



VYSOKÁ ŠKOLA BEZPEČNOSTNÉHO MANAŽÉRSTVA V KOŠICIACH

Zborník príspevkov
z
6. medzinárodnej vedeckej konferencie

BEZPEČNÉ SLOVENSKO a EURÓPSKA ÚNIA

15. – 16. november 2012

KOŠICE
Slovenská republika

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Vydala : Vysoká škola bezpečnostného manažérstva v Košiciach
Kukučínova 17, 040 01 Košice

Tlač : Multiprint, s r.o., Košice

ISBN : 978-80-89282-82-1

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CIEĽ A SEKCIE KONFERENCIE, ICH ZAMERANIE

Konferencia si kladie za cieľ zvýrazniť význam prevencie kriminality v Slovenskej republike v kontexte vysokoškolského vzdelávania v bezpečnostných študijných programoch pri prelínaní sa do podmienok zjednotenej Európy a zabezpečenia Schengenského priestoru. Ochrana osôb a majetku sa stáva prioritnou záležitosťou za podmienok voľného pohybu osôb ako členov Európskej únie a migračnej vlny ostatných krajín do jej štruktúr.

Sekcia č.1 – Riadenie bezpečnostných systémov:

Bezpečnostný manažment, bezpečnostné myslenie a konanie, bezpečnostné riziká a ich riešenie, problematika bezpečnostného vzdelávania, krízový manažment, právne aspekty ochrany osôb a majetku, občianska bezpečnosť, extrémizmus a kriminalita, prevencia kriminality, zabezpečenie Schengenského priestoru.

Sekcia č.2 – Bezpečnosť a ochrana ekonomických záujmov a informácií:

Finančné a ľudské zdroje, hospodárstvo SR a jeho globalizačné procesy, riziká poisťovníctva a voľného trhu, kvalita podnikania a nástroje riadenia podnikateľských rizík, manažment kvality. Informačné a komunikačné technológie (IKT) a ich bezpečnosť, bezpečnosť informácií, ochrana osobných údajov, hardvérové ochrany, technická bezpečnosť IKT, počítačová kriminalita, tvorba bezpečnostných politík a plánov zabezpečenia bezpečnosti informácií, riešenie vybraných modelových situácií narušenia bezpečnosti informácií.

Sekcia č.3 – Bezpečnosť v doprave a logistike a environmentálna bezpečnosť:

Bezpečnosť v doprave a dopravnom stavebníctve, bezpečnosť v logistike, dopravná infraštruktúra na riešenie krízových situácií, riadenie a technológie dopravných procesov v krízových situáciách. Environmentálne dôsledky nárastu industrializácie a dopravy, ekologické katastrofy a prevencia, globálne ohrozenie životného prostredia, riešenie ochrany lokálnych environmentálnych poškodení, legislatíva v environmentálnej bezpečnosti.

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AIM, SECTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE AND THEIR FOCUS

The aim of the conference is to highlight the importance of the crime prevention in Slovakia in context of university education within the scope of the security-focused study programmes considering the adaption to the environment of European Union and regarding the Schengen area security sustaining. Protection of persons and property becomes the priority in relation to free movement of persons as the members of European Union and migration wave of non-member countries citizens into its structure.

Section 1 – Management of Security Systems:

Security management, security thinking and practise, security risks and their management, education in field of security, crisis management, legal aspects of protection of persons and property, security of citizens, extremism and criminality, crime prevention, Schengen area security sustaining.

Section 2 – Security and Protection of Economic Interests and Information:

Financial and human resources, economy of the Slovak Republic and its globalization, insurance system and free market risks, quality of business and the business risks management tools, quality management.

Information and communication technologies and their security, security of information, protection of personal data, hardware protection, software protection, internet crime, development of security policies a information security plans, particular model situations of information security violation management.

Section 3 – Security in Transportation and Logistics and Environmental Security:

Security of transportation and transport building industry, logistics security, transport infrastructure for the management of crisis situations, management and technologies of transport processes in crisis situations.

Environmental impact of the industrialization and transport expansion, ecological disasters and prevention, threats to the global environment, management of the local environmental damages, environmental security legislation.

