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CIREFI 1
COMIX 21

DECLASSIFICATION

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

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

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**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 23 January 2004

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.

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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, R D Congo, Angola, Cameroun, Bulgarie.

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

MAR, ARM, RF YUG, IRN, DZA.

Maroc, Arménie, RF Yougoslavie, Iran, Algérie.

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

IRN, BGR, MDA, CAM, ROU .

Iran, Bulgarie, Moldavie, Cameroun, Roumanie.

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

Impossibilité d'établir un classement par nationalité vu l'absence de données communiquées par la Police Fédérale pour les personnes refoulées.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended :

2879 (-23,5 %)

POL, ROU, AFG, MAR, DZA.

Pologne, Roumanie, Afghanistan, Maroc, Algérie.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier :

51 (-1,9 %)

COD, BUR, AOG, RWA, CIV .

R D Congo, Burundi, Angola, Rwanda, Côte d'Ivoire .

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory :

1507 (-4,3 %)

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

Iran, Russie, R D Congo, R F Yougoslavie (Kosovo), Turquie.

1.5. Expulsions carried out :

868 (-22 %)

POL, ROU, BGR, BRA, TUR.

Pologne, Roumanie, Bulgarie, Brésil, Turquie.

1.6. Comments :

Interceptions of illegal transports with GBR as destinations :

405 (-56,9 %)

AFG, IRN, IND, MDA, ALB.

Afghanistan, Iran, Inde, Moldavie, Albanie.

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.

R D Congo, Angola, Roumanie, Sénégal, Pologne.

1.1.1. Land : 111 (+48 %).

COD, RUS, AOG, MAR, IND.

RD Congo, Russie, Angola, Maroc, Inde.

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

COD, ROU, SEN, POL AOG.

RD Congo, Roumanie, Sénégal, Pologne, Angola.

1.1.3. Sea : 23 (= %).

Impossibilité d'établir un classement par nationalité vu l'absence de données communiquées par la Police Fédérale pour les personnes refoulées.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended :

2089 (- 27,4%)

ROU, POL, DZA, MAR, BGR.

Roumanie, Pologne, Algérie, Maroc, Bulgarie.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier :

48 (-5,8 %)

COD, RWA, CIV, AOG, GIN .

R D Congo, Rwanda, Côte d'Ivoire, Angola, Guinée .

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory :

1684 (+11,7 %)

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

Iran, Russie, R D Congo, R F Yougoslavie (Kosovo), Cameroun.

1.5. Expulsions carried out :

798 (- 8%)

POL, ROU, BGR, SVQ, BRA.

Pologne, Roumanie, Bulgarie, Slovaquie, Brésil.

1.6. Comments :

Interceptions of illegal transports with GBR as destinations :

77 (-80,9 %)

IND, ALB, IRK, VNM, MDA.

Inde, Albanie, Irak, Vietnam, Moldavie.

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.

2. Salient fact:

Statistikken for 2003 vise, at til og med uge 49 har i alt 3.581 personer søgt om asyl i Danmark mod 4.081 i samme periode i år 2002, hvilket er et fald på 12,3 %. Der ses fortsat en stor stigning af asylansøgere fra Somalia, idet antallet er steget 53,7% set i forhold til samme periode af 2002. Der ses fortsat et stort fald i antallet af asylansøgere fra Irak, idet der til og med uge 49 af 2003 er kommet 309 personer mod 648 i samme periode i 2002, hvilket giver en nedgang på 52,3%. Det kan være interessant at se på de enkelte nationaliteter, idet der er tale om meget store udsving i de 8 toneangivende nationaliteter i % fra år 2002 til 2003, enten i fald eller stigning af personer, som har søgt om asyl i Danmark. Samlet set er der dog, som tidligere oplyst, sket et fald i antallet af personer på 12,3 %.

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

Rigspolitiet har i november måned 2003 ikke modtaget EWS meddelelser. Rigspolitiet udsender elektronisk fortsat dagligt efterretninger til landets politikredse og samarbejdspartnere.

