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CIREFI 21
COMIX 385

DECLASSIFICATION

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| Subject: | Compilation of contributions to the situation report on current knowledge on illegal immigration and facilitation - Situation as at 23 June 2004 |
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Delegations will find attached the declassified version of the above document.

The text of this document is identical to the previous version.

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**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 21 June 2004 (30.06)
(OR. x)**

10265/04

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**CIREFI 21
COMIX 385**

NOTE

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| from: | General Secretariat |
| to: | CIREFI |
| Subject: | Compilation of contributions to the situation report on current knowledge on illegal immigration and facilitation – Situation as at 23 June 2004 |

Delegations will find attached contributions from Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Iceland and Norway.

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BELGIUM

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

120 (+ 8,1 %)

SEN, BGR, TUR, GMB, CAM.

Senegal, Bulgaria, Turkey, Gambia, Cameroon.

1.1.1. Land: /

Abolition of checks at Eurostar arrival terminal since 24.3.2004

1.1.2. Air: 86 (- 14 %).

SEN, BGR, TUR, GAM, UKR.

Senegal, Bulgaria, Turkey, Gambia, Ukraine.

1.1.3. Sea: 12 (+ 140 %).

Impossible to give a breakdown by nationality since the Federal Police do not supply data on persons refused entry.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

2816 (+12,1 %)

MAR, DZA, ROU, IND, BGR.

Morocco, Algeria, Romania, India, Bulgaria

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

26 (-23,5 %)

COD, CIV, SOM, BDI, CAM .

D R Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia, Burundi, Cameroon.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

1006 (- 20,2 %)

COD, RUS, RF YUG, CAM, GIN.

D R Congo, Russia, F R Yugoslavia, Cameroon, Guinea.

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

760 (-9,1 %)

BGR, ROU, BRA, POL, UKR.

Bulgaria, Romania, Brazil, Poland, Ukraine.

1.6. Comments:

Interceptions of illegal transports with GBR as destination:

255 (+ 29,4 %)

IND, MDA, VNM, AFG, ALB.

India, Moldova, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Albania.

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CZECH REPUBLIC

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease) for the period under consideration

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Data not available.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

| Total | 5 Top countries | % compared to previous month | % compared to same month of 2003 |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 460 | UKR - 1 004 VNM - 59 BLR - 51 RUS - 42 IND - 41 | -10,2% | 4,1% |

1.3. Applications for asylum (all cases)

| Total | At the border | Within national territory | Top 5 countries | % compared to previous month | % compared to same month of 2003 |
|-------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 420 | | | RUS - 115 UKR - 104 VNM - 38 CHN - 31 GEO - 27 | -30,2 | -56,5 |

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| Total | Top 5 countries | % compared to previous month | % compared to same month of 2003 |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 199 | UKR - 78 SVK - 22 IND - 20 RUS - 10 MOA - 8 | -42,3% | -8,3% |

1.6. Comments

In May 2004 536 aliens were apprehended when crossing the state borders illegally, which is a third of the number in April 2004. This drop was caused by the decrease of illegal migrants from the Russian Federation (Chechnya), since during May 2004 only 49 Chechens were apprehended at the state border (in April the figure was 784).

In May 2004 106 aliens were found who were being assisted by smugglers. Most of them were Chinese (36 persons) smuggled from the Czech Republic to Germany and Indians (33) being smuggled from Slovakia to the Czech Republic and from the Czech Republic to Germany.

2. Salient facts

2.1. Reminder of the particulars communicated via EWS and measures taken

In May 2004 the Czech Republic received one notice via the Early Warning System. From January to May 2004 the Czech Republic received 9 notices, mainly from Poland (4), Norway (2), Italy (1), Slovenia (1), and Germany (1). The number of notices transmitted by EWS has substantially decreased; in 2002 the Czech Republic received 107 notices, and in 2003 it received 31 notices.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

Itineraries used for the illegal entry of aliens to the territory of the Czech Republic remain more or less unchanged. The trend of using lorries and trucks for transport of illegal migrants is still significant. The situation has been complicated by the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union, leading to minimal control of trucks on the state borders.

2.3.2. Role of participants in the organisation of networks (travel agencies etc.)

There is evidence that some travel agencies on the territory of the Czech Republic are involved in the organisation of trafficking in human beings. The role of the agencies is to provide air tickets for travel into the Czech Republic and further from the Czech Republic. These air tickets are most often issued to people using fraudulent or modified travel documents.

2.3.3. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

In some cases tourist visas are being misused. These visas are issued to persons who enter the Czech Republic legally on the basis of the tourist visa and stay legally on the territory of the Czech Republic until they cross the state borders of a neighbouring EU member state illegally.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

The frequency of use of false documents has recently declined. At present there are no traces of massive misuse or processing of false documents.

2.3.5. Other

At present the most massive inflow of illegal migrants comes from China. These aliens enter the Czech Republic illegally and in most cases travel further to their target countries e.g. France, Germany and Great Britain.

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DENMARK

Period under consideration: MAY 2004

1. **Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)** for the period under consideration (one or two months depending on the interval between two meetings).

1.1. **Refusal of entry at all frontiers:**

No figures for May.

1.1.1. Land: No statistical records

1.1.2. Air: No figures for May.

1.1.3. Sea: No figures for May.

1.2. **Illegal aliens apprehended:**

There is no statistical information on this.

1.3. **Applications for asylum at the frontier:**

No figures for May.

1.4. **Applications for asylum within the national territory:**

No figures for May.

1.5. **Expulsions carried out:**

No figures for May.

2. **Salient fact**

Up to week 22 a total of 1 250 people had applied for asylum in Denmark, against 1 418 in the same period in 2003, which is an 11,8% decrease. In this period there has primarily been a drop in the number of asylum applicants from Iraq, since only 72 people have applied for asylum against 172 in the same period in 2003. There has also been a fall in the number of asylum applicants from Bosnia, with 48 persons applying for asylum in the first 22 weeks of the year against 96 in the same period of 2003. There has been an increase in the number of asylum applicants from China, with 40 Chinese nationals applying for asylum up to week 22 of 2004, whereas 21 applied for asylum in the same period of 2003. Finally there appears to be an increasing tendency for nationals of Afghanistan and Iran and stateless Palestinians to apply for asylum in Denmark. However, the increases are relatively small.

2.1. Reminder of the particulars communicated via the Early Warning system and measures taken

In May 2004 the Danish police received a total of 4 EWS messages. They included that latest news in the daily electronic intelligence bulletins which they issue to Denmark's police districts and cooperation partners.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

On 26.5.2004 the border police detained three Afghan nationals in a lay-by in Frøslev, since they were without travel documents. One was charged with immigrant smuggling under §59(5) of the Aliens Act, as he had helped the other two illegal immigrants enter the country. Because of their close family relationship the case was settled with a fine of EUR 300. The immigrants, who are all asylum applicants in Germany, applied for asylum in Denmark, but were returned to Germany following a decision by the Danish Immigration Service.

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GERMANY

Period under consideration: **APRIL 2004**

1. **Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)** for the period under consideration (one or two months depending on the interval between two meetings).

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

| | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Total: | 3 989 | POL, YUG, CHE, TUR, MAZ |
| 1.1.1. Land: | 3 622 | POL, YUG, CHE, TUR, MAZ |
| 1.1.2. Air: | 350 | CHN, ROU, BOL, TUR, NIG |
| 1.1.3. Sea: | 17 | LIT, LIB, XXX |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------------------|
| illegal entry | 706 | UKR, RUS, YUG, CHN, IND |
| illegal stay | 2 099 | UKR, TUR, ROU, RUS, POL |

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

| | | |
|-------|------------------------|------------------|
| Total | Intra Schengen Borders | External Borders |
| 449 | 87 | 362 |

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3 015 including applications at the borders | TUR, YUG, RUS, IND; IRN |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| | |
|-------|-------------------------|
| 2 411 | TUR, YUG, UKR, RUS, BUL |
|-------|-------------------------|

1.6. Comments

Apart from the figures given in 1.3 and 1.4, all statistics concern the numbers of persons apprehended at the external borders.

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GERMANY

1.6.1. Trends at all borders

In the first four months of 2004, the number of illegal entries detected was 6 324, or 5,9% down on the corresponding period in the previous year (6 722).

Those in question were mainly nationals from the Russian Federation (RUS: 651), Serbia and Montenegro (YUG: 580), Ukraine (UKR: 548), Turkey (TUR: 444), and Romania (ROU: 358).

In the first four months of the year the Federal Border Guard also apprehended 443 facilitators. In comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year (549) a total of 19,3% fewer facilitators were apprehended. Those in question were mainly facilitators from Poland (POL: 75), Germany (DEU: 71), Turkey (TUR: 40) and China (CHN: 31).

2. Salient facts

2.1. Reminder of the particulars communicated via the early warning system and measures taken

In March 2004 the Border Guard Directorate received four CIREFI warnings.

One case (EWS/POL/07/04) was included in the weekly situation report for the information of the Federal Border Guard, the Federal Criminal Police Office and the Criminal Police Offices of the *Länder*.

In April the Border Guard Directorate issued one CIREFI warning.

2.2.1. Large-scale facilitation of 58 persons of mixed nationalities

During a joint operation on 6 April 2004, the police force of Frankfurt an der Oder and the Federal Customs Administration checked three foreign goods vehicles (T4 vans) on the A12 near the G ldendorfer bridge, on suspicion of importing undeclared goods. The vehicles had forged German authorities' registration numbers and transit permits. Magnetic signs saying "ZOLL" (customs) had been attached to the vehicles.

