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Marija Djoric,  
Institute for Political Studies, Belgrade

## IMPACT OF THE MIGRATION CRISIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM

### Abstract

*The author starts from the hypothesis that all contemporary migrations have intensified the Islamist-founded extremism and terrorism in the European region. Having in mind that terrorists despise the West, they selectively choose targets which represent the European value system, which is evidenced by a large number of attacks throughout the “old continent”. Three types of terrorists participating in terrorist acts motivated by the ideological interpretation of Islam stand out: the first group is consisted of extremists who have infiltrated themselves among the migrants; the next group is formed by the individuals coming from second and third generations of migrants, which points out that they are going through an identity crisis, as well as that they are poorly integrated into the society; and the last group is represented by converts, which have converted from some other religion (most often Christianity) to Islam. The fight against contemporary Islamist extremism and terrorism will cause in the future strengthening of the security system, at the expense of human rights. In order to conduct a successful fight against terrorism, it is necessary to form a unique international strategy, which is difficult for implementation, due to diametrically opposite interests of the great powers. The author believes that, by reducing the migration flows, terrorism would decrease in the European region. In order for this to happen, the conflict on the Syrian battlefield should be resolved, even though, at this point, it is still on the verge of action.*

**Key words:** terrorism, extremism, Islamist terrorism, ISIS, violence, EU, security, fight against terrorism, migrations, migration crisis.

## INTRODUCTION

Migrants coming from Middle Eastern and North African regions to the European continent represent a great challenge for the contemporary society. A massive influx of migrants might be observed from two diametrically opposite points of view. The first approach is of an optimistic character, and comes from the idea that, with the arrival of a great number of people, Europe might come out of the depopulation state and, at the same time, gain younger manpower, which would represent a sort of an “economic injection” for the EU economy. The second approach to contemporary migrations is of a pessimistic character, and it initiates a series of very important issues, starting from the issue of integration, the change of cultural, demographic, religious, and finally, political structure of the “old continent”. In order to objectively assess the problem of research, we will elaborate both scenarios of the contemporary migration trends.

**Scenario No. 1:** First of all, we will analyze the optimistic scenario of the contemporary migration flows. This approach starts from the fact that Europe is currently in the state of depopulation, that is, the population is growing old, and there is a declining population growth, which thus might have a negative impact on the EU economy. Because of this, the arrival of migrants is seen as a potential young manpower (but also military force), which would “refresh” the European demography.

According to the statistical data provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the total number of migrants that have arrived to Europe by the end of 2016 amounts to 387.739, which is a much lesser number in comparison to the previous year, when this number amounted to 1.046 599 people.<sup>1</sup> From the beginning of 2017, up to May 24<sup>th</sup>, a significantly lesser number of migrants (60.521) have arrived to Europe, in comparison to the same period of the previous year, when a total of 193.333 migrants arrived by this time of the year.<sup>2</sup> The largest number of migrants (80%) comes to Europe through Italy, while the rest of them attempts to enter the European continent through Cyprus, Greece and Spain. In real terms, at this moment, Germany is the only country which has a higher interest from accepting migrants coming from the Middle Eastern and North African region, and the interest is economical. Having in mind that the average population age of the EU is 42,4 years, the question arises regarding the future

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1 [http://migration.iom.int/docs/2016\\_Flows\\_to\\_Europe\\_Overview.pdf](http://migration.iom.int/docs/2016_Flows_to_Europe_Overview.pdf), 18.02.2017.

2 <https://www.iom.int/news/mediterranean-migrant-arrivals-reach-60521-2017-deaths-1530>, 28.05.2017.

of the European economy, whereby Germany would be most at risk. Because of that, according to some economic theories, the arrival of migrants is viewed as favorable, since they would be an “economic injection” in the form of rejuvenated workforce, but also the new work places. It is believed that only thanks to migrants, during the year of 2017, Germany would open over one million of work places<sup>3</sup> (craftsmen would be the most needed), which would be a great record.<sup>4</sup> Schmidt’s study confirmed that during the last decade, over 36% of work places provided by the migrants emerged in Germany.<sup>5</sup> It is interesting that recently in this country the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency proposed a reform of the Law of Equality, which would imply introduction of the quota for the number of individuals with the migrant background that should be taking up the highest positions in companies. This proposition corresponds with the idea of human rights, based on which individuals with the migrant background have a right to equal opportunities and advancement in the society.

