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Abstract: *The author examines topical issues of security, constituting the bulk of the threats, challenges and obstacles to national and civil security today.*

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Security today is a category of special interest for both specialized organizations and ordinary citizens. Globalization, migration processes, the spread of terrorism, integrated with international organized crime, make people face modern challenges, the overcoming of which requires preparedness, creativity and self-denial.

I will discuss the following relevant aspects of security:

1. National security and migration processes

Linking the issue of migration to national security is particularly relevant, given the migratory waves from the Middle East to the EU countries, stimulated by the expulsion of IDIL outside this region. Migration exchange is a source and a transporter of terrorist and criminal threats. Over the last few years, Europe has been flooded with giant migratory waves. Millions of illegal migrants crossing the green border of at least three countries and committing in this way crimes under several local laws, have settled in the EU. Many of them are without papers and created a serious problem with clarifying their identity and origin.

This facts presupposed emphasis on ensuring national security especially in countries where there are significant groups of foreign immigrants. The special element of security is due to illegal migration and migrants with a Muslim religion or jihadist roots and intentions.

More and more security experts are addressing the problem in the context of "Illegal migration - a threat to national security". This is mainly due to the fact that each country is interested in its national security, satisfaction and compliance with its national interests, and uncontrolled migration flows can lead to significant changes in the socio-economic life of the country and change the traditional way of life of the local population. National security is not only protection against external threats; it is "government that ensures the integrity and ability to be an independent subject of international relations."

Military and political conflicts in a number of Muslim countries have forced people to seek safer living conditions: flows of immigrants from Libya, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq have rushed into Western Europe. Just over the past few years, more than three million people have arrived in the European Union. And so far, every day, thousands try to enter the European countries on land and sea.

The problem of regulating migration processes as a possible threat to national security is extremely serious, and this is of great importance for a number of reasons.

Among them undoubtedly are:

➢ The scale of migration flaws;
➢ Deterioration and increase of international conflicts;
➢ Non-compliance by migrants with the law of the host country as a result of the slow or failed process of integration into the local community. The flow of immigrants from the Muslim countries to Europe has led to a number of conflict points with the indigenous population on ethnic and religious base. In addition, the negative attitude of the local population towards the newcomers increased due to the inconsistency of the latest legal European and local norms and the cultural traditions of the countries.

➢ Increase in crime, worsening of the criminogenic situation in the country or the EU countries. Migration experts say that inherently any kind of migration of population is potentially criminogenic as far as migrants fall under the new conditions, experience natural social and psychological difficulties that affect the increased criminal activity of this category of persons. The analysis of available statistics on the link between the creation of migrant communities and the increase in crime rates in individual European countries shows that the increase in crime rate is around 25% during the last migrant period from mid-2013 to the present. The percentage varies depending on the level of concentration in different countries and some of their regions. Only in Germany the committed crimes of migrants in 2017 are over 240,000.

➢ Non-compliance by migrants with established norms of conduct and cultural traditions. The thesis of multiculturalism proved completely wrong. It was touted for years, mixed with political correctness, understood as Christian patience and submission of the other cheek when slapped.

➢ Threat of terrorist acts. Of course, traditional communities of people of a different kind and origin, encapsulated and deployed around major European cities such as London, Paris, Marseille, Lyon, Brussels, etc., create no less threats and problems, but unresolved issues, for years concealed and neglected, were given new impetus to ignite due to migrant wave.

➢ Strengthening social tensions in the host society. A typical example is Germany. Immigrants from Turkey and other countries have pumped out the social system for years and exported considerable funds, but nearly 1.5 million new, official and as many illegal migrants blew up the hard-working and seriously taxed German citizens. Mrs Merkel's "open doors" policy is about to breathe new life into neo-Nazism. Not surprisingly, the results of the elections, making it difficult to form a government, because for much of the Germans, Mrs Merkel is directly responsible for the situation.