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SOME ASPECTS OF ILLEGAL MIGRATIONS

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Abstract:

At international scene since 90th years of 20th century human trafficking has become one of most worrying phenomenon which heavily hit all European countries. International community has intensifying efforts in finding adequate mechanisms against this dangerous phenomenon for the security. There are visible huge number of activities which adopted by organizations and governments at international and national levels such as: recommendations, resolutions, conventions, protocols and declarations. All activities are focusing to encourage further actions of the governments, their bodies and institutions, NGO, groups, movements, private sector and international organizations in prevention, persecution, punishment and providing adequate help and support victims of human trafficking. Is it enough? Republic of Serbia has remarked this phenomenon and joined to international community in all efforts, but still, European countries struggling against it. Authors in this article wanted to put caution to this phenomenon once more, having in mind legal frameworks, strategies and operational efforts which countries have taken in prevention and combat against illegal migrations, including human trafficking as the most dangerous part of it.

Key words: organized crime, smuggling, human trafficking, illegal migrations, strategy against illegal migrations

Introduction

In the history of mankind especial place have taken transport communications, living close to communications was privilege to have favorable development. A geostrategic position of country in security sense, from one point of view was an advantage but from other point of view it was disadvantage.

Balkans is also called “the Gate of Europe”. Region deserved this name with it geographical position, through which 3 trans-European strategic corridors are passing: seven, eight and ten. Due to this fact, it can be said that Balkans countries have a very favourable geo-strategic position. Importance of the above-mentioned corridors will be reflected in the future through an intensive commercial, infrastructural, IT and all other forms of development. Republic of Serbia geographically is in the middle of Balkan peninsula and on the strategic trans-European road corridors. Republic of Serbia was established on the crossroad from East to west and vice versa. Security position of the Republic of Serbia has been always burdened by her geostrategic position. Today, when we are talking about contemporary security risks, threats and challenges Republic of Serbia is heavily hit by organized crime whose dominant part illegal migrations from Asia and Africa are trying to reach final destination-European Union. From security point of view being transit country such Serbia is, represent one of most important risk factors linked to organized crime groups.

The Republic of Serbia is based on the rule of law and social justice, civil democracy principles, human and minority rights and freedoms, as well as respect for European principles and values. The government organization resides in the division of power into legislative, enforcement and justice pillars, that are effectively exercised in the whole territory of the Republic of Serbia except for the territory of the AP of Kosovo and Metohija (hereinafter referred to as AP K&M).

In geographic terms, the Republic of Serbia covers the central part of the Balkan Peninsula, with the surface 88.361 km², borders length of 2.351,7 km and population of nearly 7,5 million (according to the 2002 census this doesn't cover the area of AP K&M). It is bordered by eight neighboring states, three thereof being European Union members, while other states, like Serbia, are in the process of the EU association.

Favourable geographic and demographic characteristics of the Republic of Serbia contribute to its leader position in the region in the field of combating illegal migration. At the same time, such position of Serbia attracts the citizens of countries with high migration risk who head towards EU countries. The Republic of Serbia invests significant efforts in the field of combating illegal migration, deriving from and going through its territory and is one of the first countries in the region that has established efficient institutional mechanisms for combating human trafficking.

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Joining the EU represents for the Republic of Serbia a strategic commitment, which comprises adoption of the European values and standards in a number of areas. Free movement of persons and goods among the EU member countries requires introduction of appropriate measures in the field of combating illegal migration. Given that the Republic of Serbia already borders three EU Member States, one of which is within the Schengen zone and having in mind that other countries in the region will soon join the EU, it is extremely important to introduce standards in the above area, that will be compatible with the solutions in the region and within the EU itself.

Concept of integrated border management and demilitarization of borders has been established in all Balkan countries as a part of combat against organized crime. One of more important characteristics of phenomenon of organized crime is latency what means that only activities which are under investigations or analysis are visible. To understand this phenomenon depends of priorities in law enforcement. Today, organized crime in western, central and south-eastern Europe has many forms and includes many different criminal activities.

However, the most visible forms of the organized crime which are common in most of the European countries are:

- Drugs smuggling,
- Illicit migrations and human trafficking,
- Financial organized crime (money laundering, tax frauds, customs frauds etc.)

Are the all migrations illicit?

Migration - The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.³

Migrations of populations are not exclusivity of this time and this area. Looking through history, huge number of migrants has left country of origin seeking for shelter or better economic conditions. Today, more than 150 million of inhabitants live outside of country of origin. Some of them legally but certain number are illegal migrants temporary or permanent.⁴

International organization for migration estimated that in 2000 was around 175 million migrants, but increased till 2005 to 192 million.⁵

In theory there are three forms of migrations:

- Legal (regular) migrations,
- Forced migrations,
- Illegal (irregular) migrations.

