

Brussels, 22 April 2025
(OR. da, de, en, es, fr, pt, it, nl)

5219/04
DCL 1

CIREFI 1
COMIX 21

DECLASSIFICATION

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| of document: | ST 5219/04 RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED |
| dated: | 23 January 2004 |
| new status: | Public |

| | |
|----------|--|
| Subject: | Compilation of contributions to the situation report on current knowledge on illegal immigration and facilitation - Situation as at 27 January 2004 |
|----------|--|

Delegations will find attached the declassified version of the above document.

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

RESTREINT UE



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 23 January 2004 (05.02)
(OR. da,de,en,es,fr,pt,it,nl)**

5219/04

RESTREINT UE

**CIREFI 1
COMIX 21**

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 27 January 2004**

Delegations will find attached contributions from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Norway, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.¹

¹ Translator's note: contributions made in English reproduced without editing.

RESTREINT UE

INDEX

| | Page |
|----------------------|------|
| BELGIUM | 3 |
| DENMARK..... | 5 |
| GERMANY..... | 10 |
| GREECE..... | 13 |
| SPAIN..... | 15 |
| IRELAND | 17 |
| ITALY | 19 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 23 |
| THE NETHERLANDS..... | 25 |
| AUSTRIA..... | 28 |
| PORTUGAL | 33 |
| FINLAND | 37 |
| SWEDEN | 39 |
| UNITED KINGDOM..... | 43 |
| NORWAY | 45 |
| CYPRUS | 47 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC..... | 49 |
| ESTONIA..... | 53 |
| HUNGARY | 55 |
| LATVIA | 60 |
| LITHUANIA..... | 66 |
| POLAND..... | 71 |
| SLOVAKIA | 76 |
| SLOVENIA | 80 |

RESTREINT UE

BELGIUM

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

279 (-2,4%)

IRN, COD, AOG, CAM, BGR.

Iran, DR Congo, Angola, Cameroon, Bulgaria.

1.1.1. Land: 75 (-33,6%).

MAR, ARM, RF YUG, IRN, DZA.

Morocco, Armenia, FR Yugoslavia, Iran, Algeria.

1.1.2. Air: 145 (+30,6%).

IRN, BGR, MDA, CAM, ROU.

Iran, Bulgaria, Moldova, Cameroon, Romania.

1.1.3. Sea: 23 (-37,8%).

No nationality ranking possible in the absence of data from the Federal Police on persons refused entry.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

2879 (-23,5%)

POL, ROU, AFG, MAR, DZA.

Poland, Romania, Afghanistan, Morocco, Algeria.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

51 (-1,9%)

COD, BUR, AOG, RWA, CIV.

DR Congo, Burundi, Angola, Rwanda, Côte d'Ivoire.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

1507 (-4,3%)

IRN, RUS, COD, FR YUG (Kosovo), TUR.

Iran, Russia, DR Congo, FR Yugoslavia (Kosovo), Turkey.

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

868 (-22%)

POL, ROU, BGR, BRA, TUR.

Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Brazil, Turkey.

1.6. Comments:

Interception of illegal transport with GBR as destination:

405 (-56,9%)

AFG, IRN, IND, MDA, ALB.

Afghanistan, Iran, India, Moldova, Albania.

RESTREINT UE

BELGIUM

Period under consideration: **DECEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

304 (+8,9%)

COD, AOG, ROU, SEN, POL.

DR Congo, Angola, Romania, Senegal, Poland.

1.1.1. Land: 111 (+48%).

COD, RUS, AOG, MAR, IND.

DR Congo, Russia, Angola, Morocco, India.

1.1.2. Air: 152 (+ 4,8%).

COD, ROU, SEN, POL AOG.

DR Congo, Romania, Senegal, Poland, Angola.

1.1.3. Sea: 23 (=%).

No nationality ranking possible in the absence of data from the Federal Police on persons refused entry.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

2089 (- 27,4%)

ROU, POL, DZA, MAR, BGR.

Romania, Poland, Algeria, Morocco, Bulgaria.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

48 (-5,8%)

COD, RWA, CIV, AOG, GIN .

DR Congo, Rwanda, Côte d'Ivoire, Angola, Guinea.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

1684 (+11,7%)

IRN, RUS, COD, FR YUG (Kosovo), CAM.

Iran, Russia, DR Congo, FR Yugoslavia (Kosovo), Cameroon.

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

798 (- 8%)

POL, ROU, BGR, SVQ, BRA.

Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Brazil.

1.6. Comments:

Interception of illegal transport with GBR as destination:

77 (-80,9%)

IND, ALB, IRK, VNM, MDA.

India, Albania, Iraq, Vietnam, Moldova.

RESTREINT UE

DENMARK

Period under consideration: NOVEMBER 2003

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:

59 (13,5%)

1.1.1. Land: No statistical records

1.1.2. Air: 26 (100%)

1.1.3. Sea: 33 (15,4%)

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

There is no statistical information about this question.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

107 persons (-15,7%)

Mostly: Serbia & Montenegro, Afghanistan, Somalia.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

189 persons (0,0%)

Mostly:

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

780 persons (-12,5%)

Mostly: Serbia & Montenegro, Iraq, Afghanistan.

DECLASSIFIED

2. Salient facts:

The statistics for 2003 show that up to and including week 49 a total of 3 581 people had applied for asylum in Denmark, against 4 081 in the same period in 2002, which is a drop of 12,3%. Numbers of asylum applicants from Somalia have continued to rise, with figures increasing by 53,7% compared with the same period in 2002. The number of asylum applicants from Iraq has continued to fall greatly, with 309 people arriving up to the end of week 49 compared with 648 in the same period in 2002, which is a decrease of 52,3%. It might be interesting to look at individual nationalities, since there have been very large variations between 2002 and 2003, both upwards and downwards, in the percentages of applicants from the eight main nationalities seeking asylum in Denmark. However, as mentioned above, overall figures show a drop of 12,3% in the number of applicants.

2.1 Reminder of the particulars communicated via the Early Warning System and measures taken:

In November 2003 the Danish Police Service did not receive any EWS messages. The Police Service continues to e-mail daily intelligence bulletins to Danish police districts and cooperation partners.

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

In November 2003 a 28-year-old Polish man was detained after entering Denmark along the motorway in an Austrian-registered car containing three Afghan men who did not possess valid travel documents. He was charged with violating paragraph 59(5) of the Aliens Act, and was sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment at proceedings on 8 December 2003.

2.3 New operating methods and cases identified

2.3.1 New itineraries detected

Denmark is once again under increasing pressure from Somali asylum applicants. In week 44, a total of 17 illegal immigrants entered Denmark via the land border from Germany. The first case involved ten people in a minibus registered in the Netherlands and driven by one of the illegal immigrants, who had also been provided with a false Danish driving licence. The vehicle had been hired in Rotterdam by a person of Somali origin, and then handed over to the driver, who was to do the driving as payment for his own transport. In another case a Somali man smuggled a woman and five children over the land border from Germany to Denmark by car.

RESTREINT UE

DENMARK

Period under consideration: DECEMBER 2003

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 statistical records

1.1.1. Land: No statistical records

1.1.2. Air: No statistical records

1.1.3. Sea: No statistical records

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

There is no statistical information about this question.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

117 persons (9,3 %)

Afghanistan, Serbia & Montenegro, Somalia

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

189 persons (21,2 %)

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

428 persons (-45,2 %)

Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia & Montenegro.

2.1. **Salient facts:**

The statistics for 2003 show that up to and including week 51 a total of 3 742 people had applied for asylum in Denmark, against 4 197 in the same period in 2002, which is a drop of 10,8%. It might be interesting to look at individual nationalities, since there have been very large variations between 2002 and 2003, both upwards and downwards, in the percentages of applicants from the eight main nationalities seeking asylum in Denmark. Thus the swing for Iraqi citizens has been a decrease of 50,1%, whereas there has been an increase of as much as 50,9% for Somali citizens. However, as mentioned above, overall figures show a drop of 10,8% in the number of applicants.

RESTREINT UE

DENMARK

2.1 Reminder of the particulars communicated via the Early Warning System and measures taken:

In November 2003 the Danish Police Service did not receive any EWS messages. The Police Service continues to e-mail daily intelligence bulletins to Danish police districts and cooperation partners.

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

In December 2003 a Swedish citizen of Kosovo Albanian origin was detained after entering Denmark via the border at Frøslev in a Swedish-registered hire car, accompanied by two adults and six children from former Yugoslavia who did not have valid travel documents. He was charged with violating paragraph 59(5) of the Aliens Act, and at proceedings on 9 December 2003 was sentenced to 40 days' imprisonment and prohibited from entering the country for five years.

2.3 New operating methods and cases identified

2.3.1 New itineraries detected

On 11 December 2003, following a tip-off from DFDS, the aliens section of the Esbjerg Police checked a Somali citizen. Earlier an unknown Somali, presumably resident in Denmark, had contacted the ticket office and explained that he was going to come and buy a ticket for another Somali who did not speak Danish. On arrival at the ticket office, the resident Somali had put a note on the table with a booking-number for the ferry-crossing between Esbjerg and Harwich, the name of the other person, and a note that he had a Swedish passport and did not speak Swedish or Danish. When the Swedish passport was checked, it was confirmed to be genuine and not entered in SIS. It was in fact a "look-alike", since on checking more closely it turned out that the passport holder was not identical with its original owner. The person in question was also in possession of a note with the words "Liverpool St" and a telephone number which presumably was that of a contact person in the UK. The individual applied for asylum during questioning. Very little information is available about the resident Somali who had assisted with making the booking.

RESTREINT UE

DENMARK

In another case the police at Kastrup Airport noticed that a Chinese citizen resident in Europe, who is probably a member of an illegal immigration network, was to collect a fellow national, a woman, who was arriving that day on a plane from Beijing. He had a Chinese passport and an Italian residence permit. These were subsequently confirmed to be genuine.

The man was stopped at the ticket office where he was buying two 'plane tickets to Paris, one for himself and one for the woman. The woman had a stolen German residence permit.

The man had arrived by plane from Paris at 14.45 and was to return with the woman at 19.50. Both were detained. The man travelled to Paris the next day – the woman, who was found to be in possession of a Chinese passport, was returned to Beijing.

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

GERMANY

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER 2003**

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: | 3.325 | POL, YUG, CHE |
| 1.1.1. Land: | 3.197 | POL, YUG, CHE |
| 1.1.2. Air: | 110 | CHN, TUR, NIG |
| 1.1.3. Sea: | 18 | LIT, XXX, TUR |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

| | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|
| illegal entry | 606 | CHN, RUS, UKR |
| illegal stay | 2.033 | TUR, UKR, POL |

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

| Total | Intra-Schengen Borders | External Borders |
|-------|------------------------|------------------|
| 394 | 245 | 149 |

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 3.830 including applications at the borders | TUR, YUG, RUS, VNM |
|--|-----------------------------|

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| | |
|-------|---------------|
| 2.173 | YUG, TUR, POL |
|-------|---------------|

1.6.1. Trends at all borders

At 18.084, the number of illegal entries recorded during the period from January to November 2003 was 12,4% down on the same period in the previous year. Most of the persons in question were nationals of Serbia and Montenegro (YUG), Turkey (TUR), China (CHN), the Russian Federation (RUS) and Ukraine (UKR).

RESTREINT UE

GERMANY

In the first ten months of 2003, a drop in numbers was observed in the case of nationals of Iraq (896 persons apprehended; approx. -46%), Afghanistan (531 persons apprehended; approx. -45%), Bulgaria (589 persons apprehended; approx. -38%), Serbia and Montenegro (1.612 persons apprehended; approx. -19%) and Turkey (1.381 persons apprehended; approx. -18%).

During the period under review, a relatively sharp increase in numbers was observed in respect of illegal immigrants from China (1.290 persons apprehended; approx. +38%), the Russian Federation (1.253 persons apprehended; approx. +20%) and Ukraine (1.197 persons apprehended; approx. +18%).

At 1.022, the number of Romanian nationals apprehended entering the country illegally was at the same level as in the same period in the previous year.

In addition, 1.358 facilitators were apprehended between January and November 2003. This represents a drop of around 21% compared with the same period in the previous year (when 1.727 persons were apprehended). Most of the facilitators came from Poland (POL), Germany (DEU) and the Czech Republic (CZE).

2. Salient facts

2.3. New operating methods and cases identified

2.3.1 **Discovery of 150 counterfeit passports at Don Muang airport in Bangkok, Thailand**

According to the Federal Border Service documentation adviser at the German Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, a UK national was arrested by the Thai authorities on 10 November 2003 while attempting to leave Don Muang airport in Bangkok, Thailand, in possession of 100 counterfeit French passports and 50 counterfeit Belgian passports.

The passenger's air ticket was issued for the routeing Bangkok - Copenhagen - Brussels - Copenhagen - Bangkok.

He said he had purchased the 150 passports from an acquaintance.

