MIGRATION PROCESSES AS A PACKAGE OF CHALLENGES AND THREATS FOR PUBLIC SECURITY

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Abstract. This article presents a framework of issues of migration processes. Over the last five years, the European institutions have given priority to the European agenda on migration. Today after the Covid-19 pandemic, in the Europe and worldwide, dominated by a variety of crises, whether political, social or economic. The analysis of current trends in migration processes leads the conclusion that this issues still very actual and nowadays. Migration flows in one way or another also affect national security issues. The European Union's migration legislation reviewed and recommendations provided to the Member States. In the article, are raised questions: What encourages migration? Why is this now? Why migrate? Is migration a natural right?" Do migration trends and intensity not threaten security aspects[1]? Migration processes taking place within state borders. Therefore, law enforcement officials: the police officials, border officials must constantly monitor the migration process, analyse the findings and adapt their daily work.

Keywords: migration processes, border guard, human rights, public security.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most striking features of "the development of modern society is the tremendous increase in the migratory mobility of the population"[2]. "Intensified globalization processes have led to an increase in migration around the world: migration flows, directions and volumes have changed."[3] Different type of migration to Europe or from Europe taking place still and will continue to do in the future. People come to Europe "for a variety of reasons"[4]. "Rapidly developing international relations in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, changes in the areas of state border control, the structure of international labor demand, rapid development of science and technology, new communication and transport technologies

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[1] Williams, W. Migration and Security. In J. Peter Burgess (ed.) *The Handbook of New Security Studies*, London: Routledge, 2010.

[2] Damulienė, A. "Migracijos problema Lietuvoje ir jos įtaka šalies ekonomikai". *Business systems and economics: Vol. 3 (1)*, MRU, 2013

[3] Naulickaitė, I. ir Melnikas, B. „Emigracijos iš Lietuvos procesai ekonomikos globalizacijos sąlygomis". *Mokslas - Lietuvos ateitisS Science – Future of Lithuania.*VGTU: Vilnius, 2015. http://www.mla.vgtu.lt

[4] Jurado, E. ir Brochmann, G "Europe's Immigration Challenge: Reconciling Work, Welfare and Mobility". IB Tauris: Policy Network, January, 2013.

determine the movement of migration flows."[5] In addition, the intensity of migration flows currently driven not only by various factors of "globalization and liberalization"[6], but also by poverty in the countries of origin, population growth, wars, political turmoil, and an unstable political situation. Personal reasons play an important decisive role: hopes for a successful life, family reunification, and so on. Expectations of migrants include not only financial and living improvements, but also aspirations to obtain residence permits.

Migration as a social phenomenon has existed for a long time, but gradually, together with the phenomenon of migration, there was a need to assess the relationship between migration, the state and society at the level of security assessment. Modern international migration processes and their tendencies are one of the main objects in the field of social sciences.

The aim of the article is to conduct the analysis of migration phenomenon and critical issues related to the migration processes.

Methodology. To achieve aim of the research were applied theoretical: description, a analysis, and comparison methods. The work based on various scientific literature: monographs, articles, conference proceedings, etc., which help to analyze the research topic in detail. The work use theoretical literature presenting various aspects of the approach, as well relied on empirical research and statistics.

MIGRATION FLOWS

Migration a very complex phenomenon of the humanity evolution, attracting researchers from various fields. In other hands, migration is now a top-tier political issue interconnected to human rights, development, and geopolitics at national and international levels. Recent developments that have attracted the attention of politicians, economists, lawyers and sociologists around the world, as well as the media, prove the relevance of this phenomenon. At present, the sharp increase in immigration flows and the challenges they pose, as well as the high level of critical public attitudes towards ongoing migration processes, are forcing many

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[5] Seniutienė, D. ir de Violante Oliveira, P. F. "Migration: Trends, dynamics and critical issues" *In : Visuomenės saugumas ir viešoji tvarka: mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys 13.* MRU: Kaunas, 2015, P. 203-222.
[6] Hays, J. "*Globalization and the new politics of embedded Liberalism*". Oxford: Oxford university press, 2010, P. 401.

