



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

Υπουργείο Εσωτερικών
και Διοικητικής Ανασυγκρότησης

ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΜΕΛΕΤΩΝ ΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑΣ
CENTER FOR SECURITY STUDIES



'The Security Implications of the Migration-Refugee crisis: Challenges for Practitioners and Decision-makers'

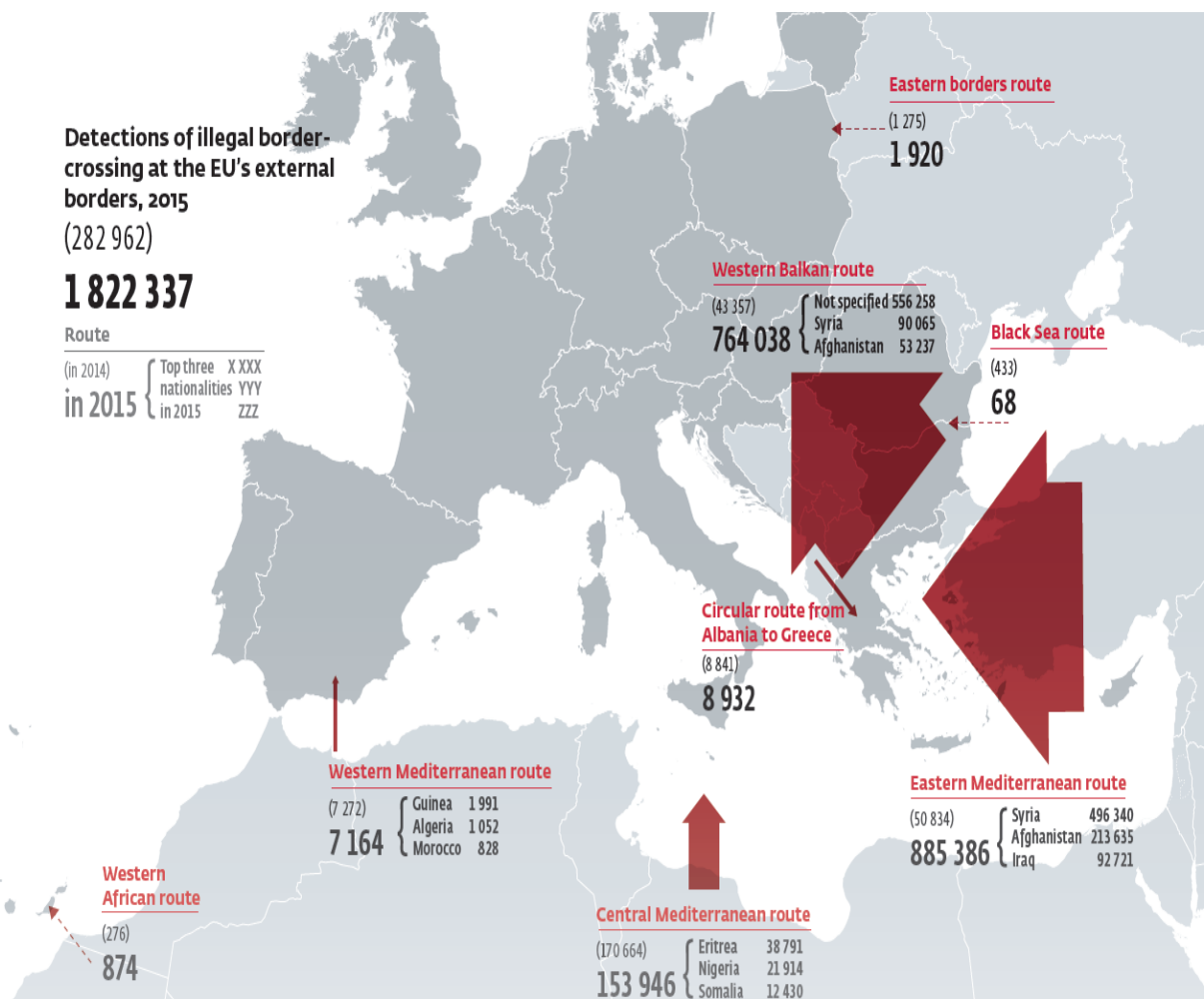
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- Migration issues at the top of the security agenda
- Migration as a threat to internal and national security
- Interconnection between migration flows and international terrorism.