The price per passport was just 300 Thailand baht (approximately EUR 7). He claimed he was going to give the passports to someone in the United Kingdom who had telephoned him previously in that connection.

2.4. Exceptional occurrences

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

German and Austrian Interior Ministers sign Police Treaty

On 10 November 2003, the German and Austrian Ministers for the Interior signed the new "Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Austria on cross-border cooperation on threat prevention measures by the police and in criminal law matters" in Berlin. The Treaty supersedes the previous 1996 Treaty and contains substantial new elements. In particular, it aims to improve joint forms of action, expand cross-border surveillance arrangements and extend cross-border hot pursuits. It allows police officers to take action within the territory of the other contracting party in order to deal with threats (e.g. in the case of accidents, or in order to prevent a criminal offence from taking place) if the police forces of that State are unable to intervene in time. It also allows police officials from the second contracting State to be requested in cases of urgent need (e.g. where required by a specific situation, or in connection with major events) and deployed under the direction of the first contracting State in conjunction with the simultaneous granting of executive powers.

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

GREECE

Period under consideration: NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2003

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers.

November 2003: (1.507)

- Land: (1.224)
Bulgaria (BGR), FYROM (FYROM), Romania (ROM), Albania (ALB),
Turkey (TUR).
- Sea: (49)
Syria (SYR), Bulgaria (BGR), Albania (ALB) Turkey (TUR), N. Zealand ()
- Air: (234)
Romania (ROM), Bulgaria (BGL), Russian (RUS), Ukraine (UKR),
Egypt (EGY),

December 2003: (1.422)

- Land: (1.174)
Bulgaria (BGR), Romania (ROM), FYROM (FYROM), Albania (ALB),
Turkey (TUR).
- Sea: (34)
Syria (SYR), Albania (ALB), Afghanistan (AFG), N. Zealand ()
Bulgaria (BGR),
- Air: (214)
Bulgaria (BGL), Romania (ROM), Russian (RUS), Iran (IRN),
Turkey (TUR).

1.2 Illegal aliens apprehended:

November 2003: (3.781)

Albania (ALB), Bulgaria (BGL), Pakistan (PAK), Afghanistan (AFG), Romania (ROM).

December 2003: (2.637)

Albania (ALB), Bulgaria (BGL), Stateless (*), Georgia (GEO), Iraq (IRK).

RESTREINT UE

GREECE

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

November 2003: (396)

Iraq (IRQ), Somalia (SOM), Afghanistan (AFG), China (CHI), Stateless(*)

December 2003: (203)

Iraq (IRQ), Somalia (SOM), Afghanistan (AFG), Iran (IRN), Sierra LEONE (SRL).

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

November 2003: (181)

Pakistan (PAK), Myanmar (MMR), Bangladesh (BGD), Somalia (SOM), Iraq (IRQ),

December 2003: (127)

Nigeria (NIG), Stateless (*), Bangladesh (BGD), Pakistan (PAK), Iraq (IRQ).

1.5. Expulsion carried out:

November 2003: (3.276)

Albania (ALB), Bulgaria (BGR), Romania (ROM), Poland (POL), Turkey (TUR).

December 2003: (1.936)

Albania (ALB), Bulgaria (BGR), Romania (ROM), Poland (POL), FYROM (FYROM).

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

SPAIN

Period under consideration: **OCTOBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all borders

1.1.1. Total: 50 010, 4,8% down on September

Top nationalities: Morocco (MAR), Bolivia (BOL), Brazil (BRA), Venezuela (VEN) and Russia (RUS).

1.1.2. Land: 49 138, 5% down on September.

Top nationality: Morocco (MAR)

1.1.3. Air: 649, 44% up on September.

Top nationalities: Bolivia (BOL), Brazil (BRA), Venezuela (VEN), Russia (RUS) and Paraguay (PRY).

1.1.4. Sea: 224, 27% down on September.

Top nationalities: Morocco (MAR) and Algeria (DZA).

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total in October: 5 208

Comparison: 13% down on September.

Top nationalities: Morocco (MAR), Mali (MLI), Romania (ROM), Ecuador (ECU), and Ghana (GHA).

1.3. Applications for asylum at the border

Total in October: 107

Comparison: 84% up on September.

Top nationalities: Colombia (COL), Somalia (SOM) and Unknown (UNK).

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory

Total in September: 438

Comparison: 14% down on September

Top nationalities: Nigeria (NGA), Algeria (DZA) and Colombia (COL).

RESTREINT UE

SPAIN

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total in October: 3 031

Comparison: 20% down on September.

Top nationalities: Morocco (MAR), Romania (ROM), Nigeria (NGA), Colombia (COL) and Ecuador (ECU).

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

IRELAND

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers during the months of:

| | November | December |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.1.1 Land - | 015 | 004 |
| 1.1.2 Air - | 382 | 366 |
| 1.1.3 Sea - | 093 | 088 |

| Total refused | - / +% | - / +% |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Compared with previous month | Compared with November 2002 |
| November - 490 | + 2,2% | - 13% |
| December - 438 | - 10,7% | -21,2% |

Top 5 nationalities refused leave to land during **November**:

1. LTU 2. POL 3. BRA 4. ROM 5. NGA

Top 5 nationalities refused leave to land during **December**:

1. NGA 2. BRA 3. POL 4. ROM 5. LTU

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended - No statistical data available.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier during the month of **November** : 057

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory: 338

Total number of asylum applications during November: 395

Top 5 nationalities applying for asylum during November

1. NGA 2. ROM 3. CHN 4. GEO 5. POL

The figures for November show a decrease of 59,8% when compared to the same month last year.

RESTREINT UE

IRELAND

Total number of asylum seekers during December, 347

| -/ +% | - /+% |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Compared with previous month | Compared with December 2002 |
| -12,1% | - 68,2% |

1.5. Expulsions carried out.

November 77

December 49

There was an increase of 11% in the numbers of persons expelled during 2003 compared to 2002.

Cooperation with other EU Member States in carrying out expulsions

During the month of November two cocharters were organised. One in cooperation with the UK, to Romania and Moldova, and the second in cooperation with the Netherlands, to Romania and Bulgaria.

1.6. Comments

There has been a significant decrease in the number of persons claiming asylum during the year 2003. The following are believed to be contributory factors:

- Non-EEA nationals are no longer granted residency based solely on their parentage of an Irish-born citizen child.
- Legislative changes relating to the payment of certain welfare allowances which took effect from 27 May 2003
- increase in the numbers of persons being deported.

RESTREINT UE

ITALY

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2003**

1. Statistical data and general trends (stability, increase, decrease) in 2003

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

NOVEMBER 2003: 1 936

Top 5 nationalities: ROMANIA, BULGARIA, ALBANIA, NIGERIA, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (ROM, BGR, ALB, NGA, YUG)

- 1.1.1. Land: **1 140** top 3 nationalities - ROMANIA, BULGARIA, CROATIA (ROM, BGR, HRV)
1.1.2. Air: **538** top 3 nationalities - ROMANIA, NIGERIA, BOLIVIA (ROM, NGA, BOL)
1.1.3. Sea: **258** top 3 nationalities - ALBANIA, TURKEY, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (ALB, TUR, YUG)

DECEMBER 2003: 2 369

Top 5 nationalities: ROMANIA, BULGARIA, ALBANIA, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, NIGERIA (ROM, BGR, ALB, YUG, NGA)

- 1.1.1. Land: **1 308** top 3 nationalities - BULGARIA, ROMANIA, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (BGR, ROM, YUG)
1.1.2. Air: **692** top 3 nationalities - NIGERIA, BOLIVIA ROMANIA (NGA, BOL, ROM)
1.1.3. Sea: **369** top 3 nationalities - ALBANIA, TURKEY, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (ALB, TUR, YUG)

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

NOVEMBER 2003: 5 015

Top 5 nationalities: ROMANIA, MOROCCO, ALBANIA, MOLDOVA, NIGERIA (ROM, MAR, ALB, MDA, NGA)

- Aliens illegally landing on the coasts of southern Italy:
APULIA: **56** top 3 nationalities - INDIA, MYANMAR, BANGLADESH (IND, MMR, BGD)
CALABRIA: **0**
SICILY: **1 428** top 3 nationalities - PALESTINE, IRAQ, ERITREA (*, IRQ, ERI)

RESTREINT UE

ITALY

DECEMBER 2003: 5 156

Top 5 nationalities: ROMANIA, MOROCCO, ALBANIA, MOLDOVA, EGYPT
(ROM, MAR, ALB, MDA, EGY)

- Aliens illegally landing on the coasts of southern Italy:

APULIA: 0

CALABRIA: 0

SICILY: 118 top 3 nationalities - PALESTINE, LIBERIA, IRAQ

(* , LBR, IRQ)

1.3. Asylum applications submitted: figures not available

1.4. Expulsions carried out:

NOVEMBER 2003: 2 835

Top 5 nationalities: ROMANIA, ALBANIA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA, MOLDOVA
(ROM, ALB, MAR, TUN, MDA)

DECEMBER 2003: 2 922

Top 5 nationalities: ROMANIA, ALBANIA, EGYPT, MOROCCO, TUNISIA
(ROM, ALB, EGY, MAR, TUN)

1.5. Comments:

Trends noted in NOVEMBER 2003 compared to OCTOBER 2003 and to NOVEMBER 2002:

- | | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| • Refusals of entry: | 0,2% | -62,5% |
| • Illegal aliens apprehended: | -7,1% | -27% |
| • %Expulsions carried out: | -4,8% | -2,7% |
| • Aliens illegally landing on the coasts of southern Italy: | | |
| APULIA | / | 833,3% |
| CALABRIA | / | -100% |
| SICILY | -25,2% | 26,7% |

RESTREINT UE

ITALY

Trends noted in DECEMBER 2003 compared to NOVEMBER 2003 and to DECEMBER 2002:

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| • Refusals of entry: | 22,3% | 10,2% |
| • Illegal aliens apprehended: | 2,8% | 1,6% |
| • Expulsions carried out: | 3% | 28,4% |
| • Aliens illegally landing on the coasts of southern Italy: | | |
| APULIA | -100% | -100% |
| CALABRIA | / | -100% |
| SICILY | -91,7% | -90,1% |

The statistics do not show any significant variation from the previous months, except the figure for aliens illegally landing in Sicily, which shows a clear decrease.

Compared with the corresponding periods in 2002, there is a general decrease for November 2003 and a general increase for December 2003.

The pressure of illegal immigration is clearly decreasing on the Italian-Slovenia land border, where 80 illegal immigrants were caught in November 2003 along the "green border" (104 were caught in October 2003).

2. Salient facts

2.3.4. Use of false documents

In December 2003, during routine border checks on passengers arriving at the port of Trieste on board a scheduled ferry from Durazzo (Albania), five nationals of the former Yugoslavia were apprehended in possession of UNMIK travel documents issued by the UN authorities in Pristina, to which had been affixed counterfeit uniform Schengen visas ostensibly issued by the French diplomatic authorities in Skopje. The aliens produced an attestation from a purported arts agency to the effect that they were part of a musical ensemble travelling to France to give concerts. The particular feature of this incident lies in the details of the forged visa sticker, which were similar to those reported by the Finnish authorities via the early warning system in July 2003.

2.3.5. Other

On 9 December 2003, at the Brenner rail crossing point on the border with Austria, a check was made on a commercial vehicle (tractor and trailer with German registration plates) which was being carried on a goods train leaving Italy; the driver was a Greek national. Inside the vehicle 13 aliens were concealed. They claimed to be Iraqis and spoke of having boarded the vehicle four days previously near the border between Bulgaria and Turkey. They had each paid EUR 3000 for the journey. Having reached Venice from the Greek port of Igoumenitsa, the vehicle was bound for Germany.

2.6. Difficulties or information concerning readmission, expulsion to the country of origin and issue of consular laissez-passers

During November and December there were five charter flights to Bucharest and six to Cairo, whereby 375 Romanian and 260 Egyptian nationals were repatriated.

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

LUXEMBOURG

Period under consideration: NOVEMBER 2003

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all borders: no data available

1.1.1 Land:

1.1.2 Air: none

1.1.3 Sea:

1.2 Illegal aliens apprehended: 224 (as against 167 in October 2003)

Top nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro, Cape Verde, Bulgaria

1.3 Applications for asylum at the frontier: None

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory: 177 (as against 151 in October 2003)

Top nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro, Nigeria, Liberia, Algeria

1.5. Expulsions carried out: 22 (as against 7 in October 2003)

Top nationality: Bulgaria

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

LUXEMBOURG

Period under consideration: DECEMBER 2003

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

1.1 Refusal of entry at all borders: no data available

1.1.4. Land:

1.1.5. Air: none

1.1.6. Sea:

1.2 Illegal aliens apprehended: 76 (as against 224 in November 2003)

Top nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro, Cape Verde, Bulgaria

1.3 Applications for asylum at the frontier: None

1.4 Applications for asylum within the national territory: 207 (as against 177 in November 2003)

Top nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro, Nigeria, Liberia, Algeria

1.5 Expulsions carried out: 32 (as against 22 in November 2003)

Top nationality: Bulgaria

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

THE NETHERLANDS

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2003**

Data below relate to the months of November and December 2003.

