POLITICKÉ VEDY / POLITICAL SCIENCES

SECURITY OF EUROPE IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION CAUSES

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ABSTRACT

Security as a general and basic human need resonates in recent years in European civilisation increasingly. In particular, an ambient of the nearby regions by its instability and conflict character and expansion of emigrants is causing the definite security concerns of citizens from the old continent. The current militant conflicts in the world and up-to-date migration of emigrants to Europe encourages the need of a deep analysis of the existence and direction of security at the global, regional, or also national level. The Schengen area at the turn of a half of the second decade of the 21st Century found itself in a complicated situation in which its security records serious threat. This was mainly due to extreme waves of immigration from the crisis countries such as Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and other by crisis-affected countries. The article describes the possibility of the Schengen area disturbance by the current war and other militant conflicts in its near and distant surroundings. The current migration wave, which mass-hit states of the developed countries in Europe, raises heretofore-undefined security threats in the social, demographic and political spheres. It is already clear that this intolerable situation, by its extensibility can deform or destroy the European system of the limitless economic cooperation.

Key words: crisis, migration, Schengen area, security, European union

Introduction

The advanced civilisations agree on the fact that the globalisation of the society is inevitable and nowadays even desirable. However, no one of these countries top officials asked a common citizen who is not interested in politics, global security environment or fight amongst the world powers for their opinion. It should be obvious for a morally mature citizen to pay taxes, abide by laws or

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rules of so-called ecological balance. On the other hand, the state´s task is to take care of its citizens respecting the highest ethical values and to support in this way the morally advanced state budget contributors. The security of a state or community as a situation when citizens, property and values are not endangered as much as to raise any concerns is one of the most important aspects of the existence of community as such.

Formation of the Schengen area shows how humanity progresses in development. The initial effort to create a borderless area was initiated by five countries, expanding to current twenty-five countries, of which 22 are members of the European Union (EU). According to the Schengen Agreement, the space has been created in Europe, which, after the removal of controls at internal borders, allows free movement of persons, goods and services. For the member states of EU, this means applying the Schengen area legislation, i.e. to apply the so-called the Schengen acquis[1].

Current incidents in Europe and near-related regions, connected with military conflicts and subsequent intense movements of the population, put pressure on us to seriously address the issue of security for the inhabitants of the Schengen area. Recent terrorist attacks in France and United Kingdom even divide human society so much that the idea of the free movement of goods and persons is complexly upset.

1 Unwanted movement or caginess?

The recent migration phenomenon has been perceived as the most massive movement of citizens since the World War II. Hundreds of thousands of refugees from Africa and Asia mirror our ability to secure the Schengen border and to handle jointly the 'migrants' issue. We will most probably not be able to stop the migration as such completely. However, with regard to the ongoing war conflicts, growth of population and poverty as well as more intense manifestations of climatic changes it is obvious that the number of affected areas and subsequently generated migrants (refugees) will grow rapidly in the near future.

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[1] The Schengen acquis - the body of legislation building on Schengen cooperation. In addition to the Schengen Agreement, the Schengen Implementation Convention and the Protocols and Act on the Accession of New States, decisions and declarations of the Executive Committee (which have expired on the basis of the Schengen Protocol) and all subsequent EU / EC legislative acts, in which the preamble states that they are developing the Schengen acquis (Balga, 2009).

In the overall migration context, we have to distinguish two different terms. The first term is the voluntary or economic migration with *migrants* as its driving force. The second term represents the involuntary migration with *refugees* as participants. Unlike migrants, refugees leave their homes for existential reasons, such as war conflicts, drastic climatic changes, race or religious oppressions linked with the absence of fundamental rights and freedoms, etc. When dealing with the current migration issue in Europe we can assume that people coming from a formally recognised conflict or otherwise heavily affected areas and identifying themselves with an officially valid travel document have a status of a *refugee.* On the contrary, those coming from the areas other than those above will not be satisfied with the first safe country and they will highly likely be classified as voluntary *migrants.*

All these circumstances should be officially verified. In reality, however we experience fake passports, refugees who are not happy with the first safe country, difficult to prove climatic infliction of the territory refugees come from, etc. Moreover, it is necessary to take into account the fact that together with refugees, traditional economic migrants started to move, most probably in order to infiltrate and live better life in a better off European country. This unclear situation makes it difficult to confirm unambiguously whether such person is a *migrant or a refugee.* Due to this ambiguity, the authors try to generalise the formulations and denomination of this movement of population using common terminology such as migration, migrant and migration crisis.