1. In 2015, EU recorded 1.8 million detections of illegal border crossings at the EU's external borders.
2. According to Frontex, the number of persons who irregularly crossed the EU's external borders and re-entering the EU territory in 2015 was 1.8 million.
3. In these conditions, it is not efficient, high as stipulated by the Schengen Agreement (1985) to ensure an effective control of the external borders,



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2016).
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THE WORLD ON THE MOVE

BY THE MIDDLE OF 2015:



The global refugee total exceeded 20 million for the first time since 1992



The number of internally displaced people rose from 2 million to 34 million



Worldwide forced displacement is expected to exceed 60 million for the first time – 1 in every 122 people has been forced to flee their home



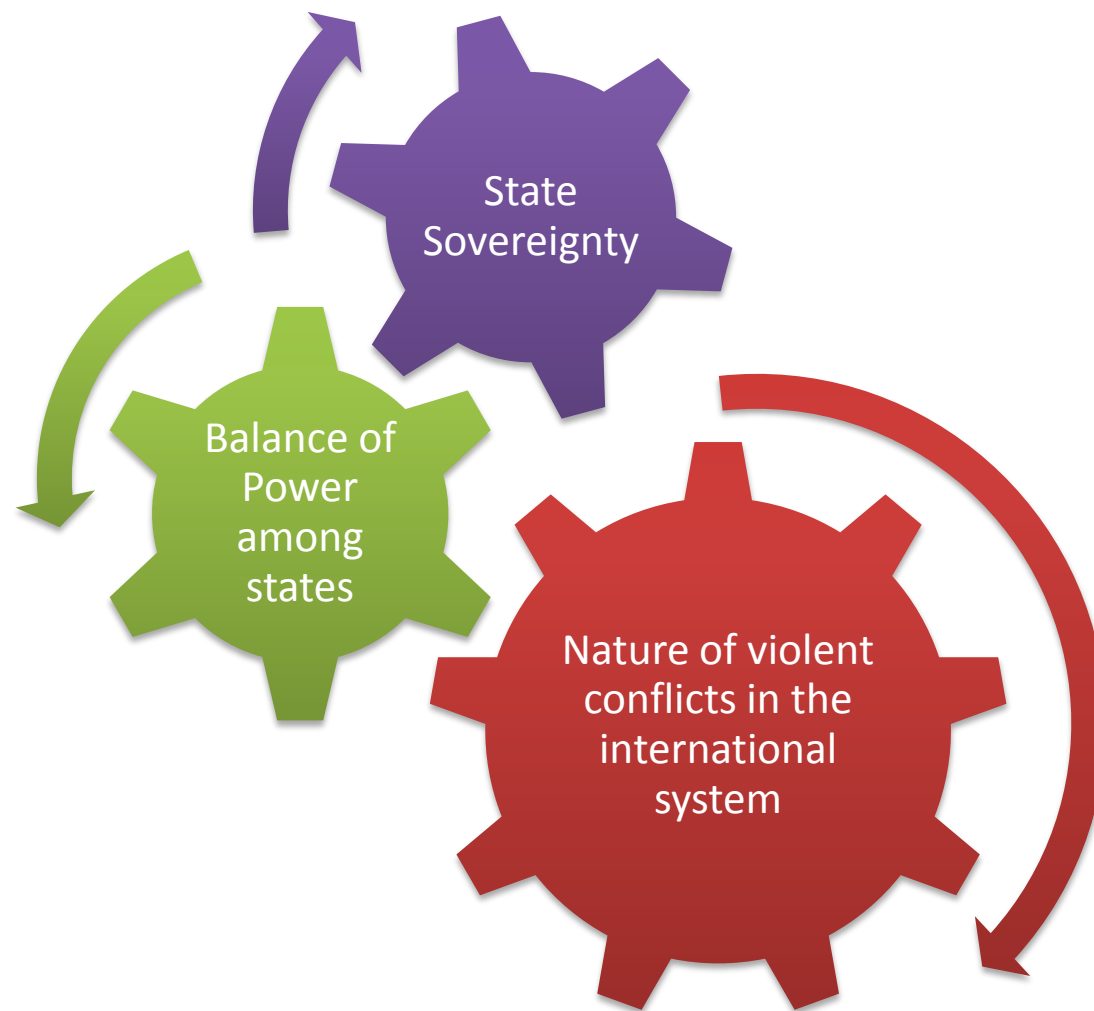
4,600 people are forced to flee their countries every day