1.

1.1. Refusals

The total number of refusals reported relates exclusively to the point of entry Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. The remaining number of refusals in the rest of the Netherlands is by and large minimal.

November 2003

732 (down by 17% on October 2003)

China 107 (PRC), Unknown 102 (UNK), Nigeria (NIG), India 42 (IND), Venezuela (VEN)

December 2003

674 (down by 9% on November 2003)

China 87 (PRC), Unknown 73 (UNK), Nigeria 69 (NIG), Venezuela 31 (VEN), Philippines 31 (PHL)

1.1.1. Land

Not applicable

1.1.2. Air

The total number of refusals reported relates exclusively to the point of entry Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. The remaining number of refusals in the rest of the Netherlands is by and large minimal.

November 2003

732 (down by 17% on October 2003)

China 107 (PRC), Unknown 102 (UNK), Nigeria (NIG), India 42 (IND), Venezuela (VEN)

December 2003

674 (down by 9% on November 2003)

China 87 (PRC), Unknown 73 (UNK), Nigeria 69 (NIG), Venezuela 31 (VEN), Philippines 31 (PHL)

1.1.3. Sea

Precise data are not yet available. Only exceptionally are aliens refused entry at sea borders. The number is negligible.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

November and December 2003
Temporarily not available

1.3. Applications for asylum at the border

The total number of applications for asylum at the frontier relates exclusively to the point of entry Amsterdam Airport. The remaining number of applications for asylum at points of entry in the rest of the Netherlands is by and large very small.

November 2003
209 (down by 10% on October 2003)
India (34), Burundi 20 (BDI), Unknown 15 (UNK), Somalia 13 (SOM), Nigeria 12 (NIG)

December 2003
145 (down by 31% on November 2003)
Nepal 13 (NPL), India 11 (IND), Unknown 10 (UNK), Nigeria 10 (NIG), China 9 (NIG)

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory (total number of asylum applications, including 1.3)

November 2003
931 (down by 8% on October 2003)
Iraq 91 (IRQ), Unknown 64 (UNK), Liberia 58 (LBR), Afghanistan 53 (AFG), Iran 49 (IRN)

December 2003
771 (down by 17% on November 2003)
Iraq 90 (IRQ), Unknown 56 (UNK), Iran 40 (IRN), China 33 (PRC), Liberia 33 (LBR)

Intake of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum *:

November 2003
119 (up by 13% on October 2003)
China 22 (PRC), Liberia 11 (LBR), Somalia 11 (SOM), Angola 7 (AGO), Guinea 7 (GIN)

December 2003
68 (down by 43% on November 2003)
China 12 (PRC), Liberia 5 (LBR), Somalia 5 (SOM), Iraq 4 (IRQ), Nigeria 4 (NIG)

N.B. *The figures for unaccompanied minors seeking asylum are provisional.*

1.5. Expulsions

November 2003

1 986 (down by 19% on October 2003)

Turkey 450 (TUR), Poland 97 (POL), Morocco 90 (MAR), Yugoslavia 86 (YUG), China 67 (PRC)

December 2003

1 939 (down by 2% on November 2003)

Turkey 314 (TUR), Bulgaria 136 (BGR), Poland 128 (POL), Yugoslavia 81 (YUG), Morocco 71 (MAR)

2. Salient facts

- On 21 November 2003 the IND (Immigration and Naturalisation Department) and the Bulgarian Ministry of Home Affairs signed a Memorandum of Understanding providing for exchanges of information on illegal immigration. The information involved relates to Bulgarians expelled from the Netherlands, the objective being to combat illegal immigration. On the basis of this agreement, the Bulgarian authorities can, in line with their own legislation, withdraw the passports of Bulgarians expelled from the Netherlands for a period of two years.
 - In November and December 2003 a total of seven State flights took place to Sofia, Bucharest, Pristina, Sarajevo, Kyiv and Lagos. In November the Netherlands worked in conjunction with the Irish. In 2003 some 800 refugees were removed from the Netherlands on State flights .
 - A total of 13 402 asylum applications were recorded on the IND Information System in 2003. Of these, 1 216 were registered as unaccompanied minors applying for asylum (UNAM). In the course of 2003 a total of 9 896 passengers who were refused entry arrived at Schiphol airport and 1 851 of them filed asylum applications.
-

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

Period under consideration: NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2003

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:

| | | |
|----------|------|---------|
| November | 2055 | -4,99% |
| December | 1499 | -27,16% |

Top 5 nationalities:

November 2003: Romania **ROM (859)**, Bulgaria **BGR (332)**, Poland **POL (228)**, Slovak Republic **SVK (147)**, Ecuador **ECU (89)**

December 2003: Romania **ROM (477)**, Bulgaria **BGR (256)**, Slovak Republic **SVK (139)**, Poland **POL (114)**, Ecuador **ECU (77)**

1.1.1. Land borders:

| | | |
|----------|------|--------|
| November | 2026 | -5,85% |
| December | 1467 | -27,6% |

1.1.2. Airports:

| | | |
|----------|----|-------|
| November | 29 | +263% |
| December | 32 | +10% |

1.1.3. Maritime borders: -

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

| | | |
|----------|------|---------|
| November | 3142 | -32,15% |
| December | 3777 | +20,21% |

Top 5 nationalities:

November 2003: Romania ROM (511), Russian Federation RUS (306), Bulgaria BGR (301), India IND (292), Moldova MDA (177)

December 2003: Russian Federation RUS (712), Romania ROM (652), Bulgaria BGR (383), Moldova MDA (254), Georgia GEO (213)

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier: -

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

| | | |
|----------|------|---------|
| November | 1989 | -54,10% |
| December | 2102 | +5,68% |

Top 5 nationalities:

November 2003: Russian Federation RUS, India IND, Turkey TUR, Serbia and Montenegro YUG, Afghanistan AFG

I. December 2003: Russian Federation RUS, Turkey TUR, India IND, Serbia and Montenegro YUG, Afghanistan AFG

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

| | | |
|----------|------|--------|
| November | 1129 | +9,4% |
| December | 1224 | +8,41% |

Top 5 nationalities:

November 2003: Russian Federation RUS (154), Romania ROM (143), Moldova MDA (87), Poland POL (81), India IND (78)

December 2003: Russian Federation RUS (254), Moldova MDA (126), Romania ROM (109), Georgia GEO (69), Poland POL (61)

1.6. Comments:

The percentages indicated next to the absolute figures relate to the previous month in each case.

November 2003

In comparison with October 2003, there was a spectacular drop both in the number of cases involving facilitation (-305) and in the number of persons apprehended (-1482). This was due mainly to a decline in the number of Russian Federation nationals (Chechens) apprehended.

As a result of an internationally coordinated operation at the end of October 2003, during which several leading members of a facilitation ring were arrested simultaneously in Austria and the Czech Republic, the number of Russian Federation nationals apprehended fell from 1107 persons in October 2003 to 306 in November 2003 - a drop of -72,42%!

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

Once again, Romanian nationals accounted for the largest number of facilitators in November 2003, followed by Czech and Indian nationals.

Indian nationals constituted the largest group of illegal immigrants smuggled into the country, followed by Russian Federation nationals. There was an increase in the number of Georgian and Turkish nationals apprehended; in all other cases, a fall was seen.

Persons smuggled into the country continued to cross the border primarily in Niederösterreich and Burgenland, while the Slovak Republic appeared as the main country of departure.

The bulk of illegal immigrants/residents were Romanian and Bulgarian nationals, followed by Polish nationals. In November 2003 most persons in that group crossed the border in Kärnten, followed by Tirol and Burgenland.

As before, the majority of persons in question were apprehended in federal territory or in the context of compensatory measures, while others were apprehended on leaving the country or immediately on crossing the border.

55% of the persons in question crossed the border by road, while there was an increase in the number of persons crossing the border illegally by rail and a decrease in the number of persons crossing the border illegally on foot and by air.

Very little change was seen in the reasons for migration with respect to October 2003; illegal immigrants/residents continued to cite mainly economic considerations - and in particular undeclared employment - as well as personal reasons such as family reunification, while those smuggled into the country cited political persecution and/or fleeing from a war zone and the prospect of being granted asylum.

December 2003:

In comparison with November 2003, there was an increase in the number of cases involving facilitation (+180) and the number of persons apprehended (+643). After the sharp drop in the number of Russian Federation nationals (Chechens) apprehended in November 2003, December saw that number rise again, although there was one change insofar as most of those nationals now cross the border illegally in the districts of Bruck an der Leitha and Neusiedl am See (departing from Slovakia), and no longer cross in the district of Gmünd (departing from the Czech Republic), as in recent months.

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

Another clear reason for the general rise in the number of persons apprehended is that an increased number of persons who had exceeded their permitted stay in the Schengen area attempted to return home for the Christmas and New Year period and were intercepted as they left the country.

An increase was again seen in the number of persons apprehended between January and December 2003. In terms of the function/characteristics of the persons apprehended, the number of facilitators apprehended continued to fall in December 2003, while the number of illegal immigrants/residents and persons smuggled into the country rose with respect to November.

Once again, most of the facilitators apprehended in December 2003 were Romanian nationals, followed by Czech and Austrian nationals.

Russian Federation nationals constituted the largest group of illegal immigrants smuggled into the country, followed by Georgian and Indian nationals.

There was a sharp increase in the number of Russian Federation, Georgian, Moldovan and Iraqi nationals apprehended, and a sharp fall in the number of Indian and Bangladeshi nationals apprehended.

Persons smuggled into the country continued to cross the border primarily in Niederösterreich and Burgenland, while Slovakia appeared as the main country of departure.

Most of the illegal immigrants/residents were Romanian and Bulgarian nationals, followed by Polish nationals.

In December 2003 the majority of persons in that group crossed the border illegally in Kärnten, followed by Burgenland and Niederösterreich.

As before, most of the persons in question were apprehended in federal territory or in the context of compensatory measures, while others were apprehended on leaving the country or immediately on crossing the border.

53% of the persons in question crossed the border by road, while there was a significant increase in the number of persons crossing the border illegally by rail and a decrease in the number of persons crossing the border illegally on foot and by air.

Very little change was seen in the reasons for migration with respect to November 2003; illegal immigrants/residents continued to cite mainly economic considerations, such as undeclared employment, and - as already mentioned - returning home, while those smuggled into the country cited political persecution and fleeing from a war zone as well as the prospect of being granted asylum.

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

Overview of number of asylum applications and monthly trends

| <u>Month</u> | <u>Russian Federation</u> | | <u>People's Republic of China</u> | | <u>Somalia</u> | |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Total | Increase | Total | Increase | Total | Increase |
| January | 77 | | 52 | | 48 | |
| February | 237 | +160 | 139 | +87 | 58 | +10 |
| March | 498 | +261 | 177 | +38 | 66 | +8 |
| April | 781 | +283 | 229 | +52 | 89 | +23 |
| May | 1 387 | +606 | 276 | +47 | 95 | +6 |
| June | 2 274 | +887 | 318 | +42 | 113 | +18 |
| July | 3 092 | +818 | 367 | +49 | 131 | +18 |
| August | 3 902 | +810 | 404 | +37 | 147 | +16 |
| September | 4 907 | +1005 | 451 | +47 | 161 | +14 |
| October | 5 974 | +1067 | 501 | +50 | 167 | +6 |
| November | 6 199 | +225 | 539 | +38 | 184 | +17 |
| December | 6 713 | +514 | 569 | +30 | 191 | +7 |

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

PORTUGAL

Period under consideration: **OCTOBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all borders

1.1.1. Land: nothing to report

1.1.2. Air:

Total: 448 (+47,8%)

Nationalities: Brazil (BRA), Angola (AGO), Guinea-Bissau (GNB), Uruguay (URY) and Senegal (SEN)

1.1.3. Sea: nothing to report

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total: 1679 (+66%)

Nationalities: Brazil (BRA), Ukraine (UKR), Angola (AGO), Romania (ROM), Moldova (MDA).

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

Total: 5 (0%)

Nationality: Belarus (BLR), Democratic Republic of Congo (COD) and Angola (AGO)

Applications at the border: 0

1.4. Expulsions carried out

Total: 246 (-10,5%)

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

2. Salient facts

2.2. Principal legal cases involving the dismantling of illegal networks or workshops
23 criminal cases were opened concerning the facilitation of illegal immigration and related offences (recruiting illegal labour, forgery, extortion, procuring, etc.).