It is obvious that the destiny of those leaving their homes is difficult. Yet, letting millions of migrants professing to completely different values and often claiming benefits the country does not even provide to its own citizens cannot be the solution. Therefore, the efforts made in connection with migration issue solving should primarily focus on the country of their origin. Overlooking of poverty, insufficient solving of both war and smaller-scale ethnic conflicts, lack of interest in solving climatic changes and their consequences, suppressing of human rights, obliquity, etc., all this will continue causing the movement of population into safer regions of the world.

2 Security Aspects as a Stimulus for Migration

2.1 Economic Depression
The current situation in the society is quite significantly influenced with moral

decline. Polarised society, stricken with consuming way of life gradually abandons the values such as family, honesty, trust, etc. The approach to life, which reflects insufficient income, social uncertainty, and mistrust towards state institutions such as jurisdiction or health care, mirrors the actual state of economic depression/crisis, the consequences of which we partly succeeded to attenuate. However, the quantitative release of funds did not solve the real causes of the crisis. These are separation of the financial world from the real economy, economic growth and profit virtualisation, moral hazard, destruction of values, etc. Mainly due to these issues, the excessive consumption can only continue hand in hand with population indebtedness. Therefore, quantification and pouring money into the banks that do not invest so as to actually support the economy but use it only to hide their own problems leads to the delaying of the real solution to the crisis. These transactions result in the fudging of the real issue, which is presented this way by censored media and in the subsequent loss of citizens´ trust in the state at all levels (Staněk, 2014).

T. Baťa saw the economic crisis in 1929, the consequences of which were not attenuated so quickly, as follows: „What we used to call economic depression is just another name for moral misery. Moral misery is the cause; economic decline is its consequence. There are many people in our country, who believe that the economic decline can be turned away using money. I am afraid of consequences of this mistake. In the situation we are in, we do not need any genius upturns and combinations. We need a moral standpoint towards people, work and public property instead of supporting the bankrupts, making debts, giving values for nothing or steeling from workers. Instead, we should do what helped us to get out of the post-war crisis – work and save and make the work and saving more beneficial and honest than lounging and wasting. It is necessary to overcome the crisis of trust. This, however, cannot be overcome by technical, financial and credit interventions. Trust is a personal matter and can only be renewed by moral standpoint and personal example". (Výrok T. Baťu ..., 2015).

In connection with the trend of middle class disappearing and turning into a lower class it becomes more obvious that 7 % of people own 90 % of the world´s assets. The growing of such extreme economic disparities can lead to the escalation of tension in the very poor class which will have nothing to lose and will bring the situation to a head organising social distempers with all their undesired aspects. Should this worsen, a war conflict can be the solution to such situation as it was proven several times in the past. With the established

global trend when our planet is inhabited by over 7 billion people[2] and the population is afflicted by ever more intense climatic changes, energy security problems, accessibility of drinking water, the population "is growing stupid" under the influence of a censored media campaign etc., the issue of a big conventional conflict seems to be a very "suitable solution" for the crisis faced (Kazanský, 2013; Staněk, 2015).

The moral destruction of values as a primary factor of the emergence of crisis bears its share of guilt on the both, existing and emerging war conflicts. The effort to gain control over the regions and transferring the power to the hands of the individuals benefiting from the situation contribute to the dissemination of social destabilisation. All economic, moral and value crisis-determining phenomena motivate people to express their dissatisfaction and solve the situation by strikes, demonstrations and by calling for governmental changes. If such constellation is supported externally and either wrongfully or insufficiently satisfied, the consequences end in civil wars, including all their parameters such as the loss of people´s identity, strengthening of oligarchical powers, migration of population for better life, etc.

