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THE PHENOMENON OF MIGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THREATS TO THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF PORTUGAL AND POLAND

Abstract

International migration plays a very important role in the process of formation of the international order, thus constituting an important factor affecting the foreign, but above all internal, policy of most countries of the world. The aim of this article was to show the threats to the internal security of Portugal and Poland resulting from the phenomenon of migration.

The basic concepts related to the phenomenon of migration have been defined, the division of migration according to the adopted criteria has been presented. The most important legal acts regulating the phenomenon of migration in Portugal and Poland have been discussed. The threats resulting directly from the phenomenon of migration, as well as the occasion to counteract them, have been presented. The information that was collected allowed for a detailed analysis of the issue. The authors managed to demonstrate the threats posed by the phenomena of migration. This article constitutes an analysis and was created based on content analysis method and qualitative statistical data analysis.

Keywords

migrations, threats, internal security, deportation, repatriation, resettlement

Introduction

Significantly influencing the functioning of particular countries, migrations are becoming kinds of organizations focused on sending, accepting and transferring for the units engaged in migration issues¹.

The phenomenon of migration has been a research object for years and carries a number of both positive and negative aspects. The positive include, i.a., the knowledge transfer, technologies and culture, as well as preventing negative effects of depopulation and society ageing. The negative sides of migration, on the other hand, include employment problems, development of organized crime and assimilation issues².

The economic crisis and high unemployment rate have made Portugal one of the European countries with proportionally largest number of citizens living outside the borders of their territory. It has been estimated that one out of five Portuguese has migrated. The low index of birth and economic development have caused that Portugal has become an attractive land for immigrants. Selected regions being the main course of migrations, very often report internal conflicts based on ethnic discrimination.

Today, we can distinguish three reasons that constitute the origins of migration. The first one is economic migration

which gives a chance to improve the quality of life. Labour migration is often a choice made by citizens of poorer countries who leave for more prosperous destinations that often offer high social benefits³. The second reason why people decide to leave their homeland is the political factor associated with military conflicts, thus, situations threatening the life and health of the country's citizens. There is also the social and cultural reason which is linked to religious and political discrimination⁴. The reasons mentioned by the authors connect with the subjective feeling of safety of those who decided to migrate.

A country that accepts a large number of immigrants faces important challenges connected with social and economic safety⁵. The cultural differences trigger fear and anxiety among the citizens and ensuring proper education, medical treatment and benefit availability is a heavy burden for the country's budget⁶.

Methodological and methodical assumptions

The article aims to identify and characterise the threats to internal security of Portugal and Poland that result from the migration phenomenon. The article defines the basic concepts related to the migration phenomenon, presents

¹ W. Fehler, K. Cebul, *Migracje jako wyzwanie dla Unii Europejskiej i wybranych państw członkowskich*, Warszawa 2017, pp. 28-29.

² V. Chetail, *International Migration Law*, Oxford University Press 2019, pp.76-77.

³ T. Maloney, K. Korinek, *Migration in the 21st Century: Rights, Outcomes, and Policy*, Routledge 2013, pp.26.

⁴ P. Lubiewski, *Nielegalna imigracja. Przeciwdziałanie, aspekty instytucjonalne i prawne*, Szczytno 2016, pp. 34.

⁵ E. Jaremczuk, *Migracje i kryzys uchodźczy w Europie*, Fundacja na rzecz Czystej Energii 2017, pp. 44-46.

⁶ P. Lubiewski, *Ukryty wymiar imigracji a prawa człowieka – konsekwencje dla bezpieczeństwa publicznego*, [in:] Wiśniewski B., Czupryński A., Gikiewicz M. (ed.), *Racjonalizacja zarządzania jednolitymi formacjami umundurowanymi odpowiedzialnymi za Bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne, Tom VI*, Szkoła Główna Służby Pożarniczej, Warszawa 2020.

the division of migration according to the adopted criteria. The most important legal acts regulating the migration phenomenon in Portugal and Poland were discussed. The threats directly resulting from the migration phenomenon are presented, as well as the methods to counteract them. This article constitutes an analysis and was created based on content analysis method and qualitative statistical data analysis. The research problem has come down to the question: what are the threats to internal security of Portugal and Poland that result from the migration phenomenon.

The hypotheses of the text under discussion were formulated as follows:

- Migration should be understood as the individual or mass movement of people. The main factor behind the decision to migrate is first and foremost the desire to improve the quality of life. In order to talk about migration, the phenomenon of movement must also be accompanied by the crossing of an administrative border.
- Migration has a significant impact on the sense of security of residents of individual countries. The crisis that took place in 2015 highlighted the scale of the migration problem and brought many conflicts and concerns.
- Poland's position on the map of Europe determines its impact on the situation of the entire continent. Meanwhile, European geopolitics significantly affects the conditions,

security and policy of the Polish state. Disregarding the past and history, no country will build a safe future⁷.

- There have been huge changes in migration in Eastern Europe in recent years. The evolution of this phenomenon is marked by a change in the destination of migrants as well as where they migrate from. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, citizens of the former Eastern Bloc countries emigrated to the West in large numbers in order to improve their quality of life. Today, these countries are chosen as the destinations. In Poland, the standard of living has improved significantly, and it is a place to which Ukrainian citizens were willing to emigrate, even before the outbreak of the war with Russia. Previously, Poland was a transit country, most of which headed further west. Today, Poland is a destination for immigrants from the East.

