user is the Russian Army, dual-use goods and services should be considered as being sold for military purposes [5].

During the four years of war it has demanded more than 10,000 people's lives, and there was no sign of a collapse of the conflict in addition to the billions of dollars in losses. Western media focus on Russian influence, but at the same time ignores the war between Moscow and Western democracy in Dombass [8].

But why the West is letting this to flow on its own? The answer is simple. As long as Russia can be highlighted as an aggressor, the EU can point on them. And who will be bearing the cost? Ukrainian civilians. The next year spring there will be a vote for presidency in Ukraine, so the EU won't part in the campaign any way, just as the Russian President who had a statement about it in the recent weeks.

### Conclusions

At all we can declare, that we are facing a threat of war around us, and the migration crisis is part of it, it is piece of a bigger puzzle. The most important studies and textbooks in the literature deal with the vast majority of them, but typically characterize the conditions typical of the Cold War where no technological tools were available such as what is nowadays natural and with narrativity we have to be careful when the typical challenges of our time we try to define it. My personal conviction is that security science and its closely related security politics will be a decisive area for the coming years, as we can see that in the world there is not only an economic and military conflict, but also a communication and diplomatic nature, in the background of which potential motivating factors can be explored. Regarding the methodology of the analysis, I have chosen the PESTEL logic because this method can represent in a fairly

detailed way what is happening in everyday life. I would also like to draw attention to the issue of legal security, which has been on the agenda many times in public in recent years, a preferred reference point for managing political processes when decisions are made on international agreements and then surprising statements come alive after which press releases are published. These affect the views of opinion leaders and those in power, but not least of the civilian population. Finally, I find it important to be able to manage the sequence of events in a system that will enable us to highlight geopolitical events, even if in the vast majority of cases there is no way and opportunity to do so, we must strive to explore them.

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