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Societal Security in the Context of Migration

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SOCIETAL SECURITY IN THE CONETEXT OF MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

Globanization nowadays seems to intensify the movement of people on the planet. As a result, making a living today is no longer just limited to the assets that people's home country offers. That being said, providing for oneself has also become a question of opportunity and adventure. This reality, taken in the European context, reveals the coexistence of different social groups of different horizons, raising both issues of identity and security in host countries. Based on Barry Buzan's concept of societal security, let us draw an observation that puts Francophone migrants in the context of the European territory in perspective.

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INTRODUCTION

Whether the security is important on the national or the international level, both the states and the international community are important actors dealing with the security issues. The idea of collective security, occurred in the United Nations for the first time, is the very example. The military branch traditionally concerns the security. But nowadays, we must take into

consideration other important aspects than the military ones: like identity. That's why we can generally say that nowadays the military security is not the only key aspect for defining security threats and perception of the security. There are also other aspects influencing the states and other actors' perception of the security: environmental, economical, political and societal aspects of the security are also important for the study of the security issues and the dynamics of both internal and international security relations.

We would like to analyse mutual dynamics of relations between national security and national identity, the name of the analysis is „Societal Security“. The idea of societal security was used for the first time by the professor Barry Buzan in the book published under the name of *People, States and Fear*¹. According to this conception and primarily from the European point of view the relations between the societal groups and the security are key aspects for defining security dynamics, while they are also important as primary aspects influencing internal security and stability within state on the area of which these social groups are situated.

The very conception of the societal security is very complex because it includes many key aspects important for taking into consideration. It's necessary to take into consideration the conditions changing nowadays due to permanent social, economical and technological changes. It's also important to take threats into consideration. They can be both potential and invisible. They needn't be direct security threats. We will analyse this conception in the next chapters by emphasizing key aspects and at the same time including basic implications resulting from the analysis of these key aspects.

The analysis contains two chapters. The first chapter deals with explanation of the topics of our research – *societal security* without taking dynamics of mutual relations between societal security and the issue of migration into consideration. At the same time we will analyse the issue of immigrants fleeing to the EU states from francophone Africa so that to analyse main reasons of this present phenomenon influencing the dynamics of the security relations within the EU and the EU key actor's perception of the security and the security threats. In the second chapter we will parse present migration flows from Africa and the issue of integration of the immigrants within the EU. The issue of integration

¹ B. Buzan, *People, States and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era*. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Boulder 1991.

of immigrants is an important influential aspect within this security dynamics. The immigration will be analysed within the context of the security threats to make implications for immigration policy within the EU, mainly based on the precautions of the reimmigration.

1. THE CONCEPTION OF THE SOCIETAL ISSUE

The main threat for the peace aren't nowadays wars between states but civil wars. It's security threat much more perilous than in the past. The threat for peace originated from the external space in the past: the assurance of the security of the state included mainly protection of the state against external aggression. The concept of security no longer deals only with the protection against outside attacks, but also with the protection of the state's population against many different threats. In this regard, Rummel emphasizes in his book *Death by Government: Genocide and Mass Murder since 1900*: "Nowadays, the threat to the individual stems from the state itself"².

Different studies have become more and more concerned with the threats that spring from within the state itself. Today's threats touch upon everyday life and all aspects of people's lives. There are many branches within the national security: the security of individual, societal security, economical security, aerial security, road security, environmental security, etc. The state still plays an important role within all of these aspects. Buzan was interested in the societal security. According to him there are relations between security and identity on the territory of the state. The conception of the societal security explains the dynamics of the conflict between state and various social groups in this state. That's why the population within the state territory is also an important aspect as well.

According to the law there are foreigners with permanent or temporary residence on the territory of state except for the citizens. The EU is daily flooded by the immigrants and that's a serious aspect influencing the security within particular states. The European continent became the destination for immigrants due to its richness, development and opportunities offered. The states in the EU try to assure their own cohesion despite the diversity of various groups. M. Drain in the point of view writes in the book *International Relations*: "This coexistence must be organised by the state..."³

² R. J. Rummel, *Death by Government: Genocide and Mass Murder Since 1900*, Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, NJ, 1994.

³ M. Drain, *Relations internationales*, Collection Paradigme, Bruxelles 2014, p. 69.