Migrations and security – mutual relations

Safety is one of the natural, basic and most essential human needs⁸. Everyone, irrespective of their living and material situation, wants the reality around them to simultaneously provide a sense of security⁹. It is therefore a natural phenomenon that people want to live a peaceful life without fearing for the life, health and possessions of themselves and their loved ones¹⁰. The guarantor of security

⁷ W. Kolano, *Bezpieczeństwo Polski w trzeciej dekadzie XXI w.*, „Zeszyty Naukowe Pro Publico Bono” 2021 1/2021, pp. 40-41.

⁸ See: R. Socha, *Bezpieczeństwo i zagrożenia – wzajemne relacje*, [in:] *Wybrane aspekty badań nad bezpieczeństwem* (ed.) B. Kaczmarczyk, A. Wawrzusiszyn, Elk 2014, pp. 15-16.

⁹ *Biała Księga Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, BBN, Warszawa 2013 pp. 9.

¹⁰ *Współczesne bezpieczeństwo*, W. Fehler, (ed.), Toruń 2002, pp. 27-28.

is, first and foremost, a stable, well-organised and strong state, as well as citizens who are aware of their responsibility for this security.

In the initial phase, security was narrowed down to only the armed protection of the state's borders. Over time, many other dimensions of the threat to it have been noted and identified. Knowing them is therefore the basis for efficient and effective actions.

With the welfare of future generations in mind, it is important to ensure their knowledge of safety. The goal of mankind is to improve its conditions of existence and leave its descendants the best possible conditions for their development.

The term migration comes from the Latin word *migratio* meaning displacement, wandering of peoples¹¹. In Portuguese, it is written as *Migrações*.

Migration should be understood as the individual or mass movement of people. The main factor behind the decision to migrate is first and foremost the desire to improve the quality of life.

The author emphasises that in order to talk about migration, the phenomenon of movement must also be accompanied by the crossing of an administrative border. When defining the phenomenon of migration, it is necessary to specify all its forms¹².

Migration consists of: emigration, immigration, re-emigration, exile, repatriation, resettlement, evacuation and deportation. The phenomenon of

emigration should be understood as the departure of an individual from their homeland abroad for the purpose of permanent or temporary settlement¹³. Immigration, on the other hand, should be defined as the opposite of emigration, i.e. the arrival of an individual in the host country for the purpose of short-term or long-term settlement. The phenomenon of re-emigration is the return to the home country of a previously emigrated population. Exile is defined as leaving one's home country because of the dangers involved, most often on account of war or persecution, e.g. religious, racial or ethnic¹⁴.

The phenomenon of repatriation is the return, organised by the authorities of a country, of an individual of that country's origin who lived outside its borders and who was forced to emigrate abroad, e.g. due to the escalation of the warfare¹⁵. A common objective of repatriation is the possibility of acquiring the nationality of a country. However, it should be noted that this right is only available to an individual who does not yet hold the nationality of the country in question and intends to settle there permanently upon return. Resettlement is defined as an unquestionable, legally mandated change of citizens' place of permanent residence, which always takes place within the territorial borders of the same country. Evacuation should be defined as the top-down, state-organised, necessary and expeditious relocation of the population to avoid

¹¹ M. Latuch, *Demografia społeczno-ekonomiczna*, Warszawa 1985, pp. 78-79.

¹² <https://soinso.uj.edu.pl/klasyfikacja-zagrozen> (access: 12.10.2022 r.).

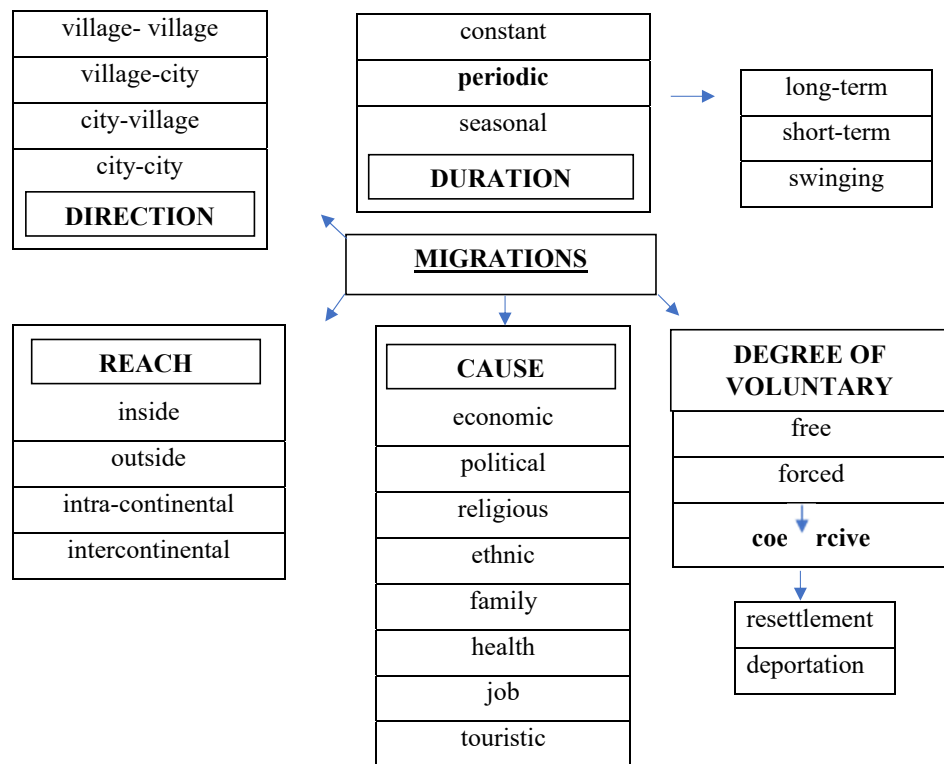
¹³ R. King, *People on the Move: An Atlas of Migration*, University of California Press 2010, pp. 24-25.