Voluntary returns are at their lowest levels in over three decades

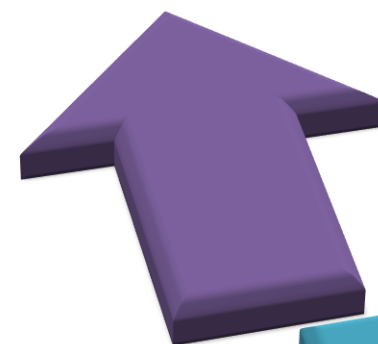
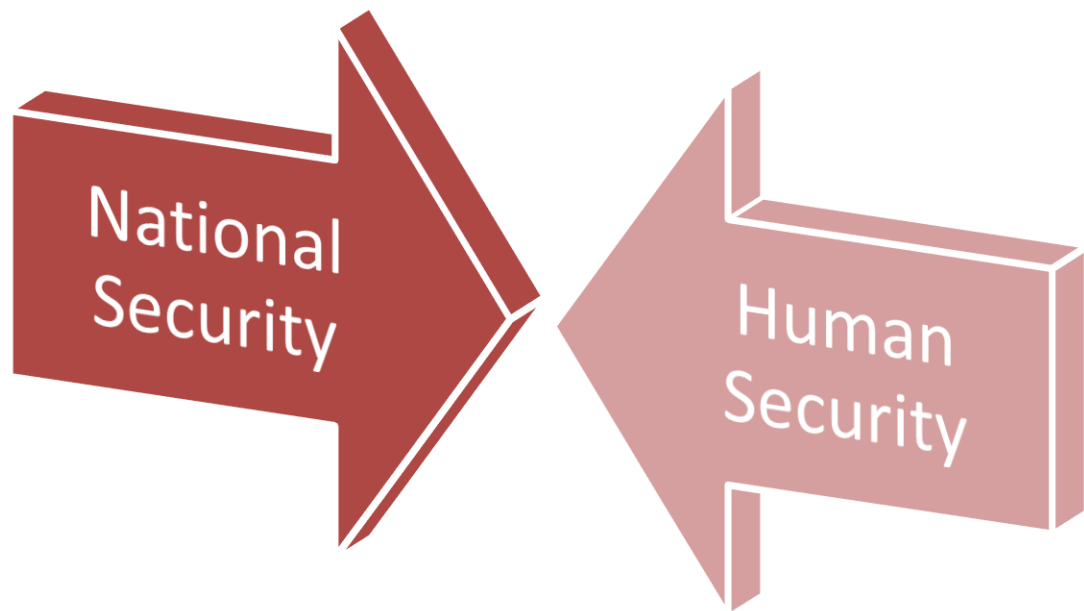
Source: UNHCR

GO GERMAN
TRITMER
I LOVE YOU
GERMAN

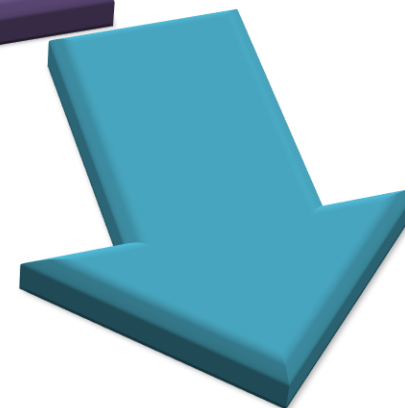




The False Distinction



Borders



Displaced Persons



European countries have, thus, to deal with a twin policy task:

extend help and
grant international
protection to those in
need

identify those
particular cases that
may represent a
threat to internal
security

Borders Management

Security as a Multilevel Game

Supranational Level: International Global Security

Regional Level: Regional Security (European Security)

National Level: National and Internal Security

Societal Level: Societal Security

Local Level: Local Security, Community Security

Individual Level: Human Security

Security Implications

National Security

- Illegal Migration
- International Terrorism
- Transnational Organised Crime

Societal Security

- Disintegration
- Racism, Xenophobia, Polarisation

Economic Security

- Social and Health Costs
- Pressures for labor market and economic development

Internal Security

- Terrorism
- Criminality
- Tensions with host communities
- Social Exclusion and marginalization