➢ Overloading resources of the country – to provide the people who arrive, food, shelter, programs for social integration. There are huge resources in the EU to solve such problems. So far, the migrant crisis has cost over 35 billion euros. Of course, these funds are used by local companies, but they are ultimately aimed not at solving the problems of taxpayers but on migrants and large companies. Organized crime, which is closely related to corruption, is directly involved in what is happening. The funds that go to migrants and refugees in Europe will be consumed in any way. Camps and small towns will be built, migrants will be cared for and fed, and large corporations are already aware of profits. A sum of nearly EUR 30 billion a year is available for absorption. Organizations with their own lobby in the European Union, local government structures and parliaments are interested in migrants' concentration on the territory of Europe.

➢ Deterioration of psycho-climate and relations with other countries. The accusations against Mrs Merkel, the problem of illegal passage corridors, the attempts to build so-called "buffer grounds", to allocate the invited migrants trough sole decision among all EU members are a clear example of this.

Fearing of social and political instability as a result of frequent riots organized by migrants and after the failure of some temporary camps, several EU countries decided to restore the border control with other EU countries. These measures are due to the fact that a significant part of the countries of the European

Union has signed the Schengen agreement, which provides for the free movement of persons, but such an approach leads to total impossibility of control and increases the dangers of illegal migration, terrorism , organized crime.

Some countries, as seen in actual practice, assume the burden of accommodation and care of migrants much more than others, with all the ensuing negative consequences. In 2015, the majority of asylum applications were submitted in Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Austria, Italy. The number of foreign nationals applying for asylum for the first time in Germany has increased from 173,000 in 2014 to 442,000 in 2015. The tendency to double the number of applications has so far remained. The total number of applications for temporary asylum in EU countries is increasing each year. In 2008 there were about 225 000, in 2012 – over 335 000, and in 2014 – more than 626 000. Record number was registered in 2015, when it was doubled compared to 2014 and amounted to about 1 322 825. In 2016 the number of asylum seekers has increased compared to 2015 by 40 % and in 2017 by 15%.

A large proportion of refugees and migrants illegally enter European countries by land or sea, resorting to the services of smugglers, often risking their lives Since they usually lack the basis for requesting refugee status for illegal entry through a land border, they try to bypass the law and use inappropriate boats across the sea border, with often accidents, threatening to live, creating conditions for refugee status. It should be noted that the business that provides the illegal migration of migrants is **ranked third** among the activities of criminal organizations, retreating on efficiency only to the smuggling of drugs and weapons.

Measures are being taken in the EU to curb the activities of criminal groups dealing with smuggling of migrants, which is an integral part of the migration policy implemented in the Union for more than a decade. This way of doing practical implementation of common EU asylum policies based on solidarity and responsibility among EU Member States makes it clear that the Union is not ready to deal with such a huge number of people and to prevent the emerging issues.

For the economies and the countries as a whole the problem of illegal migration remains. As the practice shows in the past 3 years, it should be seen as a factor contributing to: the development of religious extremism, the revival and strengthening of nationalism, the increase of crime, the illicit trafficking of psychotropic and narcotic substances. In addition, members of terrorist organizations who contribute to raising the threat of terrorist acts on the territory of the country of final destination may be infiltrated by illegal migrants. Of course, the migration flow is not the only cover for penetration, but in general in recent years it has contributed to the movement of fighters, emissaries or candidates for jihadists.

Given the changing migration situation in the world, it is necessary to improve the legislative and institutional framework for regulating migration flows, both at national and European level, in order to identify threats to the territorial integrity of the countries and create preconditions to prevent local socio-economic and political instability. Three levels of migration development in the EU countries and their attitude to the level of national security – **geopolitical**, **economic** and **demographic** – should be distinguished and analyzed. Each of these aspects largely determines the national security of the EU countries.