¹⁴ J. Knolle, J. Poskett, *Migration*, Cambridge 2020.

¹⁵ D. Kindersley, *Migrations*, Dorling Kindersley, 2022, pp. 47-48.

unwanted threats. Deportation, on the other hand, is the forcible expulsion of an individual from the territory of a state, most often caused by the individual's violation of the laws in force in that state¹⁶.

Picture 1. Division of migration according to commonly accepted criteria



Source: World Population Monitoring 1997, in: International Migration and Development, New York 1998.

¹⁶ <https://zpe.gov.pl/a/przeczytaj/D10e2ylE1> (access: 12.10.2022 r.).

The phenomenon of migration in Portugal

Table 1. Evolution and diversity of the top ten foreign nationalities most represented in Portugal over the period 2019-2020.

Nationality	2019 year		Nationality	2020 year	
	Quantity	%		Quantity	%
Brazil	151,304	25,6	Brazil	183,993	27,8
Cape Verde island	37,436	6,3	United Kingdom	46,238	7,0
United Kingdom	34,358	5,8	Cape Verde island	36,609	5,5
Romania	31,065	5,3	Romania	30,052	4,5
Ukraine	29,718	5,0	Ukraine	28,629	4,3
China	27,839	4,7	Italy	28,159	4,3
Italy	25,408	4,3	China	26,074	3,9
France	23,125	3,9	France	24,935	3,8
Angola	22,691	3,8	India	24,550	3,7
New Guinea	18,886	3,2	Angola	24,449	3,7
Total number of foreigners	590,348	100	Total number of foreigners	662,095	100

Source: Immigration, Borders and Asylum Report 2020, s. 20 – Aliens and Borders Service

As shown in the above table, Portugal posts a successive increase in the number of immigrants. The year 2020 showed another significant growth in the number of newly arrived foreigners of more than 12% as compared to 2019. A total of 662,095 foreigners with a valid Portuguese residence permit were registered in Portugal in 2020, which is the highest figure recorded in this respect in the country's history to date. Since 2020, Portugal has ranked eighteenth in terms of the number of foreign residents as against all twenty-seven European

Union countries. The top five nationalities in terms of the highest number of people living in Portugal in 2020 are as follows:

- Brazil;
- United Kingdom;
- Cape Verde island;
- Romania;
- Ukraine¹⁷.

Once viewed in the European Union as a country of emigration, with many people leaving it in search of better living conditions and financial opportunities, Portugal has now also become

¹⁷ https://www.cm-mealhada.pt/menu/532/gabinete_de_apoio_ao_emigrante_28gae29 (access: 12.10.2022 r).

a country considered one of the main directions of immigration, steadily receiving more and more immigrants and foreigners to live and work there.

The phenomenon of migration in Poland

There have been huge changes in migration in Eastern Europe in recent years. The evolution of this phenomenon is marked by a change in the destination of migrants as well as where they migrate from. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, citizens of the former Eastern Bloc countries emigrated to the West in large numbers in order to improve their quality of life. Today, these countries are chosen as the destinations. In Poland, the standard of living has improved significantly, and it is a place to which Ukrainian citizens were willing to emigrate, even before the outbreak of the war with Russia. Previously, Poland was a transit country, most of which headed further west. Today, Poland is a destination for immigrants from the East. A foreigner can count on international protection if they are at risk of persecution or a real risk of loss of health and life in the country of origin.

In Poland, in 2021, foreigners filed 7.7 thousand applications for international protection. They were citizens of Belarus – 2.3 thousand, Afghanistan – 1.8 thousand, Iraq – 1.4 thousand, Russia – 1 thousand and Ukraine – 260 people.

With the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, the situation related to the migration of the people of the Ukrainian

origin drastically changed. The Polish border was crossed by 3.44 million Ukrainians in the period from February 24 to May 17, 2022. Currently, there are over 4 million refugees, mainly women and children.

Foreigners who had valid residence permits as of January 1, 2021 are:

- Ukrainians – 244 200,
- Belarusians – 28 800,
- Germany – 20 500,
- Russians – 12 700,
- Vietnamese – 10 900,
- Hindus – 9 900,
- Italians – 8 500,
- Georgians – 7 900,
- Chinese – 7 100

As of 2 October 2021, there were 1.5 thousand illegal immigrants in guarded centres in Poland¹⁸.

The Poles are a nation that history has not spared. Having learned solidarity, they did not hesitate to show support for the Ukrainian immigrants by welcoming them under the roof of their own homes and organising multifaceted assistance. The average Polish citizens became heroes by sharing what they had. However, this is short-term aid and not always properly thought through, which in turn generates social and economic problems. The health aspect also remains of key importance. According to UNAIDS data, the HIV epidemic in Ukraine in 2019 was the second-largest outbreak in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The lack of sufficient vaccination prophylaxis in children and Russia's destruction of medical infrastructure in Ukraine have a real impact on the safety of the citizens of the Polish Republic.

¹⁸ <https://udsc.gov.pl> (access: 14.10.2022 r.).