1.1. RELATIONS CONCERNING MIGRATION AND SOCIETAL SECURITY

The migration issue has recently become the topics of the political debates on both national and international level. The migration has impact on various communities and groups in the destination state. Many migrants come legally to Europe but some of them illegally come to Europe. However, the number of illegal migrants still rises. The journalist and writer of the RFI Afrique, Français Léonard Vincent, emphasizes in his article published on 2nd January 2017: “The year of 2016 was time when most migrants died in the Mediterranean. More than 5 000 dead, according to the UN, while many crossed sea”⁴.

The state is obliged to assure cohesion of various groups for the stability of its own internal security. Illegal immigration undoubtedly intensifies local social, economical, security and environmental problems which exist in the very state even without migrants. Drain declared from this point of view: *The presence of migrants get these problems worse...*⁵ That’s why both societal security and migration are interconnected aspects. The Council of Europe issued press release within this context: *the capability of the society to assure sufficient standard of living of its members, eliminate differences and refrain from polarisation is threaten by insufficient integration of minorities and immigrants in society*⁶, the report prepared for the Council of Europe by Jean Niessen, Council of Europe, July 2000.

The immigration has positive aspects, in spite of that it also causes problems and risks having impact on the original inhabitants. The notions of *identity crisis, recomposition of identities, plural identities* originate from nowadays, the times of conflicts due to unsuccessful integration of immigrants. Unsuccessful integration of immigrants often causes intensification of religious, intercultural and ethnical conflicts.

1.2. MIGRATION WITHIN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

We can define two basic kinds of migration, which means voluntary migration and forced migration. Voluntary decision to migrate usually originates from

⁴ L. Vincent, *La Méditerranée a englouti plus de 5000 migrants en 2016*, <http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20170102-mediterranee-englouti-plus-5000-migrants-2016-aquarius-erythree> (accessed 12.01.2017).

⁵ M. Drain, *Relations internationales...*, p. 69.

⁶ New strategy for social cohesion revised Cohesion strategy which was approved by the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 31st March 2004, p. 3.

*the attempts of individuals or groups to improve their living conditions but also from their will to get known new places etc. On the other hand, forces migration is involuntary decision with various reasons*⁷.

The issue of the present immigration to Europe is the fact that it's often hard to determine exact origine of these immigrants. These are thousands of persons, some of them came to Europe illegally, others lost their lives during their journey to Europe. In this analysis we will parse mainly migrants from francophone Africa for whom Europe is destination.

The increased level of immigration is also result of development and communication tools. The immigrants, who came to Europe, inform their relatives about the situation in particular states through social networks on the internet. In spite of the technological development journey to Europe is dangerous and it often requires too high cost in the form of dead immigrants. Despite that it has worth to risk because the situation in African states is critical. Within this context Senenews analyses situation: *misery in the countryside and urban peripheries in the Western and Central Africa as well as Boko Haram's activities are aspects clarifying this tragedy in the Mediterranean which became real cemetery of African children...*⁸

Frontex emphasizes that the very immigrants from Western Africa are numerous flow coming to Europe: *Rising migration pressure mainly originates from Western Africa along with Nigerian migrants. Since 2010 migration flow from Western Africa to Italian borders has risen*⁹.

1.3. IMMIGRATION FROM FRANCOPHONE AFRICA: CAUSES AND CONDITIONS FOR JOURNEY

What are aspects motivating migrants from Western francophone Africa to leave for Europe? The whole region of the Western Africa has suffered by various hurdles for development since the end of colonization. Despite of the 50th anniversary of the independence of majority of the African states in 2010, various problems still occur in these

⁷ M. Bolečeková, *Migrační politika*, FPVaMV UMB, Banská Bystrica 2010, p. 15.

⁸ *Le bilan macabre des migrants africains qui ont péri en Méditerranée en 2016*, http://www.senenews.com/2017/01/02/le-bilan-macabre-des-migrants-africains-qui-ont-peri-en-mediterranee-en-2016_176681.html (accessed 08.01.2017).

