

OVERVIEW ON THE MAIN AIMS AND GOALS OF THE SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

CHALLENGES OF THE MIGRATION CRISIS

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The Security Situation

Europe is facing to the threat of illegal and uncontrollable migration fueled mainly from the poor socio-economic conditions and population growth in its neighboring regions. The populism of some EU representatives and insufficient EU's integration capacity create conditions for the growth of intolerance, that is an obstacle to the successful integration of the migrants.

When we imagine the number of migrant passing the German borders reaching recently the limit of 1,1 millions that German society tries to integrate, we can see the security, social, economic and healthcare problems, that the destination member states for migration are facing. The German chancellor *Angela Merkel* received in 2015 the prestigious title of Person of the Year, awarded by the *Time* magazine which highlighted its strength and leadership in the fight with the migration crisis.¹ She left behind the next nominate, *Abu Baker Al-Baghdadi* – the mastermind of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. Some sources said that the uncontrolled migration influx resulted the arrival of approximately 5000 jihadists at large that have slugged back into European capitals after being trained in Iraq and Syria. The head of Europol, *Rob Wainwright*, has warned, that the agency expects ISIS-trained jihadists to „stage an attack somewhere in Europe with the aim of achieving mass casualties among the civilian population.“²

Number of terrorist attacks had been recently committed in European capitals, having led several anti-terrorist action against ISIL occupying Syrian and Iraqi areas. The most serious ones were so far executed in Paris (in November 2015), Ankara (in March 2016), and Brussels (in March 2016). In the table below, there is a list of terrorist attacks in France and Belgium since 7th January 2015.

The present paper collects and takes a general overview on the most important news, article parts and EU actions within the given field.

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¹ *Time: Angela Merkel, Person of the year.* <http://time.com/time-person-of-the-year-2015-angela-merkel-choice>.

² See <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3455254/There-5-000-ISIS-trained-jihadists-roaming-large-European-Union-warns-head-Interpol.html>.



EVENTS

<i>January 7, 2015</i>	Brothers Chérif and Saïd Kouachi (French citizens aged 32 and 34) shoot dead 11 people at the Paris offices of French satirical magazine <i>Charlie Hebdo</i> . As they make their escape they kill a 12th person, a 42-year-old policeman.
<i>January 8, 2015</i>	A municipal policeman is killed in a shooting in Montrouge, south of Paris
<i>January 9, 2015</i>	The shooter at Montrouge, Amedy Coulibaly, is identified as an acquaintance of Chérif Kouachi. The Kouachi brothers are shot dead as they try to escape a printing works in Dammarin-en-Goële (a town 40 km north-west of Paris) in which they had been hiding. At the same time security forces raid a Jewish supermarket in Vincennes. Amédi Coulibaly, a 32-year-old French citizen, had been holding several people hostage in the supermarket and is shot dead in the raid. He had killed four of the hostages.
<i>January 11, 2015</i>	More than four million people take part in marches in support of Charlie Hebdo across France, while other solidarity rallies are held in cities around the world.
<i>January 14, 2015</i>	The Yemeni branch of al-Qaeda claims responsibility for the Charlie Hebdo attacks.
<i>June 26, 2015</i>	Yassin Salhi, later identified as a suspected follower of the ultra-conservative Salafist movement, a radical branch of Sunni Islam, assassinates and beheads his boss Hervé Cornara in an industrial zone in Saint-Quentin-Fallavier, near Lyon.
<i>November 13, 2015</i>	Almost simultaneous shootings and suicide bombings in Paris. Three suicide bombings outside the national sports stadium Stade de France during an international football match kill the three bombers and one passer-by. Subsequent shootings take place at bars and the Bataclan music venue inside central Paris. A total of 129 people are killed and 352 people injured.
<i>November 14, 2015</i>	ISIL claims responsibility for the Paris attacks the night before.
<i>November 18, 2015</i>	Belgian jihadist Abdelhamid Abaaoud, suspected of organising the November 13 attacks, is killed during a police raid on an apartment where he had been hiding in the Saint-Denis area north of Paris.
<i>December 22, 2015</i>	Yassin Salhi commits suicide in his prison cell in Fleury-Mérogis.

March 15, 2016	A police operation in the southern Brussels district of Forest ends with the fatal shooting of Mohamed Belkaid, until that point unknown to anti-terrorism agencies, and the escape of two men, including Salah Abdeslam.
March 18, 2016	Salah Abdeslam is arrested in the Molenbeek area of Brussels. The most wanted man in Europe was hiding in a building a few hundred metres away from his parents' house
March 22, 2016	Two coordinated deadly attacks at Brussels airport in Zaventem and one in underground train network at Maalbeek station.