A search of the load spaces led to the apprehension of 58 foreign nationals (20 men, 15 women and 23 children) of Georgian and Russian nationality and Chechen ethnic origin. They were provisionally arrested by the Brandenburg Police and handed over to the Federal Border Guard to be dealt with in accordance with criminal procedures and the law applying to aliens. All 58 were escorted back to the Polish border.

2.2.2. Investigations into Romanian facilitation networks

The Frankfurt an der Border Guard Office is conducting investigations into a Romanian facilitation organisation on suspicion of having smuggled at least 500 mainly Moldovan nationals to Germany in no less than 101 cases between the beginning of July 2003 and April 2004. On 21 April 2004 the ring was broken up when 21 search warrants and five arrest warrants were executed. One of the main suspects in the proceedings is still a fugitive and has been staying at various locations in the Republic of Moldova and in Romania since 9 April 2004. He has since learned that his organisation has been broken up.

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ESTONIA

Period under consideration: **APRIL - MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all borders of the Republic of Estonia

| Period April 2004- May 2004 | | | | Comparisons with 2003-2004 in % | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Category | April 2004 | May 2004 | +/- | April | May |
| Total: | 216 | 140 | -35,2 | -41,1% (367) | -66,3% (416) |
| 1. Land | 132 | 46 | -65,2 | -10,2% (147) | -64,6% (130) |
| 1.1. Latvia | 120 | 33 | -72,5 | 17,6% (102) | -66,7% (99) |
| 1.2. Russia | 12 | 13 | 8,3 | -73,3% (45) | -58,1% (31) |
| 2. Sea | 74 | 89 | 20,3 | -65,7% (216) | -68,0% (278) |
| 3. Air | 10 | 5 | -50,0 | 233,3% (4) | -37,5% (8) |
| TOP 10 | LVA-66 IND-28 UNK-28 FIN-18 ROM-14 RUS-13 DEU-11 LTU-8 MMR-6 CAN-4 | UNK-31 IND-27 IDN-20 UKR-6 TUR-4 PHL-3 BLR-2 EGY-2 MMR-2 USA-2 | | | |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

| Period April 2004/ May 2004 | | | Comparisons with 2003/2004 In % | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Category | April 2004 | May 2004 | April 2003 | May 2003 |
| Total: | 166 | 135 | - 8,8 % (182) | - % (214) |
| TOP 5 | UNK – 127 RUS – 29 GEO – 5 UKR – 3 ARM – 1 BGR - 1 | UNK – 100 RUS – 26 UKR – 3 MDA – 2 BLR – 2 | | |

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ESTONIA

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier - 0

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

April 2003 - 0

April 2004 - 1

May 2003 - 1

May 2004 - 3

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| Period March 2004 – April 2004 | | | | Comparisons with previous year in % | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Category | April 2004 | May 2004 | +/- | April 2003 | May 2003 |
| Total: | 5 | 6 | + 20% | - 61,5 % (13) | - 40 % (10) |
| TOP 5 | UKR – 2 TUR – 1 LVA – 1 BGR - 1 | MDA-2 GEO-2 HTI-1 UKR-1 | | | |

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GREECE

Period under consideration: MAY 2004

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease).

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

May 2004: (1 381)

[-20% compared with May 2003]

[+22,6% compared with April 2004]

- Land: (1 129)
Bulgaria (BGR), Albania (ALB), Romania (ROM), FYROM (FYROM), Turkey (TUR).
- Sea: (62)
South Africa (ZAF), Bulgaria (BGL), Syria (SYR), Ukraine (UKR), Lebanon (LIB).
- Air: (190)
Nigeria (NIG), Romania (ROM), Bulgaria (BGL), Russian (RUS), Turkey (TUR).

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

May 2004: (4 615)

[-19,13% compared with May 2003]

+15,7% compared with April 2004]

Albania (ALB), Egypt (EGY), Bulgaria (BGL), Afghanistan (AFG), Romania (ROM).

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier.

Data on applications for asylum at the frontier in May are not available at the moment.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Data on applications for asylum within national territory in May are not available at the moment.

1.5. Expulsions carried out

May 2004: (3 697)

[-31,9% compared with May 2003]

[+5,8% compared with April 2004]

Albania (ALB), Bulgaria (BGR), Romania (ROM), FYROM (FYROM), Ukraine (UKR).

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SPAIN

Period under consideration: **APRIL 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase or decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

1.1.1. Total: 48 533 in April, **5,1% down** on March

Main nationalities: Morocco (MAR), Brazil (BRA), Venezuela (VEN), Bolivia (BOL) and Dominican Republic (DOM)

1.1.2. Land: 47 916 in April, **6,4% down** on March

Main nationalities: Morocco (MAR)

1.1.3. Air: 547 in April, **13,7% down** on March

Main nationalities: Brazil (BRA), Venezuela (VEN), Bolivia (BOL), Dominican Republic (DOM), Romania (ROM) and Peru (PER)

1.1.4. Sea: 70 in April, **39,6% down** on March

Main nationalities: Morocco (MAR) and Algeria (DZA)

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total in April: 4 097

Comparison: **25,3% down** on March

Main nationalities: Morocco (MAR), Romania (ROM), Ecuador (ECU), Colombia (COL) and Bolivia (BOL)

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Total in April: 36

Comparison: **42,8% down** on March

Main nationalities: Colombia (COL) and Democratic Republic of Congo (COD)

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Total in April: 372

Comparison: **23,7% down** on March

Main nationalities: Nigeria (NGA), Algeria (DZA), Mali (MLI) and Guinea Bissau (GNB)

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total in April: 1 947

Comparison: **2,9% up** on March

Main nationalities: Morocco (MAR), Romania (ROM), Ecuador (ECU), Colombia (COL) and Algeria (DZA)

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FRANCE

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends

1.1. Refusal of entry at all borders: 2 592 in May, compared with 2 544 in April

1.1.1. Land: 1 211 in May, compared with 1 172 in April

1.1.2. Air: 1 314 in May, compared with 1 262 in April

1.1.3. Sea: 67 in May, compared with 110 in April

Main nationalities concerned: China (367-CPR), Morocco (154-MOR), Bolivia (149-BOL), Algeria (145-ALG) and India (110-IND).

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended: 3 280 in May, compared with 3 487 in April, a decrease of 5,93%

1.3. Applications for asylum at the border: Not indicated in PAFISA

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory: Not indicated in PAFISA

1.5. Expulsions carried out: 1 227 in May, compared with 1 359 in April

Main nationalities: Algeria (278-ALG), Romania (207-ROM), Morocco (117-MOR), Turkey (95-TUR) and Tunisia (68-TUN).

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IRELAND

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers during the month of May 2004: **349**

1.1.1. Land - 15
1.1.2. Air - 269 **Total: 349**
1.1.3. Sea - 65

| Total refused | -/+ % Compared with previous month | -/+ % Compared with May 2003 |
|---------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| May 2004 349 | -5,16% | -66,73% |

Top 5 nationalities refused leave to land during May 2004

1. BRA 2. NGA 3. ZAF 4. CHN 5. ROM

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended - No statistical data available

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier during the month - 37

1.4.. Applications for asylum within national territory - 366

Total number of asylum applicants: ~~403~~

| Total number of applications May 2004 | -/+ % Compared with previous month | -/+ % Compared with May 2003 |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 403 | +6,89% | -33,28% |

Top 5 nationalities applying for asylum:

1. NGA 2. CHN 3. COD & GEO 5. ROM

Somali asylum seekers. Somali nationals are at number 6 of the nationalities applying for asylum this year. The number who applied during 2002 was 77 and in 2003 the number was 183.

1.5. Expulsions carried out May 2004: 29

-/+ %
Compared with previous month
-89.65%

-/+ %
Compared with May 2003
-68.96%

2. Salient facts

New Legislation

On 11 June 2004, a referendum to change the rules about the constitutional right to citizenship by birth was held. The majority decision (80%) was that this right should be removed. Legislation will be enacted later in the year to give effect to this decision.

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ITALY

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease) in May 2004:

1.1. Refusal of entry at all borders: 1 936

Top five nationalities: ROMANIA, BULGARIA, ALBANIA, TURKEY, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

(ROM, BGR, ALB, TUR, YUG)

1.1.1. Land: 1 166

Top five nationalities: ROMANIA, BULGARIA, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, CROATIA, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

(ROM, BGR, YUG, HRV, BIH)

1.1.2. Air: 450

Top five nationalities: BOLIVIA, NIGERIA, ROMANIA, NIGER, BRAZIL
(BOL, NGA, ROM, NER, BRA)

1.1.3. Sea: 320

Top five nationalities: ALBANIA, TURKEY, SRI LANKA, PAKISTAN, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

(ALB, TUR, LKA, PAK, YUG)

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended: 4 847

Top five nationalities: ROMANIA, MOROCCO, MOLDOVA, ALBANIA, NIGERIA
(ROM, MAR, MDA, ALB, NGA)

- Aliens illegally landing along the coasts of southern Italy:

APULIA: 0

CALABRIA: 0

SICILY: 264

Top five nationalities: EGYPT, ERITREA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA, BANGLADESH
(EGY, ERI, MAR, TUN, BGD)

1.3. Applications for asylum: no figures available

1.4. Expulsions carried out: 2 494

Top five nationalities: ROMANIA, ALBANIA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA, NIGERIA
(ROM, ALB, MAR, TUN, NGA)

1.5. Comments:

Trends observable for MAY 2004 in comparison with APRIL 2004 and MAY 2003

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| • Refusal of entry: | -2,9% | +12,4% |
| • Illegal aliens apprehended: | -12,9% | +15,7% |
| • Expulsions carried out: | -4,4% | +18,6% |
| • Aliens illegally landing along the coasts of southern Italy: | | |
| APULIA | / | -100% |
| CALABRIA | / | -100% |
| SICILY | +22,7% | -83,2% |

All of the statistics show a decrease over the previous month, contrasting with upward trends in comparison with the same month in 2003.

