

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **TERRORISM AND IMMIGRANT'S CRISIS AS THE REASON TO PROPOSE REVISION**

In this chapter the author is going to analyze the terrorism cases in Europe including France and Spain, then the author will also explore the immigrant crisis happened in European countries due to the thousands of immigrants fled from their countries who involved in war, the immigrants also mixed with those who want to improve their economy life rather than solely for the purpose of fleeing from war. Most of the immigrants who came were from Middle East and African countries, some of the Islamic extremist believed disguised as refugees in order to come to European Union (EU) countries. The author will then conclude the reasons of terrorism threats and immigrant's crisis prompted the government in both Spain and France to propose Schengen revision.

#### **A. Terrorism in Europe**

The freedom of movement in European countries enables people to move from one state to another. However, the problems arise when the ability of people to move to anywhere within the Schengen zone were being exploited by the terrors group

especially the so called Islamic State to put some of their soldiers into the EU countries and created terrors.

The Schengen area becomes vulnerable because the strings of attacks that happened in the recent years in Europe, especially when the attackers identified as migrants came from Middle East or other countries, such as France, Germany have a large number of muslim population in their countries who have not better or enough economies, job opportunities as well as education, the Islamic States later provoke them and recruit some of the men to join the radical group then those people who have the EU passport were traveled to Syria or Yemen for several months or years and become radicalized and after that they are instructed to come back to their country and to carry out the plan to attack.

To combat the terrorism, the world has formed some plans and coalitions to fight together against the terrorist groups. According to the U.S. Department, there are currently 66 countries who joined the coalition Afghanistan, Albania, the Arab Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, , Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States and many others (McInnis, 2016).

For the last couple of years there were a rise in the terrorism threat in the European Union states, there were attacks in France, Brussels, Germany, Spain) as the Islamic states and Al-Qaeda group saw Europe as target for them because some countries in Europe are part of the coalition against ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria). The countries in Europe that already joined anti-ISIS coalition are France,

Germany, Spain, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands (Lamothe, 2016).

However, the European countries that got the hardest blow from the extremist group is France. France which its contribution in Anti-ISIS coalition by giving ammunition, sending air forces to fight ISIS in Iraq, and approximately sending 1000 personnel for training and advising mission, France also send 65 tons of humanitarian aids to Iraq (McInnis, 2016).

France as one of the target of the Islamic state was attacked on January 2015 when 12 people killed by 2 gunmen who later identified having link to Al-Qaeda group, on November 130 people killed by some of Islamic state fighters in several places in Paris, a terrorist also killed 83 people in Nice when the French people celebrated Bastille Day.

In this chapter, the author is going to analyze the rise of terrors attack in France as the country that being targeted the most, the reaction of its netizen and government that push them to propose the new border rules in Schengen Agreement; Spain in this case unlike other countries in Europe who have been attacked by terrorist groups, Spain has remained relatively safe compared to other countries in Europe from terrorist attack with the latest terrorist attack is in 2003 Madrid train bombing.

However since Spain has a history as an Islamic country in the past, ISIS has targeted and marked Spain to have revenge in addition to that Spain authorities have arrested hundreds of Jihadist in Spain, Spain as part of anti-ISIS coalition also going to send 300 of its troops to help training the army in Iraq, they also announce that they will sent \$634,000 of humanitarian aids and help to arrest

jihadist who have link to ISIS thus made them as one of the main target of ISIS in Europe (Drennan, 2014).

## **B. Terrorism in France and Spain**

### **1. Terrorism in France**

#### **1.1 Charlie Hebdo attack**

On January 7, 2015, a group of terrorism came to Charlie Hebdo magazine's office and killed 12 people, 8 of them were journalists in Charlie Hebdo while 2 others were police officers and the other two were a caretaker and a visitor (Raziye Akkoc, 2015). The accused of the shooting were two brothers named Cherif Kouachi and Said Kouachi, the two terrorists had a connection in Iran, linked to Al-Qaeda resistance, the two brothers had been training with Al-Qaeda in Yemen for a couple of months.