Table 1: A timeline of terror attacks in France and Belgium since *Charlie Hebdo*³

The intelligence services in Belgium – the General Intelligence and Security Service – SGR (Général du Renseignement et de la Sécurité) and the Belgian State Security Service have been criticised by many security experts and organizations worldwide for the insufficient assessment of intelligence information. The lack of sharing of information amongst many intelligence services of the 28 states of the European Union and the dysfunctional separation of powers in Belgium resulted in the attack on Europe's political capital on the 22 March 2015. Turkish President *Recep Tayyip Erdogan* claimed that the Turkish authorities warned their Belgian counterparts that one of the suspected bombers, *Ibrahim el Bakraoui* was a dangerous terrorist. The intelligence services in France - DGSi (Direction générale de la Sécurité intérieure), DGSE (Direction Générale de la Sécurité Extérieure) had a history of non-cooperation. A senior official provided the information, that it was better now — though he admitted to “continuing problems on the political level.”⁴ There was given an example of the problematic cooperation between the Belgian law enforcement agencies about *Salah Abdeslam*, the only terrorist, who has stayed alive after the synchronized terrorist attacks in November 2015 in Paris. The current security situation represents the challenge not only for the intelligence exchange, that has a direct implication on the permanent dilemma between the effective electronic surveillance of the communication of the terrorists and the personal data protection, but also for the closing or control of the external borders of the European Union.

³ Source: <http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/22/a-timeline-of-terror-attacks-in-france-and-belgium-since-charlie-hebdo/>

⁴ Reuters: *The world's spies agree Belgian intelligence is broken*. See <http://blogs.reuters.com/great-debate/2016/03/24/how-the-worlds-intelligence-services-rate-each-other/>.

The Security Strategy of the EU

The security strategy of the EU has been compiled in the intention of facing global challenges, such as:

- ❖ *conflicts*, that destroy not only the infrastructure, including the social one, it also encourages criminality, deters investment and makes normal economic activity impossible;
- ❖ *competition for natural resources*, notably water - which will be aggravated by global warming over the next decades, is likely to create further turbulence and migratory movements in various regions and
- ❖ *energy dependence* is a special concern for Europe. Europe is the world's largest importer of oil and gas. Imports account for about 50% of energy consumption today. This will rise to 70% in 2030. Most energy imports come from the Gulf, Russia and North Africa.

As the recent terrorist attacks showed, Europe is facing to several key threats that are included in the European Security strategy.

Terrorism: Europe is both a target and a base for such terrorism: European countries are targets and have been attacked many times.

Weapons of mass destruction are potentially the greatest threats to our security. The international treaty regimes and export control arrangements have slowed the spread of WMD and delivery systems. We are now, however, entering a new and dangerous period that raises the possibility of a WMD arms race, especially in the Middle East.

State failure corrodes states from within. It may be caused by various factors, such as the conflicts of cultures, religion, economic disparity, corruption, extremism, antisemitism, etc. The collapse of the State can be associated with obvious threats, such as organized crime or terrorism. Organized crime is an internal security threat with the external dimension. It may have form of terrorism, human trafficking (mainly children and women), trafficking of migrants, smuggling of drugs and smuggling of weapons. Dealing with terrorism may require a mixture of intelligence, police, judicial as well as military and other means.

Terrorism uses various methods of attack. One of the most dangerous is the use of the Weapons of Mass Destruction. Belgium is now alert not only for the recent terrorist attacks, but also because of the murder of the nuclear guard at Belgium's national radioactive elements institute at Fleurus, to the south of Brussels. The media reports tap into fears about the possibility militants are seeking to get hold of nuclear material or planning to attack a nuclear site.⁵ The British Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)

⁵ Reuters, Belgian nuclear guard shot, prosecutor rules out militant link, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-belgium-blast-nuclear-idUSKCN0WS09E>.

has explicitly acknowledged the growing terrorist threat to the nuclear industry.⁶ It has issued a Strategic Plan – the document that lists as the highest risk the “Failure to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of sensitive information and assets from both known and emerging security threats to the UK nuclear infrastructure (e. g. cyber-attacks, terrorist activity, state-sponsored espionage).” In another reference, it says: “we recognize the world is increasingly globalized and digitized, where both the terrorist threat and the risks from cyberspace are changing. The Government and duty-holders have well-developed security capabilities to deter and defend against organizations and individuals that might conspire to attack or exploit the nuclear estate. ONR will continue to work with the Government to ensure that security-focused regulations evolve to remain fit for purpose and align with safety regulation.”⁷