Migration has a significant impact on the sense of security of residents of individual countries. The crisis that took place in 2015 highlighted the scale of the migration problem and brought many conflicts and concerns¹⁹.

In the case of citizens from the eastern part of Ukraine, where society functions fairly well and who fled to Poland as a result of the war, it should be emphasised that the political migration aspect is combined here with economic migration. Poland has opened its borders to all Ukrainian citizens, minimising the extreme procedures involved. For many, it was a chance to get to Poland quickly, where often one of their family members was already there. Educated and young people will try their luck in Germany or France over time. However, for the majority of emigrants, the language barrier is the main impediment to realising further migration. The decision to remain in Poland is also conditioned by the proximity to the homeland they left. This cultural and geographical proximity gives them a sense of security and plays a crucial role in their decision to stay in Poland.

When addressing the issue of migration and its impact on Poland's security, it is important to mention the negative effects of the emigration of Poles who left en masse for economic reasons, mainly to Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The exodus of well-educated and specialised people in key scientific fields is a problem for

the economy of Poland. The problem of family separation, which often leads to family breakdown and has an impact on the ageing of the Polish population, is also significant²⁰.

The current Polish policy is in line with the European Union's guidelines on limiting Russia's expansion. The most significant laws that have recently been published in the Journal of Laws are as follows:

Act of 13 April 2022 on Special Solutions pertaining to Counteracting Support for Aggression against Ukraine, and aimed at Protecting National Security. As we learn from Art. 1. the act is aimed at counteracting the support of the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which took place on 24 February this year. The law excludes Russian contractors from tenders and public competitions in line with the EU ban, which constitutes a part of the fifth package of economic sanctions against Russia²¹.

Act of 11 March 2022 on the Defence of the Homeland regulates issues related to defence, military service, financing of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland and the performance by entrepreneurs of tasks for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, furthermore, determines issues pertaining to the organization and composition of the Armed Forces and authorities competent in matters of state defence and their tasks. The act increases the financing of the state's defence from 2.2 percent. of

19 P. Manning, *Migration in World History*, Taylor & Francis Ltd., 2020, pp. 31-32.

20 A. Tavares, W. Kolano, *The role of Poland in ensuring European Security*, „Security Forum” 2022, vol. 6, pp. 23-24.

21 Law of 13 April 2022 on special solutions for countering support of aggression against Ukraine (Dz.U. z 2022 poz. 835).

the GDP to a minimum of 3 percent of the GDP from 2023. From the law we also learn that volunteers perform basic military service voluntarily for a period of 12 months. The military training program has been extended in the schools of the Academic Legion. The act aims to increase the number of Polish soldiers to approx. 300 thousand. Of which 50 thousand are to be soldiers of the Territorial Defence Forces.

On 14 March 2022, the National Health Fund issued 5 announcements determining the issues of access of Ukrainian citizens to the public health care system. Every Ukrainian citizen who has been legally residing in Poland since 24 February 2022 has access to the system. The National Health Fund covers the costs of all medical services. This applies both to citizens of Ukraine as well as their spouses who do not have Ukrainian citizenship, as also persons holding a Pole's Card who did not have to cross the Polish border directly with Ukraine.

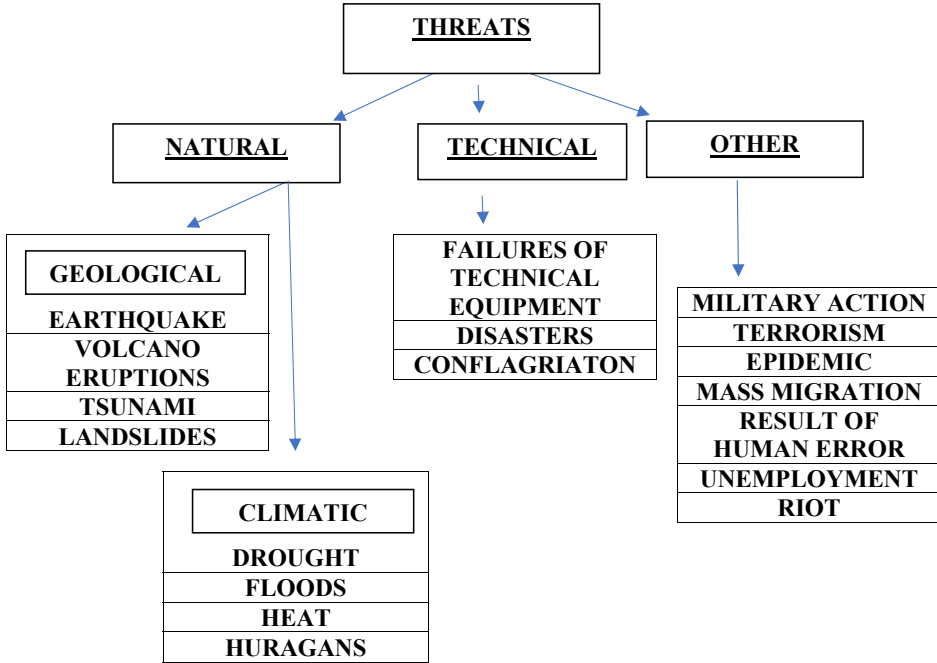
The eyes of the entire world are focused on acts of war on the territory of Ukraine. However, it must not be forgotten what is happening on Poland's eastern border. Belarus plays in one orchestra with Vladimir Putin spreading lawlessness and disinformation. The Belarusian regime is creating a

migration crisis aimed at destabilising the political situation of the European Union. Illegal migrants from the Middle East were brought to Minsk, and from there they were transported to the border of Poland and the EU. This procedure was supported by the Belarusian services. The Polish Border Guard is exposed to aggression from Belarusian soldiers and foreigners who are forcing their way across the border in order to illegally cross it.