2.2 Conflicts in Near East and North Africa

From a long-term point of view, the Near East and Africa regions are territories affected by various conflicts of different intensity. Especially ethnic discordances, sources of mineral raw materials and location crucial for the transfer of these raw materials are many times the reasons for these distempers. Mineral resources, the modern way of living in the western civilisation existentially depends on, provide benefits for the allied states. On the other hand, the states that are not willing to subject themselves to the global (western) conditions in the area of economy, state establishment and redistribution of either earnings or the country as such remain a target for expansionary expeditions of the powers within the context of securing regional stability or damping down terrorism.

We can specifically focus on the conflicts (deployment of allied troops or troops of the obliging coalition) in Iraq and Afghanistan. Iraq has recently

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[2] According to the French Institute for Demographic Studies, in 2050 the world will have had 9,731 billion inhabitants (Populácia rastie..., 2013).

experienced three major conflicts[3]. Being a successfully defending guerrilla state, Afghanistan resisted at first the occupation during the Soviet invasion in the years 1979 to 1989. As a direct response to the 'terrorist' attacks in the USA, the operations Permanent Freedom and the later ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) were launched in Afghanistan. In addition, the foreign armies´ units have still operated in Afghanistan to support the local army with a modified mandate.

The zone of conflict has also spread across to the African continent where the northern countries close to Europe have gradually experienced controlled social and cultural disintegration. At almost the same time, i.e. in 2010, the Arab Spring revolution broke out as a fight of the citizens of the Arab countries against poverty, unemployment, poor life conditions and authoritarian regimes. However, the vision of democracy and equality only brought internal armed conflicts and instability of state power to the majority of African and Arab tribes. The regime of **M. Kaddafi** in Libya became one of the victims of domestic commotions. Even though in a non-democratic way, Kaddafi maintained a balance among the fragmented tribes, the consequence of which was the maximum elimination of migration and contraband traffic into Europe.

Syria did not even escape a major armed conflict in the region, where religious belligerents supporting the current government of President **B. Haifiz al-Assad**, at the same time Russia and Iran, are also the main actors in the conflict. The other party to the conflicts are the rebels supported by Western Europe, USA and Turkey, who are trying to overthrow President **B. Háfiz al-Asad**. Other conflict participants are the Syrian Kurds, Islamists of the alleged Islamic State[4] (ISIS) and Al-Khaida, which claim the territories of certain regions in order to achieve autonomy or renew a caliphate. Moreover, there are power considerations of American and Russian hegemons hiding under the nebulosity of these territorial and religious claims. With the indirect support of oil companies, they were trying to strengthen their position in this sensitive and strategically crucial region.

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[3] Iran-Iraq war, called also the First war in the Gulf of Persia (190-1988), Second war in the Gulf of Persia (1990-1991) and Third war in the Gulf of Persia (2003).

[4] The Islamic State (abbr. IS), is known also as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (abbr. ISIL), eventually Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (abbr. ISIS) is the Sunni militant terrorist organisation that has controlled wide parts of Iraq and Syria since 2014, on the territory of which it declared a caliphate.

In the meantime, USA, Russia, Turkey, but also France and Germany got involved militarily in the fight against the Islamic State in Syria. There are several reasons for the deployment of forces and for the interest in the control of this geostrategic region. These are mostly the following: terrorist attacks in the European countries, expansion of Islamists in the satellites of the former Soviet Union and directly in Russia, diversion of attention from the Ukraine conflict, efforts to weaken Europe resulting from the secondary consequences of the conflict, i.e. migration, winning of Europe´s favour over following terrorist attacks in France in order to 'warm up' economic relationships between Russia and Europe. An equally interesting aspect are mineral resources present in the territories of the nowadays military conflicts (Near East countries), especially natural gas and oil and building new transit through the territory of Syria that would enable Arab countries to make profit in European markets at the expense of Russia.

A broad front conflict as we know it from the time of the World War II will probably happen between the powers in the 21st Century. Today, the occupation or acquisition of a general power is thoroughly planned dozens of years ahead. Through small steps that an average individual does not realize, all possible ways have been used to weaken competitive powers. As regards international relationships, it is a matter of course to enforce the concept of equilibrium and its further application as follows: When you have difficulties, you have to try to weaken your competitor.

