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SECURITY AND MOBILITY: THE EUROPEAN TRENDS

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Annotation. This article presents a framework of issues of security/insecurity in the context of evolution of societies, particularly European society underlining some of the consequences on the perception of quality of life for citizens. Phenomenon in the case of Europeans is now viewed with concern, largely the result of the effects of the intersection of globalization of economies and globalization of markets with the deepening (or not) of the European integration process. Globalization affects people's lives in many states; nevertheless, the ongoing changes do not after the system of the hierarchy of human need: the most important needs of each person are needs for security and welfare[1] Economic and political integration, the European Union being the most advanced example, have necessitated a concomitant integration, harmonization and cooperation among laws, policies and agencies. In the EU, this now means working in an increasingly borderless "Schengen space."

Some issues mentioned here, open avenues for possible guidelines for future security operation in the European context, launching the possibility of new alignments within the Community context and with a background of the decrease in uncertainty as a determinant factor of positive perception of the quality of citizens life.

Keywords: European Union, Security, Globalization, Mobility, International co-operation.

INTRODUCTION

Insecurity is a concept that reveals a sense of self-embarrassment, fear and insecurity towards the fear of the unknown and uncertainty about the future and especially the intentions of the "other".

It is generally assumed that poverty gives rise to migratory movements from developing countries and targeted to those where job prospects seem to be the best. However, the demand for labor is also associated with other variables, such as foreign direct investment (where this problem usually does not arise), the wars, internal conflicts, insecurity or persecution due to discrimination on grounds of ethnicity, religion, racism, language or political opinions, constituting decisive factors that also contribute to the migration flow of workers and / or refugees, mostly confronted with varying degrees of hostility by the host populations.

European Union (hereinafter - EU) gradually created a huge national borders unfettered space, where people can move around unhindered with out the border control. One of the

[1] Greičius S., Pranevičienė B. Challenges to Lithuanian national security: Security of Society and Public Order : Proceedings of scientific articles (10) / MRU. p. 31. ISSN 2029-1701.

cornerstones of the EU's privileges are EU citizens enshrined the right of free movement[2]. However, the mobility of people whose cultural backgrounds are different from societies of destination may increase the perception of insecurity especially when the national citizens associate the migrant with organized crime, so it appears that the happiness of a people rests on the absence of feeling of fear.

The object of research - possible areas of cooperation of the law enforcement authorities, eliminating threats to regional security in the context of globalization.

Aim of the article - to analyze the European Union's legal framework provisions, to assess the impact of globalization on regional security.

In order to answer the problem of the subject, the article used to study the methods of analysis, analogy, generalization, analytical, systematic methods. The basic method – the study the scientific references, it is a collection of data from the scientific references and EU law.

SECURITY AND GLOBALIZATION

In the context of generally referred as globalization process, we are experiencing one of the deepest pits of modernizing society (with different types of modernity associated), materialized through a gradual transformation of our lives[3].

It's not enough to point out that we live in an age of change. It is essential to understand their different dimensions and fit them to the level of effects produced in different human activities and especially to be able to prepare timely responses to different scenarios of evolution, since the systemic character of the time we live in, highly boosted by globalization in different areas brings a very diverse set of alternatives of action against an also diverse scenario of occurrences.

But, for this, it is essential to signalize some major choices in the ways that we are going to trace, to mark the great movements that will condition us to what will come, which are closely linked to the transition of an industrial economy to a knowledge economy, whose simple meaning is that the most substantive part of creating value will begin to have origin mainly in incorporate activities of intense knowledge. This perspective is now applicable to the whole of human activity, regardless of its nature, as a counterpart to the last perspective, focusing on economic activities of command, where the prevalence of the different factors of

[2]D.Seniutienė. Migration processes of accession to the Schengen Area/ Security of Society and Public Order: Proceedings of scientific articles (4) / MRU. p. 186-201. ISSN 2029-1701
[3] Guild and Niessen in Hix S., The Political System of the European Union; The European Union seris,ed. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2005

production was reflected in the very name of the type of economy then experienced, as in the case of crafting economies, agricultural, industrial or where, as realize, the exchange was the prevailing way of functioning of society and the consequent transfer of ownership, its most important structure economic process. But (our) new world brings with it a new concept of ownership based on sharing whose belonging object is immaterial: knowledge. In the knowledge economy the creation of wealth is subjected to new rules and promotes new power relations. Information and knowledge are also the pillars that support the future safety activity, whose pattern must be "smart security".