On January 8, 2015, less than 24 hours after the Charlie Hebdo attack, a man name Amedy Coulibaly that later known linked with the Kouachi brothers shoot a police woman in the street at Montrouge. (Allen, 2015) Coulibaly armed with machine-gun and a pistol. On January 9, the suspected of Charlie Hebdo attack, the Kouachi brothers were shot died when they tried to escape from their hiding place. Whereas Coulibaly took 15 hostages and killed four people in a kosher supermarket at Porte de Vincennes, Coulibaly has a vast criminal history too, he involved in robbery, drug-dealing, shoplifting. In 2009, Coulibaly contacted by the Al-Qaeda recruiter therefore begin his connection with the Kouachi brothers (Stacy meichtry, 2015).

## 1.2 The 13<sup>th</sup> November Paris attack

The Paris terror attack on November 13, 2015 was one of the most heinous criminals attack happened in France that killed at least 128 innocent people and 352 other were wounded. The first terrorist attack was at Stade de France stadium on the northern outskirts of Paris where people watched soccer match between France and Germany, three explosions occurred right outside the stadium. French President

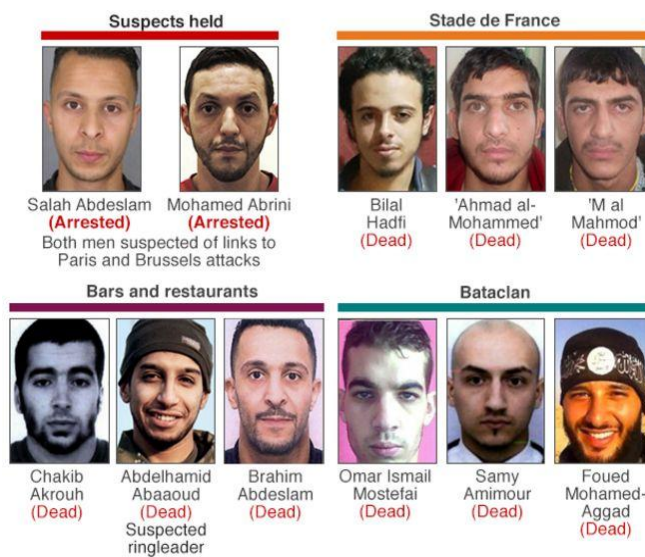


Figure 4 November Paris attack suspect

who attended the soccer match was immediately evacuated. The attackers also shot and did the suicidal bombing on a bar named Le Carillon and restaurants named Le Petit Cambodge, La Belle Equipe cafe, there were also reported that the

attackers also targeted a shopping mall Les Halles and near Louvre museum. The terrorist also did the mass shooting in a crowded concert hall in the Baclan theatre when 3 attackers killed 90 people (Boffey, 2015). The 3 gunmen on the Baclan concert hall later identified as Omar Ismail Mostefai (29), Samy Animour (28) and Foued Mohamed-Aggad (23). Later on the next day, the Islamic State (ISIS) claimed responsibility of all the terrors attack in Paris.

*“And so eight brothers equipped with explosive belts and assault rifles attacked precisely chosen targets in the center of the capital of France. These targets included the Stade de France stadium during a soccer match*

— between the teams of Germany and France, both of which are crusader nations — attended by the imbecile of France (Francois Hollande). The targets included the Bataclan theatre for exhibitions, where hundreds of pagans gathered for a concert of prostitution and vice. There were also simultaneous attacks on other targets in the tenth, eleventh, and eighteenth districts, and elsewhere. Paris was thereby shaken beneath the crusaders' feet, who were constricted by its streets. The result of the attacks was the deaths of no less than two hundred crusaders and the wounding of even more. All praise, grace, and favor belong to Allah.” (Fisher, 2015)



Figure 5 The location of Paris attack (Fenwick, 2015)

### 1.3 A man killed a police officer on June 2016

On June 13, 2016, a man killed a police officer, a deputy chief of judicial police at Les Mureaux police station named Jean Baptiste Salvaing (42). He was stabbed several times in the abdomen in the Paris suburb of Magnanville and later the police's wife, a secretary on the police station, also killed on the accident. The suspected Larossi Aballa (25) believed to have link to ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) (Cazeneuve, 2016). French President, Francois Hollande, said that

the stabbing attack on the deputy officer and his wife was an act of terrorism (Chazan, 2016).