Legal (regular) migrations are displacement citizens from one country to another respecting rule of law of both countries (country of origin and receiving country). Total figure of legal migrants in one country is number of people who entered or left country, number of people who spend some time in the country with temporary or permanent visa.

Forced migration - A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects).⁶

Irregular migration - Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfill the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a

³ Source: official web-site of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Key Migration Terms: <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-migration/key-migration-terms-1.html#Migration> (accessed: 01/11/2012).

⁴ Word migrations coming from Latin word *migratio*

⁵ Групковић, Б.: *Политика виза и западни Балкан – илегалне миграције и борба против трговине људима*, Институт за међународну политику и привреду и Група 484, Београд, 2006., стр. 42.

⁶ Source: official web-site of the IOM, Key Migration Terms: <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-migration/key-migration-terms-1.html#Forced-migration> (accessed: 01/11/2012).

tendency to restrict the use of the term "illegal migration" to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.⁷

Irregular migrant - A person who, owing to unauthorized entry, breach of a condition of entry, or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The definition covers inter alia those persons who have entered a transit or host country lawfully but have stayed for a longer period than authorized or subsequently taken up unauthorized employment (also called clandestine/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation). The term "irregular" is preferable to "illegal" because the latter carries a criminal connotation and is seen as denying migrants' humanity.⁸

Legal Framework

Illegal migrations are global phenomenon which includes countries of origin, transit countries, receiving countries and different groups of migrants. Apart from that, illegal migrations are complex security problem in all mentioned countries.

Illegal migrations might be:

Organized illegal migrations-which are organized by organized crime groups. The Europol Convention defines illegal immigrant smuggling as: "...activities intended deliberately to facilitate, for financial gain, the entry into, residence or employment in the territory of the Member States of the European Union, contrary to the rules and conditions applicable in the Member States." EUROPOL Report about organized crime for 2005 says that illegal migrations are not decreasing, on the contrary, increasing. It is noticed that organized crime groups are more consolidated and have under control whole process of illegal migrations from country of origin to receiving country.⁹

Organized crime groups adapting themselves to strict border control using illegal channels composed of several stages and very organized cooperation among those groups in different countries. Sometimes organized crime groups have better cooperation than police in same countries.

In our region certain number of organized crime groups switched activities from smuggling drugs to smuggling people. As a result of these illegal activities are illegal stays in our country from one side but also illegal migrations our citizens to EU. Cross border organized crime is visible through human trafficking and human smuggling.

Human Smuggling is defined as a "The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident" (Art. 3(a), UN Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Smuggling, contrary to trafficking, does not require an element of exploitation, coercion, or violation of human rights.¹⁰

According to Criminal law of the Republic of Serbia human smuggling is defined as a criminal act "prohibited crossing of state border" which has more meanings. Main meaning this criminal act explained in article 350. of the Criminal law of the Republic Serbia is crossing or attempt crossing of state border of the Republic of Serbia, persons without permission, armed persons or violent crossing. More difficult criminal act is if this illegal crossing border, transit through Serbia or illegal stay persons who are not citizens of the Republic of Serbia is profitable for organizers.

Even harder qualification according to Criminal law has if this act committed by organized criminal group. Today, IOM estimates that 20 to 40 million people are illegal migrant or smuggled people out of around 130 million of migrants. Estimation said that around 500000 smuggled people succeed to enter EU.¹¹

Main route for human smuggling going through Balkan countries from Asian and Eastern European countries. Estimated number is around 300.000 to 400.000¹² Of course, there are no precise estimations yet.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ European Union Organized Crime Report, October 2006 www.europol.eu.int (accessed: 02/1/2012).

¹⁰ Source: official web-site of the IOM, Key Migration Terms: <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-migration/key-migration-terms-1.html#Smuggling> (accessed: 02/1/2012).

¹¹ Changing Patterns and Trends of Trafficking in Persons in the Balkan Region: Assessment carried out in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Province of Kosovo (Montenegro, Serbia), and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, Serbia and the Republic of Moldova, International Organization for Migration, Geneva, 2007.