We are naturally the generation of change that is distinguished from the others because it faces and breaks out higher levels of relational complexity in producing changes emphasized by the very cumulative dynamics they contain. We live in a world where self-interest is increasingly dependent on the confluence of collective interests, situation that will produce a constant social concern (real or perceived).

Any citizen realizes that economic power was the only one that became autonomous in the huge process of change that we are living, winning natural supremacy in all relations arising there from among human beings. The autonomization of economic power in the manner reported results from a process started long ago, which had its first great expression in industrial revolution deepening subsequently in its various phases. This context, by itself, justifies to begin the inventory of the macro changes of more significant impact, such as: Economic globalization, the globalization of markets; technologization of society; Scientification of technology; Mutation of employment and work, and collective availability for growing investment in knowledge and innovation[4].

The major disputes that have as their common thread an undeniable weight in the field of immaterial can be associated with issues such as: Winning the trust of citizens, residents, users of public property and property for public use, taxpayers, voters, customers and stakeholders; The control of attracting of talents to the production of value and values; The domain of structuring models sustained increase in productivity and innovation; The control of institutional public communication, while mainstay of the defense of the common good; Monitoring and definition of models of education in general and scientific and vocational in particular; Display rules and social policies for the demonstration (real or apparent) of increasing social responsibility in the exercise of power relations, and the control of attraction

[4] Sarmento, Cristina Montalvão, Politica & Segurança. Novas Configurações do Poder, ISCPSI-CHC, Lisboa, 2009.

process (growing) of opinion leaders to act in environments of greater intellectual sophistication[5].

The trends of an operational nature prevalent in shaping the future point out: The increase in litigation; Creation of environment multiplier of the dispute; The inevitable increase in the cost of living of citizens; Growing permission of requirements by "emotional harm"; The revocation of the limitation of liability of managers and politicians (crimes of prevarication), The Inevitability of a harsher criminalization of corporate fraud (scams and plundering) The indispensability of predictable regulation of promiscuity between auditors and consultants (Economic Crime), The stricter regulation and more punishment of breaches of financial responsibility (financial crime) and the institution of new and tighter supervision, administrative and judicial standards (administrative crime).

All these realities will affect, in a decisive way, the intervention model and the standard of civic consciousness due to the security forces, as well as the rationale of intervention and posture of individual members, materialized in an institutional discipline that must be universally assumed by different groups that comprise it. This type of framing and how it is developed throughout the reform process implied herein, will depend on the definition of the future orbit of skills of the security forces, which will be, however, substantially reworked both nationally (traditional) and in international terms (new dynamics of cooperation), where the effect of mobility of people, goods and capital in spaces successively extended and facilitators of such movements, pose new and more robust challenges to the security forces, given that in European Union space is already seen a long way to go, whose way has to be done swiftly and competently.

We are in a crisis of change of cycle. Without a solid base of knowledge is not possible to strengthen the performance in and of modern institutions where, increasingly, each of its members is diluted and will dilute in the whole institution, being inevitable to give priority to the construction of successive gains of effectiveness and efficiency centered on a new model of relational trust with citizens. This is an admittedly complex task that must be undertaken simultaneously in a dual perspective of proactive and reactive dynamic, contextualized by the demands of an irreversible process of globalization and the challenges arising from the consolidation of the knowledge society that brings with it a growing feeling of insecurity and fear on the part of the population.

[5] Gonçalves, Fernando Borges. As perplexidades da globalização e os desafios da sociedade do conhecimento, como matrizes de uma dimensão funcional da segurança- Revista da GNR nº--, Lisboa, 2012.

THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

The Treaty of Rome established the free movement of persons, based on the fundamental objectives of the European Economic Community. However, those rights are not fully applicable to third-country nationals, even if they are married to EU citizens[6].

On the other hand, the Treaty of Rome allowed any Member States to refuse the entry to another EU citizen, for reasons related to threat to national security, public order or public health. Based on this pleading, the Member States maintained their border controls within the European Union. Later, in 1985, the Member States approved a document *"Completing the Internal Market"* (White Paper from the Commission to the European Council - Milan, 28-29 June 1985), which suggests the complete elimination of internal border controls since December 1992[7].