**Scenario No. 2:** Pessimist variant of contemporary migrations is much more realistic than the previous, optimistically oriented scenario. The problem with the previous, optimistic approach to the contemporary migration phenomenon, lays in the fact that it is of a strictly economic character. Perception of modern migration only through the economical prism is too one-sided and simplified approach. What represents the defiance of this approach is the fact that it neglects some of the essential problems, such as cultural, religious and value system differences that migrants bring along.

Even though Europe is a rather atheistic continent, one should never forget that its civilization is based on three essential principles: Roman law, Greek philosophy, and Christian religion. The migrants coming from a completely different cultural milieu will, in a few decades, in a great extent change the entire value system of Europe. They will do this by a demographic progression, since the contemporary Europe is in the phase of depopulation, due to the reduced population growth. It is very possible that in a few decades, Muslims would consist a majority in Europe (if they continue with this rate of the population growth), which will also predispose the changes not only in the value, cultural and religious sense, but also

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.n-tv.de/wirtschaft/Mehr-als-eine-Millionen-Jobs-sind-unbesetzt-article19829692.html>, 27.05.2017.

<sup>4</sup> The biggest number of the work places (oko 70%) will be open in West Germany.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.politika.rs/sr/clanak/361484/Migranti-u-Nemackoj-stvorili-1-3-miliona-radnih-mesta>, 25.05.2017.

in the political system. In this context, they will become a majority, and will have a chance to make political decisions.

A much bigger problem is that the change in demographic structure of the “old continent” will be the issue of security. It implies different types of criminality, such as human trafficking<sup>6</sup>, drug trafficking, illegal transport of migrants, and among the biggest security problems would definitely be the emergence of Islamist-motivated extremism and terrorism.

## 1. CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION CRISIS

IOM defines a migrant as “any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person’s legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is”<sup>7</sup>.

Two key events had an impact on the contemporary migrations, which is by many conceived as the new “great migration of people”:

1. Artificially created “Arab spring”
2. Military interventions in the Middle Eastern region

Of course, one should not forget the primordial human need to seek its “fortune” in order to find better living conditions. The problem of contemporary migrations lays in the fact that most of them are of a compulsory character. With free, that is, spontaneous migrations, a man has the right to choose, while compulsory migrations are such that a man is forced to flee the place of habitat due to wars, natural disasters, discrimination, etc.

Today, when explaining the migration flows, one would most often use the theory of the “pull and push” factor.<sup>8</sup> According to this theory, there are pulling factors and pushing factors, on which the migrations are based. Under the “pull” factors are implied all the things which attract migrants to a new environment, such as

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<sup>6</sup> The most vulnerable group, when speaking of human trafficking, are children.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.iom.int/who-is-a-migrant>, 21.05.2017.

<sup>8</sup> This theory, created by Fassmann and Misill, is criticized due to the fact that it overly simplifies the migration flows.

better life standard, better schooling conditions, stable political situations, family relations, health and social protection, etc. On the other hand, the “push” factors which drive them to move might be unemployment, political instability, natural disasters, torture, war, etc.

The Europe has a problem, since 6 out of 10 migrants coming to its territory are in fact economic migrants, while the others are war refugees<sup>9</sup>, which should have priority.<sup>10</sup> If it continues at this rate, there is a possibility that Germany will surpass America regarding the number of migrants’ acceptance.<sup>11</sup>

The contemporary migration crisis<sup>12</sup> emerged as “a consequence of conflicting interests of migrants and the interests of the accepting states”.<sup>13</sup> While migrants wish to come to the European soil and commence their new life in the “promised land”, the EU is in depth divided regarding the migration crisis. The phenomenon of a crisis might be qualified as some sort of antipode to harmony, normality or the obstacles to the usual functioning. In ancient times, crisis (from the Greek word *crisis*) indicated a verdict or a decision, that is, a crucial moment which would decide on the further development of a situation or a phenomenon.<sup>14</sup> The etymology of this word, as well as the existing praxis, imply that the crisis corresponds with chaos and turmoil. Due to that, any kind of a crisis (including migration crisis), is an unwanted phenomenon, since it disrupts harmony and balance in the society.