The number of landings in Sicily is up on the previous month and well down on the same month in 2003.

2. Salient facts

2.1. Reminder of the particulars communicated via the early warning system and measures taken

2.1.1. **Principal investigations leading to the dismantling of illegal networks or workshops**

In the course of a targeted operation on 8 and 9 June in Prato (Tuscany), where a sizeable Chinese community has settled over the years, administrative checks were carried out on a number of Chinese-run businesses.

During the checks, conducted on 60 textile firms, 4 garages, 9 restaurants, a beautician's, 3 private clubs, 4 ironing shops and 5 internet access facilities, 73 Chinese illegal immigrants were found, four of whom were arrested for non-compliance with a previous expulsion order. Twenty employers were charged with failing to meet hygiene and safety standards at the workplace and exploiting illegal aliens in their employment. All in all charges relating to 74 administrative offences were recorded and 217 items of machinery were seized from workshops found to fall short of standards requiring that employees' accommodation be separate from working areas.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

On 10 June 2003 Border Police staff at Malpensa airport arrested a naturalised American citizen of Chinese origin as he was attempting to help three Chinese citizens travel to Cancun (Mexico) on forged Japanese passports. The three Chinese admitted that they had been seeking to enter the United States. The air tickets had been purchased by the American citizen at a travel agency in Milan.

2.3.5. Other

As regards the familiar problem of illegal immigrants landing in Sicily, there were eight incidents in May 2004, including four involving the island of Lampedusa, two on the south-east coast, one on the island of Pantelleria and one on the south-west coast.

In at least four of the above cases the vessels used turned out to have left from Libya.

The main incident occurred on 30 May, when a 12-metre-long wooden boat was intercepted 75 miles south of Lampedusa. It had left from Libya and was carrying 142 illegal immigrants, including 126 Egyptians claiming to be Palestinians, 15 Bangladeshis and a Pakistani.

2.6. Significant difficulties or information regarding readmission or expulsion to countries of origin and the issue of consular *laissez-passer*

Five charter flights were organised in May 2004: three to Bucharest, one to Cairo and one to Lagos, for the repatriation of 225 Romanians, 50 Egyptians and 85 Nigerians respectively.

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CYPRUS

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

| Point of Entry | (May) 2004 | (May) 2003 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1.1.1. Land | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.2. Air | 200 | 224 |
| 1.1.3. Sea | 2 | 49 |
| Total | 202 | 273 |

During the period 01/05/2004 – 30/05/2004, two hundred and two (202) foreigners were refused entry at the airport. During the same period in 2003, two hundred and seventy-three (273) foreigners were refused entry. The number of persons refused entry at the borders therefore decreased by 26,01%.

Top 5 nationalities refused permission to land:

| | |
|----|----------------------|
| 29 | Jordan |
| 22 | Russian Federation |
| 16 | Bulgaria |
| 16 | Ukraine |
| 16 | Syrian Arab Republic |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

| Period | (May) 2004 | (May) 2003 |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Apprehended aliens | 97 | 174 |

Illegal aliens apprehended, by nationality

During the period 01/05/2004 – 30/05/2004, ninety seven (97) foreigners were apprehended. Most of them lacked documents and were brought before the court for identification. During the same period in 2003, one hundred and seventy-four (174) persons were apprehended. The number of illegal aliens apprehended therefore decreased by 44,25%. It should be noted that all those aliens claim to have entered Cyprus through an unauthorised point of entry.

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CYPRUS

Five main countries of origin of illegal aliens apprehended:

| | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 36 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 22 | Pakistan |
| 13 | Turkey |
| 9 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| 4 | Georgia |

1.3. Applications for the asylum at the frontier. Not Applicable
(Period covered 1st May 2004 – 30th May 2004)

Total number: 0

1.4. Application for asylum within the national territory

| <u>Applications</u> | <u>(May) 2004</u> | <u>(May) 2003</u> |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 808 | 92 |

Top 5 nationalities applying for asylum:

| | |
|-----|--------------------|
| 433 | Bangladesh |
| 118 | Pakistan |
| 38 | Ukraine |
| 35 | Georgia |
| 32 | Russian Federation |

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| <u>Point of Entry</u> | <u>(May) 2004</u> | <u>(May) 2003</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Land | 0 | 0 |
| Air | 226 | 265 |
| Sea | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 226 | 265 |

Expulsions carried out

During the period 01/05/2004 – 30/05/2004, two hundred and twenty-six (226) expulsions were carried out. During the same period in 2003, two hundred and sixty-five (265) expulsions were carried out.

Five main countries of origin:

| | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 48 | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 30 | Russian Federation |
| 16 | Ukraine |
| 15 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| 14 | Turkey |

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RESTREINT UE

LATVIA

Period under consideration: MAY 2004

1. Statistical data and general trends:

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

1.1.1. Land: 200

1.1.2. Air: 8

1.1.3. Sea: 6

TOTAL: 214 persons

Main nationalities:

Lithuania (LTU) -75; Estonia (EST)-59; Russian Federation (RUS)-46; Romania (ROM)-4; India (IND)-4; United States of America (USA)-3; South Africa (ZAF)-3; Turkey (TUR) -3; Ukraine (UKR)-3; Belarus (BLR)-1; Croatia (HRV)-1; Nigeria (NGA)-1; Kazakhstan (KAZ)-1; Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)-1; Philippines (PHL)-1; Tajikistan (TJK)-1; Turkmenistan (TKM).

(Total in May 2003: - 2 642 persons: NB. The new Immigration law came into force on 01.05.2003.)

(Total in April, 2004: 271 persons: -21, 31 %)

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

Total: 30 persons

Main nationalities:

Russian Federation (RUS)-12; Ukraine (UKR)-6; Belarus (BLR)-3; Stateless (*)-3; Lithuania (LTU)-2; Estonia (EST)-1; Georgia (GEO)-1; Armenia (ARM)-1; United States of America (USA)-1.

There was a decrease of 73,23% by comparison with the same period in 2003 (Total in May 2003: 112 persons).

Total in April 2004: 30 persons.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

Total: 0

(Total in May 2003: 0)

(Total in April 2004: 0)

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory:

Total: 0

(Total in May 2003: 1)

(Total in April 2004: 1)

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

Total: 19 persons

Main nationalities:

Russian Federation (RUS)-8; Ukraine (UKR)-6; Belarus (BLR)-2; Lithuania (LTU)-1, Armenia (ARM)-1; Azerbaijan (AZE)-1.

There was a decrease of 33,33% by comparison with the same period in 2003.

(Total in May 2003: 45 persons)

Total in April 2004: 23 persons -17,39%

Comments:

Use of false documents:

In May 2004 a total of 5 persons using false travel documents or travel documents belonging to another person were detained:

4 false Lithuanian passports

1 false Latvian passport

In May 2004 3 citizens of Ukraine (UKR) and 1 person from Belarus (BLR) used false Lithuanian passports and 1 non citizen of the Republic of Latvia used a false Latvian passport. Detected instances of the use of false documents frequently included cases of passports with glued-over photos.

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LATVIA

Illegal immigrants:

In May 2004, 4 illegal immigrants were apprehended on the border crossing points of the Republic of Latvia: 3 citizens of Ukraine (UKR) and 1 citizen of Belarus (BLR).

Detected illegal immigration on the border crossing points

| Border crossing point, the border | May, 2004 | April, 2004 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Road BCP | 0 | 1 |
| Railway BCP | 0 | 0 |
| Sea ports BCP | 2 | 2 |
| Airports BCP | 2 | 1 |
| Green border | 0 | 0 |
| LVA-EST BCP | 0 | 0 |
| LVA-RUS | 2 | 0 |
| LVA-BLR | 0 | 0 |
| LVA-LTU | 0 | 1 |

Illegal employment:

In May 2004 two people were apprehended for working without work permits: 1 person from the Russian Federation and 1 person from Armenia.

Summarising the results to May 2004 as regards the monitoring of aliens by the Republic of Latvia, we can conclude that in comparison with the previous month (April 2004) there has been an increase in the number of persons trying to use false documents to cross the state border of Latvia (April 2004 – 4 cases +25%). There are illegal immigrants from Ukraine who in different ways try to obtain false passports of the Baltic States in order to enter or leave Latvia.

The number of persons refused entry to Latvia has decreased (in April 2004: 271 persons: - 21,31%).

Analysis of the results of checks on the residence of aliens shows a reduction in the number of those working without work permits (in April 2004, 6 persons). As regards foreigners apprehended inside the country the situation is the same as in the previous month (April 2004 – 30 persons); illegal immigration detected at the border crossing points remains the same (in April 2004 – 4 persons); and there has been a decrease in expulsions (in April 2004 – 23 persons - 17,39%).

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LATVIA

At Riga airport two Ukrainian citizens were detected and apprehended trying to leave Latvia using false passports of citizens of the Republic of Lithuania. They arrived in Latvia with Ukrainian passports with valid visas. As a result of operational measures, an illegal immigrant's facilitator, a citizen of Ukraine (UKR), was apprehended.

At the sea port of Liepaja, a citizen of Belarus (BLR) with a false passport of the Republic of Lithuania was detected and apprehended. Together with this person a citizen of the Republic of Latvia who facilitated trafficking was apprehended. Taking these two cases into consideration, we can conclude that there has recently been a tendency for this phenomenon to increase.