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

- The EU countries from which the greatest numbers of fraudulent documents were detected were France, Portugal, Italy, and Spain.
- Non-member countries from which most were detected: Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Venezuela and Colombia.
- During this period, preponderance of forged documents (particularly passports), followed by use of another person's document and finally counterfeit documents.
- Stolen blank documents: one Italian identity card.
- Main countries travelled from: Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and Brazil.
- Main countries of destination: United Kingdom and Canada.

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all borders

1.1.1. Land: nothing to report

1.1.2. Air:

Total: 308 (-31%)

Nationalities: Brazil (BRA), Venezuela (VEN), Bolivia (BOL), Angola (AGO), and Senegal (SEN)

1.1.3. Sea: nothing to report

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total: 2079 (+23,8%)

Nationalities: Brazil (BRA), Ukraine (UKR), Romania (ROM), Angola (AGO) and Moldova (MDA).

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

Total: 8 (+60%)

Nationality: Zimbabwe (ZWE), Guinea – Bissau (GNB), Sierra Leone (SLE), Colombia (COL) and Cuba (CUB)

Applications at the border: 5

1.4. Expulsions carried out

Total: 251 (+2%)

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

2. Salient facts

2.2. Principal legal cases involving the dismantling of illegal networks or workshops

28 criminal cases were opened concerning the facilitation of illegal immigration and related offences (recruiting illegal labour, forgery, extortion, procuring, etc.).

A network was dismantled which was engaged in introducing Brazilian nationals into Portugal for purposes of sexual exploitation. As a result of the investigation several individuals of Portuguese and Brazilian nationality were arrested and charged with aiding and abetting illegal immigration, recruitment of illegal labour and procuring.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

A large number of East European nationals, mainly from Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, arrived in Portugal overland, holding short-term visas issued by the Austrian, French and German consulates.

2.3.3 Unfounded visa applications

Senegalese nationals linked to Senegalese undertakings, either as employees or as clients, addressed purchase orders to Portuguese undertakings with the objective of obtaining visas to enter the Schengen area. Ongoing investigations reveal that these nationals did not appear in Portugal on the dates specified for delivery of their orders or harmed the undertakings concerned and, using visas issued by the Portuguese Embassy in Dakar, travelled to other countries in the European Union, particularly France and Spain.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

- The EU countries from which the greatest numbers of fraudulent documents were detected were Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.
- Non-member countries from which most were detected: Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Venezuela.
- During this period, preponderance of forged documents (particularly passports), followed by counterfeit documents and finally use of another person's document.
- Main countries travelled from: Brazil, Guinea-Bissau and Spain.
- Main countries of destination: United Kingdom and USA.

2.3.5. Other

- Arrest of a Lithuanian national further to an international arrest warrant.
- Three Immigration Service establishments in various parts of the country broken into, resulting in the theft of several dozens of visa stickers, immediately notified on the Schengen Information System.

As occurred at European Union consulates in Brazil, the Portuguese Consulates-General at Santos and Porto Alegre were broken into and a number of blank Portuguese passports and visa stickers were stolen, together with document certification stamps. Twenty-six of those passports were found in the possession of a Brazilian police officer attempting to leave the country and were suspected of being intended for organised crime.

Ongoing investigations indicate that these documents are intended to be used for drug trafficking or other criminal activities.

Following immediate dissemination of the serial numbers of the stolen visa stickers and passports, a large number of them were recovered.

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

FINLAND

Period under consideration: NOVEMBER 2003

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 223

1.1.1. Land 119

1.1.2. Air 18

1.1.3. Sea 86

Top nationalities (5) : RUS 111, EST 66, LTU 10, LVA 7, UNK 6.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended 149

Top nationalities (5) : RUS 49, EST 30, CHN 12, POL 12, LVA 13

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier 79

At Helsinki-Vantaa airport 71 and at harbours 8.

Top nationalities (5) : HRV 40, RUS 10, CHN 7, UKR 6, ARM 4

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory 350

Top nationalities (5) : SCG 62, HVR 42, ROM 26, MKD 20, MDA 19

1.5. Expulsions carried out 296

Top nationalities (5) : RUS 86, POL 23, EST 22, UKR 17, YUG 14

2. **Salient facts**

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

A total of 28 persons and 30 counterfeit documents at the border: At harbours 4, at airport 6 and at eastern land border 18 persons.

RESTREINT UE

FINLAND

Period under consideration: DECEMBER 2003

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 204

1.1.1. Land 125
1.1.2. Air 26
1.1.3. Sea 53

Top nationalities (5) : RUS 124, EST 47, LVA 7, ROM 3, SOM 3

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended 233

Top nationalities (5) : YUG 80, RUS 67, EST 60, MKD19, POL 15

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier 88

At Helsinki-Vantaa airport 77 at eastern land border 3 and at harbour 8.

Top nationalities (5) : HRV 61, RUS 8, LTU 8, TUR 3, KAZ 3

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory 343

Top nationalities (5) : SCG 85, HVR 61, MKD 32, SVK 21, RUS 14

1.5. Expulsions carried out 240

Top nationalities (5) : RUS 76, EST 22, HRV 16, BLR 15, UKR 14

2. **Salient facts**

2.3. New operating methods and cases identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

A total of 14 persons and 13 counterfeit documents at the border: At harbours 1, at airport 4 and at eastern land border 9 persons.

RESTREINT UE

SWEDEN

Period under consideration: NOVEMBER 2003

1. Statistical data and general trends

1.1 Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Total 129 persons 2003 (57 in November 2002)

Top five nationalities: Poland (POL), Lithuania (LTU), Yugoslavia (YUG), Romania (ROM), Ukraine (UKR)

1.2 Illegal aliens apprehended

Total 2126 persons 2003 (2393 in November 2002)

Top five nationalities: Yugoslavia (YUG), Somalia (SOM), Stateless, Iraq (IRQ), Russian (RUS),

1.3 Applications for asylum at the frontier

Total 88 persons 2003 (140 in November 2002)

Top five nationalities: Afghanistan (AFG), Iraq (IRQ), Turkey (TUR), El Salvador (SLV), Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)

1.4 Applications for asylum within the national territory

Total 2265 persons 2003 (2613 in November 2002)

Top five nationalities: Yugoslavia (YUG), Somalia (SOM), Stateless, Iraq (IRQ), Azerbaijan (AZE)

1.5 Expulsions carried out

Total 860 persons 2003 (768 in November 2002)

Top five nationalities: Yugoslavia (YUG), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH), Russian (RUS), Iraq (IRQ), Turkey (TUR)

2. Salient facts

2.3.5. Other

On 17-18 November 2003 a special control at the bridge between Sweden and Denmark took place, between 16.00 and 06.00. The purpose was to detect and prevent illegal immigration and smuggling of human beings during the control period. The Police initiated the control and performed it in cooperation with the Coast Guard, Customs and Migration Board. They made a total of 155 controls, of which 115 were on the bridge and 40 on the train between Sweden and Denmark. During the period one person was caught for smuggling of human beings, one for helping a person to travel illegally to Sweden, two persons for forgery and one person was refused entry. 33 cases were reported to the Migration Board out of which seven applied for asylum.

RESTREINT UE

SWEDEN

Other cases that were found were, for example:

- A car registered in the Netherlands was stopped at 23.30 on 17 November. In the car were 5 Iraqi nationals with documents from the Netherlands.
- A tourist bus was stopped and 11 persons from Azerbaijan and 2 from Belarus were checked. All persons from Azerbaijan had Schengen visas issued by Greece or Italy. The persons from Belarus had Schengen visas issued by Finland.

Copies of their documents were taken as there was reason to suspect that they were going to apply for asylum in Sweden or another Nordic country.

Pro forma marriage

In 2003 about 8000 persons contacted the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs in order to obtain a certificate of foreign law concerning impediment to marriage. This document is merely a guide for the tax authorities to determine whether any impediment exists to an intended marriage between foreigners not residing in Sweden. It contains no personal data and may be received in person or by mail. It has been noted that some addresses are used several times. When applying to the tax authorities for investigation of impediments to marriage a document of identity must be presented. If the tax authority determines that no impediment exists, the couple may get married anywhere in Sweden.

During 2003, we noticed a considerable increase of persons from Nigeria coming to Sweden to get married, often with females from Germany.

We have had the same experience earlier with other nationals, for example Pakistanis. They married German women in Sweden when they did not get permission to stay in Germany. Germany could not return them to Pakistan, as they had no passports. However, when they married in Sweden they showed their passports.

Owing to changed legislation, from 1 May 2004 the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs will no longer provide these certificates of foreign law on impediment to marriage. Instead, foreigners who are not resident in Sweden will be asked to obtain an extract of their national law on marriage in their home countries.

RESTREINT UE

SWEDEN

Period under consideration: **DECEMBER 2003**

1. Statistical data and general trends

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Total 52 persons 2003 (56 in December 2002)

Top five nationalities: Poland (POL), Lithuania (LTU), Romania (ROM), Iraq (IRQ), Somalia (SOM)

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total 2456 persons 2003 (2482 in December 2002)

Top five nationalities: Yugoslavia (YUG), Somalia (SOM), Stateless, Iraq (IRQ), Russia (RUS)

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Total 106 persons 2003 (139 in December 2002)

Top five nationalities: Iraq (IRQ), Yugoslavia (YUG), Stateless, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH), Bangladesh (BGD)

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Total 2508 persons 2003 (2848 in December 2002)

Top five nationalities: Yugoslavia (YUG), Somalia (SOM), Stateless, Iraq (IRQ), Azerbaijan (AZE)

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total 859 persons 2003 (530 in December 2002)

Top five nationalities: Yugoslavia (YUG), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH), Russian (RUS), Bulgaria (BGR), Romania (ROM)

2. Salient facts

2.3.5. Other

A Lebanese national was stopped by the customs at Lernacken when he arrived by car. The car was a German-registered rental car. In the car were also four Palestinian nationals without documents. The Lebanese national said that he had driven the four persons from Alexanderplatz in Berlin and that he had been given the job by another man. He was paid EUR 300 and EUR 200 for the petrol. The four Palestinians applied for asylum.

RESTREINT UE

SWEDEN

Four Chinese arrived at Arlanda airport from Beijing without any documents. They all applied for asylum. Another Chinese male seemed to be very concerned about them. He was picked out for control by the customs and they found hidden in his clothes three Chinese passports and tickets from Beijing in the same name as the passports. The customs did not find any Chinese persons matching the passports. Copies were made of the passports and of the carrier's passport and he was allowed to enter Sweden. Some hours later three Chinese persons were found at another terminal and their identities tallied with the passports found earlier. When they were found they had tickets to London Heathrow in other names. They did not apply for asylum and were sent back to Beijing.

During December there have been some cases where persons trying to leave Swedish airports in order to travel to the UK were stopped by security. They used look-alike passports. They used national passports from Denmark and the UK.

Two Romanian nationals were checked on arrival at Gothenburg by ferry. They had arrived in the Schengen area ten days earlier and they said that they were going to Finland. They had documents and money, EUR 900. They also had five more Romanian passports with them. It is uncertain if the passports were genuine or not.

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

UNITED KINGDOM

New Legislation/E.U. Co-operation

- The two-month grace period for the imposition of the new UK Residence Permit mandatory entry clearance (visa) requirement ended on 13 January 2004. As from 14 January 2004, nationals of ten designated countries who wish to stay in the UK for more than six months are subject to a mandatory entry clearance requirement. The countries involved are Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, the USA and holders of work permits valid for six months or more (except those of European Union Accession States).
- From 18 December 2003, Slovakian nationals are exempted from the UK visa requirement (unless they are seeking entry under a category requiring mandatory entry clearance.)

2.1 Early Warning System

- A notice was issued during December under the Early Warning System, regarding the departure of an unknown ship from Colombo, which was expected to collect around 400 irregular migrants (from Sri Lanka, India and Pakistan) in Mogadishu and head for Northern Ireland.
- Another notice was issued during January regarding a ship that sailed from Gambia possibly heading for the Canary Islands with an unknown number of irregular migrants on board.

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

- The specialist immigration team covering the South East District ports saw an increase in its workload in November, when forty-eight new facilitation cases were encountered of which thirty-two resulted in prosecution.

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

Cross-Channel routes to the UK

- Detections at Le Havre have decreased for the second month running, with a total of 443 offloads in November, compared to 488 in October and September's record total of 731. As in previous months, the vast majority of those detected claimed to be Iraqi, but significant numbers claiming to be Iranian and Sudanese have also been encountered.
- There were no reported instances of detections and offloads at Caen/Ouistreham in November, compared with 78 in September and 102 in October. Intelligence is attempting to ascertain the current whereabouts of the potential clandestines in this area.
- St Malo and Bilbao reported no instances of detections or offloads in November.
- Intelligence suggests that Chinese Inadequately Documented Arrivals (IDAs) have begun targeting routes from Pescara and Ancona in Italy and also a new Ryanair flight from Valladolid in Spain.

- October 2003 figures have been published for the number of clandestines detections made as a result of the deployment of New Detection Technology (NDT). A total of 108 521 vehicles were screened and 524 clandestines were discovered, of which the Chamber of Commerce Security in Calais intercepted 401 (75%), using heartbeat detection equipment.