The only country that has been keeping the “open door” policy in the midst of the migration crisis is Germany (primarily due to economic reason, which we have already explained), while, for example, the Visegrad group countries<sup>15</sup> openly

9 See more about this issue in: Јелена Тодоровић, „Политика азила у Европској унији“, *Политичка ревија*, бр.1, 2010, стр. 357-374.

10 <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/six-out-of-10-migrants-to-europe-come-for-economic-reasons-and-are-not-refugees-eu-vice-president-a6836306.html>, 01.02.2017.

11 Up until now, America was the country which accepted the biggest number of migrants throughout several decades.

12 See more about this issue in: Kilibarda Zoran, “Migration Crisis as a Security Challenge for the European Union”, *Science and Society*, no 1- summer, 2016, p. 9-39.

13 Ђорић, Марија, “Утицај мигрантске кризе на развој десничарског екстремизма у Европи”, Зборник радова *Мигранти на раскрићу или беспућу земље Србије*, ур. Јован Ђирић, Бранислава Кнежевић, Институт за упоредно право; Институт за криминолошка и социолошка истраживања; Регионално представништво руске хуманитарне мисије на Балкану, Београд, 2016, стр. 129.

14 Жељко Мојсиловић, *Управљање талачким кризама*, Иновациони центар Факултета безбедности Универзитета у Београду, Београд, 2014, стр. 17.

15 Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia.

refuse to accept migrants, justifying themselves with different reasons.<sup>16</sup> Hungary was among the first ones to approach openly the migration crisis, refusing the so-called quotas imposed by the EU. Nowadays, on the border between Serbia and Hungary, there are thermal cameras and double walls surrounded by electric wire, with additional soldiers with dogs guarding it. The chances for a legal pass-through are very small, and thus the migrants<sup>17</sup> often become victims of smugglers, promising them a free pass at high prices.<sup>18</sup> In this way, Hungary is protecting its borders, but also the borders of the EU.

The migration crisis<sup>19</sup> also gave birth to different types of criminality, such as human trafficking, within which the most vulnerable group are unaccompanied children moving along the migration route. In Serbia, there are over 700 children-migrants without parental care, which are currently in the custody of the Center for Social Work. Our country is taking care of these children (which make up 47% out of the total number of migrants)<sup>20</sup>, often putting them in foster homes. In comparison to some other countries, Serbia expressed a high level of humanity and democratic nature when speaking of migrants, probably due to the fact that Serbs themselves are a “refugee nation” which has, for centuries, fled their homes, and thus they understand the troubles of the new coming migrants, which, according to

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16 Slovakia has recently adopted a law according to which the status of the official state religion may be acquired only after it is determined that there are at least 50.000 believers practicing this religion, by which it put to an end the attempt of the Islamic religion to gain a status of the official state religion. Roberto Fico, the Slovakian primeminister, also stated that “there is no place for Islam in Slovakia”. By the way, Slovakia is the only country in Europe without mosques. Source: <http://novovrijeme.ba/u-slovackoj-islam-ne-moze-biti-drzavna-religija/>, 12.05.2107.

17 See more about this issue in: Markus Mohler, “The EU' S Triple Problem Revealed by the Refugee/Mass Influx Crisis”, *Science and Society*, no 1- summer, 2016, p. 39-57.

18 Apart from this, due to making migration policy more stringent, migrants use any means in order to arrive to Germany and other countries of the Western Europe, and thus they often even enter the trucks transporting the goods around the EU countries in secrecy by themselves, hiding from the drivers, until they get caught by the border police.

19 See more about the migration crisis in: Ђорић, Марија, “Мигрантска криза као генератор десничарског и исламистичког екстремизма у Европи”, *Политичка ревија*, бр. 1, 2017, стр. 39-54.

20 <http://rs.n1info.com/a224652/Vesti/Vesti/U-Srbiji-vise-od-700-dece-migranata-bez-pratnje-roditelja.html>, 12.05.2017.

unofficial data, make up a number of 10.000 people<sup>21</sup> in Serbia, while the official number states that there is around 7.000 of them.<sup>22</sup>

Every crisis, including the migration crisis, favors different types of extremism. One of the most dangerous forms of extremism, which will represent a great security issue for the future of Europe, is Islamist-funded extremism.