After joining the European Union, more persons have been detected trying to enter Latvia using false passports.

In May 7 persons were detained who showed forged documents at the border control – five forged passports, one power of attorney for a motor vehicle and one forged driving licence.

Four Lithuanian passports and one Latvian passport showing signs of forgery were detected at the state border. These passports were in the possession of three citizens of Ukraine, one citizen of Belarus and one non-citizen of Latvia. Two cases of the use of forged documents were detected at the border of Latvia and Russia, one case at Riga International Airport, one case at Riga Port border checkpoint and two cases at Liepaja Port.

Since early this year most attempts to enter the Republic of Latvia using forged passports involved Ukrainian citizens.

In May, officers of the State Border Guard detained four persons for the illegal movement of goods through the state border. They were attempting to import cigarettes, medical remedies, icons and groceries illegally. In the Latvia-Lithuania border area officials of the State Border Guard discovered an illegal cigarette packing workshop.

19 citizens of the Republic of Latvia, four citizens of the Republic of Lithuania, two citizens of the Russian Federation and one citizen of the Republic of Estonia were detained for crossing the state border illegally, outside the border crossing points. The highest risk of illegal state border crossing is still at the temporary external frontier of the European Union.

The State Border Guard concluded that since joining the EU the range of offences noted at the border crossing points has changed substantially. In April officers of the State Border Guard traced 1 045 offences at the state border and in the border area but in May – 1 050 offences.

In May 331 persons arrived at state border crossing points without any valid travel documents. Since joining the EU foreigners can cross the state border using personal identity cards and at the state border crossing point only the validity of the passport is checked; previously the passport had to be valid until at least three months before the date of departure.

Although before joining the EU the State Border Guard actively participated in the information campaign by the Ministry of the Interior, and explained that after 1 May passports would still be needed as travel documents, the number of such offences has increased. In May 119 persons arrived at the border crossing point without a passport. Several persons were confident that it would be possible to cross the border showing only a driving licence.

Through carelessness by parents, more misunderstandings at the state border involved juveniles. Travel procedures for children have not changed. In May 33 juveniles were prohibited to cross the border. At the border crossing point these children could show neither their parent's authorisation to cross the border, nor their birth certificate or a copy with notarial certification.

The number of cases where foreigners attempted to enter the country without a visa has increased. In May, 84 such cases were established. In particular cases, citizens of third countries confuse the Schengen visa with the entry visa of the Republic of Latvia, or those citizens of the Russian Federation who live in neighbouring countries attempt to enter the Republic of Latvia without a visa, considering that a residence permit in that country allows them to cross the state border.

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RESTREINT UE

LITHUANIA

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

| Category | April | April% | May | May% | +/- % |
|---------------|------------|--------|------------|------|------------|
| Total | 511 | | 340 | | -33 |
| 1.1.1. Land | 255 | 50 | 307 | 90 | +20 |
| 1.1.2. Air | 11 | 2 | 5 | 2 | -55 |
| 1.1.3. Sea | 245 | 48 | 28 | 8 | -89 |
| TOP 5 | | | | | |
| Russia (RUS) | 100 | 20 | 135 | 40 | +35 |
| Latvia (LVA) | 40 | 8 | 76 | 22 | +90 |
| Belarus (BLR) | 61 | 12 | 49 | 14 | -20 |
| Ukraine (UKR) | 29 | 6 | 11 | 3 | -62 |
| Myanmar (MMR) | 10 | 3 | 9 | 3 | -1 |

Typical grounds for refusing entry were the absence of a Lithuanian visa, travel documents that were not in order and invalid travel documents.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

| Category | April | May | +/- % |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Total | 33 | 16 | -52 |
| TOP 5 | | | |
| Russia (RUS) | 9 | 6 | -33 |
| Belarus (BLR) | 8 | 5 | -37 |
| Latvia (LVA) | 2 | 4 | +100 |
| Israel (ISR) | - | 4 | - |
| Vietnam (VNM) | - | 3 | - |

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

| April | May | +/- % |
|-------|-----|-------|
| - | - | - |

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LITHUANIA

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory:

| Category | April | May | +/- % |
|--------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Total | | | |
| For refugee status | 6 | 20 | |
| | | | |

| Category | April | April% | May | May% | +/- % |
|---------------|----------|--------|-----------|------|-------------|
| Total | 6 | | 20 | | +233 |
| TOP 5 | | | | | |
| Russia (RUS) | 6 | 100 | 18 | 90 | +200 |
| Nigeria (NGA) | | | 2 | 10 | - |

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

| Category | April | May | +/- % |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Total | 28 | 15 | -46 |
| TOP 5 | | | |
| Ukraine (UKR) | 2 | 4 | +100 |
| Russia (RUS) | 8 | 2 | -75 |
| Belarus (BLR) | 3 | 2 | -33 |
| China (CHN) | - | 2 | - |
| Stateless (XXX) | 2 | 2 | - |

1.6. Comments:

Since 1 May 2004 a new law on the Legal status of Aliens has come into force in Lithuania. According to this law, asylum applications are only for refugee status. Until this date asylum applications were for refugee status and for residence permits on humanitarian grounds.

2. Salient facts

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

6 persons with false documents were apprehended, including 4 Lithuanian nationals (LTU), 1 Ukrainian national (UKR) and 1 Belarusian national (BLR).

RESTREINT UE

LUXEMBOURG

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends

1.1. Refusal of entry at all borders :

1.1.1. Land :

1.1.2. Air : 1

1.1.3. Sea :

nationality : Trinidad and Tobago

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended: 33 persons (27% decrease compared with April 2004)
main nationalities: Belarusian, Algerian, Bhutanese

1.3. Applications for asylum at the border: none

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory: 118 applications for 136 persons
(4% decrease compared with April 2004)
main nationalities: Nigerian, Serbian/Montenegrin, Angolan

1.5. Expulsions carried out: 4 persons (34% decrease compared with April 2004)
main nationalities: Brazilian, Chinese, Latvian

2. Salient facts

Entry was refused to two persons arriving from London. A woman national of Trinidad and Tobago was using her own passport with a falsified Schengen visa. The other, an Italian man residing in the United Kingdom, was using an expired identity card.

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RESTREINT UE

HUNGARY

Period under consideration: MAY 2004

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

Total:

| May 2003 | May 2004 | Changes % |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 746 | 2 073 | +16% |

The top 5 nationalities:

| May 2003 | | 100%= total | May 2004 | | 100%= total |
|-----------|-----|----------------|-----------|-----|----------------|
| Romanian | 615 | 35 | Romanian | 505 | 24 |
| Ukrainian | 316 | 18 | Serbian | 418 | 20 |
| Slovakian | 193 | 11 | Ukrainian | 353 | 17 |
| Serbian | 134 | 7 | Bosnian | 136 | 6 |
| Moldovan | 100 | 5 | Turkish | 75 | 3 |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

Total:

| May 2003 | May 2004 | Changes % |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 071 | 838 | -22 % |

The top 5 nationalities:

| May 2003 | | May 2004 | 100%= total |
|-----------|-----|------------|-------------|
| Romanian | 402 | Romanian | 306 |
| Ukrainian | 168 | Ukrainian | 144 |
| Serbian | 95 | Moldovan | 143 |
| Moldovan | 87 | Serbian | 64 |
| Afghani | 58 | Ecuadorian | 38 |

1.3. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

| May 2003 | | May 2004 | |
|----------|-----|----------|-----|
| Total | 153 | Total | 104 |

Based on the statistical data, the number of Vietnamese (15), Moldovan (14), Turkish (10), Nigerian (9) and Georgian (8) nationals was significant in May 2004.

1.4. Expulsions: 31 persons

2 Salient facts**2.1. Reminder of the particulars communicated via the early warning system and measures taken**

The intelligence services checked and verified all the information gained covertly and overtly in each case, and took the necessary steps and measures.

No such information given or received through the early warning system could have been used directly to detect any crime.

2.2. Principal investigations leading to the dismantling of illegal networks or workshops

The current situation as regards illegal migration in Hungary for the period under review can be summarised as follows:

Refusals of entry:**General trend:**

The number of refusals of entry has increased because the cross-border passenger flows have increased since January 2004. Most refusals occurred at the Austrian border section (42%). The borders with Romania and Ukraine were also significant as regards refusals of entry in the first third of 2004.

Reasons for refusals – (May 2004):

Main reasons for refusals were: lack of a valid visa (1 049 persons), prohibition of entry and stay in Hungary (493), lack of valid passport (234), forgeries of official documents (78). 56% of refusals occurred at the prospective EU external borders and 44% at the future EU internal borders.

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HUNGARY

Illegal border crossings – General trend:

| March 2004 | April 2004 | May 2004 |
|------------|------------|----------|
| 308 | 422 | 354 |

Illegal border crossings – May 2004:

The total number of detected illegal border crossings decreased by 16% in May 2004 compared to April 2004.

An outward trend in illegal border crossings started in September 2002. 87% of illegal border crossings were detected at the EU future internal borders and 13% at EU external borders in May 2004.

The Austrian border section was the most active regarding detections of outward illegal border crossings. More than 70% of the total number of persons attempting illegal border crossings was apprehended there.

Based on the statistical data, it can be stated that the number of Serbians, Moldovans, Ukrainians, Romanians and Ecuadorians were significant in May 2004.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

Generally there has been no change in operating methods in connection with illegal migration in Hungary.

According to the analysis of illegal border crossings, the percentage distribution has been changing between the green border and border crossing points.

