Marshall Center Security Forum



Countering Organized Crime and Corruption: Macedonian military perspective for Illegal Human Trafficking

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Organized crime&corruption

- Organized crime: A group of three or more persons that was not randomly formed; existing for a period of time; acting in concert with the aim of committing at least one crime punishable by at least four years' incarceration; in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit
- Organized crime rule: **performance**, **profit**, **power**
- Corruption: Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It can be classified as grand, petty and political, depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occurs **TI**

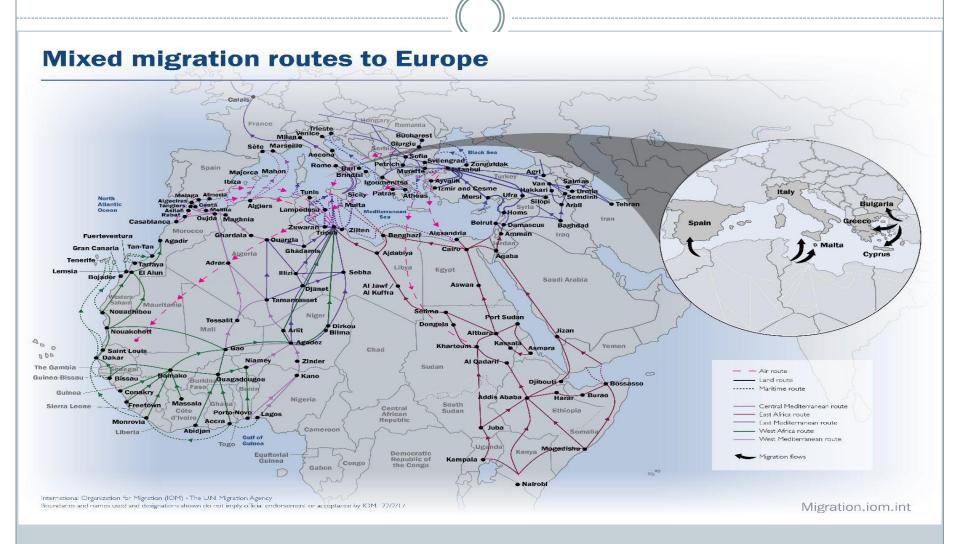
Human trafficking

- Modern expression for slavery
- Serious crime that endanger basic human rights
- Second biggest source of organized crime profit, after illegal drug trafficking
- Main forms:
- Smuggling people (illegal migration)
- Forced labor
- Commercial sexual exploitation
- Illegal organ trade
- Child trafficking

Military role in Human trafficking

- NATO initiative for zero tolerance in illegal human trafficking - Istanbul summit 2004
- NATO is not a primary organization fighting IHT, but contribute in those field through Mediterranean dialogue & Istanbul initiative + Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Columbia, Mongolia, Singapore etc.
- ISAF 2001 2014 up to 20.000 international forces
- Human trafficking feed corruption among security services such as police and military