EU countries to review and reform their legal instruments and "immigration policies"[7] in detail. The EU Commission continues to take new initiatives to implement a common European immigration policy and to respond to the challenges and threats posed by immigration.

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM)[8], today's world is living in an unprecedented period of global human mobility: about a billion people have moved from one place to another, 3.5% of the planet's population. Of these, more than 250,000 are international migrants crossing their country's border. The rest are so-called local migrants, who mostly move from the periphery to the cities. The number of migrants in the world is increasing (Table 1), two thirds of them are economic migrants, and one third of those arriving are political migrants.

Table 1. International migrants, 1970-2019

Year	Number of migrants	Migrants as a % of the world's population
1970	84,460,125	2.3%
1975	90,368,010	2.2%
1980	101,983,149	2.3%
1985	113,206,691	2.3%
1990	153,011,473	2.9%
1995	161,316,895	2.8%
2000	173,588,441	2.8%
2005	191,615,574	2.9%
2010	220,781,909	3.2%
2015	248,861,296	3.4%
2019	271,642,105	3.5%

Source: UN DESA, 2008, 2019a, 2019b.

Note: The number of entities (such as States, territories and administrative regions) for which data were made available in the 2019 UN DESA *Revision of International Migrant Stock* was 232. In 1970, the number of entities was 135.

Source: IOM[9]

Although the economic motivations for demography are very strong, rapid migration is also driven by "shrinking distances" due to technological progress and the increasing number of both man-made and natural disasters, forcing people to move from one place to another.
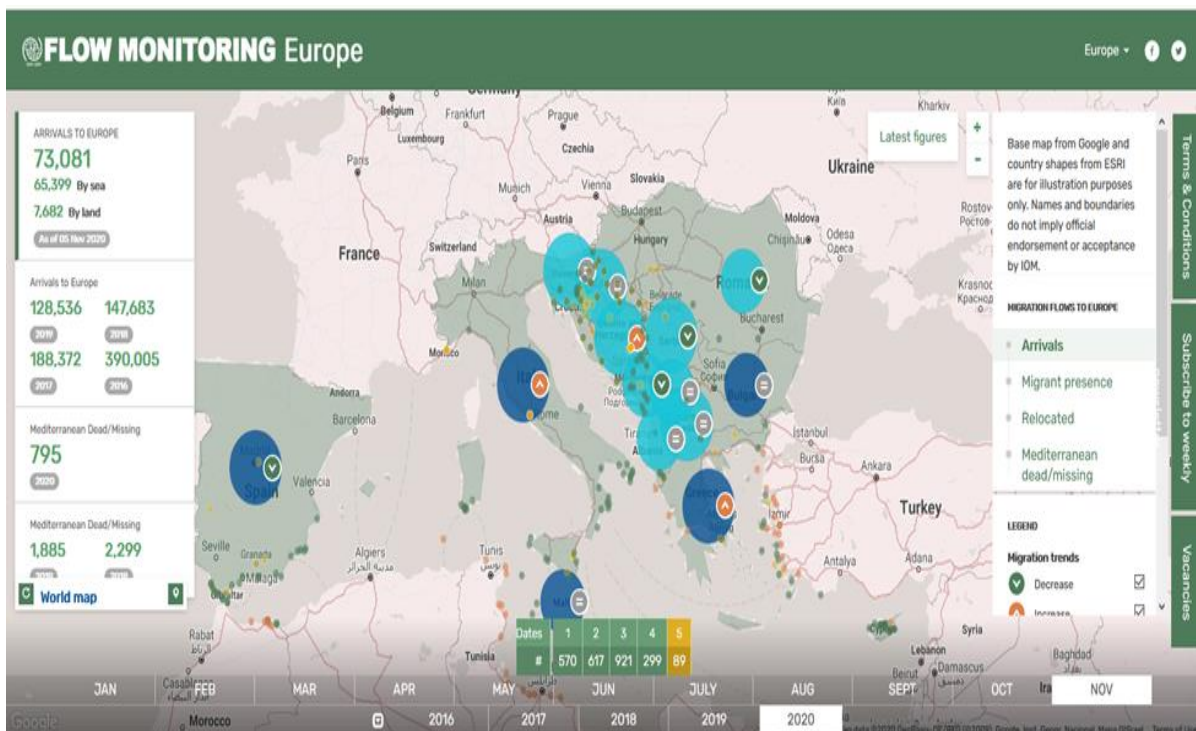
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[7] Violante de Oliveira, P. F., Seniutienė D. ir Borges Gonçalve, F. "Internal security: challenges for the Europe of the XXI century". *European police science and research bulletin*. (Budapest: European Police College (CEPOL), P. 4-9.
[8] Tarptautinė migracijos organizacija, 2020 Internetinė prieiga: https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/wmr_2020.pdf
[9] Tarptautinė migracijos organizacija, 2020 Internetinė prieiga, 2020 Internetinė prieiga: https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/wmr_2020.pdf