Other routes to the UK

- Heathrow recorded 655 IDAs during November, a decrease of 170 on October's figure. The key ports of origin included Johannesburg, Amsterdam, Lagos, Dubai and Paris CDG.
- Intelligence suggests that Indian passengers are targeting flights to Vienna via Amman.

2.3.2 Role of participants in the organisation of networks

- A Belgian and a French national pleaded guilty to facilitating the entry of four Iranians at Dover Magistrates Court in January.
- A Somali-born Dutch national was arrested at Dover in November for the facilitation of three irregular migrants (from Sierra Leone, Sudan and Chad).

2.3.3 Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

- Work Permits (UK) continues to investigate the abuse of work permits in the IT industry by Indian nationals who are known to set up companies with no genuine trading presence. Indian nationals also frequently use false documentation to make applications for visas and work permits in the catering industry.

2.3.4 Use of false documents

- The presentation of forged documents to employment agencies continues. Intelligence reported that 45 documents of this kind were encountered in the Midlands area in November, including 25 forged asylum acknowledgement forms presented by Mongolians.
- Intelligence suggests that the abuse of Lithuanian passports and driving licences continues, particularly in the South East District. It is suspected that organised criminal groups are involved.

RESTREINT UE

NORWAY

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2003** – (All statistics are provisional)

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

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

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Total by 01.01.2004: | 1679 |
| Total for November 2003: | 280 |
| Total for December 2003: | 125 |

There has been a decrease of 9% compared to the same period in 2002 (1846 refusals). From October to November there was an increase of 150 cases (115%). But from November to December there was a decrease of 155 cases (55%). The top five nations by the end of 2003 were: Poland, POL (418), Lithuania, LTU (307), Romania, ROM (164), Russia, RUS (87) and Bulgaria, BGR (52).

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended (asylum applicants not included)

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Total by 01.01.2003: | 99 |
| Total by 01.01.2004: | 134 |

There has been an increase of 35% compared to 2002. These cases mainly involve nationals from Eastern Europe with Serbia and Montenegro, YUG (21 refusals) now on top before Russia, RUS (19). Cases that result in expulsion are counted in item 1.5.

1.3. Applications for asylum (provisional and unofficial)

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Total by 01.01.2004: | 16000 |
| Total for October 2003: | 1462 |
| Total for November 2003: | 1105 |
| Total for December 2003: | 1232 |

There has been a decrease of 8,5% compared to the same period in 2002 (17480 applications). We saw a decrease of 24% from October to November, but there was an increase of 11,5% from November to December. The top five nations in 2003 are: Serbia and Montenegro, YUG (2201), Afghanistan, AFG (2050), Russia, RUS (1923), Somalia, SOM (1622) and Iraq, IRQ (975).

RESTREINT UE

NORWAY

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Total by 01.01.2004: | 1 114 |
| Total for November 2003: | 133 |
| Total for December 2003: | 146 |

There was a decrease of 11% from October to November, but the number increased again by 10% from November to December. The numbers are up 15% compared to the same period in 2002. The top five nations by the end of 2003 are: Poland, POL (145), Lithuania, LTU (101), Ukraine, UKR (62), Russia, RUS (62) and Serbia and Montenegro, YUG (49).

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

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

CYPRUS

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers (Table M1 – Refused Aliens by citizenship and point of entry).

| Point of Entry | (November-December) 2003 | (November-December) 2002 |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.1.1. Land | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1.2. Air | 757 | 662 |
| 1.1.3. Sea | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 757 | 662 |

During the period 1/11/2003 – 31/12/2003, seven hundred and fifty-seven (757) foreigners were refused entry at the airport. During the same period of time in year 2002, six hundred and sixty-two (662) foreigners were refused entry. This figure shows that the number of persons who were refused entry at the borders has increased by 14,4%.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

| Period | (November-December) 2003 | (November-December) 2002 |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Apprehended aliens | 2251 | 190 |

Illegal aliens apprehended, presented by citizenship

During the period 1/11/2003 – 31/12/2003, two thousand two hundred and fifty-one (2251) foreigners were apprehended. Most of them were undocumented and were brought before the court for identification. During the same period of time in year 2002, one hundred and ninety (190) persons were apprehended. It is clear that this year's figures have increased considerably, owing to the fact that apprehended aliens entered the area controlled by the Republic of Cyprus through the Turkish occupied area. The combating of this phenomenon (entering the controlled area of Cyprus through the cross points) is a high priority of the government. It has to be noted that the majority of those aliens claim that they enter Cyprus through an unauthorised point of entry, for study purposes.

RESTREINT UE

CYPRUS

1.3. Applications for the asylum at the frontier. Not Applicable

(Period covered 1 November 2003 – 31 December 2003)

Total number: 0

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

| <u>Applications</u> | <u>(November-December) 2003</u> | <u>(November-December) 2002</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 3010 | 326 |

* This increase is due to the abovementioned problem.

1.5. Expulsions carried out (Table M5 -Removed aliens by citizenship and point of entry)

| <u>Point of Entry</u> | <u>(November-December) 2003</u> | <u>(November-December) 2002</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Land | 0 | 6 |
| Air | 447 | 405 |
| Sea | 35 | 0 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 512 | 411 |

Expulsions carried out

During the period 1/11/2003 – 31/12/2003, five hundred and twelve (512) expulsions were carried out. During the same period of time in year 2002, four hundred and eleven (411) expulsions were carried out.

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

CZECH REPUBLIC

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

| Total | Land | Air | Sea | Top 3 countries | % change against the previous month | % change against the same month of 2002 |
|-------|------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 2385 | 2322 | 63 | --- | POL-575 SVK-364 YUG-166 | - 16,99% | -10,71% |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

| Total | Top 3 countries | % change against the previous month | % change against the same month of 2002 |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 2950 | UKR-2399 BLR-99 VNM-60 | +10,61 | +17,39 |

1.3. Applications for asylum (all cases)

| Total | At the border | within the territory | Top 3 countries | % change against the previous month | % change against the same month of 2002 |
|-------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 997 | | | RUS-506 UKR-233 SVK-56 | -35,8 | +58,51 |

1.5 Expulsions carried out

| Total | Top 3 countries | % change against the previous month | % change against the same month of 2002 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 288 | UKR-143 CHN-53 SVK-20 | +5,11 | -55,00 |

RESTREINT UE

CZECH REPUBLIC

Period under consideration: **DECEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

| Total | Land | Air | Sea | Top 3 countries | % change against the previous month | % change against the same month of 2002 |
|-------|------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 2278 | 2216 | 62 | --- | POL-463 SVK-238 TUR-160 | - 4,49% | -4,61% |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

| Total | Top 3 countries | % change against the previous month | % change against the same month of 2002 |
|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 3178 | UKR-2700 BLR-100 MDA-58 | +7,73 | +8,13 |

1.3. Applications for asylum (all cases)

| Total | At the border | within the territory | Top 3 countries | % change against the previous month | % change against the same month of 2002 |
|-------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 761 | | | RUS-243 UKR-230 GEO-75 | -23,67 | +11,75 |

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| Total | Top 3 countries | % change against the previous month | % change against the same month of 2002 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 274 | UKR-142 POL-22 MDA-19 | -4,86 | -11,04 |

2. **Salient facts** (November-December 2003)

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

In November and December 2003 the Czech Republic received one notice on the Early Warning System. Between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2003 the Czech Republic received 31 notices mainly from the Federal Republic of Germany (12), France (8), Slovenia (4) and Finland (2). By comparison with 2002 (107 notices), the Czech Republic has noted a significant drop in the number of notices transmitted on the Early Warning System.

2.3. **New operating methods and cases identified**

On 13 January 2004 police using a CO₂ detector at the Pomezi border post, on the border with Germany, detected 22 people hidden in a lorry.

2.4. **Exceptional occurrences**

2.4.4. **Illegal migrant flows**

Between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2003 the Czech Republic recorded 13 206 persons (including 11 125 foreign nationals) crossing or attempting to cross the border illegally. By comparison with the previous year – 14 741 persons (including 12 632 foreign nationals) - that represents a drop of 11,7% of foreign nationals (- 1 507) and 1,3% of Czech nationals (- 28).

On the Czech Republic's borders with neighbouring states, there has been a significant drop in illegal migration, more especially at the Slovak border (down from 1 884 in 2002 to 1 145 in 2003, a reduction of 39,2%) and the German border (down from 4 941 in 2002 to 3 371 in 2003, a reduction of 31,8%). On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase at the Austrian border (from 3 463 in 2002 to 4 876 in 2003, an increase of 40,8%).

RESTREINT UE

CZECH REPUBLIC

Most were nationals of the Russian Federation (2 912 representing an increase of 2 544, +691,3%), China (2 152 representing a drop of 149, -6,5%), Ukraine (575 representing an increase of 16, +2,9%), Vietnam (550 representing a drop of 524, -48,8%) and Georgia (546 representing a drop of 349, -39,0%).

In the year 2003 the Czech Republic recorded 21 350 people illegally present in its territory, representing an increase of 1 777 (9,1%) by comparison with 2002 (19 573). In the vast majority of cases they were Ukrainian nationals (17 020 or 79,7% of the total).

2.5. Major difficulties or information on readmission or expulsion and issue of consular laissez-passer

There have been major difficulties with the issue of consular laissez-passer by the Vietnamese and Chinese embassies.

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

ESTONIA

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2003**

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

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

| Period November-December | | | | Comparisons with 2002 in % | |
|--------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Category | November 2003 | December 2003 | +/- | November 2002 | December 2002 |
| Total: | 205 | 213 | 3,9% | -52,7% (434) | -2,7% (219) |
| 1. Land | 90 | 90 | 0% | -58,5% (217) | -34,3% (137) |
| 1.1. Latvia | 74 | 71 | -4,0% | -62,2% (196) | -39,3% (117) |
| 1.2. Russia | 16 | 19 | 18% | (21) | (20) |
| 2. Sea | 110 | 117 | 6,3% | -47,3% (209) | 69,5% (69) |
| 3. Air | 5 | 6 | | (8) | (13) |
| TOP 10 | LVA – 44 FIN – 39 IND – 21 UNK – 20 MMR - 14 RUS – 12 ROU – 10 LTU – 6 NLD – 6 PHL - 6 | LVA – 46 IND – 39 PHL – 29 FIN - 21 RUS – 21 UNK – 14 TUR – 12 MMR – 4 DEU – 4 LTU - 4 | | | |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

| Period of November – December 2003 | | | Comparisons with 2002 In % | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Category | November 2003 | December 2003 | November 2002 | December 2002 |
| Total: | 144 | 132 | + 144 % (59) | + 158 % (51) |
| TOP 5 | UNK – 110 RUS – 27 UKR – 2 LVA – 2 | UNK - 101 RUS – 29 TUN – 1 ARM - 1 | | |

RESTREINT UE

ESTONIA

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

November 2002 – 0 November 2003 – 1
December 2002 – 0 December 2003 - 2

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| Period of September – October 2003 | | | | Comparisons with previous year in % | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|------------|--|---------------|
| Category | November 2 003 | December 2 003 | +/- | November 2002 | December 2002 |
| Total: | 13 | 12 | -8% | - 38% (21) | -68%(37) |
| TOP 5 | RUS - 4 BLR – 2 AZE – 2 IND - 2 LVA – 1 UKR – 1 DZA - 1 | RUS - 7 ARM – 2 GEO – 2 UNK - 1 | | | |

1.6. Comments

As regards persons staying in Estonia illegally the comparison of the data for November and December 2002 and 2003 reveals that their number has increased. But if we compare November 2003 with December of the same year a slight decrease can be noted. A small decrease in the number of aliens who were expelled from Estonia during the same period is also noticeable.

14 persons applied for asylum in Estonia in 2003 but nobody was granted asylum. The applications were rejected as unfounded. Currently three applications are being processed by the Citizenship and Migration Board (CMB) and two by the administrative court. The CMB is of the opinion that these applications were submitted at random after applicants were caught when using falsified documents, or to avoid being sent back to the country of origin. There were Turks, Iraqis and Pakistanis among the applicants.

The increase in the number of visa applications has been considerable. In September-October the number of visa applications was 5238, in November-December it amounted to 6140. Most of the persons invited were Russian citizens (5146), Ukrainian citizens (519), Belarusian citizens (253) and citizens of Azerbaijan (15).

RESTREINT UE

HUNGARY

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2003**

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).

Period: A.: 1 November to 30 November 2003
B.: 1 December to 31 December 2003
C.: 1 January to 31 December 2003

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

A: 2041 persons
B: 2715 persons
C: 23861 persons (3% increase compared to 2002.)

- 1.2. **Illegal aliens apprehended:**

A: 328 persons
B: 324 persons
C: 5134 persons (47% decrease compared to 2002.)