Poland's position on the map of Europe determines its impact on the situation of the entire continent. Meanwhile, European geopolitics significantly affects the conditions, security and policy of the Polish state. Disregarding the past and history, no country will build a safe future. Previous disputes, conflicts and wars determine future political decisions and affect the type of international alliances. The centre of Europe is a place of strong influence of eastern and western policies. It was here that views and ideals clashed the most, and the ruthlessness and fanaticism of individual leaders destroyed the developed patterns and ideals. The outbreak of World War II exposed the weaknesses of the then international guarantees and alliances, which was reflected primarily in Poland.

Picture 2. General classification of threats adopted in peacetime

Classification of threats:



Source: <https://zpe.gov.pl/a/zagrozenia-w-czasie-pokoju/DIEuS4od1>

A threat should be called any situation or condition threatening any individual or leading to a reduced sense of security²². It is a state involving a number of negative phenomena and emotions, including in particular increased level of stress and anxiety²³.

The Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) is an integral part of the European Union’s Common Foreign and Security Policy.

It is a guarantor of the development of the military and civilian capabilities of the entire European Union, as well as its individual Member States, which allows the European Union to manage

external crises effectively and completely. Cooperation in this area allows for a quick response to existing threats, and at the same time ensures consistency with other activities of the EU. Poland strongly advocates and calls for an increase in the importance of the European Union in the global context, and also is in support of the strengthening of the CSDP. As the research shows, Poles perceive these activities as a necessary complement to the previous activities carried out within the NATO structure.

Poland is actively and effectively involved in military activities within the CSDP structure. This should be

22 See: R. Socha., *Bezpieczeństwo i zagrożenia...*

23 <https://sjp.pwn.pl/slowniki/zagrozenie.html> (access: 17.10.2022 r.).

understood as, among others, permanent structural cooperation of the EU in the area of development of defence capabilities, transfer of forces to Battle Groups, as well as participation in all EU operations.

Threats caused by the phenomenon of migration in Portugal

The document that defines the country's defence priorities in line with the national interest is the 2013 Strategic Concept for National Security, which is an integral part of national policy. It establishes the main guidelines and priorities that the state and society must pursue in a democracy in order to defend national interests, protect tangible and intangible heritage and ensure the construction of a more prosperous, more secure and more just future.

Aware of the threats and risks that national security may face, CEDN 2013 presents a set of responses to these threats, including:

- Operationalisation of an effective national crisis management system;
- Interoperability in prevention and operational response- maximising capacity and effectiveness in the application of measures; contributing, in international cases, to the strengthening of the prevention of and fight against terrorism and organised crime;
- Interoperability between FA and FSS without a mission to combat aggression and threats;

- Promoting an integrated approach to internal security-including articulated and coordinated intervention between security forces and the services;
- Promoting the operational integration of homeland security by adopting operational measures that reduce redundancies and increase operational integration;
- Developing the military capabilities needed to mitigate the consequences of terrorist and cyber attacks, as well as catastrophes and disasters.

When analysing CEDN, it is important to note the national intention to increasingly combine policies, efforts and resources in pursuit of a common and interoperable response to security and national defence challenges.

Portugal is characterised by a moderate threat – it is in the fourth terrorist threat level, on a scale where 1 is the most serious and 5 is the smallest. The Portuguese are very vigilant in areas such as defence, internal security, regulation of the flow of people who return to, leave or visit Portugal. In all these areas, the state is prepared to respond to what is a major threat to world security-transnational terrorism. Safety barriers in the form of concrete blocks and large wooden pots have been installed in the most heavily visited tourist areas, including Lisbon, Coimbra and Porto. In order to counter the terrorist threat, the Portuguese security services carry out, for example, checks on hotel reservations and cars rented by tourists.

Portugal is marked by a broad spectrum of activities in education for safety²⁴. Among others, such projects

24 <https://educareprevenir.madeira.gov.pt/index.php/o-projeto/scre> (access: 12.10.2022 r).

as “Safety at home, on the street and at school” are carried out throughout the country. It is a project of the Regional Secretariat of Education in cooperation with the District Civil Protection Service and the Association of Geography of the Islands. It is aimed at raising awareness and making the entire school community aware of the importance of using Prevention and Crisis Plans in schools, Family Rescue Plan, and consequently developing the dimension of prevention and self-defence in the face of broadly understood threats. Intervention in educational institutions is promoted by technicians from partner institutions through educational games, awareness-raising activities and evacuation exercises, covering the entire school community – students, teachers, non-teachers and caretakers. It aims to promote a safety culture and to develop personal and collective strategies and actions that contribute to better preparedness and resilience of society to different threats. This project involves weekly interventions in all schools in the Autonomous Region of Madeira, including public and private schools, at all levels of education²⁵.

Another example is “Safety education and risk prevention” – the aim of this project is to stimulate the Prevention and Emergency Plan for schools (raising awareness about PPE, carrying out, among others, simulations) and to develop thematic content in the field of safety, which will be developed by the Security Officer in schools of I, II and III

cycle of primary education. The project of the Regional Secretariat of Education cooperates with the Regional Civil Protection Service, the IP-RAM, the Island Geographical Association, the Institute of Health Administration and the Consumer Protection Service²⁶.