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

The itineraries basically remained the same. This means that outward movement is at the Austrian border section whereas inward movement is at the Ukrainian and Romanian borders.

Usually the migrants had entered Hungary legally by public transport and attempted to cross the border illegally to the EU.

2.3.2. Role of participants in the organisation of networks (travel agencies etc.)

The roles inside the organisations have not changed but recently the smugglers have arranged part of the journey legally by public transport or taxis. Many cases were brought against Ecuadorians, who were found to be one of the main nationalities during the period under review.

2.3.3. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

In the period under review, we did not experience large-scale numbers of migrants attempting to cross our borders using fraudulently obtained visas.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

May 2004:

In the period under review, the Hungarian Border Guard apprehended 246 persons who tried to cross the Hungarian borders with false documents. The total number of detected false or falsified documents increased by 92 in May 2004 compared to the same period in 2003. Illegal migrants used forged visas in 87 (19)¹, photo substituted passport in 66 (60), forged entry stamps in 28 (13), imitated passport in 7 (1), another person's passport in 14 (13), altered passport pages in 9 (10) and other ways in 35 (39) cases.

Most of the false documents were detected at Austrian border section (73% of the total number of detected false documents).

Top 5 nationalities:

| May 2003 | | 100%= total | May 2004 | | 100%= total |
|-----------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------|
| Moldovan | 36 | 22 | Moldovan | 70 | 28 |
| Serbian | 27 | 17 | Ukrainian | 68 | 27 |
| Ukrainian | 25 | 16 | Romanian | 30 | 12 |
| Romanian | 23 | 15 | Serbian | 19 | 8 |
| Bulgarian | 6 | 3 | Ecuadorian | 11 | 4 |
| Total | 153 | | Total | 246 | |

2.3.5. Other

May 2004:

In the period under review, the intelligence and investigation services of the Border Guard took official measures against

35 persons: well-grounded suspicion of smuggling in human beings, (- 8 persons compared to the same period last year)

¹ The figures for 2003 are in parentheses and shows the volume of changes.

Top nationalities:

| May 2003 | | May 2004 | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Hungarian | 27 | Hungarian | 11 |
| Serbian | 9 | Romanian | 9 |
| Ukrainian | 6 | Ukrainian | 6 |
| Romanian | 2 | Ecuadorian | 2 |
| Chinese | 1 | Moldovan | 1 |
| Total | 43 | Total | 35 |

44 persons: well-grounded suspicion of breach of prohibition on entry and residence in Hungary (–2 persons compared to same period last year).

Top nationalities:

| May 2003 | | May 2004 | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Romanian | 27 | Romanian | 16 |
| Serbian | 4 | Serbian | 16 |
| German | 4 | Ukrainian | 4 |
| Austrian | 4 | Ecuadorian | 2 |
| Ukrainian | 3 | Moldovan | 2 |
| Total | 46 | Total | 44 |

The total number of apprehended wanted persons was 85, stolen vehicles 1 and wanted documents 3.

2.4. Exceptional occurrences

Several smaller migrant groups were apprehended at border crossing points hidden in different vehicles. During the period under review, concealment in different vehicles, usually trucks, vans or cars was the main modus operandi of illegal migrants.

2.4.1. Impact of legislative and regulatory changes in the area of legal and illegal immigration

No new regulations were adopted in this period.

2.4.2. Restoration of Article 2(2) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement

Since Hungary is not a Party to the Schengen Agreement, this question does not concern us.

2.4.3. Large-scale influxes of illegal aliens

There were no indications of a large-scale influx of illegal migrants in the period under review.

2.5. Bilateral or multilateral cooperation arrangements introduced during the period under examination.

In the period under consideration no new bilateral or multilateral cooperation arrangements were concluded.

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RESTREINT UE

MALTA

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

- 1.1.1. Land not applicable
- 1.1.2. Air 17 (during May 2004)
- 1.1.3. Sea 2 (during May 2004)

These were a mixture of eleven nationalities the highest being four Libyan nationals.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

42 - Apprehended from inland (during May 2004)

Top nationalities

| Nationality | Code | Amount |
|-------------|------|--------|
| Chinese | CHN | 12 |
| Libyan | LBY | 11 |
| Ukrainian | UKR | 7 |
| Russian | RUS | 3 |
| Bulgarian | BUL | 2 |
| Uzbek | UZB | 2 |
| Belarusian | | 2 |

1.3. Application for asylum at the frontier

No applications were filed at the international airport and at the seaport during May 2004.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Nationalities

| Nationality | Code | No. of cases | No of persons |
|---------------|------|--------------|---------------|
| Eritrean | ERI | 23 | 23 |
| Iraqi | IRQ | 5 | 9 |
| Turkish | TUR | 3 | 9 |
| Somali | SOM | 2 | 2 |
| Palestinian | PAL | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | | 34 | 44 |

RESTREINT UE

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Forty of the forty two foreigners apprehended after being found illegally in Malta were repatriated to their country of origin. Two applied for refugee status.

1.6. Comments

In so far as item 1.1 regarding inadmissible passengers is concerned, the number of third country nationals who were refused entry continued to decrease even over the former months during May 2004. This was a clear result of the implementation of the visa requirement for Libyan nationals. As of the first May 2004, the list of nationals who require a visa to enter Malta is now totally in line with the EU common visa list. On the same date carrier fines started to be implemented. Three of these foreigners attempted to enter Malta with a false Maltese visa which could not be missed since the visas had wrongly quoted numbers, they were endorsed with a false stamp and were purportedly issued from a Consulate in Bangkok, where no visas are issued. Two of these persons were Indian and one a national of Sri Lanka. The number of inadmissible foreigners refused at the seaport is very low since most of the passenger vessels proceed to Malta from ports in EU Member States.

With regards to item 1.2, the figures for this period were also lower than the figures for the months of March and April. One of the reasons is that in May we were fortunate that no boats with illegal immigrants entered Malta or were rescued by our rescue services. It was noticed that for the first time the highest number of illegal immigrants detected were Chinese nationals. We had twelve such foreigners and nine of them were carrying out illegal work. Three were found overstaying. The eleven Libyan nationals found were mainly overstaying but two were also found without means to sustain themselves.

In so far as item 1.3 is concerned, applications for asylum at the frontier remained nil and therefore there were no changes from the former month.

With reference to item 1.4 regarding requests for asylum within the national territory, the number also increased over the months of March and April of this year. This was the result of boat people who were rescued and brought over to Malta in April 2004 applying for refugee status in May. If this was not the case the number of applications would have been less.

In so far as item 1.5 is concerned, forty foreigners who were found illegally in Malta have since been repatriated after their travel documents were found and after return tickets were procured. A Palestinian and an Iraqi who eventually claimed asylum in Malta, are having their applications processed.

RESTREINT UE

THE NETHERLANDS

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1.1. Refusals of entry

The total number of refusals relates exclusively to the border-crossing point of Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam. The number of other refusals in the rest of the Netherlands is generally minimal.

May 2004

Not available

1.1.1. Land

Not applicable.

1.1.2. Air

The total number of refusals relates exclusively to the border-crossing point of Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam. The number of other refusals in the rest of the Netherlands is generally minimal.

May 2004

Not available

1.1.3. Sea

Precise statistics are not yet available. Aliens were only refused entry at the sea borders in exceptional cases. The number is negligible.

1.2. Illegal stays in the country

May 2004

Not available

Applications for asylum at the border

The total of applications for asylum at the border relates exclusively to the border-crossing point of Amsterdam Airport. The number of other applications for asylum in the rest of the Netherlands is generally very small.

May 2004

Not available

1.3. Applications for asylum within the country (total number of asylum applications, including 1.3)

May 2004

627 (decrease of 8% in comparison to April 2004)

Unknown 64 (UNK), Somalia 63 (SOM), Iraq 48 (IRQ), Afghanistan 37 (AFG), Colombia 33 (COL)

Influx of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum:

May 2004

41 (increase of 78% in comparison to April 2004)

China 5 (PRC), Somalia 4 (SOM), Guinea 3 (GIN), Nigeria 3 (NIG), Afghanistan 2 (AFG)

N.B. Statistics on unaccompanied minors applying for asylum are provisional.

1.4. Expulsions

May 2004

1 369 (decrease of 51% in comparison to April 2004)

Turkey 269 (TUR), Bulgaria 86 (BUL), Poland 63 (POL), Romania 53 (ROM), Yugoslavia 46 (YUG)

Expulsion statistics for May are provisional.

2. Salient facts

- On 26 May a joint State flight took place to Cameroon and Togo with a total of 44 people on board. The Government of the Netherlands cooperated with France, the UK, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg. Of the 44 people being returned, 25 were being expelled from the Netherlands. More joint State flights are to be organised in June. Cooperation is very good and is to be stepped up in the future.
- Unlike a number of other Member States, the Netherlands have no problems with the influx of Brazilians. However, there has been an increase in the number of Colombians coming to the Netherlands. In 2003, a total of 34 people of Colombian nationality applied for asylum in the Netherlands. In the first four months of 2004, the number of asylum applicants from Colombia rose sharply: only 4 in January, 11 in February, 23 in March and 32 in April; in May 33 Colombians applied for asylum. The Immigration and Naturalisation Department (IND) is busy preparing an analysis ("early warning") which will probably be complete by the end of June. Emphasis will be placed on the composition of the population by means of statistical analysis and examination of cases. Elements to be examined include personal details, travel routes, travel documents and facilitation.
- The community of Vlagtwedde has agreed to the opening of the departures centre. The current asylum seekers centre is to be converted into a Departures Centre and Temporary Emergency Care Centre for Aliens. The Departures Centre is expected to be ready by July and will have a capacity of 400.