Human Security

- Poverty
- Social Exclusion
- Health issues
- Human Trafficking

External Relations

- Border disputes
- Diplomatic tensions
- Bargaining issues

Refugee Crisis

Tested
Europe's
Solidarity &
Cooperation

Put Pressure
on Borders

Tensions
among
Transit &
Receiving
States

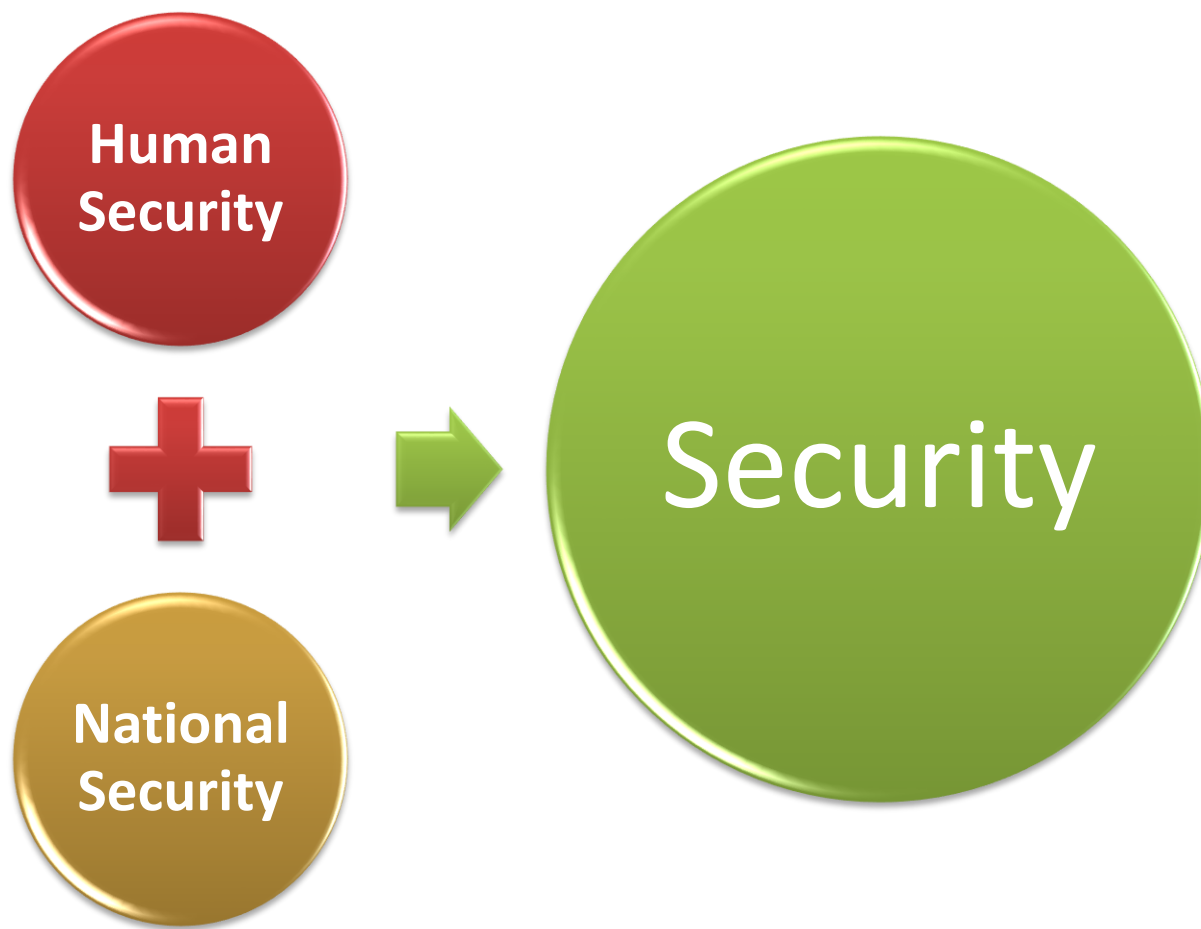
Increase
nationalism,
populism,
radical
parties and
anti-
immigration
discourse

Weakened
EU's external
credibility

Shifted the
Balance of
Power within
the Union

A new fault
line cutting
across
Europe

A Holistic/ Cooperative Approach



Challenges for Decision Makers & Practitioners I

Europe needs to prepare itself for dealing with sustained flows of refugees and migrants in the long term.

The migration challenge is global in its nature and no single country can hope to effectively address it from a national perspective alone.

It is necessary to strengthen mutual co-operation and build international coalitions.

The migration challenge requires a “smart” comprehensive approach that reconciles state security with human security.

We have to address both short-term emergencies as well as long-term trends.

Protection of refugees and migrants on the route.

Solidarity with frontline and transit countries.

Coordinated measures and strategies to combat crime along migration routes.



Challenges for Decision Makers & Practitioners II

Responsible border management.

Successful integration of those entitled to stay in a host country.

Effective return of unsuccessful asylum-seekers.

Strategy for addressing root causes of migration in third countries.

Local resilience in transit and host countries, especially local infrastructure.

Any assistance to refugees and migrants, including humanitarian aid, should be tailored to local conditions.

Europe and the international community should deepen its engagement with sub-Saharan African countries.

A global migration governance compact should be a key item on the international agenda.

Thank you Very Much!!!



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