The Integrated Medical Emergency System (SIEM) has been operating in Portugal since 1981. It is a group of entities that cooperate together to achieve the same mission of providing assistance in the event of accidents or sudden illnesses. These entities are: PSP, GNR, INEM, Fire Brigade, Portuguese Red Cross, as well as hospitals and health centers. INEM (Integrated Medical Emergency System) is the agency of the Portuguese Ministry of Health responsible for coordinating SIEM services of Continental Portugal. The system is activated when someone dials 112, the European common emergency number. Calls are received by the PSP and GNR in the dispatch centres. Whenever the reason for the call is related to a health problem, it is directed to one of INEM’s urgent patient guidance centres (CODU). Whenever CODU activates an emergency alarm, it means that it is trying to approach the place, regardless of the entity it belongs to (INEM, firefighters, or WZA)²⁷.

The Portuguese firefighter service differs from the standard service in the Polish fire brigade. In addition to standard firefighting operations, firefighters also provide medical emergency services. There are ambulances stationed

²⁵ Ibidem.

²⁶ Ibidem.

²⁷ <https://www.inem.pt/category/emergencias/> (access: 10.09.2022 r.).

in the units, with trained firefighters heading out to help. Another difference is the permanent duty in the Voluntary Fire Brigade units. At least six firefighters are on duty in the building every day. The buildings of those units also contain control stations where both ambulances and fire trucks are stationed. If necessary, others are called on duty, just like in Poland. The scope of emergency operations does not differ significantly from that in our country. The firefighters effectively carry out height, water, or technical rescue tasks. It is also worth noting that in the Azores there are only volunteer fire brigades, which are financed mainly from membership fees, city budget funds and donations. More recently, the units have also been running a youth firefighting team, which is becoming increasingly popular²⁸.

The problem Portugal is still facing is that of illegal migration networks. The state has implemented a number of solutions aimed at counteracting the issue quickly and meticulously. Among other solutions, it established the Security Intelligence Service – Serviço de Informações de Segurança (SIS).

The mission of the SIS is to act to prevent actions by a foreign government, association, organisation, intelligence service, or its own agent that may cause harm to national interests. In order to fulfil this mission, SIS collects, analyses, and distributes information to neutralise agents supporting the illegal collection of information of strategic value to the state. Prevention of spying is also done through programmes that

aim to raise awareness of the risks associated with this threat and encourage appropriate security behaviour. To this end, SIS set up the Economic and Social Stabilization Program in 2006, aimed at businesses and state authorities to protect the economic and social well-being of society. The SIS is responsible for, *inter alia*, the collection, processing, and dissemination of information within the framework of internal security; sabotage; terrorism; espionage, including economic, technical, and scientific espionage; and any other activity which by its nature is capable of altering or destroying the democratic rule of law, including movements which promote violence (e.g., xenophobic or allegedly religious, political, or sporting movements), and serious organised crime, in particular of a transnational nature, such as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; money laundering; drug trafficking; human trafficking; and the creation of illegal immigration networks²⁹.

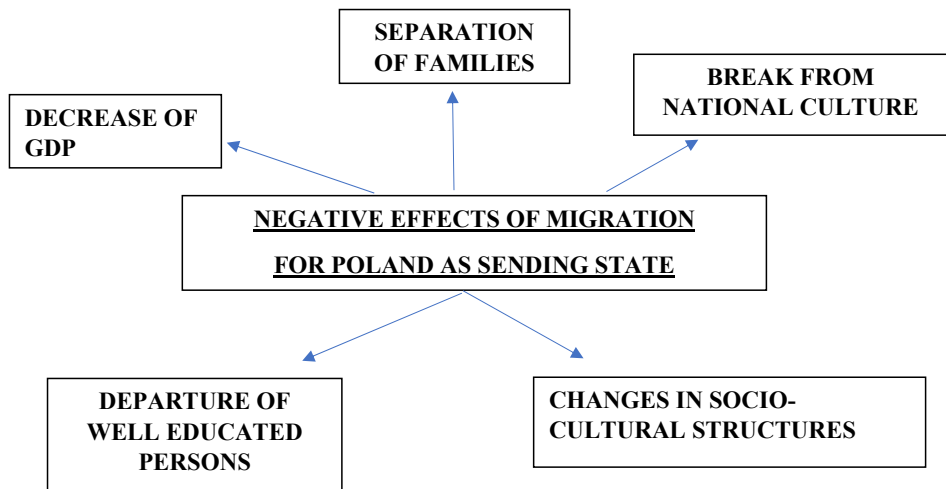
The existing institutions overlap in individual areas, which results in the effective performance of the tasks imposed on them and contributes to the improvement of the general security of Portuguese citizens. A number of solutions differ significantly from the Polish model, as each country has developed its own original method of improving security, adapted to the problems that occur in their territory. The society in Portugal fully accepts the system of operation of state organs, which has been developed over the years, which makes citizens feel safe.

28 <https://www.enb.pt/publicacao.php?id=43> (access: 11.09.2022 r.).