## 2. ISLAMIST-FUNDED EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM

Contemporary Islamist-motivated extremism is expressing its most violent form through actions of the terrorist organization “ISIS”.<sup>23</sup> This terrorist organization originated as a consequence of the war in Iraq, since it was conceived from the Iraqi Al Qaeda. Nowadays, it represents a novelty in the world of terrorism as a hybrid form, which is a combination of a quasi-state and a terrorist organization. What “ISIS” lacks, when speaking of statehood<sup>24</sup>, is the fact that, apart from the authority and territory (which it has been losing in the last few days), it still does not have all the population voluntarily on the territory they control. We are speaking of the Shia Muslims, which are the main enemies of this terrorist organization, given the fact that “ISIS” is predominantly Sunni-oriented. That is, also, the main difference between the “Al Qaeda” and the “Islamic State”: While “Al Qaeda” tended to gather all Muslims (including Shia and Sunni Muslims), the “Islamic State” is an entirely Sunni organization. This means that the main enemies of the “Islamic State”, apart from Shia population, are all non-Muslims, such as “infidels”, among which are Christians, Yazidis, etc. In comparison to other “infidels” which are able to pay taxes amounting to a few hundreds of dollars per year in order to remain on the territory controlled by the “Islamic State”, Shia Muslims are not allowed to stay, which points out a high level of hatred towards them.

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21 We state this data, since not all the migrants have registered, and not all of them are situated in refugee centres, due to the fact that they wish to reach the Western European countries.

22 <http://rs.n1info.com/a233207/Vesti/Vesti/Vracanje-migranata-iz-Madjarske-u-Srbiju.html>, 22.05.2017.

23 This terrorist organization is also known under other names, such as ISIL (Islamic State of Syria, Iraq and Levant), DAESH – as an acronym in Arabic, and thus is often heard in the media; and the “Islamic State” which is most common in Serbian media.

24 The basic elements of every state are territory, population and authority.



Terrorists of the “Islamic State” are expressing intolerance towards women too, which are often given the status of sex slaves (*sabia*)<sup>25</sup>. Victims of the psycho-physical abuse are not only the women belonging to the “infidel” group, but also women belonging to Sunni Islam. The most common form of humiliation is rape in front of children, beating, forced marriage, etc. Due to this, numerous humanitarian organizations are providing a special medical (and first of all, psychiatric) help for women who survived the torture of the members of the “Islamic State”.

According to the informal data, women make up 11% out of the total number of combatants from Serbia (whose number arose to 28, for now). For example, the percentage of women from America that have left to the warzones in Syria and Iraq amounts to 13%.<sup>26</sup> It is interesting to say that the biggest number of combatants (in comparison to the total number of habitants) fighting of the side of “ISIS” from Europe have come from the Kosovo region. This unequivocally points out that the future basis for recruitment of terrorists will be Kosovo territory, which will only intensify, if the international community allows the creation of “the Great Albania”.

Extremism of the “Islamic State” goes to the external limits of brutality, and thus they do not even hesitate to recruit children for their army, who they make into bloodthirsty killers. Apart from this, this terrorist organization often uses women and children as “live human shields” when fighting the enemy. Maybe the highest level of brutality of the “Islamic State” is depicted in the terrorist act in Manchester, during the concert of Ariana Grande on May 22<sup>nd</sup>, when Salman Abadi, a British national of Libyan origin, committed a suicide attack, killing 22 people (predominantly children and teenagers), while over 100 people were injured.

According to the programming and target orientation<sup>27</sup>, terrorism of the “Islamic State” may be classified as a religious, that is, Islamist-funded terrorism. This means that this type of terrorism is based on violent and ideological interpretation of Islam. Based on the last report of the Europol, the biggest security problem for Europe at this point is the so-called “Jihadist”<sup>28</sup> terrorism, and the return of the

25 Kurds have recently captured one terrorist who admitted to raping 200 Yazidi women and killing over 500 people. <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/isis-syria-iraq-soldier-rape-women-reveals-brutal-details-group-a7592146.html>, 17.05.2017.

26 <http://www.marieclaire.com/politics/a20011/western-women-who-join-isis/>, 18.05.2013.