- 1.3. **Applications for asylum within the national territory :**

A: 89 persons
B: 32 persons
C: 987 persons (67% decrease compared to 2002.)

- 1.4. **Expulsions:**

A: 378 persons
B: 322 persons
C: 4829 persons (67% decrease compared to 2002.)

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 of the information obtained covertly and openly in each case, and took the necessary steps and measures.

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

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

The summary of the current situation regarding illegal migration in Hungary referring to the period analysed is the following:

- The outgoing trend that started in September 2002 continued during last year too.
- There was an increase in the number illegal migrants of Moldovan nationality (15% of the total number) and the number of Ukrainian, Iranian and Georgian nationals was also remarkable. The Afghans and Iraqis were the top two nationalities but their number decreased by 73% and 77% in 2003.
- There was a significant decrease in the number of incoming illegal migrants (61%) and the main reasons were on the one hand the decreased number of emigrants from the main source countries (Afghanistan, Iraq, China) and on the other hand the efficient counter-migration measures which were taken by the competent authorities. As a result of these the activity of the Serbian border section decreased by 68%.
- The number of outgoing migration decreased by 35% and Moldovan citizens accounted for one fifth of the total number. The activity of the Austrian border section was the most significant because it accounted for 84% of the total number. The outgoing migration stays typical for the future too. The reason is the increasing number of those migrants who enter Hungary legally but attempt to leave illegally with the help of facilitators.
- 44% of the persons involved in illegal border crossings towards the EU were under asylum procedure and escaped from one of the reception centres.
- The number of refusals of entry increased during the last two months of 2003 because of the visa obligation introduced for Serbia and Montenegro and Ukraine. The main reason for refusal of entry from those countries was the lack of a valid visa.

- Other nationalities were also involved in illegal migration: Romanian (-10%), Turkish (-26%) and Serbian (-26%). *(Change as compared to 2002)*

2.3. New operating methods and cases identified

It can generally be stated that there have been no changes in the operating methods in connection with illegal migration in Hungary.

During the period analysed there was a change in the migration route used by Turkish migrants. Currently they travel to Ukraine directly from Turkey and they are accommodated in Kiev by smugglers. After a few days they are transported to the border area and cross the border illegally to Slovakia or Hungary. Their destination countries are Germany, Austria and Italy.

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

The itineraries basically remained the same. It means that the Austrian border section was the exiting (outgoing) route and the south-east section (Ukrainian – Romanian) was the entering (incoming) direction.

However, it can be stated that there was no incoming traffic because the migrants more and more often enter Hungary legally using their own passport and attempt to leave our country illegally towards the EU.

We experienced changes in the international migration routes. According to our experience, the migration flow that came from the east (Ukraine and Romania) moved away to the north and has an effect on Slovakia and Poland.

The number of official measures taken against illegal migrants (-35%) can strengthen it. Moreover, during official cooperation meetings, conducted by Slovakian and Polish competent authorities, they gave an account of the stronger activity on their eastern border and the increasing number of illegal migrants arriving from Ukraine.

The information about the altered migration routes was also confirmed by the information gathered from other sources during the investigations of cases of trafficking in illegal immigrants.

New migration routes have been emerging in Hungary over the past few months of last year. There was an increase in the number of measures taken against Peruvian and Ecuadorian citizens because of unlawful acts. These acts committed by the citizens of those countries were mainly illegal border-crossing and forgery of official documents. The migrants who were captured because of attempted illegal border-crossing stated that they wanted to get into Austria, Spain and Italy in order to get a job. Usually they arrive in Hungary by plane using their valid and genuine passports. If they need a visa for entry (Ecuadorians), they get it in the Hungarian Embassy in Sao Paolo, Brazil. On arrival in Hungary they stay at one of the hotels in Budapest and deny that the selection of the hotel was intentional. However, based on our data it can be proved unambiguously that the organisers in their homeland tell them which hotel they have to choose. It has not been confirmed yet but we have a suspicion that the foreign perpetrators have contact with the people in these hotels who help to accommodate the migrants, receive the forged documents sent by mail and send the genuine documents back and moreover organise further travel for the migrants.

The migrants travel to the border area by the means of scheduled public transport or taxi. Usually there is no facilitator involved during the illegal border-crossing. In those cases where they arrive by taxi, during their questioning they clear the taxi driver of trafficking stating that the driver did not have knowledge of their real intention.

Based on the statement originating in the investigations conducted, contradictions become apparent and the presumption is that a well-organised trafficking network is functioning. In order to dismantle such networks we need good national and international cooperation because we are faced with a totally unknown nationality group and they enter Hungary legally and this makes our investigation more difficult.

The danger to the society can be shown by a case which happened on 23 November 2003. On that day an Ecuadorian citizen arrived in Budapest from Milan by plane. During the passport control he identified himself with an Ecuadorian passport with a substitute photo. Due to the actions taken by the authorities and a later medical examination, a total of 1035 grams of cocaine was found in the stomach of the person apprehended.

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

The role inside the organisations has not changed but recently the smugglers organised some of the journey legally by public transport or taxi.

2.3.3. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

In the period analysed, we did not have large-scale experience of migrants who tried to cross our borders by means of fraudulently obtained visas.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

In the period analysed, the Hungarian Border Guard apprehended 707 persons who tried to cross any of the Hungarian borders by means of false documents. This number shows a 41% increase compared with the number for the year 2002. The illegal migrants used forged visas in 137 cases, passports with substitute photos in 115 cases, forged entry stamps in 41 cases, counterfeit passports in 40 cases, other people's passports in 57 cases, change of passport pages in 24 cases and other ways in 103 cases. The number of illegal border crossings undertaken by means of forged documents increased on the Austrian border section, more than half of the total number took place there. Apart from this, the Ukrainian border area is also significant, 10% of the total number took place there.

The number of photo replacements decreased but the number of forged visas, residence permits and forged entry stamps increased.

According to our experience, the number of forged EU documents has increased. The migrants arrive in Hungary legally and in some cases they already have forged documents, and try to cross the border toward the EU at the border crossing points. These forged documents are passports, residence permits, visas of different EU Member States.

2.3.5. Other

The intelligence and investigation services of the Border Guard during the period analysed took official measures against:

- 79 persons: presumption of human trafficking(+ 5% compared to the same period of 2002)
- 136 persons: well-grounded suspicion of the offence of violation of prohibition on entry and stay in Hungary (61% increase compared to the same period of year 2002). There is a dynamic increase in this category since the offenders were mainly Romanian citizens (70% of the total number)
- apprehended 228 wanted persons
- seized 9 stolen cars and 33 wanted documents.

2.4. Exceptional occurrences

20 Turkish citizens were apprehended by Nyirbator (Directorate at the Ukrainian border) Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Service on 19 December 2003. The smuggled persons crossed the border illegally from Ukraine with the help of facilitators. Due to the actions taken immediately, the authorities managed to capture the Hungarian citizen who also had the task of transporting the migrants from the border to Budapest and to Mosonmagyaróvár, a town on the Austrian border.

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

In this period there was no new regulation accepted by the Government.

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

Since Hungary is not a member of the Schengen Agreement, this question does not concern us.

2.4.3 Large-scale influxes of illegal aliens

The number of Iraqi and Afghan migrants decreased (-73% and 77% compared to the same period of the previous year) but Moldovan, Ukrainian and Georgian people crossed or tried to cross Hungarian borders in increasing numbers.

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

In the period under consideration there were no new bilateral or multilateral cooperation arrangements accepted by the Government.

RESTREINT UE

LATVIA

Period under consideration: NOVEMBER 2003

1. Statistical data and general trends:

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

1.1.1. Land: 229

1.1.2. Air: 4

1.1.3. Sea: 3

TOTAL: 236 persons

Top nationalities : Lithuania (LTU) -107; Estonia (EST) -40; Russian Federation (RUS) -20; Ukraine (UKR) -15; Norway (NOR) -15; Ukraine (UKR) -15; Poland (POL) -15; Belarus (BLR) -8

(Total in November: 2002 - 198 persons: +19,19%)

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

Total: 51 persons

Top nationalities (5): Lithuania (LTU) -21; Pakistan (PAK) -10; Russian Federation (RUS) -5; Turkey (TUR) -4; Ukraine (UKR) -3

There has been an increase of 21% in comparison with the same period in 2002 (Total in November 2002: 42)

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

Total: 0

(Total in November 2002: 1 person)

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory:

Total: 0

(Total in November, 2002: 2 persons)

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

Total: 34 persons

Top nationalities (5): Lithuania (LTU) -14; Russian Federation (RUS) -7; Turkey (TUR) -4; Ukraine (UKR) -4; Belarus (BLR) - 2

There has been an increase of 15% in comparison with the same period in 2002. (Total in 2002: 29 persons)

Comments:

In November the State Border Guard officials detained 10 citizens of Pakistan, who submitted wrong information concerning participation in a taekwondo competition in Riga and in that way got a visa to enter Latvia. Pakistani nationals from Azerbaijan wanted to get to Latvia and in order to obtain a visa to enter Latvia mentioned participation in the “Baltic Amber Cup”, a competition organised by the taekwondo federation, but the State Border Guards, after contacting organisers of competition, found out that the persons who came in did not take part in such a competition. Only one of the Pakistanis could verify himself as a participant in such a competition. The State Border Guard found out that the Pakistanis who came in had future plans to travel on by air to Denmark. All the Pakistanis were detained and put in the detention camp for illegal immigrants for subsequent expulsion from Latvia. On analysing the arrival route of the Pakistanis there was a well-founded suspicion of terrorism threats because they all intended to leave Latvia by air, using the same plane as a basketball club from Israel which was visiting Riga and took part in a basketball match with the local basketball team; it was considered as the first attempt to examine a new illegal travel route from Pakistan to Western Europe using an aeroplane.

In November three nationals from Turkey were detained. Their travel route was Turkey-Ukraine, Russian Federation-Latvia. They got a visa and entered Latvia, afterwards submitted information that they intended to travel through Latvia in transit to enter Lithuania, but in reality they wanted to go to Austria. Later on another person from Turkey was detained who arrived by plane from St. Petersburg without any financial means with an invalid Latvian visa, and tried to leave Latvia by plane to Helsinki.

RESTREINT UE

LATVIA

Use of false documents:

In November 2003 a total of 21 people were detected using false or other people's travel documents:

13 Republic of Lithuania passports,
3 false Republic of Latvia citizen passports ,
1 false Republic of Latvia seaman's passport ,
1 false French passport,
1 false Republic of Lithuania return card ,
1 false Republic of Lithuania transport registration document ,
1 false insurance policy.

10 citizens of Ukraine and 3 citizens of the Republic of Lithuania used false Republic of Lithuania citizen passports of, 2 LVA non-citizens and 1 citizen of Ukraine used false LVA passports, 1 LVA non-citizen used a false LVA seaman's passport, 1 FRA used a false FRA passport, 1 LTU used a false LTU return certificate, 1 citizen of LVA used a false insurance policy, 1 LTU used a false LTU transport registration certificate.

In November 2003 the State Border Guard officials detained 51 foreign citizens for illegal stay in Latvia: 21 citizens of the Republic of Lithuania, 10 citizens of Pakistan, 5 citizens of the Russian Federation, 4 citizens of Turkey, 3 citizens of Ukraine, 2 citizens of Estonia, 1 citizen of Albania, 1 citizen of Moldova, 1 citizen of the USA, 1 citizen of Belarus, 1 citizen of Norway, 1 citizen of Slovakia.

17 persons without definite citizenship, who for a long time lived in the Republic of Latvia without OCMA (Office of Citizenship and Migration) registration.

13 foreigners were detected as being employed without a work permit – 6 citizens of Lithuania, 3 citizens of Ukraine, 1 citizen of the USA, 1 citizen of Slovakia, 1 citizen of Norway, 1 citizen of Russia.

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

LATVIA

Illegal immigration detected at border crossing-points

| Border crossing-point or border | November 2003 | October 2003 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Road BCP | 9 | 5 |
| Railway BCP | 0 | 1 |
| Sea ports BKP | 1 | 4 |
| Airports BKP | 3 | 1 |
| Green border | 0 | 0 |
| LVA-EST BCP | 0 | 0 |
| LVA-RUS | 0 | 1 |
| LVA-BLR | 0 | 0 |
| LVA-LTU | 9 | 5 |

Additionally we would like to inform you that organised crime groups that produce false travel documents, mostly passports of the Republic of Lithuania, are suspected in Ukraine and we are working on detection.