Up to 2015, the conflict in Syria produced almost 4 million refugees who left the country. It is assumed that the internal migration involving the resettlement of refugees within the country reached the number of 7.6 million inhabitants. The crisis currently concerns approximately 5.5 million children. More than 425 thousand refugees are younger than 5 years. According to the up-to-date information from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (abbreviation UNHCR), Lebanon with its population of approximately 5 million people on the territory three times smaller than Slovakia has already been a shelter to 800,000 refugees from Syria; Jordan to 550,000 refugees; Iraq to 200,000 refugees; Turkey to 500,000 refugees, and Egypt to 125,000 refugees who are escaping from a desperate situation in their home land (Syria regional..., 2015, Liga za ľudské práva..., 2015). A view of the biggest refugee camp built in Jordan for the refugees from Syria is shown in figure 1 (Debnár, 2013).

Figure 1: Refugee camp for Syrians in Jordan

Source: Debnár, 2013

The termination of Syria conflict that so far produced the major number of refugees in the world seems to be far away. To achieve major success, it is necessary to limit dramatically the access of the Islamic State to financial resources. Here the stronger collaboration would be helpful between USA – Russia and NATO – Russia that has not taken place yet due to different reasons. The politically complicated situation, the solution of which represents a combination of power, religious, economic and other international aspects drag the EU countries directly into action. The old continent thus solves the biggest migration ever, especially into the western countries with generous social systems.

2.3 Climatic changes

Global warming is a denomination of a complex and not yet fully clarified process, resulting in the rise of the average temperature of oceans and atmosphere in a short period of time (several tens to hundreds of years). This term is, in a narrower sense, used to describe climatic changes observed since the end of the 20th Century. Although the discussions about global warming often focus mainly on temperature, climatic changes can also bring changes in other geographic elements involving an increase in sea levels, extreme precipitations or high and long-lasting heats. These changes can have a variety

of damaging effects such as floods, extreme droughts, sudden weather changes, reduction in agricultural yields, disappearance of drinking water sources, etc., up to the extreme changes in the for-mankind-important climatic conditions bordering resulting in a massive move of population into more favourable areas.

In the last years, the changes can be seen more frequently in the nature´s behaviour. Substances such as carbon dioxide (CO2) or methane, both of which contribute to the greenhouse effect, are not the only substances to influence the life on our planet. The consequences of impetuous human actions taken against the nature change the character of see streams, cause ground water contamination and total biodiversity degradation and very often permanently change the environment to the detriment of natural way of living. Changes in sea water pH values, in which the dilution of CO_2 gives birth to a weak carbonic acid reducing sea water pH are shown in figure 2 (PSA Task Force…, 2017).

Figure 2: Changes of seawater pH values in the last 250 years
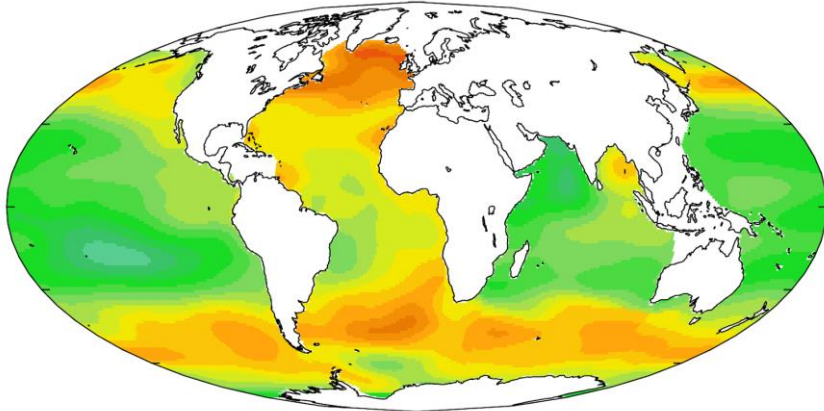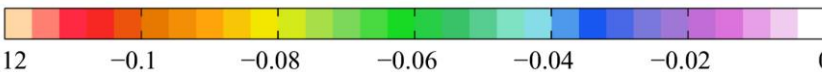
Source: PSA Task Force…, 2017