27 See more about this topic in: Симеуновић Драган, *Тероризам*, Правни факултет, Београд, 2009.

28 It is very significant that the difference is made between the term “jihad”, which does not necessarily correspond with war and violence, but might represent even an aspiration towards



combatants for the war-torn regions of the Middle East and Northern Africa.<sup>29</sup> The results of the research conducted by the Institute for Economy and Peace have shown that the mortality caused by terrorism has increased for 650 % in the member states of the OECD.<sup>30</sup>

According to the methods and means it uses, this form of terrorism might be classified as conventional and suicide terrorism, while based on the perpetrators of the act, it might be recognized as organizational terrorism.<sup>31</sup> Even though behind most of terrorist acts stands an organization, sometimes even within the ranks of the “ISIS” could be found the so-called “lone wolves” which are radicalized with the help of propaganda on the internet and social networks. Due to that, it is very important to stress this great impact of the internet, given the fact that it is used for spreading crucial propaganda of the “Islamic State”. Terrorists use different social networks, among which the most used is Twitter. Besides, they work very dedicatedly on a universal propaganda, translating their video footage into different languages (in the beginning, they primarily used Arabic and English language in their messages). This all points out that the combatants of the “Islamic State” are very interested in spreading their idea everywhere where their potential vilayets are located.<sup>32</sup>

*Dabiq*<sup>33</sup> is the name of a magazine that is published electronically in English, and it is available to everyone. This jihadist bulletin contains information about the conducted terrorist attacks, messages with propaganda contents, instructions for making bombs, etc.

The main goal of the “Islamic State” is the creation of the caliphate, with Al Baghdadi as the leader, its Supreme Caliph. The Caliphate was proclaimed in June

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self-improvement and advancement in a positive context, and “jihadism”, which is based on ideological interpretation of Islam, with a main goal of leading the “world-wide war” against “the infidels”. See more about this topic in: Драган Симеуновић, “Одређење екстремизма из угла теорије политике”, *Српска политичка мисао*, 2009, бр. 2, стр. 11-29. Or in: Марија Ђорић, *Екстремна десница: међународни аспекти десничарског екстремизма*, Удружење Наука и друштво Србије, Београд, 2014, стр. 209.

29 <https://www.europol.europa.eu/crime-areas-and-trends/crime-areas/terrorism>, 10.02.2017.

30 <http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/2016-global-terrorism-index-650-increase-in-deaths-from-terrorism-amongst-oecd-member-countries-601410195.html>, 12.02.2017.

31 According to: Симеуновић, Драган, *Тероризам*, Правни факултет, Београд, 2009.

32 In our region, there are two potential vilayets targeted by the “Islamic State”. Those are Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo.

33 *Dabiq* is replaced by new magazine which name is *Rumiyah*.

29<sup>th</sup>, 2014. Since then, this terrorist organization has been working on realizing its goal. We can see how strong and grounded the idea of the “Islamic State” is, since dozens of hundreds of combatants from over 100 countries have gone to fight for this terrorist organization. Among them are also women with children. Only with a mutual strategy for fighting, the international community might put to an end the “Islamic State”, which is nowadays not only a terrorist organization, but also represents a burning ideology which is “sticking” world-wide. Unfortunately, given the diametrically opposite political interests of the West and the East, it is less likely that there will be a consensus regarding the fight against the “ISIS” in the near future.

### 3. MIGRATIONS AND ISLAMIST TERRORISM

The main hypothesis of this paper is that the contemporary migration crisis predisposed strengthening of the Islamist extremism and terrorism. If we get to the core of contemporary migrations, which are the most massive from the Middle Eastern region, we might notice that the main reason for migrations is – the war.

The situation in the already unstable Middle Eastern region is very complicated, since we are not speaking only about the contrasted interests of Russia and the US now, but (especially when speaking about the Syrian conflict) there are also numerous political factors which have interfered, such as Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and of course, Kurds. Russia is not backing down under the pressure of American forces, since they wish to keep their base Tartus, their main intelligence point. If Russia retreated from the Syrian territory, it would become only a regional force. Turkey has shown that it is a great ally of the Americans in the Syrian warzone, but it also opposes American support towards Kurdish independence, which is becoming more and more dominant, not only on the Iraqi territory, but also in Syria. Also, we should not neglect the fact that Turkey was accused of illegal oil trade with the “Islamic State”.<sup>34</sup>

Military interventions, which forcedly tried to “democratize” countries such as Iraq, Libya and Syria, did not have a positive outcome. On the contrary, after these military interventions, the political systems of the “democratized” countries have been completely devastated. All of this points out the fact that democracy cannot “take roots” when it is being “planted” by force.

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34 <http://rs.n1info.com/a113946/Svet/Svet/Putin-Turska-oborila-avion-da-zastiti-trgovinu-IS-naftom.html>, 10.05.2017.