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

Period under consideration: **MAY 2004**

1. **Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)** for the period under consideration (one or two months depending on the interval between two meetings)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all borders

| | | | |
|-----|-------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| May | 1 983 | -16,15% in comparison to April 2004 | +3,78% in comparison to May 2003 |
|-----|-------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

Top 5 nationalities:

May 2003: Romania (ROM) (724), Bulgaria (BGR) (291), Poland (POL) (229), Slovakia (SVK) (141), Hungary (HUN) (79)

May 2004: Romania ROM (779), Bulgaria BGR (395), Serbia and Montenegro YUG (99), Croatia (HRV) (72), Ukraine (UKR) (69)

April 2004: Romania (ROM) (1131), Bulgaria (BGR) (402), Poland (POL) (182), China (CHN) (77), Croatia (HRV) (57), Ecuador (ECU) (54), Moldova (MDA) (52), Slovakia (SVK) (47)

1.1.1. Land borders

| | | | |
|-----|-------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| May | 1 901 | -18,27% in comparison to April 2004 | +3,31% in comparison to May 2003 |
|-----|-------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

1.1.2. Airports

| | | | |
|-----|----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| May | 82 | +110% in comparison to April 2004 | +18,84% in comparison to May 2003 |
|-----|----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

1.1.3. Sea borders

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

| | | | |
|-----|------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| May | 2052 | -47,18% in comparison to April 2004 | -53,23% in comparison to May 2003 |
|-----|------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Top 5 nationalities:

May 2003: Bulgaria (BGR) (536), Romania (ROM) (530), Russian Federation (RUS) (244), India (IND) (125), Serbia and Montenegro (YUG) (125)

May 2004: Romania (ROM) (488), Bulgaria (BGR) (340), Moldova (MDA) (161), Russian Federation (RUS) (117), Serbia and Montenegro (YUG) (110)

April 2004: Russian Federation (RUS) (1080), Romania (ROM) (874), Bulgaria (BGR) (271), Moldova (MDA) (231), Georgia (GEO) (149)

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

As a result of problems with evaluation software it is not yet possible to give asylum application numbers for May 2004.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

| | |
|-----|--|
| May | |
|-----|--|

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| May | 704 | -35,76% in comparison to April 2004 | -23,14% in comparison to May 2003 |
|-----|-----|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Top 5 nationalities:

May 2003: Romania (ROM)(191), Poland (POL)(83), Yugoslavia (YUG)(70), Bulgaria (BGR)(49), Slovakia (SVK)(48)

May 2004: Romania (ROM) (121), Russian Federation (RUS) (84), Moldova (MDA) (82), Serbia and Montenegro (YUG) (54), Bulgaria (BGR) (53)

April 2004: Russian Federation (RUS) (229), Romania (ROM) (157), Moldova (MDA) (99), Poland (POL) (66), Bulgaria (BGR) (59)

1.6. Comments

There were fewer cases (-457; -29,29%) and persons apprehended (-1 890; -47,52%) in May 2004 than in April 2004.

A breakdown according to role or status reveals a decrease in all categories, the clearest being in those brought in by facilitators (-1 278), followed by those unlawfully entering or present in the country (-574), and facilitators (-38).

In comparison to May 2003, both the number of cases (-606; -35,46%) and the number of persons apprehended (-1 942; -48,20%) fell in May 2004.

In the breakdown according to role or status, the numbers of apprehended persons brought in by facilitators (-893), those unlawfully entering or present in the country (-1 011) and facilitators (-38) all fell.

In comparison to May 2002 and May 2003 there was a distinct drop in the total number of persons intercepted, following an increase in 2003.

There was a drop in the numbers in every category according to role or status in comparison to 2002 as well as 2003.

As far as the above statistics are concerned, it should be noted that a direct comparison can only be made with reservations following enlargement on 1 May and the attendant changes in asylum law and the law on aliens.

The top nationality for facilitators in May 2004 was once again Romanians, followed by Ukrainian, Polish and Moldovan nationals.

For those brought in by facilitators, nationals of the Russian Federation top the list, followed by Indian and Moldovan nationals, although the number of nationals from the Russian Federation dropped sharply from April to May (968/83, a drop of -91,43%).

There were increases in Indian, Ukrainian, Romanian and Mongolian nationals, otherwise the numbers apprehended fell.

For those unlawfully entering or present in the country, Romanian and Bulgarian nationals still rank first, followed by nationals of Serbia and Montenegro.

Most of those apprehended continue to be intercepted within the country or in the context of compensatory measures, followed by interception upon leaving the country or directly upon crossing the border, although the difference between interceptions within the country and upon leaving the territory was smaller as a result of the overall drop in numbers.

In 57% of cases the border was crossed by road, with no significant change in the means of transport used. Fewer border crossings were made on foot, while more were made by lorry and train.

There was one change in the reasons for migration in that for the first time the reason "returning home" far outstripped "economic factors/undeclared employment" for persons unlawfully entering or present in the country. For persons brought in by facilitators, the reasons "political persecution/escape from conflict zones/asylum" still dominated, while the proportion with "economic factors/undeclared employment" as a reason rose considerably in May 2004.

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RESTREINT UE

POLAND

Period under consideration: MAY 2004

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

| All frontiers | April 2004 | May 2004 | change (%) | change (%) in comp. to May 03 |
|---------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 5 170 | 6 112 | 18,2 | 42,6 |

Top nationalities – May 2004: PHL – 2 067, UKR – 1 037, IND – 832, RUS – 420, BLR – 613

1.1.1. Land

| | April 2004 | May 2004 | change (%) | change (%) in comp. to May 03 |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 3 397 | 2 610 | -23,2 | -37,0 |

Top nationalities – May 2004: UKR – 1 028, BLR – 609, RUS – 403, MDA – 76, STATELESS – 73

1.1.2. Air

| | April 2004 | May 2004 | change (%) | change (%) in comp. to May 03 |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 95 | 66 | -30,5 | -5,7 |

Top nationalities – May 2004: ECU – 10, UKR – 8, RUS – 4, MDA – 4

1.1.3. Sea

| | April 2004 | May 2004 | change (%) | Change (%) in comp. to May 03 |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 1 678 | 3 436 | 104,8 | *not applicable |

Top nationalities – May 2004: PHL – 2 065, IND – 821, STATELESS – 93, TUR – 86, PAK – 77.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

1.2.1. Apprehended for illegal border crossing

| | April 2004 | May 2004 | change (%) | change (%) in comp. to May 03 |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 282 | 290 | 2,8 | - 8,2 |

Top nationalities – May 2004: UKR – 118, PAK – 57, VNM – 26, RUS – 23, SOM – 11

1.2.2. Apprehended for illegal residence, work and other violations of Aliens Act 2003

| | April 2004 | May 2004 | change (%) | Change (%) in comp. to May 03 |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 272 | 407 | 49,6 | -34,2 |

Top nationalities – May 2004: UKR – 196, BGR – 63, BLR – 50, ARM – 41, MNG - 27

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

| | April 2004 | May 2004 | change (%) | change (%) in comp. to May 03 |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 920 | 290 | - 68,5 | - 23,3 |

Top nationalities – May 2004: RUS – 289, BLR – 1

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

| | April 2004 | May 2004 | change (%) | Change (%) in comp. to May 03 |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 62 | 65 | 4,8 | -56,4 |

Top nationalities – May 2004: RUS – 19, PAK – 14, CHN – 11, AFG – 7, TUR – 5

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| | April 2004 | May 2004 | change (%) | change (%) in comp. to May 03 |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 450 | 564 | 25,3 | - 6,6 |

Top nationalities – May 2004: UKR – 348, BGR – 48, PAK – 20, BLR – 20, MDA – 18, RUS - 17

2. Salient facts

2.3.4. Use of false documents

| | April 2004 | May 2004 | change (%) | change (%) in comp. to May 03 |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 98 | 121 | 23,5 | 124,1 |

In May 2004 the Polish Border Guard disclosed 79 (67) falsified passports and 31 (29) falsified visas, used by aliens of various nationalities. 76 (67) of the passports had been altered (mainly falsification by photo substitution – 63, exchange of pages – 4, exchange of data – 3, mixed technique – 3, taking out pages – 1). The numbers of altered passports were: Polish – 44, Lithuanian – 17, Czech - 3, Israeli - 3, Romanian – 2, and 1 Turkish, Algerian, Belgian, Austrian and Vietnamese.

In May 2004 Polish Border Guard discovered 31 (29) falsified visas. 21 of them were altered: French – 10, German – 5, Italian – 2, Belgian – 2, Finnish – 1, Spanish – 1. 9 of the visas were forged: German – 4, USA – 3, Italian – 1, Austrian - 1.

RESTREINT UE

PORTUGAL

Period under consideration: **APRIL 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase or decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

1.1.1. Land: nothing to report.

1.1.2. Air: total: not available

1.1.3. Sea: nothing to report.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total: 1 560 (- 8%)

Nationalities: Brazil (BRA), Ukraine (UKR), Romania (ROM), Moldova (MDA) and Cape Verde (CPV).

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier and/or within the national territory

Total: 10

Nationalities: Pakistan (PAK), Bulgaria (BGR), Senegal (SEN), Liberia (LBR) and Turkey (TUR)

Applications at the frontier: 0

1.4. Expulsions carried out

Total: 307 (-1%).

Nationalities: Romania (ROM), Brazil (BRA), Ukraine (UKR), Moldova (MDA) and Cape Verde (CPV).