#### 1.4 Bastille Day Nice attack

The tragedy of terrors happened again for France on July 13, 2016, the crowd of people were enjoying the fireworks while celebrating the Bastille Day, a celebration when the French people celebrated the marks of the beginning of their Republican democracy, when a large truck driven by the attacker identified as a Tunisian named Mohamed Lahouaiej-Bouhlel (31) shot and smashed toward the crowd, there were 86 people killed during the attack, among them were teenagers and children (Ellis, 2016) and there were a total of 303 other wounded.

From his history it was known that the attacker, Bouhlel was violence and mentally unstable man, he did not have any history as being part of Islamic radical, however in the recent years he was known to took interest on the radical islam from his browsers history on his computer it was known that he took interest on the ISIS and previous terrors attack in Paris and Orlando in the United States. It is believed that he was being radicalized very quickly. The official media of ISIS Amaq News Agency claimed that the suspected was one of their man (Vulliamy, 2016). ISIS claimed that the suspected was one of its soldier who attacked France because the county was one of the coalition nations who fight against the Islamic State (Alissa J Rubin, 2016).

However, according to French investigators, there were no clear evidence if the man was linked directly for ISIS, there were no proof he had been gone or

trained by the extremist group.

After the attack, French government tighten their internal security as well as their external border and several other countries in EU, such as Spain, Germany and Italy tighten their border control too, the countries will boost their border control on the airports, cross-borders rail networks and land crossings into French (Daily Sabah , 2016).

## **2. French citizen and government reaction**

With the several violence terrorist attacks that happened in France, has escalated the fear of the people in France, a right-wing party in France called the Front National which has been known as anti-immigrant party has risen in popularity in France a poll conducted by Odoxa for a French television called French television France 2, the poll that participated by 1,053 French citizens over the age of 18 years old chose the right-wing national party's leader Marine Le Pen to win the French next election (Mcguinness, 2016).

In the 2015 regional election, the Front National party has won 6,8 million votes, the leader Marine Le Pen blamed Brussels and Schengen Free movement policy for its huge influx immigrants. With the number of terrorism attack in France that claimed by ISIS has unfortunately created sentiment from the native towards the Muslim immigrants in France.

A recent poll conducted by Ipsos, there are 57% people in France believed that there are too many immigrants in their country, there are six out of ten people



believed that immigration resulted in negative impact, 54% which is also more than half of the French people think that immigration has made their country to change direction to the way they did not like, 65% also think that the immigrant will not be able to integrate with the native, 67% of French people believed that terrorist were and are pretending to be refugees, 45% of French respondents asked for their border to be closed entirely (Ipsos, 2015).

After the Paris attack, French authorities declared the terrors that happened in France are acts of war as prime minister Manuel Valls in his speech in Évry, south of Paris said that it was a war against terrorism that aimed to break the freedom, solidarity and fraternity of France (Dan Bilefsky, 2015).

France president, Francois Hollande's speech on November 16, 2015 in Versailles after the terrorist attack on November 13, clearly stated that the terrorism happened in France is an act of war that carried out by Jihadist to fight against France freedom, the president before the join parliament also stated that they will strengthen the border control and their national security and also to send home to immigrants that are not eligible for asylum.

*“France is at war. The acts committed in Paris and near the Stade de France on Friday evening are acts of war. They left at least 129 dead and many injured. They are an act of aggression against our country, against its values, against its young people, and against its way of life.*

*They were carried out by a jihadist army, by Daesh, which is fighting us because France is a country of freedom, because we are the birthplace of human rights.” (...) “The refugee issue is directly linked to the wars in Syria and Iraq. The inhabitants of those countries, particularly those living in territories controlled by Daesh, are suffering hideously and they are fleeing. They are the victims of this same terrorist system. That is why it is vital for*

*Europe to offer a dignified welcome to those who are eligible for asylum and to send home those who are not. That requires effective protection for our external borders, which is not yet the case. France is working on it. We were the first to sound the alarm, and France and Germany are currently working to ensure that the countries facing an influx of refugees receive help. The first to receive help must be the countries of the region: Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon. And if Europe does not control its external borders – we are seeing this before our very eyes – that means a return to national borders, when it's not walls and barbed wire.*

*That will mean the dismantling of the European Union.*

*It is also imperative for France's longtime demands to be implemented in Europe. I'm talking about controlling the arms trade, establishing coordinated and systematic border controls, and approving, before the end of 2015, what we call the European PNR, to track the return of jihadists and arrest them. (...) "I ordered the immediate reestablishment of border controls and I proclaimed a state of emergency, as recommended by the Prime Minister." (...) I have decided that a bill prolonging the state of emergency for three months, adapting its content to the changes in threats and technologies, will be brought before Parliament on Wednesday" (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, 2015).*