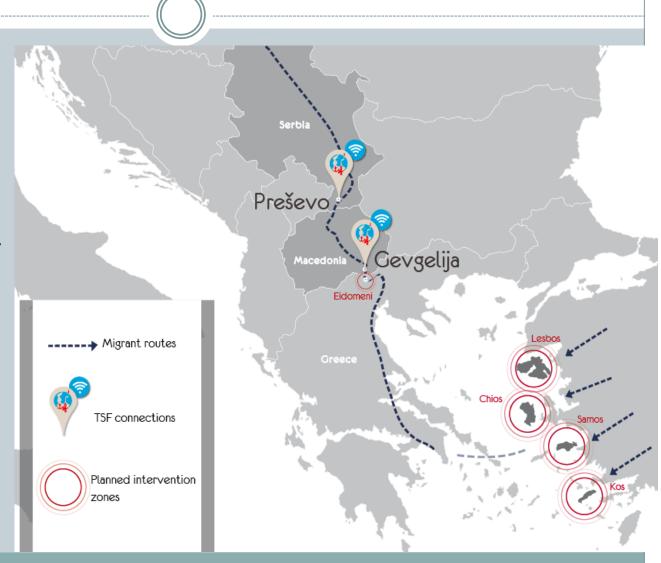
Illegal migration in Europe



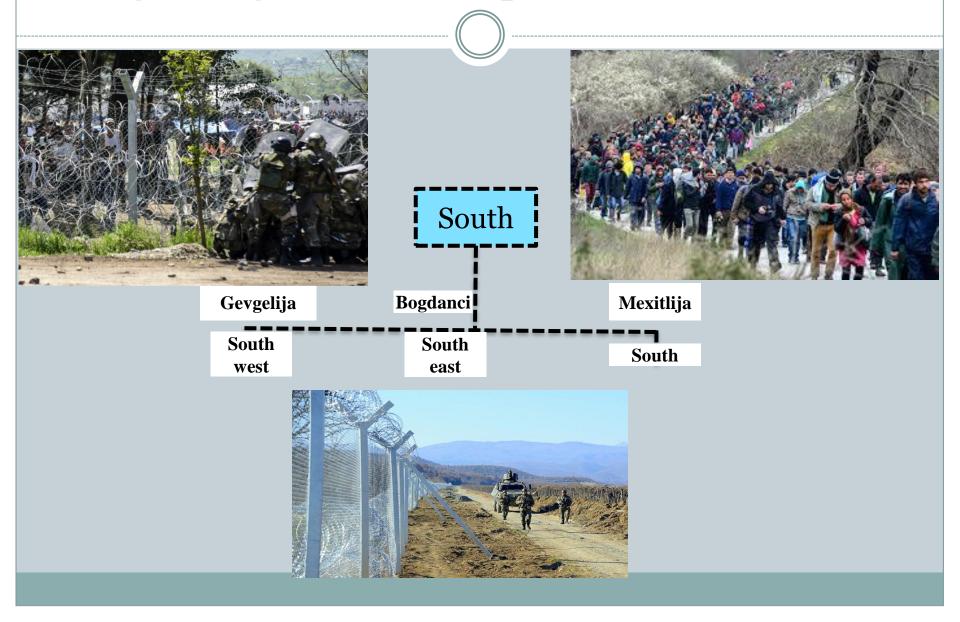
LEGAL FRAMEWORK

19.08.2015 – Due to increased number of entries, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia declared state of crisis

Still ongoing







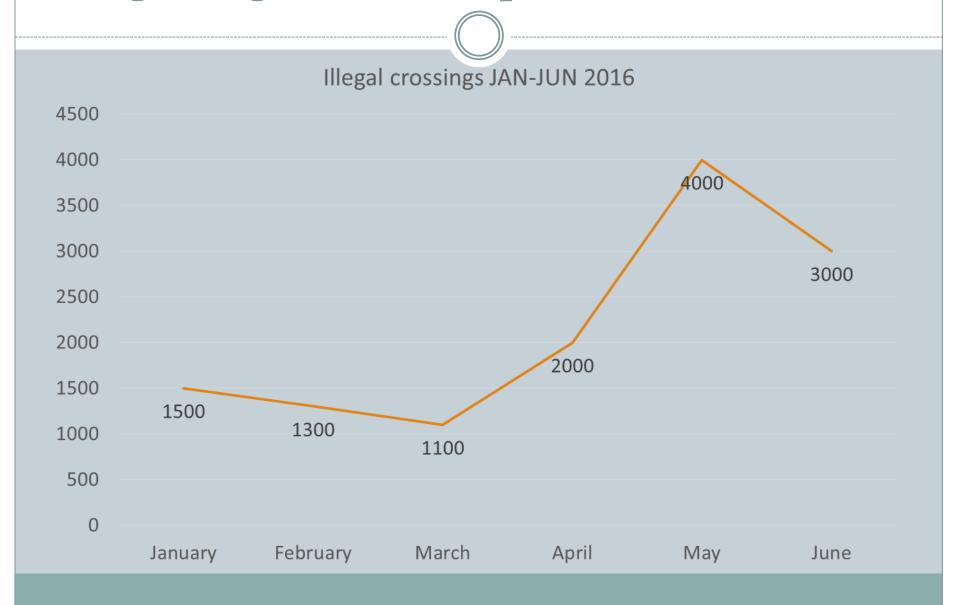
LEGAL FRAMEWORK (cont.)