Were taken by the Council several measures to remove controls on the free movement of goods, until that date, little was done in the removal of controls on the free movement of people, because most Member States were reluctant to remove these controls without harmonized rules, such as visa requirements and common policies on asylum.

Due to the demanding of unanimity, the Council failed to reach agreement on such rules on that date. Meanwhile France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg in 1985 signed the Schengen Agreement which provides for the abolition of border controls between signatory states. The intent of the Schengen Agreement was to create an area without travel restrictions, in which border controls among the participating countries were eliminated and there was greater cooperation in combating transnational crime.

Later, the Schengen Agreement was incorporated into cooperation agreements with the EU that today includes all EU countries except Ireland, United Kingdom, Cyprus, Romania and Bulgaria.

Since 1954, all Nordic countries are members of the Nordic Passport Union Nordic, which also provides an area with no travel restrictions which include Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway. When the Nordic EU members - Denmark, Sweden and Finland - joined the Schengen Agreement, Norway and Iceland had to reach an agreement with the Schengen countries, in order to retain Passport Union of Nordic Countries.

In 1999, Norway then concluded an agreement with the EU on its association with the Schengen Agreement. This agreement allowed Norway to take part in the planning of new

[6] Barret in Hix S., The Political System of the European Union; The European Union seris,ed. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2005
[7] The Treaty of European Union (Maastricht Treaty) Official Journal C, 2002-12-24, No. 325-5

laws on the implementation, application and further development of the regulations of Schengen.

In order to create an area with a common external border and with no internal border controls, all the participating countries establish identical entry requirements. This means, for example, they must have common rules on visa requirements for nationals of third countries.

On the other hand, visitor visas are generally valid in all Schengen countries. Moreover, all countries included in the agreement, must rely on the ability of other countries to carry out satisfactory border checks, being vital bigger and better police cooperation among the several states of the European Union.

EUROPEAN POLICE COOPERATION

The new world order, sustained in a greater mobility of people and goods, has necessarily implications on the perceptions of insecurity.

When the construction of a political identity is challenged by a group, this tends to be securitized[8].

Table 1. Migrants and Perceived Security Threat by Type

	THREATS
Refugees and Migrants	For the relationship between country of origin and destination (especially when opposing the regime of the country of origin)
	Political or security risk in the country of destination
	For the dominant culture and identity in the country of destination
	Social and economic problem for the country of destination (pressure in the systems of human development)
	Manipulation against the country of origin by the society or country of destination
Illegal Immigrants	Pressure of the economic system and social protection, jeopardizing the financial capacity of the host State, generated high levels of economic dependence.
	Can integrate or protect criminal gangs trafficking in human beings
	South-North complex relations, given its origin, mostly from politically unstable areas
Terrorists	Circulation of information of ideological groups that mobilize masses (economically and socially excluded groups, second and third generation immigrants)
	Difficulty of controlling the movement of suspicious persons

Source: Adapted from WEINER, Myron, *The Global Migration Crisis: Challenge to States and to Human Rights*, Londres, Addison Wesley Publishing Company, 1995: 105-106.

[8]Sarmento, Cristina Montalvão, *Política & Segurança. Novas Configurações do Poder*, ISCPSI-CHC, Lisboa, 2009, pp. 62-63.

It is in this contextual universe that the concept of risk arises (uncertainty rendered probability), associated with unwanted situations of insecurity, with levels of uncertainty of variable probability[9] (Table1). Hence the greater or lesser threats are built not with the legal status that a foreigner has in the host country, being legal or illegal immigrant, but mainly with issues related to the nationality, religion or even "representations of the Other." Who's afraid of a Luxembourgish citizen illegally in the U.S.!

The phenomenon of globalization, associated to the freedom of people and good's movement, led to the establishment of priorities for safety, including the need to produce policies, able to unite all the concerns inherent to that phenomena[10].

The Schengen area is an important achievement in Europe's development as a space of open borders. Freedom of movement means that every person has the right to cross internal borders at any point, being unnecessary border controls[11]. Thus an illegal entry anywhere in the territory, gives "threat's" circulation an easier dynamic of movement.