The former president of France as well as the candidate for the next president, Nicolas Sarkozy said

*"We are in a war that will last, with a threat that will constantly renew itself, until it's completed. Adaptation and the permanent strengthening of our will to fight against Islamist terrorism remains an absolute priority. Nothing can be as it was."*

After the Paris attack on November 20, the interior ministers has meeting regarding the attack in France as well as in other European countries, such as attack in Brussels and Copenhagen. French interior minister, Bernard Cazeneuve said that with the Schengen Free movement minimum identification procedures has allowed the French terrorist to move easily within the Schengen country territories, the minister asked for a systematic border control to those who want to enter the

Schengen territories including for EU nationals, the change in Schengen Agreement by using biometric system information against the databases at the external borders of Schengen areas (Traynor, 2015). In addition for the systematic border controls, France also asked for the immediate adaption of PNR (Passenger Name Record) to all the databases in airplanes in European Union, PNR will help to identify the individual who cross the border of European Union (Maurice, 2015).

### 3. Terrorism in Spain

Spain has been a target of terrorism attack since 2004, on March 11, 2004 190 people killed and more than 1,800 others were wounded by 10 bombs that been set on four trains in Madrid, Al-Qaeda claimed to conducted the attack. Later, Spain authorities have arrested 21 people, the suspects who responsible for the attack some of them are Moroccan, Spanish, Lebanese and also Syrian (Hamilos, 2007).

In January 2008, Spain has been the target of a planned suicide bomb attack by Therik e Taliban Pakistan (TTP) as one of group associated with Al-Qaeda, the suspected were 10 Pakistan born individuals. In 2013, Spain has started the counter-terrorism program to cut the networks that connected to the Jihadist based on Syria and Iraq. Among the alleged jihadist that has been detained by Spain authorities in 1998-2013, 33.3% of them were arrested in Catalonia a region in Spain.

Catalonia itself with Barcelona as its capital has been known as European center for Al-Qaeda terrorism association and European largest terrorism recruitment as the Muslim extremist in Europe used the place as the meeting point, Catalonia is a home for approximately 300,000 Muslims and 100,000 of them are Moroccan immigrants. With the number of terrorist-associated individual arrested

in Catalonia it has made the place the biggest number of the terrorism-related group that resided in Spain therefore the act of terrorism in Spain has been a threat for their national security as well as national interest (Fernando Reinares, 2015).

According to Spanish Confederation of Police, in every month there are about three to five Muslims in Catalonia travels to Iraq, Afghanistan and Chechnya to be trained as terrorist and later returned as jihadist to prepare for terrorist attacks, the Spanish counter-terrorism found that the Catalonia as place for terrorism recruits place was influenced by Salafi Islamism (Haahr, 2007). According to Spain's interior ministry Ignacio Zoido, ISIS used immigrants from Morocco and Algeria to pose as refugees who fled from Syrian war to sneak into Europe.

A month after a truck killed 86 people on Bastille Day in France, a warning from ISIS to Spain announced that they are going to target famous tourist spots including planes, cinemas, cafés, nightclubs, bars and shopping centers. The call was as the responds of the ISIS towards Spain who arrested hundreds of ISIS soldiers and in addition to that Spain also has a history once belonged to Islamic countries and ISIS believed that the Spain has tortures and murdered thousands of muslim in the past hence they are going to have revenge and restore Spain to as part of Islamic territories (Batchelor, Spain holiday terror threat: ISIS fanatic calls on Muslims to target clubs, shops & cafes, 2016).

The Spain Interior minister Jorge Fernandez Diaz wanted several changes in Schengen Agreement rules as he believed that it is important for Schengen rules to be modified in order to limit the movement of Jihadist or Islamic fighters to coming

back to European countries from being trained and radicalized in Middle East, the current rules of Schengen Agreement allowed the Jihadist travel to any country they want within the Schengen territories including Spain (Sputnik News , 2015).