"Modern processes of globalization present new forms and opportunities of human migration; emphasis is placed on various aspects of their integration, acculturation, adaptation or isolation in foreign countries. People have become cosmopolitan, easily crossing the boundaries of different aspects and meanings of their lives, such as class, race, gender, culture, or state of residence."[10] As various statistics show, most European countries are facing a particularly rapid and marked increase in international migration and, in particular, in illegal immigration. The influx of immigrants to European countries (Map 1) inevitably affects and encourages host countries to review their migration policies and adapt them to these processes affected by globalization.

Map 1. Arrivals to Europe

Source: IOM[11]

It is therefore becoming important to find out how regulatory instruments and migration policies are changing in the various European host countries in this period of globalization and intensified migration.

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[10] Kripienė, I. „*Identitetų konstravimas transnacionalinėje migracijoje: šiuolaikiniai imigrantai iš Lietuvos Jungtinėse Amerikos Valstijose*". *Daktaro disertacija*. Kaunas: Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas, 2012.
[11] Tarptautinė migracijos organizacija, 2020. Internetinė prieiga: https://migration.iom.int/europe?type=arrivals

MIGRATION PROCESSES AND CHALENGES TO PUBLIC SECURITY

The human right to free movement without restrictions was defined in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights[12] at 1948. It states, that "everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State" and "everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country".

International migration is an integral part of globalization: the 21st century, even called the "migration age". Although "international migration has existed for a long time before the age of globalization, the scale, speed and complexity of global migration have become unprecedented during it."[13]

Scientific literature states, that the concept of the migration phenomenon varies depending on the context in which it is explained. The term migration used in various sciences: sociology, demography, criminology, law and etc. in various contexts. In some cases, migration has legal consequences, in other cases it does not.

"There is no single universal migration theory that fully explains the migration process and the determinants of migration."[14] Theories explaining migration examine this process at different levels, in certain parts, emphasizing one aspect or another. It should be noted that migration theories should not be seen as alternatives, but as complementary theories.

International migration is not a new phenomenon. As part of the processes of global economy and integration, the international mobility of people is constantly changing and gradually increasing. The rapidly changing dynamics and content of international migration are linked not only to changing economic, political and cultural relations between countries or regions, but also to fundamental "Human Rights", which (should be) inseparable from current migration policies at EU level.[15] "Although the development and implementation of migration policy at the national level is inseparable from the general principles of migration policy,

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[12]Visuotinė žmogaus teisių deklaracija. Internetinė prieiga:
http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=278385&p_query=&p_tr2=
[13] Naulickaitė, I. ir Melnikas, B. "Emigracijos iš Lietuvos procesai ekonomikos globalizacijos sąlygomis". *Mokslas - Lietuvos ateitis Science – Future of Lithuania*, VGTU, Vilnius 2015. http://www.mla.vgtu.lt
[14] Maslauskaitė, A. ir Stankūnienė, V. "*Šeima abipus sienų Lietuvos transnacionalinės šeimos genezė, funkcijos, raidos perspektyvos*". Vilnius: Tarptautinė migracijos organizacija Socialinių tyrimų institutas, 2007.
[15] „*Migration and International Human Rights Law*". Practitioners Guide No.6. International Commission of Jurists, 2011,P. 29.