The **geopolitical aspect** of the interconnection of migration with national security is addressed in particular in the context of ethnic migration. Thus, in the face of emerging demographic problems, Germany's indigenous population will probably decrease from 74.6 million in 2000 by 10-15% by 2050, while the number of foreign population will double from 7.4 million in 2000 year. With similar trends in demographic developments in a number of European countries such as Belgium, France, etc., some specialists conclude that an Asian civilization may arise at the place of the European one. Moreover, judging by the latest statistical research, the Arabic factor will not be the leading, but the Asian one.

Economic aspect. Associated with legal emigrants, it involves cheap labor but also exports of capital outside the host country. Migrants work in European countries but do not integrate and exist in encapsulated communities. They often do not pay taxes or social security contributions, or pay them only partially, and redirect the earned money to their home countries. Linked to illegal migration, which is almost as large as the legal one, the economic aspect is cumulative damages – a collection of criminal profits, corrupt practices, organized crime gains, and damage from terrorist actions. The European labor market is heavily dependent on the foreign workforce, especially in some types of professions not requiring high qualifications. However, it should be borne in mind that the low level of workers' training and, accordingly, the quality of work pose a threat to society – construction, various social services, etc. Illegal migration also raises unemployment in the host country. Frequently, the pay of illegal migrants is significantly lower than what local residents receive, so they can not find a job. At the same time, industrial development in the countries requires a fresh influx of labor across borders, including illegal labor. As long as the use of the work of illegal migrants is hidden, states do not receive tax revenues from it. On the other hand, the economy of the host country loses money that economic migrants transfer to their countries of origin.

Finally, the **demographic aspect** of national security – European countries are experiencing a demographic crisis. This is really a serious problem because of declining fertility rates in Europe. One of the biggest misconceptions in the EU, which our politicians have been involved in, is that migration can solve demographic problems – population decline, aging, etc.

Illegal migration is a serious threat to national security. It poses a threat to the vital interests of the person, the society and the state, threats to the territory, values, culture. It is a collection of public relations involving the preparation procedures – individual or with the help of organizations conducting illegal migration – to the illegal movement of a person or persons through the state borders of two or more countries and their more extensive installation, often leading to the acquisition of a new legal status. National security is directly dependent on the political aspects of the illegal migration. As a result of the migration process, the internal integrity of the society, its integrity is eroded. This is particularly noticeable when migrants represent another, non-indigenous culture, religion, way of life.

In order to maintain a high level of national security, a number of active measures should be taken with regard to:

➢ Migration, migratory procedures and migrants themselves;

➢ Integrity of organizations monitoring and managing migration-related activities in the EU and individual Member States;

➢ Strengthening and developing the common European border protection structures.

When the situation calls for an adequate position on migration, the concept of national security is of major importance. Under such a concept, the state has a monopoly of national security and, moreover, the concern for its own territory and ethnic unity is advantageous. It should, by definition, be suspicious of migratory flows crossing the border, and be empowered to decide whether these streams are a real danger and should they regulate them by means of special legislation and measures. Although cross-border migration flows targeting the EU and crossing its borders are usually classified as a low-level threat, they are viewed by analysts as a system component of almost all other threats.

The only way to overcome the contradiction between migrants' rights and national security of European countries is to control the migration in order to transform it into a moderate and

even process, while ensuring dispersal of migrants and taking all kinds of measures the migrants to accept the basic values of host countries.

2. Civil security

After the attack on the twin towers, the situation in the security services sharply changed. Antiterrorism has become a goldfish. From the restrictions and resource constraints after the fall of the iron curtain, only a "bad memory" remained. Then the government decided that the secret services needed a reduction and they took their power and financial resources.

Today, huge funding (over $ 200 billion a year worldwide) and untying the hands of security managers has led to the need to search for a sphere of investment because the cost of new employees is a minimal part of the resource. The high-tech area of secret surveillance and information gathering tools has proven appropriate. High technology is now leading in intelligence, counterintelligence, counter-terrorism, and the work with people is neglected.