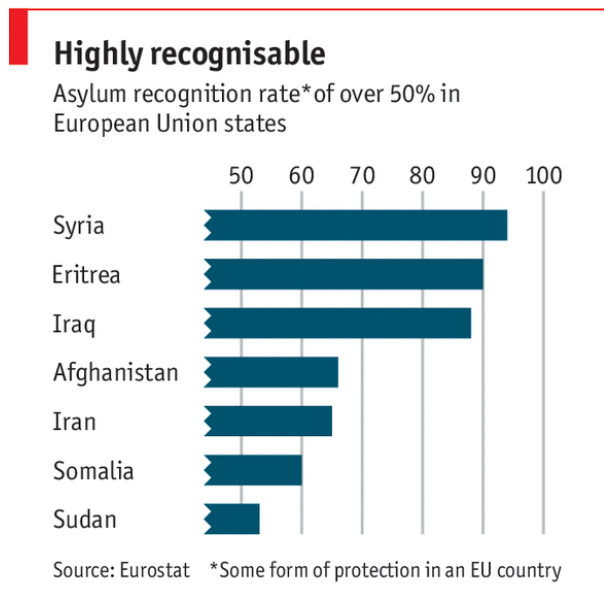
## **C. The Influx of Refugees in European Countries**

### **1. Immigrants crisis in Europe**

A large number of immigrants came to Europe for the recent years has brought crisis in Europe. As the results of wars in Iraq, Afghanistan and Syria have forced its people to flee from their countries to see asylum to another country especially inside the European Union countries. The problem that faced by European Union is the increasing number of immigrant that has reached more than one million of people in 2015, the immigrants came reached 63.5 million displaced people with 21.3 million of refugees, 40.8 internally displaced people and 3.2 of them are asylum seekers (Batha, 2016).

The prime minister of Hungary Viktor Orban stated that the majority of the immigrants came to Europe are economy immigrant who are seeking for a better life according to the UN convention on Refugee in 1951 and string of European Union's laws (UNHCR, 1951) European states must offer protection for the asylum seekers who can prove that they are fleeing from war or persecution and they have no obligation to receive those who want to improve their economic life.

According to the European Union, there are 7 countries whose nationalities get recognition to the protection of the EU, those states has the higher rate to be approved rather than from another nationalities. Those countries are Syria, Eritrea,



Economist.com

Figure 6 Nationality with a highly recognition rate

Afghanistan, Iraq, Afghanistan. Iran, Somalia and Sudan (The economist, 2015).The overflow number of the migrants that came to Europe were mostly came from the Mediterranean route, a very dangerous route but used by many migrants and helped by human smugglers to come to EU territories.

The route for migrant to come to the EU countries has been going on for years, however it later becomes the center of the attention after the EU migrant crisis.



Figure 7 Main unauthorized border crossing routes into EU  
Source: (Frontex, 2016)

Before the crisis, the migrants who wanted to go to EU were the people who seek jobs in EU countries, the fishermen then took the opportunity instead of seek and delivered fish,

they started to deliver human on their cargo, later they delivered them to Greece or

Italy. As cheap airplanes ticket is hard to obtain, a very strict regulation for ID checking and also a threat for carrier sanctions for airplanes which carry people without a valid documentation, the migrants chose dangerous routes and paid the human smugglers in order to get them to go to the EU countries.

The fishermen claimed that they have helped thousands of irregular migrants to EU countries, however things started to change in 2013 when the conflict happened in the Middle East, Syrian and Afghanistan also joined to use the route (Muhammad al-Kashef, 2016).

The migrants often used people smugglers to help them cross the Mediterranean Sea, the smugglers then for maximized their benefits starts sending boats with overload passengers on it. Therefore they risks their lives on the process, lead to search and rescue operation to help them as Frontex has saved 40% people in central Mediterranean. According to Annual Risk Analysis from Frontex, there are three challenges that will be faced at the external borders: the immense amounts of migration, the increase of terrorist threats and a substantial number of usual travelers (Frontex, 2016).