Wars in the North African and Middle Eastern regions have set in motion the so-called “great migration” towards Europe.<sup>35</sup> Angry with Europe and “the white man” for destroying their motherlands, the extremists in the midst of lines of migrants, only wish for blood and revenge. This is the basic motive for creation of Islamist extremism and terrorism.

Contemporary Islamist terrorism recognizes three types of actors:

1. The first group is consisted of extremists infiltrated among the migrants, and who will, as Gaddafi stated, break the Europe from within.
2. The second, much more dangerous group of terrorists, are the migrants of the second of third generation, for whom the identity crisis<sup>36</sup> is the main generator of Islamist terrorism.
3. The third group of Islamist terrorists are converts, that is, the ones that have converted from some other religion (most often from Christianity) into Islam. This category of terrorists might be regarded as a result of the identity crisis. In fact, it is about the fact that the neoliberal society of the West is currently going through a great crisis of the value system, which is also affecting the individual. Family is ruined, as well as the ethical system, egoistic principle of capitalism is dominating, within which moral and good is only what is economically useful. If we add to all this that Europe is a predominantly atheist continent, it is not hard to conclude why certain Europeans decide to convert to Islam.

It is almost impossible to find a universal pattern of terrorist radicalization. It is a completely individual thing, depending of the set of political and social circumstances, family situations, type of character, etc. What is especially raising concerns when speaking of the ideology of the “Islamic State”, which is currently the most influential Islamist terrorist organization in the world, is the fact that its idea is so alluring to young people, that it is hard to find an adequate way for fighting against it.

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35 It is logical that the migrants have focused on Europe, since it is much closer than America, and besides, Europe’s borders are easier to cross. Also, western European countries (such as Europe) offer good social programs, which is very attractive for the new coming migrants.

36 It is about the fact that these people are not accepted (or integrated) in European countries whose nationality they have, but on the other hand (in comparison to their parents), they are neither accepted in countries of their ethnic origin. Due to that, they have a need to prove themselves, and often take the road of extremism and terrorism.

The main target of Islamist terrorists are primarily Western countries, which are perceived by the jihadists as their main enemies. Because of this, it is not odd that the main targets were in fact countries with the longest tradition of fight for human rights, such as France. Apart from that, this is a country which (according to unofficial data) has about 9 million of Muslims, among which are individuals which have not integrated well. This is witnessed by the so-called *no go zones*, in which even the presence of uniformed French police is problematic. We must not forget the series of terrorist attacks in this country, where the main target were ordinary citizens and innocent civilians, and where the symbols of the Western value system were targeted, such as “Charlie Hebdo” editorial, football stadium Stade de France, concert hall Bataclan etc. Up until now, about 900 French nationals have gone to the Middle Eastern warzone, and the place which has contributed the highest number of combatants (in comparison to the total number of habitants) is Lunel.<sup>37</sup>

The blood shed was created by the terrorists on May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2017, in the Great Britain, in Manchester, when a suicide bomber activated a *homemade* bomb during the Ariana Grande concert, killing 22 young people, and hurting 100 more. From the Great Britain, up until now, about 800 combatants went to the Middle Eastern warzone, in which the biggest recruitment centers are London, Manchester, and Birmingham. Terrorist Salman Abadi did not choose this concert as his target by chance. Above all, this is a concert of Ariana Grande, a great music star, which is, after Selena Gomez, the most followed person on social media. Choosing such popular event (which is by all chance covered by media) for a terrorist attack, only points out that contemporary terrorism plays the card of spectacularism.<sup>38</sup> Besides, contemporary terrorism plays also the card of morbidity, which is best expressed by the attack in Manchester, when the victims were primarily teenagers and children.<sup>39</sup> Apart from this attack, the Great Britain also went through a series of terrorist attacks for which Islamists took responsibility, from the metro attack in 2005, to attacks on military and police, Westminster, etc.

Germany is also one of the victims of the Islamist-motivated terrorism and extremism. The integration of migrants in this country might be explained the best by a few hundreds of criminal acts conducted before the New Year in Cologne

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37 [https://www.nytimes.com/2015/01/17/world/europe/french-town-struggles-over-departures-for-jihad.html?\\_r=0](https://www.nytimes.com/2015/01/17/world/europe/french-town-struggles-over-departures-for-jihad.html?_r=0), 29.05.2017.