⁹ *Migrants: si les arrivées en Europe diminuent, la mer tue toujours*, http://www.la-croix.com/Monde/Migrants-arrivees-Europe-diminuent-toujours-2017-01-08-1200815533?utm_medium=Social&utm_campaign=Echobox&utm_source=Facebook&utm_term=Autofeed#/link_time=1483880294 (accessed 20.01.2017).

states. Fawole et Ukeje in the article *Crisis of the State in West Africa*, emphasizes in this context that Africa is *place of violent conflicts, political instability and disintegration of states*¹⁰. Despite that the issue of bad distribution of sources among citizens occurs in Africa as well as exploitation of local sources, which hampers development. The corruption is negative phenomenon as well, occurring in many African states with dictatorial regimes. Former general secretary Kofi Annan, in his report from 16th April 1998 declared that *only a few states in Africa know peace, most of them suffer from internal conflicts which are political conflicts. There are conflicts for gaining and maintaining power. However, the greatest problem are failing states*¹¹. Kofi Annan in this context added: *Since 1970s more than 30 wars of interstate character have occurred in the African continent. 14 out of 53 African states suffered by armed conflicts only in 1996, which caused 8 million refugees*¹². It's also important to add unemployment rise and low pays as important aspects.

*The classification of migration according to causes has important meaning. Economical and social causes are among most important ones. Political causes are also important aspects (fleeing from political, racial, religious oppression, repatriation connected with change of political conditions or state frontiers), as well as military ones (evacuation and reevacuation, deportation) and other causes*¹³. Failed governments, insufficient guarantee of the security and wish for better life are causes of immigration. The conditions for journey to Africa differ depending on the place. According to the International Organisation for Migration *90 % African migrants decided to travel to Italy through Libya and 10 % through Egypt. West Africans come through Sabha in Libya through Mali and Niger so that to come to Tripoli. They cross more than 10 000 kilometres in a few weeks*¹⁴.

¹⁰ Introduction, [in:] *The Crisis of the State and Regionalism in West Africa: Identity, Citizenship and Conflict*, W. A. Fawole, C. Ukeje (ed.), Dakar, Codesria 2005, p. 1.

¹¹ K. A. Annan, *Les causes des conflits et la promotion d'une paix et d'un développement durables en Afrique. Rapport au Conseil de sécurité*, New York, Nations Unies, Avril 1998, § 4, www.un.org, p. 24.

¹² K. A. Annan, *Les causes...*

¹³ M. Bolečeková, *Migračná politika...*, p. 15.

¹⁴ *Le cauchemar des migrants africains vers l'Europe*, <https://projects.voanews.com/adrift-african-diaspora/french/> (accessed 07.04.2017); VOA Africa is blog dealing with world political news including travel conditions and life of immigrants. This article is called March of Migrants to Europe.

Frequent reason of migrants is need to earn income in Europe which is sent to their families back to Africa. *According to the report of FIDA, cash transfer of migrants to Africa and towards the continent arose by more than 65 milliards dollars in 2016*¹⁵.

2. FRANCOPHONE AFRICAN MIGRANTS AND THEIR JOURNEY TO EUROPE

Some states play role of transit country, others play role of the destination of migrants. Which are criteria to define transition and destination countries by migrants?

The first criterion is historical reason: *The citizens of colonized states settle in the states of their former colonizing state*¹⁶. The language of former colonizing state is still used in the former colonies. That's why language aspect is reason why migrant flow to the state of their former colonizing country. Understanding of language is important for immigrant to find job in the destination state. That's why majority of migrants from francophone Africa come to France and Belgium.

The second criterion is policy of the destination state. The Angela Merkel government tried to be solidary towards migrants. It tried to promote Germany as destination country for immigrants. That's why Germany became attractive for immigrants. The German government also appealed at other EU governments to be solidary towards immigrants. The journalist Godin said in his article from 7th September 2015 that chancellor Merkel promoted this attitude more times when fleet with immigrants occurred¹⁷. In this context it's important to mention violence in Hungary, hesitation of France and sceptical attitude of the United Kingdom towards this policy.

2.1. MIGRANTS IN THE DESTINATION STATES

New generation of Africans long for better and more secure life. After coming to Europe migrants first make use of offered humanitarian aid.

¹⁵ A. Modou Ndiaye, *Afrique: le FIDA chiffre les transferts d'argent des migrants à 65 milliards de dollars USD en 2016*, http://www.financialafrik.com/2016/11/16/afrique-le-fida-chiffre-les-transferts-dargent-des-migrants-a-65-milliards-usd-en-2016/#.WLPrmW_hDIV (accessed 30.01.2017).