After the attack on the twin towers, security services proved to be resourced but lacking human intelligence. High technologies are not a panacea. Of course, it is impossible without them, but their capacity is known to the apologists of terrorist activity, and modern terrorism slides down a low technological plane under the anti-terrorist radar. Spending billions on information systems and technology tools for gathering information (often illegal – if we remember the scandal with the "Prism" and before that with "Echelon") rarely leads to significant antiterrorist effect. However, the costs are related to new jobs, employment of the unemployed, successful measures to overcome the economic crisis, development of electronics, huge profits, commissions and preparation of future cozy nests in the private sector for the heads of the special services resources. Thus, one of the components of today's counter-crime, under the guise of problem securitization, is aimed at realizing socio-economic and political functions – increasing voters' employments, raising salaries, more business orders, etc.

But what happened to the quality of civil security, terrorism and its activities? Have they changed?

Since 9/11, terrorist organizations have been abandoned by their sponsors as a result of international pressure, so they have had to rebuild themselves to finance the most effective approach – through the symbiosis with organized crime. Their real leaders are not the dull, indoctrinated, self-excited shahids, but highly educated and erudite people who have received their education in the most elite world-class schools. Their knowledge of the possibilities of electronic espionage is equal to the employees of the special services. This leeds to a change in the overall concept of indoctrination, preparation and implementation of terrorist acts. The transformation is extensive, relying primarily on human resources. Electronic communications are limited. The official bank transfers have been discontinued and replaced by money transfer via couriers or the grand grandmother of the modern banking system – the illegal banking "Havala".

Organizations are horizontally structured, divided into hermetic cells, so breaking one does not affect the system. After the Paris attack, it became clear that they also act for indoctrating and encouraging unrelated fanatics to carry out isolated attacks, hampering even more the counteraction.

To summarize, on the one hand there are hierarchical (vertical) antiterrorist services relying on high technologies, on the other – horizontal terrorist networks that use minimal modern communication tools and high-tech systems. Obviously, the two types of organizations have difficulty reaching out to the point of contact that could lead to an anti-terrorism effect. So the only cross point is the already committed terrorist act.

We must not forget that the basic concept justifying the consumption of huge financial resources is the proactive, anti-terrorist activity, but it does not take place. A vicious circle is created. Terrorism justifies the allocation and use of a powerful resource that, to a large extent, goes into the hands of private corporations securing the logistics of special services. This resource is the foundation of powerful systems that collect global information, practically unrelated to crime and terrorism, but creating prerequisites for information advantages in the economy – economic espionage.

Overcoming the problem lies in implementing the concept of flexibility and using the overall toolbox of special services. The extensive approach of terrorists should be a counterpoint to a network of information sources located in identified threat areas, prepared to recognize signs of indoctrination, preparation and instigation of terrorism.

What is our readiness to provide a good civil security to meet today's challenges related to terrorism?

There is an analytical basis and prepared plans that fairly correctly allocate rights and obligations within the framework of counter-action. Unfortunately, the available resource is limited within the already chronically low provisioning of the Security sector. At the same time, the experience of the Sarafovo assault and the actions of anti-terrorist and special structures on various occasions in recent years (Lyaskovets, the lack of results in anti-corruption activity) show unreliability. Continuous scandals in the Ministry of Interior and SANS lead to lack of trust among citizens. Without it obtaining information and support counter-terrorism is a lost cause. The latest scandals surrounding the intrigue and conflict in the Specialized Counter-Terrorism Unit – the only tactical anti-terrorist structure in the country – show lack of adequate protection.

It is clear that citizens, prepared in a carefully planned learning activity would be a powerful anti-terrorist factor. In fact, they should be the most motivated because they are the most affected by the terrorist activity. It can certainly be argued that anti-terrorist activity could not be carried out effectively without serious civic participation. In order to realize such an approach, however, confidence in the police and special services must continuously be strengthened and enhanced.

In conclusion, we can state that the related components of national and civil security both in the EU and locally in Bulgaria are subject to serious test. In the light of the forthcoming EU presidency, the need for exceptional and urgent measures for their quality assurance can be considered vital.