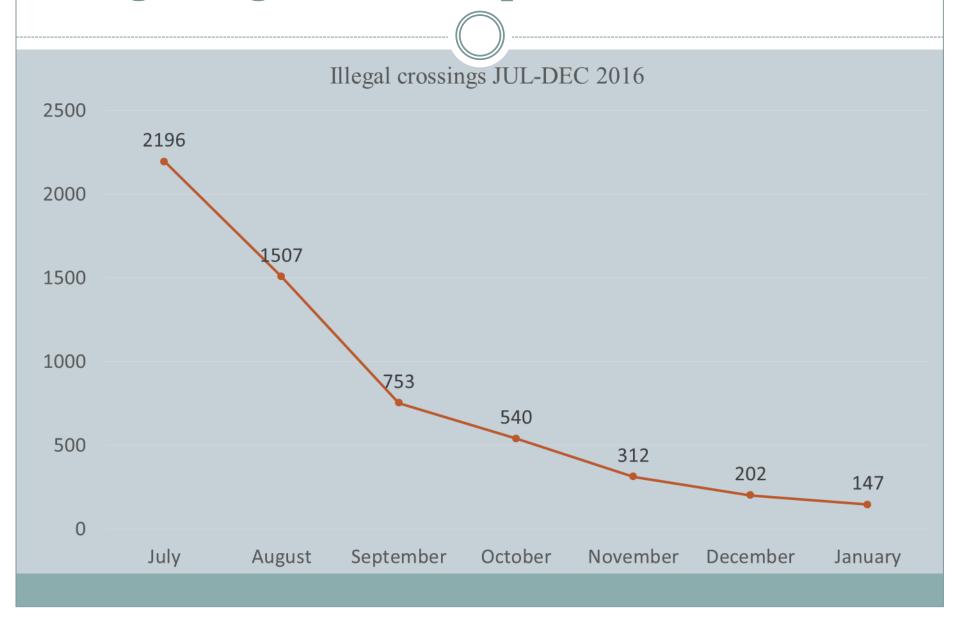
- Article 36 of CML: "Directive on operational and other activities of the Army in support of the police in case of state of crisis" (2006), MoD
- Mission:
- Securing the state border;
- <u>Tasks</u>:
- Closing all illegal entry routes;
- Dealing with the uncontrolled movement and entry in the territory of MKD of the migrants from the middle eastern and other countries;
- Directing the migrants to the MoIA check points;
- Gathering and transfering the migrants to the MoIA officers;
- Exchange of intelligence data
- Search and rescue
- Air support (landing, transportation)
- Engineer support

| South border | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--|--|--|
| Type of fence | Length | Area | | |
| Two - row | 11 km | BS 62 – BS 47 | | |
| One - row | 20 км | BS 69 – BS 62 к. Old Dojran - lake Dojran BR 26 – к. Nikolic BS 158 – BS 153 (Medzitlija) | | |
| Corridor | 5 км | Tabanovce | | |