The fact is that neither the Agreement nor the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees[5] specify inappropriate climatic conditions in the country of origin as a reason for granting asylum to a refugee. The term 'climatic migrant' is not mentioned in the time of migration crisis either. Despite the absence of a formal denomination and establishment of a status of climatic migrant (refugee), more and more inhabitants move to more favourable life destinations in terms of climatic changes. A real solution or elimination of climatic changes also have its positive secondary factors. The fact that environmental protection supports economic growth has been supported by many different studies. Particular knowledge, however, is being promoted very slowly. Within the framework of one study realized by the Postdam Institute for Climate Change Research and based on the mandate from German government, the institute quantified what would the economic consequences of changed EU environmental objectives be if CO_2 emissions were reduced by 30 % instead of 20 % by 2020. It would result in six million new jobs within the EU and average yearly economic growth of 0.6 % in the European area. Thanks to investments in environmental protection, the unemployment in Germany would drop down by 3 % (Ochrana životného prostredia…, 2011).

The latest research results as well as the economic growth of emission quota opponents prove that climatic changes are favourable for the humanity[6]. Investments of developing countries in environmental protection are not sufficient to procure new technologies. On other hand, rich European countries striving for maximum economic growth under strict adherence to environmental policy do not profit from environmental aid. Speculations with emission quota and unwillingness of individuals to impose restrain upon consumerism, power vanity and many times also economic prestige do not give a big chance to the elimination of climatic changes.

Our society tries to divert the worst-case scenarios of climatic changes by the existence of different international conventions. Perhaps the best known of

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[5] The convention related to the status of refugees was adopted on 28th July 1951 in Geneva and the protocol related to the status of refugees on 31st January 1967 in New York.

[6] According to many climatic models, describing the areas suffering from droughts, these will face even bigger droughts in the future. For instance, it is assumed in the Mediterranean area that *the South of Spain, where showers are quite rare even today, will gradually change to a desert!* If the temperatures between Tel Aviv and Gibraltar increased only by 2°C, according to WHO scenarios, it would cause huge changes by 2060. It will rain less and every yearly drought will last longer so that almost 40 % of harvest will dry out. Deserts will extend and forest fires will become more frequent (Engeln, 2007).

them, namely Kyoto Protocol, did not reflect the quickly changing environment[7]. Nevertheless, it started a series of step-by-step negotiations to eliminate climatic changes. The last climatic convention was signed in Paris in December 2015. The governments of world countries agreed upon the long-term objective to maintain the growth of global temperature significantly below 2 °C compared to the pre-industrial period and to try to limit its growth by only 1.5 °C, which would significantly reduce the risks and influence of climate changes.   In the sense of these trends it is easy to predict that ever more intensively demonstrated climatic changes will expel people mainly from poor countries (Near East, Africa) towards the North, into wealthier and, from climate point of view, more stable countries of Europe.

3 Migration of the population

In the last ten years, migrants have contributed to the growth of workforce in Europe by 70 % and in the USA by 50 %. In 2015, more than 1 million new migrants moved to Germany alone. It is more than five times of the 2014 result. In 2016, the number of migrants heading towards Germany reached 750,000. In 2014 for example, Germany paid the immigrants social contributions in the amount of 2.4 billion EUR. In Slovakia, immigrants are mostly employed in the area of services, IT area or industrial sectors. In total, there are currently about 22,000 foreigners in Slovakia, which represents in average one foreigner per 250 Slovak citizens.

The countries and states of Western Europe, generally known for respecting human rights and freedoms and providing democratic security linked with certain material standard are a huge magnet that attracts migrants from those countries that are deprived of such values. In the course of time, immigrants facilitate migration for their friends and relatives by providing them with information and financial resources (Liďák, 2008; Lovisek, 2011).

Colonial control over weaker nations resonated in the society in the 19th and 20th centuries. Especially advanced Europeans, such as French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and others, occupied "culturally underdeveloped" countries in near East and Africa. They then gained power and economic control over them and profited financially and materially at the expense of those countries. The socially self-indulgent Europeans took the strongest and fittest workers from these countries and transported them to Europe where they

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[7] The USA, the major GHG producer, did not sign the Kyoto Protocol.

performed menial labour. Another migration wave began after World War II as part of the West German recruiting of work forces from Turkey (Bučka and Kešeľ, 2014). Since then, many migrants crossed the state borders in a search for better life for themselves and their families. **S. P. Huntington** states that 15.5 million immigrants from the 1st generation were living in Europe in 1990 and in bigger European countries the migrants represented 7 to 8 % of the total population of the EU member states (Huntington, 2001). In 2013, EU hosted 35 million migrants. At that time, the migrants represented 7 % of the total population of the EU member states. More than two thirds of EU migrants lived in five countries: Germany, Spain, Great Britain, Italy and France (Immigration ..., 2014). According to estimates, 1.9 million people moved to the EU from other than member states in 2014 (Štatistika migrácie..., 2017).