Period under consideration: DECEMBER 2003

1. Statistical data and general trends:

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

1.1.1. Land: 255

1.1.2. Air: 7

1.1.3. Sea: 2

TOTAL: 264 persons

Top nationalities : Lithuania (LTU) – 104; Estonia (EST) – 69; Russian Federation (RUS) – 47; Ukraine (UKR) – 15; Belarus (BLR) – 19; Poland (POL) – 7; Georgia – 2; Afghanistan -1

(Total in December 2002 - 178 persons: + 48%)

RESTREINT UE

LATVIA

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

Total: 35 persons

Top nationalities (5): Lithuania (LTU) -14; Russian Federation (RUS) 13; Belarus (BLR) – 3; Poland (POL) -2; Ukraine (UKR) – 1; Estonia (EST) - 1; United States of America (USA) – 1;

There has been a decrease of 36% in comparison with the same period in 2002 (Total in December 2002: 55 persons)

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

Total: 0

(Total in December 2002: 1 person)

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory:

Total: 0

(Total in December 2002: 1 person)

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

Total: 32 persons

Top nationalities: Lithuania (LTU) – 13; Pakistan (PAK) – 10; Ukraine (UKR) – 3; Russian Federation (RUS) – 2; Belarus (BLR) – 1; Kazakhstan – 1; Estonia – 1; Armenia – 1.

There has been a decrease of 6% in comparison with the same period in 2002. (Total in December 2002: 34 persons)

Comments:

Use of false documents:

In December 2003 a total of 5 people were detected using false or other people's travel documents:
2 Republic of Lithuania passports,
2 false Republic of Latvia citizen passports,
1 false Polish citizen passport,

RESTREINT UE

LATVIA

2 citizens of the Republic of Lithuania used false Republic of Lithuania citizen passports , 1 citizen of the Republic of Latvia and 1 citizen of the Republic of Armenia used false LVA passports, 1 citizen of Ukraine used a false Polish passport.

Altogether in 2003 63 illegal immigrants were detained at the border-crossing points : 30 UKR, 9 LTU, 5 MDA, 5 ARM, 4 RUS, 2 EST, 2 GEO, 2 BLR, 2, MAR, 1 IND and 1 IRN.

Of those, 32 people were detained on the borders of the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Estonia: 19 UKR, 4 MDA, 4 ARM, 2 GEO, 2 RUS, 1 IRN.

3 cases were reported on the border: one group of illegal immigrants -7 UKR using false LTU passports, 2nd group – 2 citizens of Georgia using false LTU passports, 3rd group – 4 ARM using LTU passports. A 4th group – 10 PAK were arrested inside the country when it was reported that the purpose of their arrival did not correspond to their visas.

Illegal immigration detected at the border crossing points

| Border crossing-point or border | December, 2003 | November, 2003 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Road BCP | 1 | 9 |
| Railway BCP | 0 | 0 |
| Sea ports BKP | 2 | 1 |
| Airports BKP | 1 | 3 |
| Green border | 0 | 0 |
| LVA-EST BCP | 0 | 0 |
| LVA-RUS | 0 | 1 |
| LVA-BLR | 0 | 0 |
| LVA-LTU | 2 | 9 |

Additionally we would like to inform you that 10 persons from Pakistan, who were detained in November 2003, were expelled. On analysis of the Pakistanis' incoming route, there was a well-founded suspicion that their arrival in Latvia was connected with terrorism threats.

RESTREINT UE

LITHUANIA

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

| Category | October | October % | November | November % | +/- % |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Total | 311 | | 230 | | -26 |
| 1.1.1. Land | 258 | 83 | 205 | 89 | -20,5 |
| 1.1.2. Air | 19 | 6,1 | 10 | 4,4 | -47,3 |
| 1.1.3. See | 34 | 10,9 | 15 | 6,6 | -56 |
| TOP 5 | | | | | |
| Russia (RUS) | 135 | 43,4 | 89 | 38,7 | -34 |
| Belarus (BLR) | 58 | 18,6 | 62 | 27 | +7 |
| Latvia (LVA) | 23 | 7,4 | 23 | 10 | - |
| Kazakhstan (KAZ) | 8 | 2,6 | 9 | 3,9 | +12,5 |
| Ukraine (UKR) | 17 | 5,5 | 8 | 3,5 | -53 |

Typical grounds for refusing entry were the absence of a Lithuanian visa, incorrect travel documents and invalid travel documents.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

| Category | October | November | +/- % |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Total | 71 | 49 | -31 |
| TOP 5 | | | |
| Ukraine (UKR) | 4 | 10 | +150 |
| Palestine | - | 7 | - |
| Latvia (LVA) | 4 | 6 | +50 |
| Russia (RUS) | 15 | 5 | -66,7 |
| Belarus (BLR) | 8 | 5 | -37,5 |

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

| October | November | +/- % |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 4 | - | - |

RESTREINT UE

LITHUANIA

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory:

| Category | October | November | +/- % |
|---|---------|----------|-------|
| Total | 33 | 58 | +76 |
| For refugee status | 12 | 26 | +117 |
| For residence permits on humanitarian grounds | 21 | 32 | +52 |

Of applications, 19 (33%) applications were filed by nationals of Russia (RUS), 11 (19%) by nationals of Pakistan (PAK), 10 (17%) by nationals of Afghanistan (AFG).

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

| Category | October | November | +/- % |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Total | 34 | 13 | -61,8 |
| TOP 5 | | | |
| Russia (RUS) | 18 | 6 | -66,7 |
| Ukraine (UKR) | 2 | 2 | - |
| Azerbaijan (AZE) | - | 2 | - |
| Kazakhstan (KAZ) | - | 1 | - |
| Turkey (TUR) | 2 | 1 | -50 |

1.6. Comments:

In November 2003 one group of illegal immigrants was apprehended at the border with Poland. In this group there were 7 people from Palestine.

2. Salient facts

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

No notices were issued during August under the Early Warning System.

2.3. New operating methods and cases identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

42 persons with false documents were apprehended, including 25 nationals of Lithuania (LTU), 4 nationals of Ukraine (UKR), 3 nationals of Latvia (LVA), 1 national of Russia (RUS), 1 national of Estonia (EST), 1 national of Belarus (BLR) and 7 unknown.

RESTREINT UE

LITHUANIA

Period under consideration: **DECEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

| Category | November | November % | December | December % | +/- % |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Total | 230 | | 290 | | +26 |
| 1.1.1. Land | 205 | 89 | 268 | 92,4 | +30,7 |
| 1.1.2. Air | 10 | 4,4 | 15 | 5,2 | +50 |
| 1.1.3. See | 15 | 6,6 | 7 | 2,4 | -53 |
| TOP 5 | | | | | |
| Russia (RUS) | 89 | 38,7 | 102 | 35,2 | +14,6 |
| Belarus (BLR) | 62 | 27 | 89 | 30,7 | +43,5 |
| Latvia (LVA) | 23 | 10 | 32 | 11 | +39 |
| Ukraine (UKR) | 8 | 3,5 | 22 | 7,6 | +175 |
| Germany (DEU) | 7 | 3 | 9 | 3,1 | +28,6 |

Typical grounds for refusing entry were the absence of a Lithuanian visa, incorrect travel documents and invalid travel documents.

RESTREINT UE

LITHUANIA

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

| Category | November | December | +/- % |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Total | 49 | 46 | -6.1 |
| TOP 5 | | | |
| Stateless | - | 9 | - |
| Turkey (TUR) | - | 6 | - |
| Ukraine (UKR) | 10 | 5 | -50 |
| Russia (RUS) | 5 | 5 | - |
| Belarus (BLR) | 5 | 5 | - |

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

| November | December | +/- % |
|----------|----------|-------|
| - | - | - |

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory:

| Category | November | December | +/- % |
|---|----------|----------|-------|
| Total | 58 | 34 | -41 |
| For refugee status | 26 | 3 | -88 |
| For residence permits on humanitarian grounds | 32 | 31 | -3 |

Of applications: 28 (82,4%) applications were filed by nationals of Russia (RUS), 2 (5,9%) by nationals of Poland (POL), 2 (5,9%) stateless (XXX), 1 (2,9%) Afghanistan (AFG) and 1 (2,9%) Sri Lanka (LKA).

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

| Category | November | December | +/- % |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Total | 13 | 30 | +130 |
| TOP 5 | | | |
| Ukraine (UKR) | 2 | 10 | +400 |
| Armenia (ARM) | - | 5 | - |
| Russia (RUS) | 6 | 4 | -33 |
| Belarus (BLR) | - | 3 | - |
| Vietnam (VNM) | - | 3 | - |

2. Salient facts

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

No notices were issued during August under the Early Warning System.

2.3. New operating methods and cases identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

36 persons with false documents were apprehended, including 15 nationals of Lithuania (LTU), 6 nationals of Turkey (TUR), 2 nationals of Ukraine (UKR), 2 nationals of Latvia (LVA), 2 nationals of Russia (RUS), 2 nationals of Moldova (MDA), 2 nationals of China (CHN), 1 national of Georgia (GEO), 1 national of Denmark (DNK) and 3 nationals of Brunei Darussalam (BRN).

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

POLAND

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

| All frontiers | October 2003 | November 2003 | change (%) |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 1777 | 2749 | 54,7 |

Top nationalities in November 2003: RUS – 721, BLR – 532, PHL – 513, UKR – 390, IND – 78.

1.1.1. Land

| | October 2003 | November 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 1567 | 1980 | 26,3 |

Top nationalities in November 2003: RUS- 712, BLR – 524, UKR – 365, LTU – 76, STATELESS - 35.

1.1.2. Air

| | October 2003 | November 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 172 | 80 | -53,5 |

Top nationalities in November 2003: UKR – 20, BLR – 8, CAN – 11, ROS – 6.

1.1.3. Sea

| | October 2003 | November 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 38 | 689 | 1713,1 |

Top nationalities in November 2003: PHL – 512, PAK – 54, IND – 77, CPV – 15.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

1.2.1. Apprehended for illegal border crossing

| | October 2003 | November 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 284 | 316 | 11,3 |

Top nationalities in November 2003: UKR – 89, PAK – 38, SVK – 30, IND - 28, CHN – 15, MDA – 15.

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

| | October 2003 | November 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 333 | 369 | 10,8 |

Top nationalities in November 2003: UKR – 136, BGR – 50, BLR – 37, ROM – 30, ARM – 30.

RESTREINT UE

POLAND

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

| Total | October 2003 | November 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | 448 | 417 | - 6,9 |

Top nationalities in November 2003: RUS – 411, KAZ - 6.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

| Total | October 2003 | November 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | 186 | 106 | - 43,0 |

Top nationalities in November 2003: RUS – 18, AFG – 18, UKR – 11, BLR – 8, PAK - 7.

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| Total | October 2003 | November 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| | 427 | 439 | 2,8 |

Top nationalities in November 2003: UKR – 191, BGR – 56, MDA – 33, ROM – 33, ARM – 15, BLR - 15.

1.6. Comments

Large increase of entry refusals on the maritime border was caused by the entry into force of the Polish Act on Aliens 2003 (in September 2003). This introduced particular changes in visa-issue regulations. Despite long *vacatio legis* companies employing ship crewmembers did not undertake appropriate steps to get Polish transit visas for them. That is the main reason for this increase and there is no migration threat.

2. **Salient facts**

In November 2003 within the territory of Poland the Border Guard apprehended 4 Vietnamese citizens organising illegal border crossings. In the course of a search many items were also discovered that could be used for document falsification (stamps of Polish and Vietnamese institutions and offices), a genuine Vietnamese passport, Polish ID cards, Czech driving licences, nearly two dozen forged blank Polish passports, over 150 Polish and Vietnamese official forms (some of them stamped). Case is under investigation.

RESTREINT UE

POLAND

2.3.4 Use of false documents

| | October 2003 | November 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 98 | 105 | 7,1 |

In November 2003 the Border Guard discovered **78** (72) falsified passports and **27** (20) falsified visas, used by aliens of various nationalities. **77** (72) of the passports discovered were altered (mainly falsification by exchange of photograph – 65, falsification by change of data – 3, mixed technique – 3, taking out pages – 2). Among the altered passports were: Polish (33), Lithuanian (13), Ukrainian (7), Romanian (6), Czech (4), Latvian (3), Greek (2). **1** of the passports discovered was forged – Greek.

In November 2003 the Border Guard discovered **27** (26) falsified visas: **13** forged (including German (8), Spanish (4), USA (1)) and **14** altered (including: French (1), Greek (5), German (2), Italian (3), Saudi Arabia (1), Kazakhstan (1)).

Top nationalities using these documents – UKR, RUS.

Period under consideration: **DECEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

| All frontiers | November 2003 | December 2003 | change (%) |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 2749 | 3197 | 16,3 |

Top nationalities in December 2003: RUS – 874, BLR – 762, UKR – 523, PHL – 298, IND – 148.

1.1.1. Land

| | November 2003 | December 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 1980 | 2509 | 26,7 |

Top nationalities in December 2003: RUS - 865, BLR – 751, UKR – 488, MLD – 60, Stateless - 55.

1.1.2. Air

| | November 2003 | December 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 80 | 127 | 58,7 |

Top nationalities in December 2003: UKR – 32, BLR – 11, PAK – 11, CAN - 8.