¹² European Union Organized Crime Report, Hague, October 2005,

<https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/eu-organisedcrimereport2005.pdf>

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is global phenomenon which affects all countries in the world and demand action on the country, region and world wide level. This phenomenon is in expansion due to complex social, economic and political reasons. Every year, hundreds people are victims of human trafficking. IOM estimates that around 500.000 women are sold for prostitution in Europe. OSCE estimates that around 1.200.000 children are sold for exploitation. International Labor Organization said that every year around 12.500.000 people are in labor or sexual slavery. This kind of organized crime brings enormous financial profit.¹³

EUROPOL has researched and found common geographic routes for human trafficking:

- Central Balkan route goes from Caucasus, Asia and Moldova, over South East Europe-Romania, Bulgaria, Republic of Serbia, and Albania to EU. Entering countries are Greece and Italy. Most of the illegal migrants coming from China, Turkey, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- South route goes from West Africa, over Alger, Morocco and Gibraltar to Spain and Portugal.
- Western route goes from Central and South America over Iberian peninsula.
- Baltic route goes from Russia and Baltic countries on land, than by ferries to Scandinavian countries.
- Central route goes from European countries to Austria and Northern Italy
- Northern route goes from Easter Europe over Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic to Germany and Scandinavia.¹⁴



It is really important to distinguish smuggling people and human trafficking; those two terms are not synonyms.¹⁵ Smuggling people is narrowed term and can be a phase in human trafficking. Organized illegal border trespassing might outgrow to human trafficking if organizers "sell" people to the slavery.¹⁶

¹³ Reken, M.: *Trafficking in Unaccompanied minors in the European Union*, IOM-IHESI (Athena), 2006, p. 22.

¹⁴ Official web-site of the Transparency Serbia: www.transparentnost.org.rs/ts_mediji/stampa/2007/

¹⁵ In 2004 in the Republic of Serbia MOI brought 33 criminal charges against 64 persons for the criminal act of illegal migrations who have been involved in smuggling 229 persons (Albania 50, China 32, Turkey 31, Bangladesh 7, Iran 3, Algeria 8, Pakistan 13, Afghanistan 73, Germany 8 and Bulgaria 4).

¹⁶ Мијалковић, С.: *Безбедносни аспекти трговине људима*, магистарска теза, Факултет цивилне одбране, Београд, 2004., стр. 47-48.

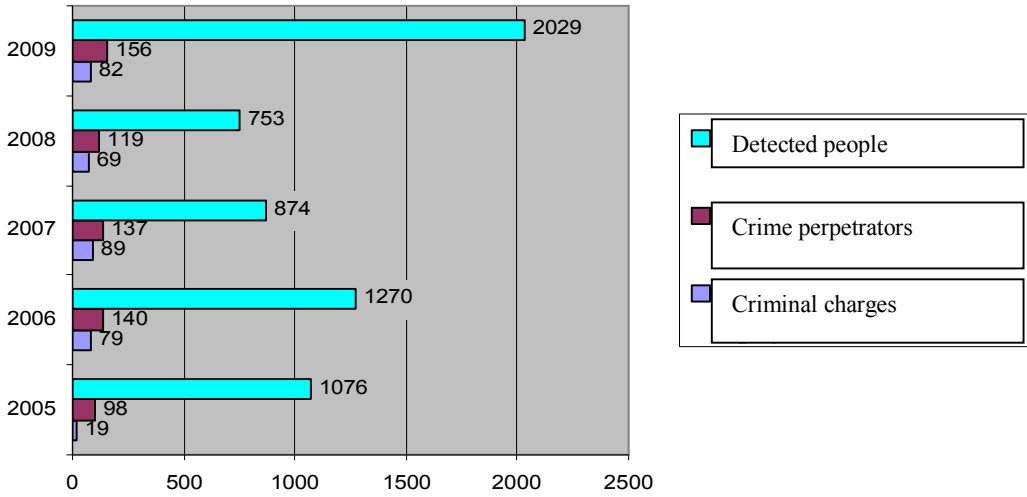
Also, persons who wish to reach final destination illegally contact smugglers, while in case of human trafficking organizers contact potential victims first. Illegal migrants can always give up, while victims of human trafficking don't have a chance to do the same.

Strategy For Combating Illegal Migration In The Republic Of Serbia 2009-2014¹⁷

The Strategy for combating illegal migration in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2009-2014 is based on the National Programme for Integration in the European Union, adopted Strategy of Integrated Border Management in the Republic of Serbia and current reform processes in the country, above all those listed in the European Partnership document. In addition to that, we used the guidelines from the Schengen Catalogue, Schengen Acquis and the concluded international conventions in the field of human rights protection, rights of asylum seekers and refugees. It is also based on the concept of integrated Western Balkans border management issued by the European Commission that comprises coordination and cooperation among all competent public authorities and services included in border security and trade facilitation aiming at establishment of effective, efficient and integrated border management systems for the purpose of achieving common goal of open but controlled and secured borders.