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

I november 2003 blev en 28 årig polsk mand frihedsberøvet, efter han i en østrigsk registreret personbil var indrejst i Danmark via motorvejen medbringende 3 afghanske mænd, der ikke var i besiddelse af gyldig rejsehjemmel. Han blev sigtet for overtrædelse af udlændingelovens § 59, stk. 5 og ved domsforhandlingen den 08.12.03 idømt en fængselsstraf på 60 dage.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1 New itineraries detected

Der er igen konstateret et stigende pres mod Danmark af somaliske asylansøgere. I uge 44 indrejste i alt 17 illegale indvandrere i Danmark via landegrænsen til Tyskland. I det første tilfælde var der 10 personer i en hollandsk indregistreret minibuss ført af en af de illegale indvandrere, der desuden var forsynet med falsk dansk kørekort. Køretøjet var lejet i Rotterdam af en person af somalisk herkomst og efterfølgende overgivet til chaufføren, der skulle foretage kørslen som betaling for sin egen transport. I et andet tilfælde indsmuglede en somalisk mand en kvinde og 5 børn i bil til Danmark over landegrænsen til Tyskland.

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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. **Salient fact:**

Statistikken for 2003 viser, at til og med uge 51 har i alt 3.742 personer søgt om asyl i Danmark mod 4.197 i samme periode i år 2002, hvilket er et fald på 10,8 %. Det kan være interessant at se på de enkelte nationaliteter, idet der er tale om meget store udsving i de 8 toneangivende nationaliteter i % fra år 2002 til 2003, enten i fald eller stigning af personer, som har søgt om asyl i Danmark. Således er udsvinget for irakiske statsborgere ikke mindre end et fald på 50,1 %, hvorimod der er sket en stigning på ikke mindre end 50,9 % for somaliske statsborgere. Samlet set er der dog, som tidligere oplyst, sket et fald i antallet af personer på 10,8 %.

RESTREINT UE

DENMARK

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

Rigspolitiet har i november måned 2003 ikke modtaget EWS meddelelser. Rigspolitiet udsender elektronisk fortsat dagligt efterretninger til landets politikredse og samarbejdspartnere.

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

I december 2003 blev en svensk statsborger af kosovoalbansk afstamning frihedsberøvet, efter han i et svensk indregistreret udlejningskøretøj indrejste i Danmark via Frøslev grænse, medbringende 2 voksne og 6 børn fra det tidligere Jugoslavien uden gyldig rejsehjemmel. Han blev sigtet for overtrædelse af udlændingelovens § 59, stk. 5 og ved domsforhandlingen den 09.12.03 idømt fængselsstraf i 40 dage samt ved dommen meddelt indrejseforbud i 5 år.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

Den 11.12.03 kontrollerede Esbjerg Politi, Udlændingeafdelingen, efter tip fra DFDS, en somalisk statsborger. Forud for dette havde en ukendt somalier, formentlig herboende, kontaktet billetkontrollen og oplyst at han ville komme og købe en billet til en anden somalier der ikke talte dansk. Ved ankomsten til billetkontrollen havde den herboende somalier lagt en seddel på bordet med bookingnummer til færgeoverfarten Esbjerg-Harwich, navnet på den anden samt at han havde svensk pas og ikke talte hverken svensk eller dansk. Ved kontrollen af den pågældende blev det svenske pas konstateret ægte og ikke efterlyst i SIS. Der var dog tale om en "look a like", idet det ved nærmere kontrol viste sig at pasholderen ikke var identisk med oprindelige indehaver. Den pågældende var endvidere i besiddelse af en seddel hvorpå der stod skrevet "Liverpool St." samt telefonnummer, hvilket angiveligt var til kontaktmanden i Storbritannien. Han søgte asyl under afhøringen. Meget sparsomme informationer om den herboende somalier som assisterede ved bookingen.

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DENMARK

Igen har politiet i Kastrup Lufthavn konstateret, at en i Europa boende kinesisk statsborger, sandsynligvis medlem af en menneskesmuglerorganisation, skulle afhente en landsmand, en kvinde, der samme dag ankom med flyet fra Beijing. Personen var i besiddelse af ægte kinesisk pas samt et italiensk opholdsbevis. Disse blev senere konstateret ægte.

Personen truffet ved billetkontoret, hvor han var ved at købe 2 flybilletter til Paris – til ham selv og kvinden. Kvinden var i besiddelse af en stjålet tysk opholdstilladelse. Personen var samme eftermiddag ankommet med flyet fra Paris kl. 1445 og skulle retur med kvinden kl. 1950. Begge blev tilbageholdt. Manden udrejste til Paris dagen efter – kvinden, der blev fundet i besiddelse af et kinesisk pas, blev returneret til Beijing.