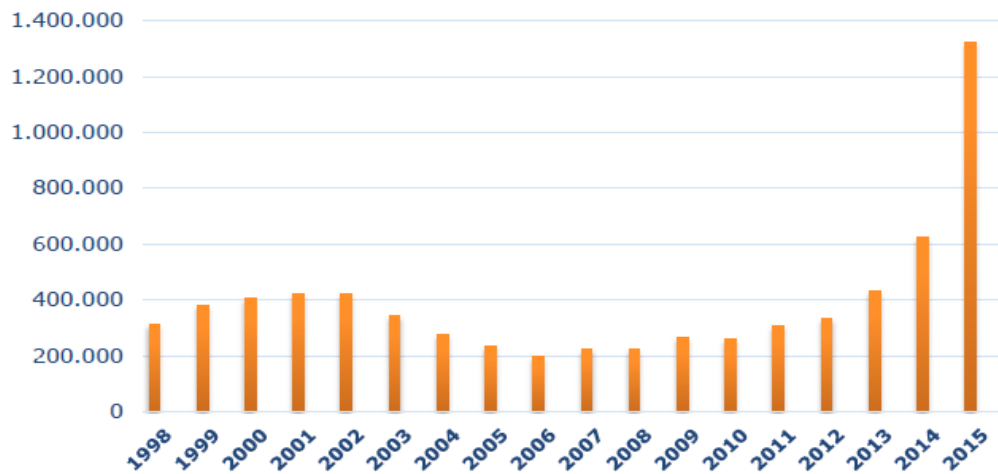


Figure 8 Immigrant came to Europe in 1998-2015

The EU immigrant crisis has clearly affected many of the countries members, in here the author is going to analyze the crisis of refugees in France and Spain in addition to the government and their people reactions towards the influx of the immigrant that has prompted their countries to revise the Schengen Agreement.

## 2. Immigrant crisis in France

The migrant's crisis has reached France too as thousands of migrants came to France, the thousands of migrants came to a city named Calais in Northern France. The French government has prepared refugee camps, the camp called 'The Jungle' is a gathering point for refugees to go to UK by Eurotunnel or Port of Calais they would stowed away cars, lorries, trucks in order to reach the place (BBC News, 2015).

The Calais camp actually is not a new issue, for years immigrant has come



to Calais in order to become an illegal immigrant to working in England and use Calais as the meeting spot, however Calais has become an issue when the war in Africa and Middle East has brought thousands of migrants to the camp, in the latest consensus conducted by Help Refugees, there were 9,106 of refugees while 865 of them are children (Help Refugees, 2017).

A delegation named The Greater Association for the Calais Region (*Grand rassemblement du Calaisis*) is the representative of business groups and organizations in Calais demanded help from French government as they claimed to become victim of the refugees crisis as due to the thousands of refugees came to their city which have damaged the image of the city as the percentages of tourist has fallen down for recent years (Davis, 2016).

The French government has promised to move 9,000 immigrants from Calais to 164 places across France by the end of the year, however on October 2016 hundreds French villagers in Pierrefeu, southeast France held a protest rallies toward government as they think by sending the refugees from Calais to their places is not solving the problem, they were worried that the immigrants will later threatened their internal security (Taylor, 2016).

Calais refugees crisis also becomes an attribute to the failure of European Union to find solution for the refugees crisis, as thousands of migrants wanted to come to United Kingdom and UK will not allow those who want to go to their country without Visa and a strict regulation to be fulfilled, this way many migrants choose to become an illegal immigrant to come to UK border.

French prime minister, Manuels Vallls, said that Europe could not be able

to take all the refugees that came to their countries due to the war in Africa and Middle East, the prime minister who is speaking at the World Economic Forum in Davos said that it will destabilized their societies (BBC News, 2016), he also said that Europe needs to control their external border as he thinks that Europe is currently in a grave danger because of the terrorism attack in the several countries in Europe as well as the influx of the refugees.

*“The European project, not Europe as much. Not our values, but the concept of Europe that our founding fathers had, yes it is in very grave danger. That’s why you need border guards and controls outside the European Union. Sometimes we had the feeling that borders did not exist. No, borders do exist so you have to protect them.” (Cowburn, 2016)*

### **3. Immigrants crisis in Spain**

The migrant came inside the EU mostly by the route of Mediterranean Sea using boat to come to Greece and Italy. However, in 2015 according to Frontex there were 3,800 of immigrants died while crossing Mediterranean Sea while up to December 2016, approximately 4,600 immigrants have died. A large number of the immigrant have died while trying to cross from north Africa to Italy and it was reported that more than 800 people died while trying to cross from Turkey to Greece (Frontex, 2016).