It is in this context that police and internal security policy wins the expression, instrument of European integration, especially targeted for risk minimization, which had its most important landmark and founder in 1976 in Rome, with the creation of the called TREVI Group, as a result of an intergovernmental forum of ministers responsible for internal security of each of the Member States.

The so-called TREVI Group, so named, alludes to a project called "*Terrorisme, Radicalisme, Extremisme et Violence Internationale*" as a response to the inability and weaknesses then expressed by INTERPOL, given the new threats and challenges that the United States would have to face, relating to terrorism originated from the Middle East.

This Group, given its importance, quickly gained emphasis on developing new programs of cooperation. As their skills were expanding to other Internal Security domains, and as a way to give a more qualified answer in its different areas, was finally created a support structure consisting of several levels of specialized intervention. The TREVI 1 directed to the fight against terrorism. The TREVI 2 devoted to the maintenance of Public Order issues and TREVI 3 devoted to transnational crime, particularly for drug trafficking.

[9]Rodrigues, Teresa Ferreira, *Dinâmicas Migratórias e Riscos de Segurança em Portugal*, IDN, Lisboa, Novembro 2010, pp. 34, in HANSSON, Sven Ove, "Risk", *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy,* Stanford, 2007.

[10] Oliveira P., O Imigrante Tipo em Portugal: Definições Conceptuais e Metodologias de Abordagem, Dissertacao de Mestrado em CPRI – Globalizacao e Ambiente, FCSH – UNL, 2009.

[11] Seniutienė D., Oliveira P., Challenges to regional security: Public Security and Public Order: scientific articles (8) / University of Mykolas Romeris of Faculty of Public Security: University of Mykolas Romeris, Kaunas. ISSN 2029-1701, ISSN 2335-2035 (Online)

The Ministers responsible for Internal Security area of each of the Member States ensured the first level, through a rotating presidency.

The second level to senior officials and the third level to experts. The latter held responsibilities on the technical work level, creating proposals subjected to interministerial decision after consulting senior officials.

Later, with the signature of the Single European Act, was created specifically with the aim of evaluate the impact of the open borders and propose appropriate and achievable solutions, due to a better security, the TREVI 92.

In fact, the structure of TREVI cooperation, despite its limitations, made it closer even more the communitarian states, through various forms of cooperation, including the exchange of liaison officers between security and services forces, to carry out joint training actions in an attempt to further standardization of procedures, knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences, through harmonization of national laws, mainly related to technical and scientific cooperation, drug trafficking and the creation of an European unit of information.

The Protocol Implementing the Schengen Agreement was a result led largely by subgroup TREVI 92, as a forum for defining new measures resulting from the abolition of internal borders of the European Union.

On 1 November 1993, with the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union, the TREVI Group, as well as others, including the "*Ad Hoc Group Immigration*," was included in the "*K4 Committee*", under the Treaty of Maastricht within the framework of justice and home affairs cooperation.

After the *World Trade Center* attacks, European politicians deeply realize the necessity of building a real European security policy, shared by the will of European citizens. After the Madrid bombings on 11 March 2004 and London on 7 July 2005, became even more robustly demonstrated that no country was safe from terrorist's threat and that the most appropriate strategy would be greater police cooperation expressed in a joint action.

Given this need, were created over the years specific bodies of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, such as EUROPOL (European Police Office), CEPOL (European Police College) and Eurojust (European Judicial Cooperation Unit), relevant expression of the deepening of police and judicial cooperation of the Union.

This cooperation has also been developing at the external relations level of the European Union, through international agreements, such as with the United States, on extradition, signed in Washington on 25 June 2003, or with countries neighbors of the Union,

under the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP), launched by the European Council in Thessaloniki in June 2003, with the aim of the joint management of the fight against terrorism and migration flows.

Still in the field of police cooperation, it is also noted the establishment of COSI - Operational Cooperation on Internal Security Matters, by Council Decision 2010/131/EU of 25 February 2010, giving prominence to the prediction of Article 71 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) which provides for the establishment, in the Council, a Standing Committee to ensure in the Union the promotion and strengthening of operational cooperation on internal security, applicable in all actions permissible within the framework of police and customs and help to ensure further consolidation in the action of other organs, including Eurojust, Frontex and Europol.