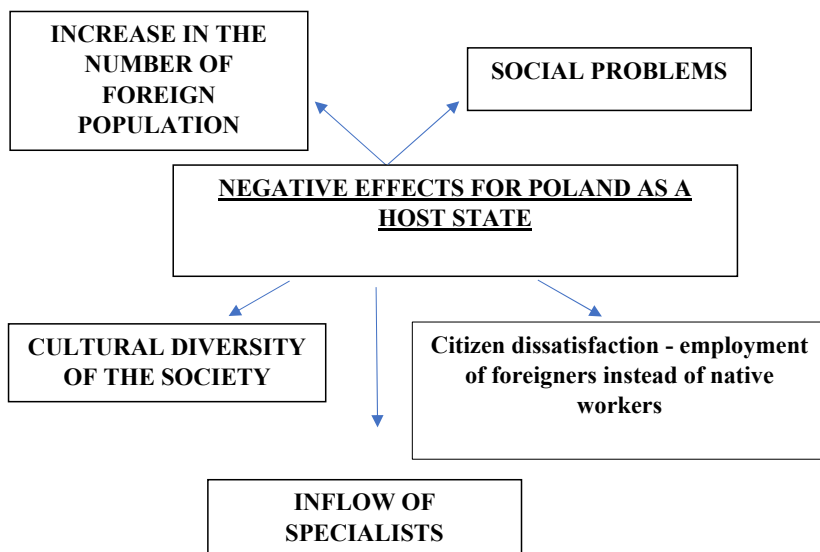
29 <https://www.sis.pt/quem-somos/o-sis> (access: 12.09.2022 r.).

Threats caused by the phenomenon of migration in Poland

Picture 4. Negative effects of migration for the sending country



Source: https://mfiles.pl/pl/index.php/Skutki_migracji (access: 21.09.2022 r.)

Picture 5. Negative effects of migration for the host country

Source: https://mfiles.pl/pl/index.php/Skutki_migracji [access: 14.10.2022 r.]

Among the most serious threats to Poland's internal security posed by migration, the authors cite above all, the spread of infectious diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, mainly caused by the lack of access to health services and medicines and the absence of compulsory vaccination in many countries of the world, including the United States. Ukraine.

It should be stressed that the country currently has the highest rate of new HIV infections in Europe in 2022, which poses a very high risk to citizens of countries to which Ukrainians migrate.

Another serious risk is Poland's debt, which is growing by the day. According to 'Dziennik Gazeta Prawna', 445,000 applications for 500+ for 700,000 Ukrainian children had been received by 12 May 2022. No one can foresee the consequences of receiving so many

migrants from Ukraine. It does not matter how many of them at the moment declare their intention to return to their homeland, because, in reality, they can change their minds at any time. Given the large number of children in this group, it can be assumed that they are future Polish citizens who will fully assimilate. But this approach is a matter of faith and wishful thinking.

The authors would like to draw attention to the fact that even in 2010-2012, the largest group of foreign-born Poles were elderly citizens born before the war in Vilnius or Lviv. These days, this situation has changed dramatically. The former were replaced by 5-10 year olds who came with their foreign parents.

Migrants from Africa and the Middle East are a source of fear and concern because they have committed terrorist acts in Europe. The crisis started

in June 2021 at the Belarusian border, where migrants from the Middle East entered Lithuania, and from August of the same year, Latvia. At the end of July of the same year, the crisis hit Poland, from which 2,000 people had been withdrawn by mid-August alone.

The crisis was triggered by “Operation Floodgate”, which consisted of transferring migrants to the European Union border. More than a decade ago, the Belarusian government received tens of millions of euros to improve border security³⁰. When Alexander Lukashenko retook power in 2020 following fraudulent elections, many protests and demonstrations resulted in a number of repressions and arrests by the Belarusian authorities. The European Union has imposed sanctions on the Lukashenko regime, which is effectively Putin’s puppet. In retaliation, a highly organised effort was made to destabilise the situation in the European Union.

The instruments used were people who became the tools of a ruthless regime in their search for a safe and better life. Migrants from the Middle East expressed their desire to enter Western Europe via Poland, and were officially invited to Belarus. On 8 November 2021 in Kuźnica, Belarusian authorities supported hundreds of foreigners trying to cross the border. They encouraged migrants to behave aggressively and force their way “to the other side”.

The provocation used is an attempt to expose the power of the European Union and the porosity of its borders. Just as the Polish government

opposes the admission of migrants to the Schengen area, it also opposes the possibility of admitting migrants to the territory of the Republic, which is crucial to the continued security of the European Union as a whole. The border region neighbouring Belarus consists of 183 districts, where the President of Poland declared a state of emergency on 2 September 2021.

On 4 November, the law on the construction of the 186 km long and 5.5 m high wall came into force. Motion sensors and cameras installed on the dam are expected to make the work of the border police easier and more efficient.

The migrant crisis has divided Europe, in which individual states have different views on the situation, and the media have fueled citizens’ resentment about the coercive measures applied to migrants. The disinformation and narrative of the Belarusian authorities showed hundreds of dignified and cold children, which is supposed to prove the heartlessness of Poland and the entire European Union.

Disinfo Digest, which is a Polish non-governmental organization dealing with foreign means of propaganda manipulating the Polish information environment, has published the means used by the Belarusian services.

These measures were:

- disinformation,
- dislocation of migrants,
- listening, observation, simulation,
- destroying the physical barrier,
- domination, including the time and place of transferring the migrants,

³⁰ A. Tavares, W. Kolano, *The role of Poland in ensuring European Security*, „Security Forum” 2022, vol. 6, pp. 23-24.

- coordination of the location in the border area,
- identifying the activity of the Polish Border Guard,
- staging, coordination and provocation of media activity.