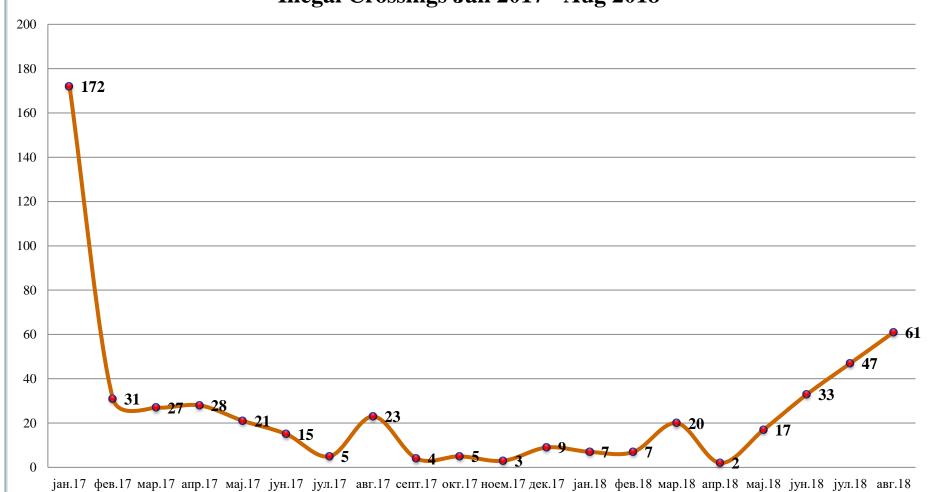
Legal and illegal crossings

| Legal, until the closing of | Illegal (until the | Illegal (after the | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|
| the Balkan route | closing of the Balkan | closing of the | |
| (07.03.2016) | route) | Balkan route) | |
| 507.925 | 20.906 | 11.079 | 540.824 |









Challenges

- Implementing of new TTP and possible consequences of using military as "soft" force
- Information sharing between countries
- Information collection from civilians / huge amount of information (difficulties in **processing**)
- Human rights vs military rules of use of force
- National law vs International law

Lessons learned

- No state, religion, ethnicity or other borders for the organized crime and smugglers
- Training and equipment for non military operations for our forces
- Lack of sophisticated equipment and vehicles for surveillance and patrolling
- Intel Data collecting by Smugglers using local population
- Always be prepared

Lessons learned







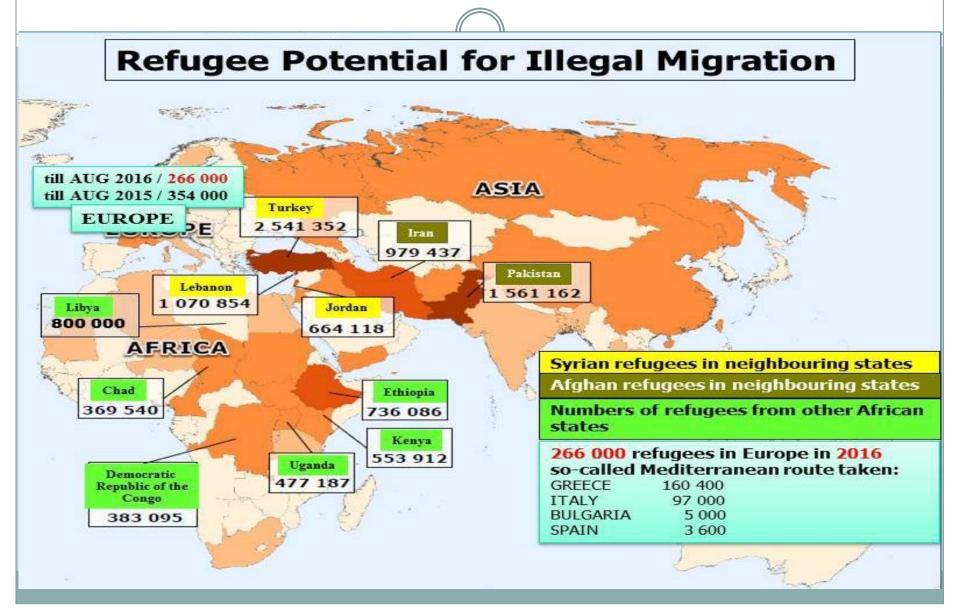
• Total immigrants in less than

50-100 km of the Macedonian border

approximately 3500

 Total in Greece in last few months approximately

90 000



THAT'S END MY DISCUSSION THANK YOU