¹⁶ M. Guillon, *Les principales régions d'accueil: l'attrait maintenu des pays riches*, Cahiers Français no307, "Les migrations internationales", La Documentation Française.

¹⁷ R. Godin, *Allemagne: pourquoi Angela Merkel est-elle si généreuse envers les réfugiés?*, <http://www.latribune.fr/economie/union-europeenne/allemande-pourquoi-angela-merkel-est-elle-si-generouse-envers-les-refugies-503128.html> (accessed 03.02.2017).

Consequently, they take part in the long process in the immigration centers. NGOs, humanitarian organisations as well as voluntaries offer aid to these immigrants.

The problem is that these camps are characterized by bad conditions; they are often on the peripheries of the cities. In many cases refugee camps are closed a immigrants are transfered to spaces with bad humanitarian conditions.

There are many NGOs in the very camps helping immigrants to find a job. Without taking into consideration of qualification level, they try to integrate immigrants. The problem is the fact these immigrants suffer from racism, segregations and xenophobia by the local society. In this context it's possible to mention sentence of Polish member of the EU Parliament Janusz Korwin-Mikke who compared migration flow as *lump of excrements*¹⁸. This sentence caused that it was excluded from the EU Parliament for 5 days. Economical, social problems as well as racism offer low chance to migrants and their children to integrate within local society.

2.2. INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS

*An area that has often been underestimated and neglected in the context of migration policy is the integration of immigrants in host societies. Unfortunately, the lack of attention to integration today has a negative impact in many EU Member States*¹⁹.

Immigration is at the same time a huge opportunity for Member States to tackle many economic and demographic challenges, but on the other hand, it is a fundamental challenge, which has, in particular, a security aspect. It is a challenge for several decades in the future also from the point of view of the current economic and demographic developments in the EU Member States. The problem is that migrants are often grouped into autonomous communities, not directly integrated within the local population, which has a major impact on the dynamics of security relations within the EU Member States. The problem is that these immigrants come from different countries, where, due to a different identity, they perceive a different cultural, religious and linguistic reality.

¹⁸ *Enquête ouverte après des propos misogynes tenus au Parlement européen*, <http://www.rfi.fr/europe/20170303-enquete-ouverte-apres-propos-misogynes-tenus-parlement-europeen> (accessed 08.01.2017).

¹⁹ M. Bolečková, *Migračná politika...*, p. 74.

Different identity and a distinct perception of the basic aspects of reality is a source of tension between immigrants and the domestic population, which prevents from more integrated immigrants. For the French Conservative and Christian Diary of La Croix, Roman Catholic Pope Franz stressed the need for integration of immigrants on February 3, 2017, pointing out that it also depends on the immigrants themselves, not only from the local population that receives them: *They must respect the distinct and specific cultural aspects and laws of the country that accepts immigrants. Just like the case of Canada where I just came from, it needs to be able to adopt standards to facilitate this integration*²⁰.

It is therefore necessary to point out in this context that successful integration is common result of immigrants as well as indigenous peoples in the territory of the receiving EU Member State, local politicians, authorities and other important local political and security actors as well as social actors, who have the right to integrate incoming immigrants impact on the dynamics of these relationships.

There is a need for both communities (immigrants and indigenous people) to respect, conduct dialogue and tolerate a different religious, social, civic, linguistic, political and cultural identity. According to the famous American neorealist and already deceased international relations expert Samuel Huntington (1927–2008), *The main causes of human disputes and the main sources of tension as well as conflicts will be cultural aspects of a different identity*²¹. The truth of this claim lies in the habit of many immigrants to abide by the original customs of their country and not to observe the customs and traditions used in the country that immigrants received. These incoming immigrants from their own countries bring their own social, doctrinal and cultural standards on which they remain. This is a source of tension with the local population. The problem is that this distinct identity of immigrants does not respect social, cultural and religious realities in Europe. *Integration of immigrants is a specific case of national integration, it also has specific characteristics and is not in line with regional populations or marginalized communities*²².