The most massive migration of population hitherto has tortured European countries and the Schengen area. Thirty years after the establishment of the Schengen area[8] that has mostly brought economic advantages to its citizens, the member states must face unbelievable paradoxes. On one hand, there is the closely watched external Schengen Slovak-Ukrainian border and on the other hand there is a literally freedom of movement for illegal migrants in Greece or Italy. The external borders of big Schengen area countries were not prepared for such a wave of migrants. Moreover, and more importantly, even after months of intensive influx of migrants these states are not ready to act in order to secure sufficiently the external Schengen border (Čajka et al., 2010).

According to the Schengen rules, the migrants have to ask for asylum in the first Schengen area country they enter[9]. This way, the waves of illegal migrants

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[8] The Schengen Convention is the follow-up of the Saarbrucken Convention between France and Germany dated 13 July 1984 and addressing the on-coming strike of European forwarders against the unbearable situation at the border of the both states. This convention gradually cancelled the control at the borders, thus implementing the principle of free movement of goods and persons. This idea was further developed with the participation of the invited Benelux countries. The negotiations between Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg finally resulted in the conclusion of an Agreement among the governments of the countries of the Economic Union of Benelux, Federal Republic of Germany and French Republic on a gradual elimination of control at their borders, which was signed in Schengen on 14 July 1985 and was named the Schengen Convention, the main objective and idea of which were directed towards the elimination of control at internal borders and free movement of persons, goods and services (Kešeľ, 2014) .

[9] After the illegal entry of migrants in the Schengen area, Hungarian started to register refugees at the internal Schengen border some time ago. Germany, however, nowadays promotes the returning of the migrants to the country of their first registration in the Schengen area instead of

reaching the coast of Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain belong to the asylum competence of these countries. With the numbers of migrants given, it is mainly Greece that does not fulfil its role sufficiently, thus often enabling the migrants to continue their journey around Europe[10]. It, however, means that these people move across Europe for a certain time without the police or secret service knowing about their movement. If Italian or Greek, for instance, took their fingerprints they would automatically have to deal with their application for asylum. The migration pressure in these countries is linked with the policy of relocation of refugees according to the quotas asserted by the final destination countries with generous social systems.

So far, the policy of refugee relocation divided Europeans to solidary citizens and xenophobes (or vigilant realists). Such society behaviour can reflect a character different from the one we are used to in politics. We can see a similar polarisation of society in Germany that becomes the main final destination of migrants.

The V4 countries adopted a particularly reluctant attitude towards receiving refugees based on quotas. The prime ministers of these countries agreed that if Greece is not able to secure the external Schengen border these actions need to be taken deeper inland.

A late reaction or rather reluctance of the politicians in Brussels to solve the migration crisis by taking more vigorous actions closes the circle of the decline of moral values and moral poverty in exchange for a higher social position of individuals. Such attitude leading to the prevalence of individuals undermine the economically strongest European country Germany and Europe in general, for nowadays Europe is not able to function without Germany in a healthy and competitive way.

The increasing mistrust of Europeans towards illegal migrants was clearly demonstrated after the terrorist attacks connected with migrants. Even though

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applying this policy to the country where the migrants crossed the external Schengen border for the first time (Maďarsko:..., 2015).