CONCLUSIONS

Globalization has changed security issues and policing priorities as transnational security threats, mostly various forms of illegal commerce, have expanded in parallel with legal commerce, communication and transportation.

The knowledge, its circulation and sharing are the new ingredient of the dynamic world of the future where security issues are only one of many others deeply reconfigured in such a process. The information is the starting point for structuring knowledge and it largely depends from it for the success of the intervention in security, making it also a very strong area with deep specificities where information and knowledge exhibit intersection areas very little in common in other areas of human activity.

Our new world brings with it a new concept of ownership based on sharing whose belonging object is immaterial: knowledge. In the knowledge economy the creation of wealth is subjected to new rules and promotes new power relations. Information and knowledge are also the pillars that support the future safety activity, whose pattern must be "smart security".

In this context, with the progressive increase in complexity, the European police cooperation, is profiling itself as a facilitator and indispensable instrument in controlling mobility and on the establishment of harmony among the several Union’s States, thereby providing better quality of life for its citizens, being concomitantly, a crucial piece to the success of the European integration process, the only way to make Europe a relevant partner in a new World’s configuration, whose main outlines are already stemmed quite clearly.

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SAUGUMAS IR MOBILUMAS: EUROPOS TENDENCIJOS

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S a n t r a u k a

Straipsnyje pristatomos aktualios problemos, susijusios su regioniniu saugumu, kurios atsirado Europos Sąjungoje, bei Šengeno erdvėje globalizacijos proceso įtakoje.

Šio straipsnio tikslas atskleisti pagrindines grėsmes kylančias saugumui ir ieškoma pasiūlymų teisėsaugos institucijų veiklos bendram koordinavimui, aptariamos prioritetinės bendradarbiavimo kryptys.

Europos Sąjungoje palaipsniui sukurta didžiulė valstybių sienų nevaržoma erdvė, kurioje žmonės gali judėti netrukdomi pasienio kontrolės. Viena iš kertinių ES suteikiamų privilegijų yra ES piliečiams įtvirtinta laisvo judėjimo teisė.

Nors laisvo judėjimo teisė įteisinta nuo ES įkūrimo, tačiau jai įgyvendinti reikėjo užtikrinti žmonėms saugią vidinę aplinką ir sukurti veiksmingą mechanizmą, kuris padėtų kontroliuoti išorines sienas. Siekdamos paspartinti laisvo asmenų judėjimo principo įgyvendinimą, 1985 m. birželio 14 d. Belgija, Liuksemburgas, Nyderlandai, Prancūzija ir Vokietijos Federacinė Respublika Šengeno mieste (Liuksemburgas) pasirašė Susitarimą dėl laipsniško kontrolės panaikinimo prie bendrų sienų. 1990 metų birželio 19 dieną tos pačios Susitariančios šalys pasirašė papildomą sutartį, taip vadinamą Šengeno konvenciją , dėl 1985 metų susitarimo įgyvendinimo, kur numatytos bendros išorinių sienų kontrolės, vizų išdavimo ir prieglobsčio teikimo, policijos ir muitinės bendradarbiavimo taisyklės bei saugumo užtikrinimo priemonės.

Temos aktualumą rodo tai, jog didžiausias sunkumas, su kuriuo susiduriame, tebėra reagavimas į globalizacinius pokyčius kovojant su nusikalstamumu ir nelegalia imigracija, plėtojant Europos teisingumo erdvę, gerinant visų asmenų saugumą pasitelkiant terorizmo ir sunkių nusikaltimų pavojų nustatymo priemones, taip pat užtikrinant tinkamą saugumo ir privatumo pusiausvyrą. Tam reikalinga sutelkti EU valstybių narių pajėgas.

Siekiant atsakyti į temos problematiką, straipsnyje naudojami tyrimo metodai: analizės, analogijos, apibendrinimo, analitinis, sisteminis metodai. Pagrindinis metodas – mokslinės literatūros analizė, tai yra duomenų rinkimas iš mokslinės literatūros, nacionalinių ir tarptautinių teisės aktų.

Pagrindinės sąvokos: Europos Sąjunga, saugumas, globalizacija, mobilumas, tarptautinis bendradarbiavimas.

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