2. Salient facts

2.2. Principal investigations leading to the dismantling of illegal networks or workshops

Seven East Europeans (five Moldovans, one Ukrainian and one Uzbek) and one Portuguese national were given prison sentences of between eighteen months and eleven years for crimes including membership of a criminal organisation, false imprisonment, grievous bodily harm and recruitment of illegal labour.

This group of individuals intimidated, terrorised and extorted money and other valuables from other East European immigrants. Their activities came to an end in May 2002 when the network was dismantled.

2.3 New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

- Detection of two Italian Schengen visa stickers which were stolen as blanks from the Italian Consulate in Belo Horizonte, Brazil (numbered I 02145517 and I 02145540). These stickers were used by two Peruvian nationals travelling from Recife. The itinerary used would have been Recife – Lisbon – Brussels – Milan – Lisbon – São Paulo.
- Use of counterfeit Italian residence documents by a Moroccan national coming from Casablanca who was able to express himself correctly in Italian. Italy indicated that the individual in question was not to be admitted to the Schengen area.
- Attention should also be drawn to the detection of an individual claiming to be of Lebanese nationality and coming from São Paulo who had in his possession a Netherlands passport and driving licence which had both been forged by replacing the photographs. The route on the air ticket was Amsterdam – Lisbon – São Paulo – Lisbon – Madrid.
The documents in question were listed in the SIS database as stolen. The individual claimed to live in Berlin. His behaviour was violent.
- Detection of six Japanese passports, forged by replacing the photographs and counterfeiting the Netherlands stamps, used by individuals claiming to be Chinese nationals who were coming from Barcelona and stated they were travelling to Caracas.
 - EU countries from which most false documents were detected: Portugal, Spain, Italy and France.
 - Non-member countries from which most were detected: Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Senegal
 - The main type of document fraud during the reporting period was forgery (especially of passports), followed by counterfeiting and, lastly, use of other people's documents.
 - Main countries travelled from: Guinea-Bissau, Brazil and Senegal.
 - Main countries of destination: Spain, Venezuela and Ireland.

2.4.3. Application of Article 2(2) of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement

Document checks will be reimposed at all Portuguese borders from 26 May to 4 July 2004 on the occasion of the "Rock in Rio" international music festival and of Euro 2004.

RESTREINT UE

SLOVENIA

Period under consideration: **APRIL AND MAY 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends:

1.1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

April 2004:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Total number | | 3 168 | % respect to the previous month 17,4% | % respect to the same month of 2003 - 19,7% |
| Top five nationalities: | Croatia | 605 | | |
| | Italy | 588 | | |
| | Serbia and Montenegro | 378 | | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 279 | | |
| | Germany | 170 | | |
| Land | | 3 157 | | |
| Air | | 9 | | |
| Sea | | 2 | | |

May 2004:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Total number | | 3 322 | % respect to the previous month 4,8% | % respect to the same month of 2003 - 12% |
| Top five nationalities: | Croatia | 625 | | |
| | Italy | 531 | | |
| | Serbia and Montenegro | 468 | | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 288 | | |
| | Bulgaria | 192 | | |
| Land | | 3 319 | | |
| Air | | 3 | | |
| Sea | | 0 | | |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

April 2004:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Total number | | 494 | % respect to the previous month | % respect to the same month of 2003 |
| | | | 23,1% | 26,3% |
| Top five nationalities: | Serbia and Montenegro | 134 | | |
| | Albania | 84 | | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 59 | | |
| | Turkey | 54 | | |
| | FYROM | 43 | | |

May 2004:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Total number | | 411 | % respect to the previous month | % respect to the same month of 2003 |
| | | | - 16,9% | - 0,9% |
| Top five nationalities: | Serbia and Montenegro | 104 | | |
| | Albania | 97 | | |
| | FYROM | 38 | | |
| | Turkey | 36 | | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 34 | | |

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Total number: 0

RESTREINT UE

SLOVENIA

1.2.Applications for asylum within the national territory

April 2004:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Total number | | 152 | % respect to the previous month 24,5% | % respect to the same month of 2003 200% |
| Top five nationalities: | Albania | 38 | | |
| | Turkey | 32 | | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 13 | | |
| | Iraq | 5 | | |
| | Moldova | 5 | | |

May 2004:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Total number | | 115 | %respect to the previous month - 24,4% | % respect to the same month of 2003 26,3% |
| Total | | 115 | | |
| Top five nationalities: | Serbia and Montenegro | 41 | | |
| | Albania | 26 | | |
| | Turkey | 14 | | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 6 | | |
| | Pakistan | 5 | | |

1.5. Expulsions carried out

April 2004:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Total number | 188 1 | % respect to the previous month | 5% | % respect to the same month of 2003 | -3,6% |
| Top five nationalities: | | | | | |
| | Serbia and Montenegro | 41 | | | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 33 | | | |
| | FYROM | 28 | | | |
| | Moldova | 11 | | | |
| | Romania | 10 | | | |

May: 2004:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Total number | 189 2 | %respect to the previous month | 0,5% | % respect to the same month of 2003 | - 18,6% |
| Top five nationalities: | | | | | |
| | Serbia and Montenegro | 41 | | | |
| | FYROM | 30 | | | |
| | Albania | 30 | | | |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 24 | | | |
| | Moldova | 10 | | | |

2. Salient facts

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

A smaller group of criminals dealing with smuggling of persons was discovered in the month of April. Some members are still held in custody (3), indictment has been lodged recently.

- 1 Number includes both foreigners returned according to readmission agreements with neighbouring countries and foreigners returned to their country of origin.
- 2 Number includes both foreigners returned according to readmission agreements with neighbouring countries and foreigners returned to their country of origin.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

April 2004:

In the reporting period 97 falsified or counterfeit documents were discovered at border crossings. Among them were 25 passports, 21 residence permits, 6 driving licences and 6 vehicle permits.

The most misused documents by country of origin were Italian – 13, German - 11, Serbian and Montenegro 10, Bosnian and Herzegovina - 8 (or 43% of all misused documents).

The most misused documents by type were Macedonian Italian residence permits – 10, Serbian and Montenegro national passports – 5, Bosnian and Herzegovina vehicle permits – 4, Croatian national passports – 4.

The majority of all documents were seized at the future EU external border with Croatia – 76% of all documents.

May 2004:

In the reporting period, 113 falsified or counterfeit documents were discovered at border crossings. Among them were 34 passports, 28 driving licences, 13 residence permits and personal ID's.

The most misused documents by country of origin were Bulgarian – 18, Romanian – 17, Serbian and Montenegro – 14 and Bosnian and Herzegovina – 8 (or 50% of all misused documents).

The most misused documents by type were Romanian national passport – 8, Bulgarian driving licences – 6, Serbian and Montenegro passports – 5 and Serbian and Montenegro driving licences – 5.

The majority of all documents were seized at the future EU external border with Croatia – 74% of all documents.

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RESTREINT UE

SLOVAKIA

Period under consideration: **APRIL 2004**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, and decrease).

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

In April 2004 entry was refused to 1 154 persons; the nationalities were as follows: UKR 383, HUN 194, POL 173, CZE 78, ROM 53.

In March 2004 entry was refused to 1 268 persons; the nationalities were as follows: UKR 265, HUN 243, POL 207, CZE 100, ROM 83.

In April 2003 entry was refused to 1 410 persons; the nationalities were as follows: ROM 339, UKR 302, HUN 182, POL 162, CZE 113.

1.1.1 Land: 1 140

1.1.2 Air: 14

1.1.3 Sea: -

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended: 948 in April 2004, 597 in March 2004, 1006 in April 2003

Illegal migrants apprehended by nationality

| April 2004 | | March 2004 | | April 2003 | |
|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| 1) RUS | 295 | 1) RUS | 138 | 1) CHN | 300 |
| 2) IND | 212 | 2) IND | 84 | 2) RUS | 137 |
| 3) PAK | 93 | 3) GEO | 73 | 3) IND | 142 |
| 4) GEO | 83 | 4) PAK | 56 | 4) IRQ | 72 |
| 5) MDA | 71 | 5) MDA | 50 | 5) BGD | 70 |

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

1 607 in April 2004, 798 in March 2004, 636 in April 2003.

Asylum seekers by nationality

| April 2004 | | March 2004 | | April 2003 | |
|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| 1) IND | 463 | 1) RUS | 152 | 1) RUS | 115 |
| 2) RUS | 363 | 2) IND | 146 | 2) IND | 114 |
| 3) PAK | 134 | 3) GEO | 85 | 3) CHN | 108 |
| 4) CHN | 128 | 4) PAK | 81 | 4) IRQ | 81 |
| 5) GEO | 109 | 5) CHN | 75 | 5) BGD | 47 |

1.5. Expulsions:

In April 2004 226 persons were expelled from the territory of the Slovak Republic, of the following nationalities: UKR 118, IND 46, MDA 36, BGD 8, POL 4.

In March 2004 160 persons were expelled from the territory of the Slovak Republic, of the following nationalities: UKR 118, MDA 20, POL 7, BGR 2, CZE 2.

In April 2003 96 persons were expelled from the territory of the Slovak Republic, of the following nationalities: UKR 52, MDA 21, BGR 3, IRQ 3, CZE 2.

1.6. Comments:

The number of refusals in April 2004 decreased by 114 persons compared to March 2004; compared to April 2003 it decreased by 256 persons. In the statistics for refused aliens citizens of neighbouring countries, and nationals of Romania dominate.

Illegal migration pressure in April 2004 increased by 351 persons compared to March 2004, but the number is still lower than the one in April 2003. The trend of illegal border crossing continues.