[10] Even after months of migration pressure, Greek did not succeed in ensuring 100% registration of refugees; according to the available information, they did not ask for any personal and material aid and the EU representatives did not sent such aid to Greece. All this may seem to be a Greek boycott of the Schengen rules in relation to the solution of their financial crisis were the European funding was not directed to support the Greek economy but to mostly 'salvage' German banks in Greece.

terrorists' attacks of Europe can also be found in the past,[11] the security forces of the EU member states became more active in connection with an illegal influx of migrants and Islamic State threats. All the secondary phenomena that happened after the illegal entry of migrants to the EU territory started the 'avalanche' of safety precautions. Although the information services pointed out at some of the events in advance, Europe failed to make necessary political decisions. The prevention in such an important area as the uncontrolled movement of migrants among whom potential terrorists can be hidden is very important, significantly cheaper and eliminates irreversible processes that might happen if such prevention is underestimated. Despite appeals of some member states, the EU directed by Brussels machinery neglected the prevention, thus enabling the arrival of hundreds of thousands migrants in Europe. This brought an irreversible result of the presence of migrants – refugees the majority of whom will most likely never get back to their countries, not even after the stability of the conflict zone is re-established. Endless trials can take place in connection with their return, which will be of personal and financial burden to the member states. Extreme will be also the allocation of financial resources used to intensify and strengthen the functioning of security forces. This will either create or strengthen the base of extremist and nationalist parties that will, after potential infiltration in regional and parliamentary politics, find it easier to promote their interests. The solution for such serious situation requires an adoption of crucial decisions, such as the international collaboration on the powers level with the objective to cut off terrorists' financial resources and eliminate their potential attacks (Števkov, 2015; Smrteľne nebezpečné..., 2015).

From the EU's point of view (according to the EU member states), the number and structure of migrants heading to the EU are subject to securitisation. Using its competence, the EU takes this problem to the point of jeopardised security and forces all member countries to take actions to control migration to the highest extent possible (Ušiak and Nečas, 2011).

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[11] In March 2004, the explosions of four trains resulting in the death of 191 people shook Madrid. In July 2005, terrorists attacked British underground and a bus. As a result 56 people died. January 2015 meant a life-long trauma for the employees of the satiric magazine Charlie Hebdo, when they saw 12 of their collaborators dying. Mortal attacks in France, Belgium, Germany, UK…

Conclusion

To create and maintain a strong security environment in the EU and Schengen area it is necessary to take stricter actions at its external borders. It would be wise to deploy joint military units to secure the critical sections of the external Schengen border. This is already partly happening in the form of a maritime mission in the Mediterranean Sea. In order to solve national-level issues it is necessary to deal with alternatives of potential dissolution or modification of the EU area. It is necessary to reorganise the funding policy of the states to a greater extent so as to revitalise domestic production to substantially increase national self-sufficiency. At the same time, these actions should be anchored in laws and put in practice, prioritising the national interests of particular countries. In the area of foreign cooperation the European markets should be harmonised for the purpose of collaboration with culturally close neighbours (e.g. V4) while taking into account the use of geographical location of the states to create values with minimum input.

In the field of security, it will most likely be necessary to allocate more financial and material sources in power units. It is necessary to continue to modernise the military hardware of AFs (Armed Forces) of the SR, organise joint defence drills of the AFs of SR, PCs (Police Corps) and FaRCs (Fire and Rescue Corps) of the SR and, of course, defence drills of allied forces. It is further appropriate to deal with the issue of empowerment of the PCs of the SR and special military forces. From the overall safety perspective, it is necessary to rely less on the joint defence system and strengthen states´ independence in the field of defence. At the same time, all these actions cannot be automatically connected with an increase in powers related to executive units and to the support of mainstream media. According to **A. Lorenc**, we will inevitably be facing the arsenal of psychological diversion in the future. On the other hand, the use of subliminal perception of humans in TV and radio broadcasting, in which it is possible to incorporate information or music influencing a person into picture without them realizing such hidden information and taking decisions accordingly, will dominate in combination with internet possibilities. For that purpose the right assessment of prosperity and caution when accepting new facts are considered if in conflict with historical experience instead of leaving impulsively the real firm basis of people's values, which have been built for millennia. Only on this basis of these values it is possible to assess realistically the new and overpass the old (Janík, 2000).

To eliminate the currently most serious Schengen threat, the priority must be to stop the both, legal and illegal migration to the EU countries and provide for an effective functioning of hotspots for migrant registration. The implementation of these actions requires collaboration especially on the part of Turkey and African and Near East countries involved in conflicts. At the same time, it is necessary to stabilise the regions involved (Libya, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and others) and to pay attention to the issue of a possible increase in information security and possible threats of internet wars and cybernetic attacks. The threat of breaching the security of the Schengen area is ever more realistic in today´s highly developed world of information and communication technologies.

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