Due to Hungarian joining the Schengen area (end of 2007), illegal routes have partly changed their direction, which in majority of cases now goes towards Hungary over Serbia, which is confirmed by the fact that between January and November 2008, out of the total number of foreign citizens who irregularly entered the territory of Serbia, about 37% tried to reach Western Europe via Serbia and Hungary. Therefore, it is necessary to better equip and train the specialized police units for suppression of illegal migration in the area of the protection of the state border and in-country control.

In 2007, MoI police officers brought 89 criminal charges of irregular crossing the state border and smuggling of people, pursuant to Article 350 of the Criminal Code (268 smuggled persons), which is about 11-percent increase compared to 2006 when 79 criminal charges were brought (389 smuggled persons). There is a problem related to quality and comprehensive processing of cases concerning illegal migrants, particularly while establishing misdemeanor or criminal responsibility of persons facilitating illegal migration. Therefore, in order to remedy such situation, it is necessary to create conditions for quality processing of cases concerning illegal migrants.¹⁸



Graph 1

When we are talking about smuggling people, there are certain oscillations in number, among 2005-2006, number increased, between 2007-2008 decreasing, and since 2009 again number has increased. It can be explained due to global economic crisis and worsened security situation in particular regions. Among 2005-2008 most of the nationalities caught for illegal border crossing were from Albania, FYROM, Romania and Turkey, while during 2009 most of the Afghanis where found. (Table 1)

¹⁷ "The Official Gazette of the RS", No 25/2009
¹⁸ Ibid

Country	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.
Albania	662	717	332	159	113
FYROM	88	66	128	142	165
Turkey	92	134	78	51	94
BaH	28	18	54	41	39
Romania	120	112	39	56	43
Bulgaria	10	22	38	31	45
China	8	4	25	18	14
Croatia	32	10	17	12	13
Moldova	12	110	7	9	6
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	1216
Other	24	77	156	234	311
TOTAL	1076	1270	874	753	2029

Table 1

In the Republic of Serbia during 2007-2011 507 criminal charges are submitted because of illegal migrations against 920 perpetrators (783 citizens of Serbia) with reasonable doubt of smuggling 4.380 persons. It is obvious that increased number of illegal migrations for last five years means increased number of criminal charges in the Republic of Serbia. Another phenomenon was seen during these five years; almost of 80-90% illegal migrants are Afro-Asians. Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia has recognized problem and has taken activities trying to prevent or stop this kind of organized crime in the country and region as a whole. Remarkable international police cooperation has taken place in suppression of illegal migrations. With support and coordination of SECI centre¹⁹ Ministry of interior of the Republic of Serbia in May 2007. realized action in cooperation with policies of Republic of Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYROM in suppression of illegal migrations and human trafficking. Human trafficking channel is cut, 12 persons were arrested in the Republic of Serbia, 16 in the Republic of Croatia, 19 in FYROM, 4 in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia.

Conclusion

Contemporary system of counter organized crime is complex and requests well organized planned, realized preventive and repressive activities of all subjects on national and international level. Republic of Serbia is strategically oriented to join EU accepting all standards and values. Free movement of people and goods are standard which Republic of Serbia wish to achieve with strong regulations against organized crime from legal to operational level. What should be done in next period? Cooperation must be stronger on national and international level of all agencies included combat against organized crime accepting standards and procedures which will strengthen governments and EU abilities to confront one of the most visible asymmetric threats to security of all European continent.

Implementation of adopted strategies will improve security of Europe. Republic of Serbia has adopted efficient policy against organized crime. Responsibility of all subjects is crucial for success. Acceptance of the Republic of Serbia in European and regional integrated system against organized crime is formula for success.

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Názov : Zborník príspevkov z VI. medzinárodnej vedeckej konferencie
„*BEZPEČNÉ SLOVENSKO a EURÓPSKA ÚNIA*“,
15. – 16. november 2012, KOŠICE, Slovenská republika

Recenzia : Dr.h.c. prof. Ing. Miroslav Žák, DrSc.
prof. PhDr. Jiří Straus, DrSc.

Vydala : Vysoká škola bezpečnostného manažérstva v Košiciach,
Kukučínova 17, Košice,

Rok vydania: 2012

Editor : Ing. Peter Lošonczi, PhD.

Tlač : Multiprint s.r.o., Košice

Vydanie : prvé

Počet strán : 574

Náklad : 300 výtlačkov

ISBN : 978-80-89282-82-1
EAN : 9788089282821