Conclusions

The aim of this article was to show the threats to the internal security of Portugal and Poland resulting from the phenomenon of migration.

The basic concepts related to the phenomenon of migration have been defined, the division of migration according to the adopted criteria has been presented. The most important legal acts regulating the phenomenon of migration in Portugal and Poland have been discussed. The threats resulting directly from the phenomenon of migration, as well as the occasion to counteract them, have been presented.

The information that was collected allowed for a detailed analysis of the issue. The authors managed to demonstrate the threats posed by the phenomena of migration.

Safety is one of the basic human needs³¹. It should be understood that in order to be able to function properly and develop, a person needs appropriate

conditions. One of the primary conditions is the guarantee of security, both looking through the prism of the individual and the general public³².

One of the main tasks of the state is to ensure the safety of its citizens. Assuming that a safe state is a safe citizen, it should be emphasized that the main guarantee of security is therefore a strong, stable and well-organised state, and citizens who are aware of the responsibility for this security³³.

International migration plays a very important role in the process of formation of the international order, thus constituting an important factor affecting the foreign, but above all internal, policy of most countries of the world³⁴. Having an impact on the opportunity of functioning of the countries concerned, they cause that they become organizations for individuals involved in migration movements of a kind aimed primarily at sending, receiving and transit³⁵.

The territory of Poland was changing with time, and this fact had a huge impact on today's opinion of the Poles on the neighbouring countries³⁶.

The relationship between Poland and the Ukrainian territories contributed to the heroic attitude of Polish citizens towards the Ukrainians, with whom they

³¹ More: W. Kaczmarek, B. Wiśniewski, *Prognozowanie bezpieczeństwa*, [in:] *Bezpieczeństwo w teorii i badaniach naukowych. Wydanie drugie uzupełnione*, (ed.) B. Wiśniewski, WSPol, Szczytno 2018; *Wyzwania, szanse, zagrożenia i ryzyko dla bezpieczeństwa narodowego RP o charakterze wewnętrznym*, R. Jakubczak, B. Wiśniewski (eds), WSPol, Szczytno 2016.

³² R. Socha, W. Kolano, *Wyzwania dla bezpieczeństwa państwa w trzeciej dekadzie XXI wieku*, Dąbrowa Górnicza 2021.

³³ R. Socha, *Współczesne postrzeganie zagrożeń [in:] Zarządzanie kryzysowe: teoria, praktyka, konteksty, badania* (ed.) J. Stawnicka, B. Wiśniewski, R. Socha, Szczytno 2011.

³⁴ https://web.archive.org/web/20140508030854/http://old.stat.gov.pl/gus/definicje_PLK_HTM_L.htm?id=POJ-142.htm (access: 12.10.2022 r.).

³⁵ L. Mayblin, J. Turner, *Migration Studies and Colonialism*, Polity Press 2021.

³⁶ P. Georgica, *Polskie migracje w świetle procesów globalnych*, Poznań 2018, pp. 49-50.

fought a ferocious fight a hundred years ago. Earlier prejudices and reluctance gave way, and solidarity and brotherhood of nations ensued. The last century of Poland shows huge mental, social and political divisions. The more the Polish Nation is under threat, the more it is in solidarity.

In a sense of danger, Poles became heroes and fought for a better tomorrow for future generations. Taking on the burden of reorganizing the life of Ukrainian refugees, Poland relieved other European countries in a significant way.

Feeling the need deep in their heart, Polish citizens provide humanitarian aid of the highest quality. They welcome the needy and “pro bono” organize collections and help points. A secure Europe is a strong Europe that opposes aggression and lawlessness with one voice. At the moment, the Russian Federation is clearly threatening Ukraine’s allies with the use of a nuclear bomb. In this situation, prudence and appropriate diplomacy must dominate the dialogue with the aggressor.

Poland is helping the citizens of Ukraine unconditionally as much as it can, which, in the context of illegal migration from the Middle East, raises moral dilemmas and questions about the segregation of people in distress.

However, the source of these problems constitutes a significant difference here. The origins of aid for Ukrainian citizens are connected with the actions of the Russian aggressor, whose ruthlessness and deception reached their zenith. Migrants from the Middle East are a problem artificially created for the needs of the Belarusian regime.

Negative factors which most often determine leaving one’s homeland include problems on the labour market, including the ever-increasing level of unemployment, as well as low wages, armed conflicts, the development of organised crime, and difficulties with assimilation.

The economic crisis, which Portugal has been experiencing very strongly and, above all, the very high unemployment level, have both resulted in the Portuguese Republic being one of the European countries with the highest number of citizens living outside their homeland. According to the study’s authors, an estimated one in five Portuguese emigrated in order to raise their living standard. The low birth rate and economic development have made Portugal an attractive land for immigrants. In selected regions, which constitute the primary destination of their influx, internal ethnic conflicts often occur.

The authors wish to emphasize that further expansion of immigration flows to origins with cultural features less similar to those prevailing in Portuguese and Polish societies may significantly hinder the integration of newly arrived immigrants.

As the most severe among the migration-related threats to the internal security of modern countries, such as Portugal and Poland, the authors primarily consider the spread of infectious diseases, including AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which are mainly caused by insufficient access to health care, medicine, and the lack of a vaccination obligation in many countries of the world, including Ukraine. It should be

emphasized that as of today, i.e., 2022, this country has the highest percentage of new HIV infections in Europe, which poses a very high threat to the native citizens of countries to which the population of Ukrainian origin emigrates.

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