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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
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1.5. Expulsions carried out

2.173	YUG, TUR, POL
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1.6.1 Entwicklung an allen Grenzen

Mit 18.084 festgestellten unerlaubten Einreisen lag von Januar bis November 2003 die Anzahl der Feststellungen gegenüber dem Vergleichszeitraum des Vorjahres um 12,4 % niedriger.

Hauptsächlich handelte es sich dabei um Staatsangehörige aus Serbien-Montenegro (YUG), der Türkei (TUR), China (CHN), der Russischen Föderation (RUS) und der Ukraine (UKR).

RESTREINT UE

GERMANY

Bei Staatsangehörigen aus dem Irak (mit 896 Aufgriffen; ca. -46%), Afghanistan (mit 531 Aufgriffen; ca. -45%), Bulgarien (mit 589 Aufgriffen; ca. -38%) Serbien-Montenegro (mit 1.612; ca. -19%) sowie der Türkei (mit 1.381 Aufgriffen; ca. -18%) war in den ersten zehn Monaten des Jahres 2003 ein Rückgang zu verzeichnen.

Stärkere Zunahmen der Feststellungen waren im Berichtszeitraum bei unerlaubt eingereisten Personen aus China (mit 1.290 Aufgriffen; Zunahme um ca. 38%), der Russischen Föderation (mit 1.253 Aufgriffen; Zunahme um ca. 20%) und der Ukraine (mit 1.197 Aufgriffen; Zunahme um ca. 18%) zu beobachten.

Mit 1.022 unerlaubten Einreisen ist die Anzahl der Feststellungen rumänischer Staatsangehöriger auf dem gleichen Niveau wie im Vergleichszeitraum des Vorjahres.

Von Januar bis November 2003 wurden des Weiteren 1.358 Schleuser aufgegriffenen. Gegenüber dem Vorjahreszeitraum mit 1.727 Aufgriffen stellt dies einen Rückgang um ca. 21% dar. Hauptsächlich handelte es sich dabei um Schleuser aus Polen (POL), Deutschland (DEU) und der Tschechischen Republik (CZE).

2. Salient facts

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1 **Feststellung von 150 totalgefälschten Reisepässen am Flughafen Don Muang in Bangkok/Thailand**

Wie der Dokumentenberater des BGS bei der deutschen Botschaft in Bangkok / Thailand berichtete, wurde am 10. November 2003 durch die thailändische Behörden am Flughafen Don Muang in Bangkok/Thailand ein britischer Staatsangehöriger bei der Ausreise mit 100 totalgefälschten französischen und 50 totalgefälschten belgischen Reisepässen festgestellt.

Das Flugticket des Reisenden war auf das Routing Bangkok – Kopenhagen – Brüssel – Kopenhagen – Bangkok ausgestellt.

Er gab an, die 150 Reisepässe von einer anderen, ihm bekannten Person gekauft zu haben.

Der Preis pro Pass lag bei nur 300 thailändischen Bath, das entspricht ca. sieben Euro. Die Reisepässe sollte er an eine Person in Großbritannien weitergeben. Diese Person hätte ihn hierfür vorher telefonisch kontaktiert.

2.4. Exceptional occurrences

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

Die Innenminister aus Deutschland und Österreich unterzeichnen Polizeivertrag

Die Innenminister aus Deutschland und Österreich unterzeichneten am 10. November 2003 in Berlin den neuen "Vertrag zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Republik Österreich über die grenzüberschreitende Zusammenarbeit zur polizeilichen Gefahrenabwehr und in strafrechtlichen Angelegenheiten". Dieser Vertrag löst den bisherigen Vertrag aus dem Jahre 1996 ab und enthält wesentliche Neuerungen: Im Einzelnen zielt der Vertrag auf Verbesserungen im Bereich gemeinsamer Einsatzformen, auf Ausweitung der Regelungen zur grenzüberschreitenden Observation sowie auf die Erweiterung der grenzüberschreitenden Nacheile. Er beinhaltet die Möglichkeit für das Tätigwerden von Polizeibeamten auf dem Hoheitsgebiet des anderen Vertragspartners zur polizeilichen Gefahrenabwehr (etwa bei Unfällen oder zur Verhinderung von Straftaten), wenn die Kräfte des Gebietsstaates nicht rechtzeitig einzugreifen vermögen sowie die Möglichkeit, bei dringendem Bedarf (etwa bei entsprechenden Lageentwicklungen oder bei Großereignissen) Polizeibeamte des anderen Vertragsstaates anzufordern und unter der Leitung des Gebietsstaates bei gleichzeitiger Einräumung von Exekutivbefugnissen einzusetzen.