38 If a terrorist attack is not covered by media, for terrorists, it is as if it never happened. Because of that, they choose mass and popular events, or even conduct such brutal attacks, that no media could stay immune to them.

39 The youngest victim was only 8 years old.

and other cities, when mostly women reported sexual harassment and robberies conducted by migrants. It is interesting that the perpetrators of these acts were mostly migrants of the second and third generation, which only speaks of the identity crisis.<sup>40</sup> The year of 2016 was the year with the largest number of terrorist attacks throughout Germany (Wurzburg, Ansbach, Leipzig, Dusseldorf, Essen...), which is, after France, a country with the biggest number of Muslims in Europe.

Some European countries, such as France and Belgium, are additionally overwhelmed with their colonial past, which certainly additionally complicates the fight against the Islamist-oriented terrorism. For example, in certain suburbs, such as Molenbeek in Brussels, about 90% of population are Arabs (usually of Moroccan, Tunisian and Algerian origin). Even today, on the streets of Molenbeek could be seen special forces with guns closely monitoring what is happening in this problematic district, while in France, the state of emergency is still in force.

We cannot but ask ourselves, what will be the future of Europe? It is obvious that the wheel of history is turning, and that Europe as we know it will not exist anymore. In some perspective, it is not hard to predict that the idea of security will overrule the idea of human rights. The concept of security will have to be changed, which will involve more means and more investing (since every security has a cost), and this will certainly have an impact on the reduce in human rights.

If we start from the essence, we might notice that terrorism in fact has a problem with non-integrated migrants, which definitely points towards the identity crisis. This opens another new question: if Europe did not succeed in integrating migrants of the second and third generation, how will it succeed in doing such with the new coming migrants?

Migrations are a necessity of human society. Since the beginning of time, a man had a need to move from different reasons. Sometimes it was the need for food, running away from disasters and wild beasts, and today, it is the search for a better and safer life. However, contemporary migrations are first of all a consequence of military interventions and wars in the Middle East, and thus it seems that cessation of conflicts in Syria and Iraq would weaken the migration flow, as well as new terrorist attacks. Such an idea, which implies the cessation of hostilities, is for now on a utopian level, since there are too many different interests crossing

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40 See more about European identity in: Вукчевић Дејана, "Европски и национални идентитет у процесу европске интеграције: неофункционалистичко виђење", *Српска политичка мисао*, вол. 32, бр. 2, 2011, стр. 93-110.

in the Middle Eastern region, and thus it seems that this conflict will remain to exist, and with it, terrorist attacks throughout Europe would remain happening.

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## UTICAJ MIGRANTSKE KRIZE NA RAZVOJ ISLAMISTIČKOG EKSTREMIZMA I TERORIZMA

### Apstrakt

*Autor polazi od hipoteze da su savremene migracije intenzivirane islamistički fundiran ekstremizam i terorizam na području Evrope. Imajući u vidu da teroristi preziru Zapad, oni ciljano biraju mete koje reprezentuju evropski sistem vrednosti, o čemu svedoči veliki broj napada širom "starog kontinenta". Izdvajaju se tri vrste terorista koji učestvuju u savremenim terorističkim aktima motivisanim ideološkom interpretacijom islama: prvu grupu čine ekstremisti koji su se infiltrirali među migrantima; sledećoj grupi pripadaju pojedinci iz druge i treće generacija migranata, što ukazuje na krizu identiteta i lošu integraciju; i poslednju grupu čine konvertiti koji su prešli iz neke druge religije (najčešće hrišćanstva) u islam. Borba protiv savremenog islamističkog ekstremizma i terorizma će u budućnosti uzrokovati jačanje sistema bezbednosti na uštrb ljudskih prava. Da bi se sprovela uspešna borba protiv terorizma potrebno je napraviti jedinstvenu međunarodnu strategiju, koju je teško realizovati zbog dijametralno suprotnih interesa velikih sila. Autor smatra da će smanjenjem migracionih tokova, doći do opadanja terorizma na prostoru Evrope. Da bi se to desilo potrebno je razrešiti sukob na sirijskom ratištu, kome se u ovom trenutku ne vidi kraj.*

**Ključne reči:** terorizam, ekstremizam, islamistički terorizam, ISIS, nasilje, EU, bezbednost, borba protiv terorizma, migracije, migrantska kriza.