The security strategy presents policies that represent the reaction of the European Union to the existing security threats. It has responded after 11 September with measures that included the adoption of a European Arrest Warrant, steps to attack terrorist financing and an agreement on mutual legal assistance with the U.S.A. The European Union and Member States have intervened to help deal with regional conflicts and to put failed states back on their feet, including in the Balkans, Afghanistan, and in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Restoring good government to the Balkans, fostering democracy and enabling the authorities there to tackle organized crime is one of the most effective ways of dealing with organized crime within the EU. The third chapter of the Security Strategy (Policy Implications for Europe) contains the commitment of the EU of supporting the United Nations as it responds to threats to international peace and security. The EU is committed to reinforcing its cooperation with the UN to assist countries emerging from conflicts, and to enhancing its support for the UN in short-term crisis management situations.⁸

Although the EU and the Security Council responded with UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99, in the case of Kosovo for example, which authorized the presence of NATO troops (KFOR). In the case of Syria EU did not discuss the possibility of UN Security Council resolution. UN, as well as the EU, is focusing on receiving migrants in particular through the UN High Representative for Migration.⁹

⁶ Independent, Exclusive: Nuclear watchdog warns of terrorist threat to UK reactors, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/exclusive-nuclear-watchdog-warns-of-terrorist-threat-to-uk-reactors-a6953396.html>.

⁷ Independent, Exclusive: Nuclear watchdog warns of terrorist threat to UK reactors, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/exclusive-nuclear-watchdog-warns-of-terrorist-threat-to-uk-reactors-a6953396.html>.

⁸ Council of the European Union, *European Security Strategy*, <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/031208ESSIISK.pdf>.

⁹ Refugees are responsibility of the world. Proximity doesn't define responsibility, interview with Peter Sutherland, <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=52126#.VhLVTBZweBZhttp://www.un>

The security strategy of the EU has the following strategic objectives:

i) *Addressing the threats* - EU has intervened to deal with regional conflicts, such as restoring good government, fostering democracy, enabling authorities to tackle organized crime. The EU has to improve a lot to fulfill this objective, since the source countries of the immigration (mainly Syria and Iraq) are still in the far and their security situation are not stabilized yet.

ii) *A broader engagement with the Arab world* – This objective has been fulfilled by creation and operation of organizations like EUROMED, which aim is to support the multicultural society. The activities of such organizations operated by the European Union could lead to rise of the influx of migrants.¹⁰

iii) *Working with partners* - *The aim of EU is the effective and balanced partnership with the USA.* Unfortunately during the last two years the European citizens have witnessed the political, social and economic pressure of USA, various NGO's and the mainstream media on the decision making of the European leaders.

iv) *To maintain the relationship with Russia* is an important objective, since the European Union is currently dependent on Russian natural resources. In spite of that the EU high representatives insist on the economic sanctions on Russia, which causes huge economic loss to many companies in the European Union and in Russia as well.

The Security Strategy of the Slovak Republic

Brief Overview

There are several security threats that the Security Strategy of Slovakia is focusing on. The most severe consequences for the Slovak Republic and its allies could have the use of *weapons of mass destruction* by the terrorist organizations or by failing or failed states. Terrorism represents to Slovakia a strategic global threat. It uses the ideologies supporting the race, ethnical or religious hate, violence and genocide and tries to undermine fundamental democratic values of society, such as openness, freedom of the individual, value of human life and tolerance. Slovak Republic was so far only a transit area for migrants. Increasing its economic growth in the upcoming years the threat of illegal and uncontrollable migration can grow and Slovakia is gradually becoming the destination country.¹¹

The Security Strategy of Slovakia has been adopted on 27. September 2005. Its interests are:

.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=52126#.VhLVTBZweBZ.

¹⁰ European External Action Service, Euro – Mediterranean Partnership EUROMED, http://eeas.europa.eu/euromed/index_en.htm.

¹¹ Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic, *Security Strategy of the Slovak Republic*. See <http://www.mod.gov.sk/data/files/833.pdf>.

K. UJVÁRY: *GOALS OF THE SECURITY STRATEGY OF SLOVAK REPUBLIC*

- i. to guarantee the safety of citizens and to protect their human rights and fundamental freedoms,
- ii. to guarantee the territorial integrity, sovereignty, inviolability of borders, political independence,
- iii. to develop a democratic state, the rule of law and the market economy,
- iv. to create conditions for sustainable economic, social, environmental and cultural development of society,
- v. to strengthen the strategic transatlantic partnership,
- vi. to strengthen the effectiveness of international organizations and promote the expansion of NATO, and the EU,
- vii. to develop good partnerships and all forms of mutually beneficial cooperation,
- viii. to guarantee its own security, based on the rights to individual and collective self-defense,
- ix. to contribute to strengthening and proliferation of freedom and democracy, respect for human rights, the rule of law, international law, peace and stability in the world.