Most frequently apprehended in March 2004 were nationals of Russia, India, Pakistan, Georgia and Moldova.

The number of asylum seekers doubled in April 2004 in comparison to March 2004 as well as compared to April 2003.

The number of persons expelled from the territory of the Slovak Republic increased in April 2004 compared to March 2004 by 66 persons and doubled compared to April 2003.

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RESTREINT UE

FINLAND

Period under consideration: MAY 2004

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers 113

April 2004 : 185 (- 39 %)
May 2003 : 138 (- 18 %)

1.1.1. Land 91
1.1.2. Air 14
1.1.3. Sea 8

Main nationalities (5) : RUS 100, SOM 2, UNK 2, ARM 1, UKR 1

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended 157

April 2004 : 199 (- 21%)
May 2003 : 87 (+ 45%)

Main nationalities (5) : YUG 63, BIH 12, GEO 11, SOM 10, NGA 6, MKD 6

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier 19

April 2004 : 11 (+ 42%)
May 2003 : 17 (+ 10,5%)

Main nationalities (5) : RUS 0, BGD 2, GEO 2, ALB 1, UKR 1

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory 207

April 2004 : 182 (+ 12%)
May 2003 : 171 (+17,4%)

Main nationalities (5) : SCG 57, MKD 18, RUS 13, GEO 11, SOM 10

1.5. Expulsions carried out 177

April 2004 : 354 (- 50%)
May 2003 : 218 (- 18,8%)

Main nationalities (5) : RUS 67, CHN 10, HRV 10, UKR 10 TUR 8

2. Salient facts

2.3.4. Use of false documents

A total of 12 persons and 12 counterfeited documents:
at Helsinki-Vantaa airport 5; at harbours 1; and at the eastern land border 6 persons.

2.4. Exceptional occurrences

2.4.1. Impact of legislative and regulatory changes in the area of legal and illegal immigration

New Alien's Act 30.4.2004 (301/2004). Translation in English will appear later this summer (www.uvi.fi).

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RESTREINT UE

SWEDEN

Period under consideration: MAY 2004

1. Statistical data and general trends

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Total 18 persons 2004 (131 in May 2003)

Top five nationalities: Belarus (BLR), Romania (ROM), Poland (POL), Serbia and Montenegro (SCG), Lithuania (LTU)

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total 1 310 persons 2004 (1 650 in May 2003)

Top five nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro (SCG), Stateless (*), Russia (RUS), Afghanistan (AFG), Iraq (IRQ)

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Total 71 persons 2004 (95 in May 2003)

Top five nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro (SCG), Bangladesh (BGD), Former Yugoslav Rep Macedonia (MKD), Iran (IRN), Nigeria (NGA)

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Total 1 394 persons 2004 (1 776 in May 2003)

Top five nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro (SCG), Stateless (*), Russia (RUS), Afghanistan (AFG), Azerbaijan (AZE),

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total 869 persons 2004 (736 in May 2003)

Top five nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro (SCG), Somalia (SOM), Russia (RUS), Turkey (TUR), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH)

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RESTREINT UE

UNITED KINGDOM

New Legislation/EU. Cooperation

- New restrictions on temporary low-skilled migration schemes such as the Seasonal Agricultural Workers (SAWS) and Sectors Based Schemes (SBS) have been announced. The restrictions reflect the fact that in recent years, many of those taking up the schemes have been from countries that have recently joined the EU. The quota for the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme will be cut by 35% and the Sectors Based Scheme by 25%.
- As from 13 May, citizens of Kenya and Tanzania require transit visas to travel through the United Kingdom. There has been a visa requirement for nationals of these countries visiting the UK for a number of years, but they were previously able to transit without a visa if staying for less than 24 hours. They now require transit visas unless they qualify for an exemption, given, for example, if they hold permanent resident cards or valid visas for entry into Canada or the United States of America.

2.1. Early Warning System

- No notices were issued during May under the Early Warning System.

2.2. Principal investigations leading to the dismantling of illegal networks or workshops

- During May 2004, specialist teams at Heathrow and Dover arrested six persons and charged three with facilitation offences. During January, verdicts were reached on eleven cases, with ten defendants found guilty.

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

Cross Channel routes to the UK

- During April, 356 persons were detected and offloaded from vehicles at Le Havre. This represents a 27% drop from the 485 detections during March. In the first 15 days of April, a total of 210 detections were made, whilst in the last 15 days, the figure dropped to 146. The reasons for this distinct pattern remain unknown, but there is a possibility that the rate of displacement away from Le Havre is gathering pace. For the first time in a while, all those detected were Iraqis.
- Bilbao, St. Malo and Caen/Ouistreham all recorded a nil return for detections and offloads in April. At Cherbourg, there were 3 detections/offloads during the month.
- 68 potential clandestines were detected by the Belgian Federal Police at Zeebrugge in April, a reduction of 38 on March's figure and 5 fewer than in February 2004. April 2003 saw the detection of 278 potential clandestines. It would appear that New Detection Technology (NDT) and "zero tolerance" by the Federal Police in the last six months are having an effect.

Other routes to the UK

- The number of Inadequately Documented Arrivals (IDAs) across the Heathrow estate in April decreased on March's figures, from 569 to 557, 90,8% (90,5% in March) were linked to last ports of embarkation. The top three last ports of embarkation (LPEs) were Islamabad (40), Sao Paulo (32) and Lagos (26).
- Islamabad moved up from 9th position in the list of IDA nationalities to 1st in April. Of the 40 IDAs, 37 were Pakistani nationals and the remainder were Afghan. 16 were undocumented, 17 held forged passports and seven were "no visa" cases.
- The most LPEs for flights to Gatwick during April were Freetown (15 IDAs, up from 11 in March), Libreville (13, up from 12 in March) and Banjul (11, up from 9 in March).
- Chinese nationals topped the IDA tables in April by a wide margin, with 121 arrivals. Both Heathrow and Gatwick reported Chinese arriving as IDAs from South America.

2.3.2. Role of participants in the organisation of networks

- Six facilitators were encountered at Colombo in April. Four were arrested and detained. The remaining two, an Indian national and a Canadian using a Cypriot passport, had travelled from Delhi and Madras respectively.

2.3.3. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

- Three Vietnamese passport holders with recycled UK student visas issued in Hanoi were denied boarding to London Heathrow at Hong Kong in April.
- A group of 13 bogus musicians were encountered at Colombo Airport in April, attempting to travel to London Heathrow. The group carried no instruments and had scant musical knowledge. They had recently been employed as manual labourers and had been sponsored for their UK visas by a former Sri Lankan government minister.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

- Nine counterfeit Italian "soggiornos" were encountered at Colombo in April. Seven of these were in the hands of Sri Lankan nationals attempting to travel to Milan and Vienna and two in the hands of Chinese nationals attempting to travel to Paris.
- A new trend was identified at Amsterdam in April involving Georgian nationals using recycled visas in Georgian passports containing substituted photographs. The problem was also identified at Prague in April.

RESTREINT UE

ICELAND

Period under consideration: MAY 2004

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

| | | |
|--------|------|--------|
| 1.1.1. | Land | n/appl |
| 1.1.2. | Air | 7 |
| 1.1.3. | Sea | 0 |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended 5

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier 8

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory 5

1.5. Expulsions carried out 0

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RESTREINT UE

NORWAY

Period under consideration: MAY 2004

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers (asylum applicants not included)

| | | Change | % Change |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| April 2004 | May 2004 | | |
| 98 | 62 | -36 | -37 % |
| May 2003 | May 2004 | | |
| 141 | 62 | -79 | -56 % |
| Total by 31.05.03 | Total by 31.05.04 | | |
| 633 | 570 | -63 | -10 % |

The top five nations by 31.05.2004 were:

Poland, POL (123), Romania, ROM (58) Lithuania, LTU (46), Russia, RUS (36) and Nigeria (NGA) (32).

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended (asylum applicants not included)

| | | Change | % Change |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| Total by 31.05.03 | Total by 31.05.04 | | |
| 18 | 86 | +68 | +378% |

The top five nations by 31.05.2004 were:

Serbia and Montenegro, SCG (16), Czech Republic, CZE (7), Romania, ROM (6), Turkey, TUR, Albania ALB, Ukraine, UKR and Slovak Republic, SVK (5).

Cases that result in expulsion are counted in item 1.5.

RESTREINT UE

NORWAY

1.3. Applications for asylum (provisional and unofficial)

| | | Change | % Change |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| April 2004 | May 2004 | | |
| 533 | 606 | +73 | +14 % |
| May 2003 | May 2004 | | |
| 1074 | 606 | -468 | -44 % |
| Total by 31.05.03 | Total by 31.05.04 | | |
| 5809 | 3292 | -2517 | -43 % |

The top five nations by 31.05.2004 were:
Afghanistan, AFG (602), Russia, RUS (390), Serbia and Montenegro, SCG (326),
Somalia, SOM (255) and Iran, IRN (140).

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Data for May 2004 are not available.

| | | Change | % Change |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| March 2004 | April 2004 | | |
| 123 | 118 | -05 | -4% |
| April 2003 | April 2004 | | |
| 52 | 118 | +66 | +127% |
| Total by 30.04.03 | Total by 30.04.04 | | |
| 277 | 465 | +188 | +68% |

The top five nations by 30.04.2004 were:
Somalia, SOM (44), Poland, POL (39), Russia, RUS (38), Serbia and
Montenegro, SCG (31) and Lithuania, LTU (20).

Generally approximately 50% of all expulsion cases are due to a violation of the
Immigration Act.