The Spokesman of United Nations Refugee Agency, William Spindler said (News Wires , 2016). In order to avoid the dangerous routes, many immigrant turned their attention to Spain, they used Ceuta and Melilla, two cities from Spain in the north Africa as loophole, the Syrian people bought a fake Morocco passport and to came

legally as traders and later claimed asylum once they finally reached the land, they entitled to have a passport to come to Spain through the city until eventually came to the EU territory, in the north African country the people use a false document such as using a Syrian passport as they wanted to come to Spain as a way to enter UK (Gutteridge, 2016).

*"Different modi operandi used by Syrians to enter Ceuta and Melilla have been detected. They range from document fraud, mostly by using genuine Moroccan passports of residents of Tetuan and Nador to posing as Moroccan goods carriers. The impostor method started to be used by Syrians already in May 2014 when Spanish authorities reported the first 72 cases. No Syrian national was detected for trying to storm the fences at the two Spanish cities. Furthermore, Spain reported 478 cases of Moroccan passport being used by Syrian impostors in the period between 2014 and the first half of 2015 while more than 2 800 Syrian asylum applications were submitted"* (Gutteridge, 2016).

Most of the immigrants came to Spain was from North Africa, and according to Frontex, most of the North Africa's immigrants came to Europe did not flee because of the war in their country but solely for the purpose of economic, Boko Haram group which is allied to ISIS could manage to smuggle one some of its soldier into the EU territories. According to Interior Ministry Information Spain, in 2014 there

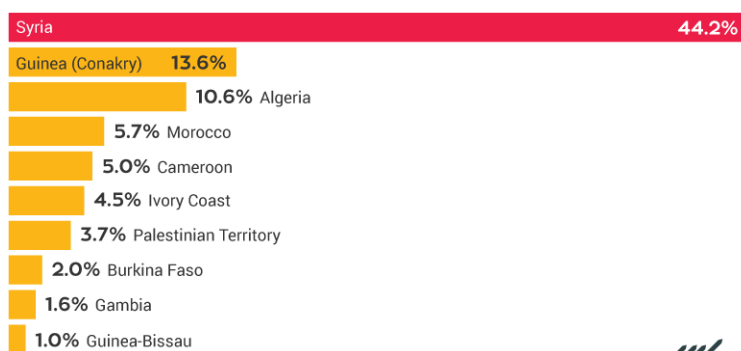


Figure 9 Percentages Nationalities Arrive in Spain 2015

were totally 12,549 of illegal immigrants and 60% of the immigrants were coming through the African enclave, from 12,549

immigrants, 2,861 were using fake documents, 2,069 jump over border fences, 236 using boats, 79 by using vehicles while the rest 574 were using other methods

(Anderson, 2015). The percentages of immigrants came to Spain in 2015 being conducted by UNHCR, the immigrants were dominated by those who come from Syria, while 13.6% came from Guinea (Conakry) and third most immigrant were from Algeria for 10.6%. According to data from Eurostat there were approximately 10,000 asylum applicants who want to come to Spain with half of them were Syrian (Lanni, 2016).

The Interior ministry said that hundreds of the Jihadist arrested in Spain was helped by a group of Algerian and Moroccan men to smuggle the ISIS extremists who disguised as immigrants to come to European countries through Spain. The influx of immigrants came to Spain was not only risky for their security but also can be suspected as one of the cause for the downturn of economy in Spain as well as the high number of unemployment in Spain.

#### **D. France and Spain to Revise Schengen Agreement**

With many terrorist attacks happened in France in 2015 and 2016, from the Charlie Hebdo attack to the Nice Bastille day attack that had killed hundreds of innocent people and wounded many other, has put France into a state of emergency. Furthermore, the influx of the refugees came into the country has put another problem as thousands of refugees have resided in a city Calais and made the France citizen uncomfortable and felt as other victims because the existence of the refugees has made their economy worse. The National Front party lead by Marinne Le Pen known as an anti-immigrant party rose into popularity. Furthermore according to the Poll conducted by Ipsos there are more than half of French people believed that

there are too many immigrants in their country and the immigrant has caused their country to go to direction they did not like and that the terrorist were pretending as refugees.

The French government also stated that the terrorism act happened in their country is an act of war for the freedom of their country hence the need to increase the national security of their country and also the need to send home the immigrant was not eligible for asylum.