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), Afganistan (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).

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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).

RESTREINT UE

SPAIN

Period under consideration: OCTOBER 2003

1- Données chiffrées et tendances générales (stabilité, hausse, baisse) pour la période considérée (un ou deux mois selon l'intervalle entre deux réunions).

1.1 - Refus d'entrée prononcés sur l'ensemble des frontières

1.1.1 Total : 50.010 descenso del 4,8% en octubre respecto al mes de septiembre

Nacionalidades más destacadas: Marruecos (MAR), Bolivia (BOL), Brasil (BRA), Venezuela (VEN) y Rusia (RUS).

1.1.2. Terrestres : 49.138 descenso del 5% en octubre respecto al mes de septiembre

Nacionalidades más destacadas: Marruecos (MAR)

1.1.3. Aéreas : 649 aumento del 44% en octubre respecto al mes de septiembre

Nacionalidades más destacadas: Bolivia (BOL), Brasil (BRA), Venezuela (VEN), Rusia (RUS) y Paraguay (PRY).

1.1.4. Marítimas : 224 disminución del 27% en octubre respecto al mes de septiembre

Nacionalidades más destacadas: Marruecos (MAR) y Argelia (DZA).

1.2 - Etrangers en situation irrégulière interpellés

Total en octubre: 5.208

Comparación : descenso del 13% en el mes de octubre respecto al mes de septiembre

Nacionalidades más importantes: Marruecos (MAR), Malí (MLI), Rumania (ROM), Ecuador (ECU), y Ghana (GHA).

1.3 - Demandes d'asile à la frontière

Total del mes de octubre: 107

Comparación : aumento del 84 % en octubre respecto al mes de septiembre

Nacionalidades más destacadas: Colombia (COL), Somalia (SOM) y Desconocida (UNK)

1.4 - Demandes d'asile à l'intérieur du territoire

Total del mes de octubre: 438

Comparación : descenso del 14 % en el mes de octubre respecto al mes de septiembre

Nacionalidades más destacadas: Nigeria (NGA), Argelia (DZA) y Colombia (COL)

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SPAIN

1.5 - Eloignements réalisés

Total mes de octubre: 3.031

Comparación : descenso del 20% en el mes de octubre respecto al mes de septiembre

Nacionalidades más destacadas : Marruecos (MAR), Rumania (ROM), Nigeria (NGA), Colombia (COL) y Ecuador (ECU).

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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.

Co-operation with other EU member states in carrying out expulsions.

During the month of November two co- charters were organised. One in co-operation with the UK, to Romania and Moldov, and the second in co-operation 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 the 27 May, 2003
- increase in the numbers of persons being deported: -

RESTREINT UE

ITALY

Period under consideration: NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2003

1. Dati numerici e tendenze generali (stabilità, rialzo, ribasso) mese NOVEMBRE e DICEMBRE 2003:

1.1. Decisioni di rifiuto di ingresso alla totalità delle frontiere:

NOVEMBRE 2003: 1.936

Prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, BULGARIA, ALBANIA, NIGERIA, SERBIA E MONTENEGRO (ROM, BGR, ALB, NGA, YUG)

- 1.1.1. terrestri: **1.140** prime 3 nazionalità – ROMANIA, BULGARIA, CROAZIA (ROM, BGR, HRV)
1.1.2. aeroportuali: **538** prime 3 nazionalità – NIGERIA, BOLIVIA, ROMANIA, (NGA, BOL, ROM)
1.1.3. marittime: **258** prime 3 nazionalità - ALBANIA, TURCHIA, SERBIA E MONTENEGRO, (ALB, TUR, YUG)

DICEMBRE 2003: 2.369

Prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, BULGARIA, ALBANIA, SERBIA E MONTENEGRO, NIGERIA (ROM, BGR, ALB, YUG, NGA)

- 1.1.1. terrestri: **1.308** prime 3 nazionalità – BULGARIA, ROMANIA, SERBIA E MONTENEGRO (ROM, BGR, HRV)
1.1.2. aeroportuali: **692** prime 3 nazionalità – NIGERIA, BOLIVIA, ROMANIA (NGA, BOL, ROM)
1.1.3. marittime: **369** prime 3 nazionalità - ALBANIA, TURCHIA, SERBIA E MONTENEGRO (ALB, TUR, YUG)