RESTREINT UE

POLAND

1.1.3. Sea

| | November 2003 | December 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 689 | 561 | -18,6 |

Top nationalities in December 2003: PHL – 297, IND – 141, EGY – 28, CPV – 17.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

1.2.1. Apprehended for illegal border crossing

| | November 2003 | December 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 316 | 262 | -17,1 |

Top nationalities in December 2003: UKR – 79, IND - 27, MLD – 19, PAK – 18, CZE - 17
MDA – 15.

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

| | November 2003 | December 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 369 | 403 | 9,2 |

Top nationalities in December 2003: UKR – 189, PAK – 35, BLR – 32, ROS – 31, VNM - 28.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

| Total | November 2003 | December 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| | 417 | 591 | 41,8 |

Top nationalities in December 2003: RUS – 582, KAZ - 9.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

| | November 2003 | December 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 106 | 121 | 14,1 |

Top nationalities in December 2003: RUS – 34, AFG – 16, BLR – 13, AFG – 9, SOM - 7.

1.5. Expulsions carried out

| | November 2003 | December 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 439 | 441 | 0,45 |

Top nationalities in December 2003: UKR – 234, BGR – 20, MDA – 48, BLR – 20, ROM – 19,
ARM – 18,

RESTREINT UE

POLAND

1.6. Comments

Situation on the Polish maritime border is beginning to normalise. Employers are getting to know the changes in the Polish Act on Aliens 2003 and are securing visas for their employees.

2. **Salient facts**

In December 2003 within the territory of Poland the Border Guard apprehended 16 persons of Vietnamese nationality organising illegal border crossings. In the course of a search many items that could be used for document falsification were also discovered. Among these were: stamps of Polish and Vietnamese institutions and offices, Polish and Vietnamese official forms (some of them stamped). Case is under investigation.

2.3.4 Use of false documents

| | November 2003 | December 2003 | change (%) |
|-------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Total | 105 | 129 | 0,95 |

In December 2003 the Border Guard discovered 107 (78) falsified passports and 22 (27) falsified visas, used by aliens of various nationalities. 99 (77) of passports discovered were altered (mainly falsification by exchange of photograph – 79, falsification by change of data – 2, mixed technique – 5, taking out pages – 3, exchange of pages - 1). Among the altered passports were: Polish (29), Lithuanian (28), Ukrainian (8), British (6), Romanian (4). 8 (1) of the passports discovered were forged (Bolivian – 4, Indonesian – 2, Israeli – 1, Greek – 1).

In December 2003 the Border Guard discovered 22 (27) falsified visas: 8 forged (comprising German (4), USA (3), French (1)) and (14) altered (including German (3), Italian (2), British (2), French (2), Polish (1), Finnish (1), Spanish (1)).

Top nationalities using these documents – UKR, RUS.

RESTREINT UE

SLOVAKIA

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

During November, 1 166 persons were refused entry (1 283 persons in October). Top nationalities: ROM 250, POL 240, UKR 149, HUN 144, CZE 91.

1.1.1 Land: 1156

1.1.2 Air: 10

1.1.3 Sea: -

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended: 1549 persons in November, 1434 persons in October, 1360 persons in November 2002

Tab 1 Illegal migrants apprehended, by individual sections of border

| State Border | November 2003 | October 2003 | November 2002 |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Ukraine | 634 | 857 | 304 |
| Austria | 545 | 337 | 478 |
| Czech Republic | 297 | 194 | 420 |
| Hungary | 24 | 25 | 100 |
| Poland | 49 | 21 | 58 |
| Total | 1549 | 1434 | 1360 |

Tab 2 Illegal migrants apprehended, by direction of migration - November 2003

| Border | Exit | Entry | Total |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Ukraine | 3 | 631 | 634 |
| Austria | 456 | 89 | 545 |
| Czech Republic | 293 | 4 | 297 |
| Hungary | 2 | 22 | 24 |
| Poland | 30 | 19 | 49 |
| Total | 784 | 765 | 1549 |

(Top nationalities: RUS, IND, ARM, GEO and AFG)

RESTREINT UE

SLOVAKIA

Tab 3 Illegal migrants apprehended, by nationality

| Nov. 2003 | | October 2003 | | Nov. 2002 | |
|-----------|-----|--------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| 1. RUS | 407 | 1. RUS | 547 | 1. IND | 316 |
| 2. IND | 244 | 2. ARM | 260 | 2. CHN | 316 |
| 3. ARM | 172 | 3. IND | 103 | 3. BGD | 169 |
| 4. GEO | 131 | 4. GEO | 101 | 4. IRQ | 96 |
| 5. AFG | 96 | 5. AFG | 78 | 5. RUS | 93 |

1.3. Application for asylum at the frontier:

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory: 1427 in November 2003, 1362 in October 2003, 1140 in November 2002

Tab 4 Asylum - seekers, by nationality

| Nov. 2003 | | October 2003 | | November 2002 | |
|-----------|-----|--------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| 1. RUS | 348 | 1. RUS | 502 | 1. IND | 310 |
| 2. IND | 320 | 2. ARM | 209 | 2. CHN | 229 |
| 3. ARM | 123 | 3. IND | 147 | 3. BGD | 223 |
| 4. CHN | 121 | 4. GEO | 115 | 4. IRQ | 81 |

1.5. Expulsions:

During November 126 persons were expelled from the territory of Slovakia. Most of them were as follows (top three): UKR 65, MDA 26, ARM 10 (111 persons in November 2002).

1.6. Comments:

Number of refusals in October 2003 decreased. In statistics of refused aliens show predominantly citizens of neighbouring countries except nationals of Romania.

Number of asylum-seekers increased in November 2003. Migration Office has recorded approximately 1427 application forms in November 2003 (+ 65 seekers).

Illegal migration pressure in November 2003 increased (+115 persons) by comparison with October and also by comparison with November 2002 (+189 persons). Illegal border-crossing trend continues.

Most frequently apprehended in November 2003 were nationals of Russia, India, Armenia, Georgia and Afghanistan.

Most visible change in comparison to October 2003 was increase in apprehensions of Indian citizens (+141 persons).

As regards the individual border section most illegal migrants in examined period were detected on the State border with:

1. Ukraine 634 (304 in 2002),
2. Austria 545 (478 in 2002),
3. Czech Republic 297 (420 2002),
4. Poland 49 illegal migrants (58 in 2002),
5. Hungary 24 persons (100 in 2002).

2. Salient facts

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

Slovakia received information in the framework of EWS in November. No such information was given or received through the early warning system that could have been used directly to detect any crime.

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

Facilitators organise the illegal border-crossings of migrants through the Ukrainian border and then move them by different means of transport through the territory to western frontiers. There have been 3 people accused of facilitating illegal border crossing for 21 illegal migrants from India.

Another 4 people have been accused of facilitating illegal border crossing for 126 illegal migrants of unknown nationality and for 18 migrants from China. They had organised illegal border-crossing at least 10 times.

A group of 11 people was detected, and one police officer performing his duty on the border was involved. The group facilitated illegal border-crossing for 61 illegal migrants.

2.3. New operating methods and cases identified

- methods and forms of smuggling have improved;
- most people smuggled across borders were nationals of India, Afghanistan and unknown;
- most of the traffickers operating within Slovak territory are of Slovak nationality;
- most facilitated people were detected within the territory, on the State border with Ukraine and finally on the State border with Austria;
- tendency to organise smuggling activities discovered in the reception centres still continues;
- illegal migrants after their arrival submit requests for asylum and at the same time smuggling activity by these persons begins in an organised form,
- many of them were without valid travel documents.

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

Regarding itineraries inside Slovakia, they remain the same. The predominant number of illegal migrants want to enter through the State border between the Slovak Republic and Ukraine. Almost all illegal migrants want to pass illegally through Austrian State borders or State borders of the Czech Republic.

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

Members of the National Unit to Combat Illegal Migration apprehended 15 traffickers and 124 trafficked persons in November 2003 (17 traffickers and 110 trafficked persons in November 2002).

2.4. Exceptional occurrences

(-)

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

Act on Border Protection came into force on 1 January 2004. The act enhances the effectiveness of future internal and external border control in the Slovak Republic.

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

Regarding readmission there are some problems with Ukraine, as they demand that illegal migrants crossing the borders must have valid documents as well as proof of traces? showing that the illegal migrants really crossed Slovak – Ukrainian border; after some hours it is difficult to provide that proof. The issues mentioned are outside the framework of the Slovak – Ukrainian Agreement. Generally, the Ukrainians refuse to take the illegal migrants.

RESTREINT UE

SLOVENIA

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2003**

1. Statistical data and general trends:

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

December 2003:

Total number 3 042

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| Top five nationalities: | Croatia | 719 |
| | Italy | 514 |
| | Serbia and Montenegro | 394 |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 307 |
| | Bulgaria | 153 |

| | |
|------|-------|
| Land | 3 027 |
| Air | 13 |
| Sea | 2 |

November 2003:

Total number 2 802

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| Top five nationalities: | Croatia | 879 |
| | Italy | 415 |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 220 |
| | Bulgaria | 220 |
| | Serbia and Montenegro | 209 |

| | |
|------|-------|
| Land | 2 794 |
| Air | 5 |
| Sea | 3 |

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

December 2003:

Total number 381

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| Top five nationalities: | Serbia and Montenegro | 119 |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 39 |
| | Turkey | 32 |
| | Moldova | 26 |
| | Iraq | 23 |

RESTREINT UE

SLOVENIA

October 2003:

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| Total number | | 467 |
| Top five nationalities: | Serbia and Montenegro | 135 |
| | Macedonia | 53 |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 48 |
| | Turkey | 43 |
| | Algeria | 31 |

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier in September and October

Total number: 0

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

December 2003:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----|
| Total number | | 61 |
| Top five nationalities: | Serbia and Montenegro | 28 |
| | Algeria | 10 |
| | Turkey | 5 |
| | Moldova | 4 |
| | Macedonia | 3 |

November 2003:

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----|
| Total number | | 85 |
| Top five nationalities: | Turkey | 25 |
| | Macedonia | 15 |
| | Serbia and Montenegro | 11 |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 8 |
| | Iran | 7 |

DECLASSIFIED

1.5. Expulsions carried out

December 2003:

Total number 2251

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----|
| Top five nationalities: | Serbia and Montenegro | 84 |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 32 |
| | Macedonia | 29 |
| | Moldova | 22 |
| | Croatia | 17 |

November 2003:

Total number 2892

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----|
| Top five nationalities: | Serbia and Montenegro | 50 |
| | Moldova | 46 |
| | Macedonia | 37 |
| | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 36 |
| | Croatia | 16 |

1.6. Comments

Downward trend of illegal border-crossing continues in 2003. The nationality structure remains almost the same. Illegal migrants come mostly from Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo Albanians). Slovene police are still performing all strict measures introduced at the end of the year 2000 at the border and throughout the territory to prevent illegal migration. In view of entry into the EU and the introduction of Schengen at the border with Croatia these measures will even intensify.

2. Salient facts

2.2. In reporting period we did not report in EWS system.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

Regarding itineraries through Slovenia, they remain the same. Once inside Slovenia, most of the illegal migrants travel to Italy. Number of persons trying to reach Austria illegally is negligible. Most of the illegal migrants come from Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina through Croatia, only a small proportion of them enter Slovenia from Hungary.

-
- 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.

2.3.3. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

Use of genuine business invitation letters to obtain an entry visa to Slovenia is still the most popular method. Through Internet foreigners locate different companies (usually smaller ones) and make first contact through Internet or fax. They show interest in their products and propose a business visit (usually long and for more than three persons). Chamber of Commerce certifies the invitation letter and it serves as one of the main proofs for obtaining a visa.

Slovenia therefore introduced on-the-spot control (by the local police stations) of companies requesting a large number of visas and work permits.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

December 2003:

In the reporting period 89 falsified or counterfeit documents were discovered at border-crossings. Among them were 28 driving licences, 20 passports, 20 personal IDs and 9 stamps.

The most misused documents by country of origin were Slovenian – 8, Bulgarian - 8, Romanian - 8 and Greek documents – 8 (or 35,76% of all misused documents).

The most misused documents by type were Bosnian driving licences – 6, Serbian and Montenegro driving licences – 6, Romanian stamps – 4 and Romanian driving licences – 4.

The majority of all documents were seized on the future EU external border with Croatia – 75% of all documents.

November 2003:

In the reporting period 127 falsified or counterfeit documents were discovered at border-crossings. Among them were 29 driving licences, 32 passports, 27 residence permits and 15 personal IDs.

The most misused documents by country of origin were Serbian and Montenegro documents –21, Macedonian 13, German –13 and Romanian – 11 (or 45,67% of all misused documents).

The most misused documents by type were Serbian and Montenegro driving licences - 8, Serbian and Montenegro passports –7, Macedonian passports 6 and Belgian personal IDs –6.

The majority of all documents were seized on the future EU external border with Croatia – 50 or 88% of all documents.

=====