looking deeper into the implementation of EU migration policy, the EU is gradually moving from human rights to migration as an economic and / or social process."[16]

EU cooperation at the political level on the integration of migrants began in 1999 following the adoption of the Tampere program[17]. The program states that asylum and migration issues require a common EU policy, which should include cooperation with migrants' countries of origin, a common EU asylum system and the management of migration flows. Since 2004 the Hague Program[18], adopted in November 2006, increasingly focuses on the integration of migrants. The program emphasizes that integration is an ongoing two-way process involving migrants and the host society, as well as all policies, including education and employment and anti-discrimination policies. Migration and integration issues are developed in key EU documents and integration challenges are detailed in 2009 The Stockholm Program[19] and the EU 2020 strategy[20].

As mentioned earlier, in recent decades, the forms, nature and quality of migration processes have reached unprecedented proportions. Migration processes have become one of the most important challenges today and are seen not only as a simple mechanical movement of people, but as a complex social process involving many aspects, including a very strong impact on social life and national security issues.

The intensive development of migration flows has made "the phenomenon of migration an integral part of all global problems"[21], which requires a new approach to the legal regulation of international migration processes in order to strike a balance between the interests of those involved in migration processes. This suggests that migration regulation mechanisms and instruments should be based on social research to reveal the changing content of migration and its impact on security.

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[16] Trečiųjų šalių piliečių integracijos trajektorijos ir vertinimo mechanizmai. http://www.ces.lt/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Migracijos-ir-migrant%C5%B3-integracijos-teorini%C5%B3-prielaid%C5%B3-sociologiniais-ir-politologiniais-aspektais-analiz%C4%972.pdf

[17] *Tamperės programa.* http://www.europarl.europa.eu/summits/tam_en.htm 1999

[18] *Hagos programa: laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo stiprinimas Europos Sąjungoje.* http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2005:053:0001:0014:LT:PDF

[19] *Stokholmo programa – Atvira ir saugi Europa piliečių labui ir saugumui.* http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52010XG0504(01)&rid=11

[20] *Komisijos komunikatas 2020 m. Europa Pažangaus, tvaraus ir integracinio augimo strategija.* http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:2020:FIN:LT:PDF

[21] Martin H. W. Möllers, "Migration, Integration und europäische Grenzpolitik". *Jahrbuch öffentliche Sicherheit Sonderband* 5: Gebundene Ausgabe – 15. April 2011.

Why is this the case now? Why migrate? "Is migration a natural right?" Do migration trends and intensity not threaten security aspects?[22] Modern legal regulation (international, regional and national) is completely out of line with the fundamentally changed migration situation. The regulation of modern migration aspects will have to include sets of rules for different legal regimes. Thus, it is already possible to predict a certain level of inconsistency in the future legal framework or internal tensions that will have to be resolved by the officials of the relevant institutions on the basis of the discretion granted to them.

The main institution in Lithuania that ensures the control of migration processes and has to prevent possible threats to public security is the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior. The role and activities[23] of this service have changed depending on historical and political events. Following the ratification of the Schengen Agreement[24], Lithuania and other Member States abolished controls at their internal borders. This means that Schengen cooperating countries no longer carry out border checks. As internal border controls are no longer in place, common instruments need to be developed to ensure security in this area, i.e. y. playing a unique role in the protection of external borders and the management of border security[25].

The basis of cooperation between EU Member States on security issues is the EU Internal Security Strategy. It includes actions to address the most urgent threats to EU security. These actions pursue five main strategic objectives:

- Dismantling criminal and terrorist networks,

- Tackling radicalization and recruitment,

- Protect citizens, businesses and society from cybercrime,

- Strengthen the management of the common external borders, and

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[22] Miller, D. "*Is there a human right to immigrate?*" Nuffield College: Oxford, 2015.