Slovakia has created its security policy with the aim to develop the security system. For this purpose the government uses several tools, such as intelligence services, armed security forces (police, corps guards), security forces (customs), emergency corps and ambulance services. The security of the environment is ensured via membership in UN, EU, NATO, OSCE, OECD and the Visegrad group, as well.¹²

Actions of the Slovak Government Taken in Order to Eliminate the Security Threats

The Slovak Republic at the meeting of interior ministers of 22 September 2015 in Brussels confirmed that in the context of managing the refugee crisis in Europe accepts only 100 Christians from Syria. The Slovakian PM *Robert Fico* announced that the Slovak Republic refuses to accept immigrants on the basis of obligatory quotas and will sue the European Commission before the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.¹³ The Minister of Interior *Robert Kaliňák* is going to reflect the seriousness of the immigration crisis by the increase the number of police officers by 2500 staff members. Slovakia cooperates with its allies and contributes to European partners by sending police officers to Hungary (50), Slovenia (20) and FYROM (25).¹⁴ The Slovak Republic has amended the law nr. 460/1992 – The Constitution of the Slovak Republic on 8 December 2015.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ See <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/slovakia-wants-to-stop-muslim-migrants-from-entering-a6803811.html>.

¹⁴ Greekreporter, Slovakian Police to Help FYROM Guard Its Border, <http://eu.greekreporter.com/2016/01/06/slovakian-police-to-help-fyrom-guard-its-border/>.

The amendment of the Constitution is the basis of the anti-terrorist legislative package implemented by the Parliament of the Slovak Republic. After the amendments the police will be able to detain persons for offenses of terrorism to 96 hours, yet the law set maximum limit for restrictions on personal freedom to 48 hours. The amendment of the penal code defines the concept of “terrorist criminal act” and increases the lower-bound of the criminal act of establishing, plotting and supporting a terrorist group from 8 to 10 years. The obligate arrest has been introduced, based on which the court will be able to detain a person accused from the criminal act connected with the terrorism without giving reasons. The deadline of the court for decision about detention remains 72 hours, instead of the proposed 144 hours. There have been several measures adopted regarding the witness protection.¹⁵ The proposal regulates the use of special technical stuff in interventions and use of weapons, including special and specific coercive measures.

Regarding police the reasons for arrest and the deadlines will be extended, as well as the authorization for inspection of the vehicles. The police are also authorized to use videoconferences more frequently during interrogations of the protected witnesses.

The Military Intelligence gets in same authorization in relation to counter-terrorism measures such as the Slovak Intelligence Service (SIS).

The court is based on the initiative of the Slovak Information Service prohibits the operation of a web portal, where the proliferation of ideas that promote or support terrorism, political or religious extremism and extremism manifested in a violent manner is present. Anyone who has monitored public areas will be obliged to provide SIS a photo or video, if the Secret Service asks for it for purposes defined by law, to protect national security. The SIS is authorized to the possibility for pretending of selling or buying things applicable in terrorist offenses. The SIS and the police are authorized for the use of telecommunications record from the prison. (All calls can be recorded except of those between the sentenced persons and their solicitors.)¹⁶ In the table below are listed the amendment of laws connected to the law enforcement agencies and the secret services.

¹⁵ National Council of the Slovak Republic, *Law on Witness Protection nr. 256/1998*.

¹⁶ National Council of the Slovak Republic, *Law on Slovak Information Service nr. 46/1993*.

NR./YEAR	DESCRIPTION
300/2005	Criminal (penal) code
301/2005	Criminal (penal) procedure
171/1993	Law on the Police Force
46/1993	Law on Slovak Information Service
198/1994	Law on Military Inteligence
297/2008	Law on Protection from Legalization of Proceeds of Crime and terrorism financing
256/1998	Law on Wittness Protection
4/2001	Law on Corps Guards
475/2005	Law on the Execution of Sentences
221/2006	Law on Remand in Custody
647/2007	Law on Travel Documents
154/2010	Law on European Arrest Warrant
351/2011	Law on Electronic Communication
404/2011	Law on Stay of Aliens

Table 2. Anti-terrorist law package amendments

Conclusion

The current influx of migrants from the Middle East and Africa is forcing the European Union Member States to perform actions in which they must take into account both the human rights aspect and the security of the European Union. We must realize the need of protection of the state borders, as well as the security and cultural inharitance of the society. There is no doubt that the leaders of Germany and the European Parliament are facing the pressure to promote multiculturalism in Europe. The solution is clear based upon the aforementioned relating to the Slovak Strategy: closing of borders of the European Union for illegal migrants and the closer cooperation between intelligence services and law enforcement agencies of all EU member states.