²⁰ *Le pape François appelle à accueillir mais aussi à intégrer les migrants*, http://www.la-croix.com/Religion/Pape/Le-pape-Francois-appelle-accueillir-mais-aussi-integrer-migrants-2017-02-03-1200822295?utm_medium=Social&utm_campaign=Echobox&utm_source=Facebook&utm_term=Autofeed#/link_time=1486134712 (accessed 06.02.2017).

²¹ S. Huntington, *The clash of civilisations?*, “Foreign affairs”, summer 1993, vol. 72, nr. 3.

²² D. Schnapper, *La France de l'intégration*, Gallimard, Paris 1991, p. 99.

In addition to creating get and closed communities, frustration is also a problem. European institutions lose credibility in their functioning. The EU institutions, as well as many EU Member States, are accused of having opened up gates to immigrants without considering security aspects, threatening the traditional way of life of local Europeans, in other words, a special European civilization and European culture. According to this criticism, the problem was, in particular, the distinct identity of Muslim immigrants who threaten the traditional European culture and the traditional European way of life.

Apart from these cultural-religious aspects, economic factors are also important. These economic factors have grown in importance, especially in the context of the global economic recession and the crisis. Immigrants are criticized as being a cheap labor force that competes with the local population and takes employment opportunities, which prevents the domestic population from recruiting.

Other aspects that cause the tension and isolation of immigrants from the local population are limited access to education, social life.

Combining these factors for a large number of immigrants exacerbates the situation and causes them to be excluded from social, economic, political and cultural life within the local community. In this context, the political representatives themselves from states with Muslim majority populations point out that it is not possible to fully integrate Muslim immigrants within the EU Member States and the local indigenous peoples. The reason is a different identity. Former Moroccan King Hassan II. in this regard, declared: *Islam and secularism are incompatible. Our immigrants will never be fully integrated into your community in Europe*²³. The basics of EU immigration and integration policies were laid down in 2003, when the EU called on its Member States to seek to integrate immigrants²⁴. In order to exchange information and experience, the Network of National

²³ D. Schwander, *L'immigration de masse en Europe, une expérimentation sociale démesurée et déstabilisatrice prenant place parmi celles de Joseph Staline et de Mao Zedong*, <http://lesobservateurs.ch/2016/07/29/limmigration-de-masse-europe-experimentation-sociale-demesuree> (accessed 20.03.2017).

²⁴ COMUNICACION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS COM(2003) 336 final on immigration, integration and employment, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?uri=URISERV%3A133191c>.

Contact Points for Integration was set up. One of the outputs of the Network's work was the publication of the 2004 Integration Handbook²⁵.

2.3. MIGRATION AS THREAT

At present, the issue is the center of political discourse in Europe, as it greatly affects perception of security as well as security itself. In most countries, immigration is perceived as a factor that can negatively impact on the current way of life of the local European population. This concept is often perceived together with issues of integration, cultural invasion, delinquency and security. To point out the concerns of the local European population, we will quote French journalist Laurent Dandrieu, who points out that *the European population feels threatened and feels threatened for its own identity by this massive massive immigration*²⁶.

Similarly, former politicians are concerned about the current mass immigration, which may jeopardize the traditional ways of life of local European communities. Many politicians point out that the EU is thus facing a security threat. In this connection, former French President Nicolas Sarkozy said: *Immigration must not be taboo, it is not even a major problem because it threatens our traditional way of life*. On the same occasion, he added that he hoped that European countries could *cope with the current migration flow*, but he said the current approach would *lead us from disaster to disaster*.

If immigration is generally perceived as a threat, others emphasize the very risk of religious conflict. To quote the issue, we will use a quote from the book *Art and Peace*. We can be inspired by the following quotation: *Islam and the Koran have become a threat to Belgium in the eyes of different politicians and segments of the Belgian population, with the whole society facing xenophobic discourse and practices*²⁷.

The problem is associated with security threats. European countries, as a whole, are facing an increasing rate of vandalism, with its sources mostly coming from religious ideologies, religious radicalism, Islamic jihadism and,

²⁵ The second edition of the Integration Guide was published in 2007 as *Handbook on Integration for policy-makers and practitioners*; http://euinfo.rs/files/biblioteka-srp/06_Vodic_kroz_inegracije.pdf.