Spain also suffered from terrorism threats as the Madrid bombing in 2004 had taken hundreds of lives, Spain also become a target from the Islamic state that they warned they are going to attack Spain because of Spain history as Islamic places and has killed Muslims in the past. In addition, Spain also has problem with refugees as many of their refugees come from Ceuta and Melilla that using fake documents to come inside the country, according to Frontex many of the immigrants coming were not because of the war in their country but because of the economy purpose.

Catalonia, a region in Spain has been known as European center for Al-Qaeda terrorism associated as well as Europe largest terrorism recruitment, among the illegal jihadist that being arrested by Spain in 1998-2013, there were 33.3% of them were arrested in Catalonia, according to Spain's interior ministry ISIS used immigrants to sneak into Europe.

Both terrorism and the influx of the refugees have forced the countries to tighten their security, France and Spain proposed the Schengen Agreement revision amendment as they believed that the current Schengen rules allowed the terrorist to

move freely to the Schengen zones including their country, a more strict and more systematic checks will be needed for Schengen Free Movement in order to protect their countries against threats from outside. In the following page, the author show a table with the list of terrorism act that happened in France and Spain as well as the illegal immigrants that came to the both countries, the table also shown the affects it that made the leaders chose to revise Schengen Agreement.

	Terrorism	Outcome	
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Charlie Hebdo attack January 7th 2015 killed 12 people by 2 terrorist linked to Al-Qaeda group</li> <li>- Terrorist killed a police woman and killed 4 out of 15 hostages, linked to Al-Qaeda</li> <li>- 13th November Paris attack, killed 130 people in a series of mass shooting and suicide bombing in crowded places such as in a football stadium, restaurants, cafes and a concert hall. ISIS claimed the attack</li> <li>- Bastille Day Nice attack, a Tunisian immigrant smashed and shot people who attended the France's Bastille Day celebration, killed 86 and wounded 303 other.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-French government tighten their security both internal and external and helped by other countries who shares border with France</li> <li>-France Government tighten the state of emergency</li> <li>-Right wing party, Front National Party known as anti-immigrant party rose to popularity</li> <li>-The leader of Front National party, Marine Le Pen has become a prominent figure to become president candidate for France next election.</li> <li>-In a poll, majority of French people believed that there are too many immigrants in their country they also believed that the terrorist were pretending as refugees and asked for their border to be closed entirely from the immigrant.</li> </ul>	French propose for Schengen Agreement revision
	<p style="text-align: center;">Immigrant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Thousands of immigrants has come to France</li> <li>-The majority of the immigrant, approximately 9000 of them were resided in Calais and the place was known as 'The Jungle'</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The French people especially the residents of Calais protested that the influx of the immigrants that came to their place has worsen the economy as the percentages of tourism has fallen down</li> <li>-French prime minister said that Europe could not be able to take all refugees who came to their countries due to war because it will destabilized their societies and that Europe is in grave danger because of the terrorist attacks as well as the influx of the refugees</li> </ul>	

*Table 2 The List of Terrorism Act and its Outcome (Effect) in Spain and France*

Spain	<b>Terrorism</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	Spain propose for Schengen Agreement revision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-on March 2004 a terror attack happened when 10 bombs were exploded in Madrid's trains, there were 190 people killed and wounded 1800 other. Al-Qaeda group claimed the attack.</li> <li>-Spain become the target of attack from ISIS as they have warned the government that they are planning attack on tourism spots in Spain</li> <li>-Spain has arrested hundreds of Jihadist</li> <li>-Catalonia a region Spain has become a meeting spot for the Jihadist to recruit their people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-With the number of the immigrants as well as the arrested Jihadist among them has risk their national security</li> <li>-Spain prime minister believed that it is need for Schengen rules to be modified in order to limit the movement of Jihadist or Islamic fighters to coming back to European countries from being trained and radicalized in Middle East</li> <li>-With the the number of terrorist-associated individual arrested in Catalonia it has make the place as the biggest number of terrorism-related group that resided in Spain</li> </ul>	
	<b>Immgrant</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The immigrants who came to Spain were mainly used Ceuta and Mellila, they used faked documents in order to enter Spain territory</li> <li>-Many of the refugees who come to the country were not due to the war but solely for the purpose of economic</li> <li>-ISIS group smuggled some of their men to disguise themselves as refugees then enter European Union through Spain</li> </ul>		