[23] Lietuvos Respublikos Valstybės sienos ir jos apsaugos įstatymas. *Valstybės žinios*, 2000-05-24, Nr. 42-1192

[24] Šengeno erdvė, laisvo judėjimo erdvė be vidaus sienų kontrolės atsirado 1985 m., kai penkios ES valstybės narės pasirašė Šengeno susitarimą ir taip pradėjo bendradarbiauti, kad panaikintų kontrolę prie vidaus sienų. Vėlesniais metais prie šio bendradarbiavimo prisijungė dauguma ES valstybių narių ir kelios ES nepriklausančios šalys. Konvencija dėl Šengeno susitarimo 1985 m. birželio 14 d. sudaryto tarp Beniliukso ekonominės sąjungos valstybių, Vokietijos Federacinės Respublikos ir Prancūzijos Respublikos Vyriausybių dėl laipsniško jų bendrų sienų kontrolės panaikinimo įgyvendinimo. Internetinė prieiga: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LT/TXT/?uri=CELEX:42000A0922(02)

[25] ES vidaus saugumo strategija. Internetinė prieiga: https://www.scribd.com/document/44558915/The-EU-Internal-Security-Strategy-in-Action

- Improving the EU's crisis preparedness and response capacity".[26]

As mentioned above, the aspects discussed show that the implementation of strategic goals must be define and evaluate the measures used and implemented to strengthen the management of the common external borders.

Border security organizations at EU and national level are governmental organizations, and their financial capacity is always dependent on public funding and is usually limited. Nevertheless, border guards are required to deliver the highest levels of performance, effective border control management and security.

Due to new challenges to public security and intensified migration processes, the EU is working towards a common approach to security and maintenance. Members are developing and implementing modern systems at the external borders to improve border control: such as EUROSUR[27], Visa Information System[28], European Fingerprint database - EURODAC[29], Passenger Data Registration System[30], etc., legal regulation of the use of the mentioned systems has been created.

According to the EU directive from October 6, 2016 the Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model (CIRAM) was to become operational, thus making the integration of both the above-mentioned models and this model into national law mandatory. In the absence of common integration rules proposed for Member States, it is appropriate to analyse the situation and suggest possible ways to implement the integrated risk analysis model.

After Lithuania's accession to the European Union and the Schengen area, the areas regulated by the legal acts of the European Union will inevitably be transformed at the national level. One of the priority areas is state border protection, control of migration processes. Legal norms regulating border control, border security and migration control issues establish an innovative model of international communication and cooperation between states and "instruments" for their implementation.

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[26] Komisijos komunikatas Europos Parlamentui ir Tarybai ES vidaus saugumo strategijos įgyvendinimas. Penki žingsniai kuriant saugesnę Europą. KOM/2010/0673. Internetinė prieiga: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LT/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52010DC0673&from=LT

[27] European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR). Internetinė prieiga: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/e-library/glossary/european-border-surveillance-system_en

[28] Visa Information System (VIS). Internetinė prieiga: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/visa-information-system_en

[29] Identification of applicants (EURODAC). Internetinė prieiga: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum/identification-of-applicants_en

[30] Passenger Name Record (PNR). Internetinė prieiga: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/police-cooperation/information-exchange/pnr_en

Therefore, there is a need to assess the compatibility of the above-mentioned legal norms with the norms of the European Union and the Schengen acquis, to assess the changes in the conceptual status of cooperation and borders during integration processes and their perspectives in terms of border protection organization and public security impact.

CONCLUSION

Migration as a social phenomenon has existed for a long time, but gradually, together with the phenomenon of migration, there was a need to assess the relationship between migration, the state and society at the level of security assessment. Modern international migration processes and their tendencies are one of the main objects in the field of cooperation at international, regional and national levels.   The changing content of migration and its impact on security raising the questions: Why is this the case now? Why migrate? Is migration a natural right? Do migration trends and intensity not threaten security aspects? Modern legal regulation (international, regional and national) is completely out of line with the fundamentally changed migration situation. There is a need to assess the compatibility of the above-mentioned legal norms at international, regional and national level; to assess the changes in the conceptual status of cooperation and borders during integration processes and their perspectives in terms of border protection organization and public security impact.

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ISSN 2029-1701
ISSN 2335-2035 (Online)

Mokslinis žurnalas
VISUOMENĖS SAUGUMAS IR VIEŠOJI TVARKA
PUBLIC SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER
2020 (25) Research Journal

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