²⁶ L. Dandrieu, *L'accueil des migrants menace-t-il l'identité chrétienne de l'Europe?*, <http://www.la-croix.com/Religion/France/Laccueil-migrants-menace-lidentite-chretienne-lEurope-2017-01-16-1200817559> (accessed 22.01.2017).

²⁷ P. Calame, B. Denis, É. Remacle, *L'Art de la Paix. Approche transdisciplinaire*, P.I.E.-Peter Lang, Bruxelles 2004, p. 165.

moreover, from the Islamic state. Legacy on the basis of national identity is the greatest threat from the point of view of social security for the state, as it may lead to the demand for self-determination. Claiming the principles of self-determination and the overriding benefits of minority groups can lead to a disruption of territorial integrity. On the basis of predicted dilemmas, we define the following threats with application to the region as well as the state itself: vertical competition, horizontal competition, migration and decline of the indigenous population. Maintaining sovereignty is the ultimate intention of every state. For this reason, the state's main focus is on combating the potential dangers of sovereignty. If the state loses its sovereignty, it predicts its extinction as the basic legal organization of the sovereign political power of society in a particular territory.

In addition to these crimes, the problem is also a different perception of cultural standards, such as the belief that women wear the headgear – Burke. Other aspects of Muslim immigrants' lives, which are a source of tension with the local population, are the efforts of radical members of the Muslim community to implement Sharia law in the territory of the EU Member States. The problem is also the unequal position of men and women in Islamic society, as well as other practices introduced in personal life that incoming immigrants refuse to surrender and the local population does not recognize these practices. In this regard, we can point to the decision of the Belgian judges: *Prohibition of wearing Islamic clothing which relies on the fact that it is not a direct discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief because it respects a private right to confession, which prohibits the public display of visible political, philosophical or religious symbols at work*²⁸. This points to a different perception of identity. Social security is further on the threat to the original identity of society. Since the end of the Second World War, national identity has been well-grounded in the EU space in terms of "unity in diversity". If the company loses its identity it will cease to exist.

2.4. POLITICAL MEASURES IN THE AREA OF IMMIGRATION

This chapter, devoted to the proposed measures in the field of immigration policy of the European Union and its Member States, will begin

²⁸ E. Pflimlin, *Une entreprise peut interdire le port de signes religieux*, http://www.lemonde.fr/religions/article/2017/03/14/une-entreprise-peut-interdire-le-port-de-signes-religieux_5094164_1653130.html (accessed 18.03.2017).

with the following quote: *After the fall of the Berlin Wall, more than forty states of the world designed security barriers against their own neighbors. Most of these buildings have been motivated as an effort to prevent security threats and to prevent illegal immigration*²⁹. This statement by The Economist points out that it is not a new phenomenon but long-standing. At the same time, it is clear that even the measures are already implemented in the longer term. In the long run, states such as Canada, the US, China, but also many European countries, are taking measures individually or collectively to counter the migratory crisis that today's European continent is experiencing on a daily basis. Migration policy is a set of state measures aimed at the effective regulation of migration in accordance with the interests of the state and relevant international agreements³⁰.

*By the term migration policy we refer to policies aimed at direct or indirect regulation and management of the movement of people across international boundaries ... and their movement within the territory of non-citizens. Migration policies are concerned with regulating and directing legal migration, as well as with the treatment of illegal migration*³¹. In order to cope with the negative impacts of migration, and in order to promote its positive aspects, policy. For example, the Slovak Republic, after its inception, was forced to respond to the strong migratory flows inward to the country, as well as to emigrate out of its territory. It has clearly predetermined the procedures in some areas of migration management, in particular in the area of adaptation to EC rules, in particular those relating to the granting of asylum. The basis for the migration policy solution in 2005, the content, the forms and the methods of its implementation were the following Principles of the migration policy of the Slovak Republic adopted by Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic no. 846 of 1993.

As far as EU-level policies are concerned, the EU is spending extraordinary resources to combat illegal immigration. He spends large sums within the immigration policy. In this optics of the fight against illegal immigration, the European Parliament adopted in June 2008 a proposal for a directive on the return of third-country nationals to their countries

²⁹ "The Economist", 7 January 2016.

³⁰ B. Divinský, *Zahraničná migrácia v Slovenskej republike. Stav, trendy, spoločenské súvislosti*, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Bratislava 2005.

³¹ A. Baršová, P. Barša, *Přistěhovalectví a liberální stát: imigrační a integrační politiky v USA, západní Evropě a Česku*, Masarykova univerzita, Brno 2005, p. 9.

of origin, known as the “Return Directive”, endorsed in the same month by the interior ministers of the 27 Member States of the European Union. As far as the countries of the European Union are concerned, they are trying to tackle the increasing problem of immigration by supporting return policy, so by re-emigration. *The term re-emigration refers to the return of emigrants to the original space*³². Immigrants will receive support to return to their original country. In this context, we can point to French policy: *The government has decided to provide € 2,500, which is the maximum amount of aid for the return of aliens (coming from non-EU countries) to immigrants who agree to return to their country of origin. Aid for the return of immigrants is one of the priorities of the law of July 2015 on the right of aliens to stay.* The Director of the French Office for Immigration and Integration³³ said.

Although some French-speaking African states have a critical attitude towards this policy, EU states and institutions work together to control immigration. In this context, Brussels and Conakry have signed a migration agreement that deals with the expulsion of illegal immigrants. Evoking repatriation procedures, Ambassador Dr. Ousmane Sylla has made it clear that the FRONTEX agency, the European Union’s border protection agency, is not Belgium’s problem, it is the European Union’s problem. He specifies that the aircraft will be transported to members of the various African States who have submitted asylum applications. While Angela Merkel’s German office has had a positive attitude towards the increased reception rate of immigrants, on the other hand, she advocated a tougher approach to illegal immigrants and the quickest adoption of measures for their return to the countries of origin.

We can generally state that social security and immigration are closely linked, taking into account the threat and sense of danger in the receiving immigrant society. The sense of danger within European societies is increasing and the perception of stability and state security is deteriorating. Uncertainty stems from the incompatibility of cultures, religions and ideologies, coming from different social groups that cohabit in the same community as the recipient immigrant society. EU competences in the con-

³² J. Mládek, *Základy geografie obyvatelstva*, SPN, Bratislava 1992, p. 230.

³³ D. Leschi, *Les migrants présents sur le sol français qui acceptent de rentrer dans leur pays, pourront jusqu’à la fin de l’année toucher une prime exceptionnelle de 2 500 euros maximum*, http://www.france24.com/fr/20161125-une-prime-exceptionnelle-2500-euros-inciter-migrants-a-rentre-leur-pays?ref=fb_i&utm_source=dlvr.it&utm_medium=facebook (accessed 12.02.2017).

text of migration policy allow the issue to shift to the level of security threats to society. The EU calls for action to be taken to help Member States guarantee as much as possible a rigorous control of migration. On the other hand, the existence of national identity is threatened by the influence of Americanization, Westernization, in which all the inhabitants of the European continent are exposed to a stronger society with a dominant influence³⁴.

CONCLUSION

Immigration from French-speaking Africa influences the dynamics of mutual relations between the countries of origin of immigrants and the states that receive immigrants. Unmet issues arising from this current phenomenon are exacerbating the current problems in the EU. Despite the effort made, the solution to the problem is still far from reaching the EU's mutual consensus on how to tackle illegal immigration. There are different attitudes to solving this problem.

The problem is the different cultural identities of the states of origin and the states of the receiving immigrants.

Similarly, with regard to the lack of integration of immigrants, attention should be drawn to the resulting security issues that pose risks to the stability of the security situation: physical and verbal violence, delinquency, integrity, aspects that make the integration process difficult.

There is a link between democratic deficit, poverty and migration. All these aspects will have to be taken into account. The African Union and the European Union will have to find common solutions and procedures to tackle the problem of illegal immigration.

Beneficiary States must study aspects that affect the stabilization of immigrants' country of origin. With knowledge of these aspects, immigrant states will be able to help solve problems in the countries of origin of immigrants. These are economic problems, access to education, and corruption that cause mass emigration. States in Africa, suffering both wars and the problem of a democratic deficit, are the countries that are leaving the largest number of migrants.

³⁴ P. Nečas, J. Ušiak, *Nový prístup k bezpečnosti štátu na začiatku 21. storočia*, Akadémia ozbrojených síl generála Milana Rastislava Štefánika, Liptovský Mikuláš 2010.

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