1.2. Stranieri in situazione irregolare fermati per accertamenti:

NOVEMBRE 2003: 5.015

Prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, MAROCCO, ALBANIA, MOLDAVIA, UCRAINA.
(ROM, MAR, ALB, MDA, UKR)

- Stranieri sbarcati clandestinamente sulle coste dell'Italia meridionale:
PUGLIA : **56** prime 3 nazionalità -INDIA, MYANMAR, BANGLADESH (IND, MMR, BGD)

CALABRIA : **0**
SICILIA : **1428** prime 3 nazionalità - PALESTINA, IRAQ, ERITREA (*, IRQ, ERI)

RESTREINT UE

ITALY

DICEMBRE 2003: 5.156

Prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, MAROCCO, ALBANIA, MOLDAVIA, EGITTO
(ROM, MAR, ALB, MDA, EGY)

- Stranieri sbarcati clandestinamente sulle coste dell'Italia meridionale:
PUGLIA : 0
CALABRIA : 0
SICILIA : 118 prime 3 nazionalità - PALESTINA, LIBERIA, IRAQ)
(* , LBR, IRQ)

1.3. Domande di asilo presentate: dato non disponibile

1.4. Espulsioni effettuate:

NOVEMBRE 2003: 2.835

Prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, ALBANIA, MAROCCO, TUNISIA, MOLDAVIA.
(ROM, ALB, MAR, TUN, MDA)

DICEMBRE 2003: 2.922

Prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, ALBANIA, EGITTO, MAROCCO, TUNISIA.
(ROM, ALB, EGY, MAR, TUN)

1.5. Osservazioni:

Tendenze riscontrate nel mese di NOVEMBRE 2003 rispetto al mese di OTTOBRE 2003 e al mese di NOVEMBRE 2002:

- | | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| • decisioni di rifiuto di ingresso: | 0,2% | -62,5% |
| • stranieri in situazione irregolare fermati: | -7,1% | -27% |
| • espulsioni effettuate: | -4,8% | -2,7% |
| • stranieri sbarcati clandestinamente sulle coste dell'Italia meridionale: | | |
| PUGLIA | / | 833,3% |
| CALABRIA | / | -100% |
| SICILIA | -25,2% | 26,7% |

RESTREINT UE

ITALY

Tendenze riscontrate nel mese di DICEMBRE 2003 rispetto al mese di NOVEMBRE 2003 e al mese di DICEMBRE 2002:

• decisioni di rifiuto di ingresso:	22,3%	10,2%
• stranieri in situazione irregolare fermati:	2,8%	1,6%
• espulsioni effettuate:	3%	28,4%
• stranieri sbarcati clandestinamente sulle coste dell'Italia meridionale:		
PUGLIA	-100%	-100%
CALABRIA	/	-100%
SICILIA	-91,7%	-90,1%

Dalla lettura degli indicatori statistici non si registrano variazioni significative rispetto ai mesi precedenti, eccezion fatta per il dato relativo ai clandestini sbarcati in Sicilia che indica un'evidente diminuzione.

Rispetto ai corrispondenti periodi del 2002, si notano una generale diminuzione per il mese di novembre 2003 e un generale incremento per il mese di dicembre 2003.

In evidente diminuzione è la pressione migratoria illegale al confine terrestre italo-sloveno, dove, nel mese di novembre 2003, sono stati rintracciati, lungo la c.d. "frontiera verde", 80 clandestini (104 ne erano stati rintracciati nell'ottobre 2003).

2. Fatti salienti

2.3.4. Utilizzo di documenti falsi

Nel dicembre 2003, nel corso dei rituali controlli di frontiera effettuati nei confronti dei passeggeri giunti nel porto di Trieste, a bordo di un traghetto di linea proveniente da Durazzo (Albania), sono stati intercettati cinque cittadini della ex-jugoslavia, in possesso di titoli di viaggio UNMIK, rilasciati dalle autorità ONU di Pristina, su cui erano stati apposti visti uniforme Schengen contraffatti, apparentemente rilasciati dalle autorità diplomatiche francesi di Skopje. Gli stranieri esibivano, nella circostanza, una dichiarazione di una presunta agenzia artistica, secondo la quale gli stessi facevano parte di un gruppo musicale ed erano diretti in Francia per tenere alcuni concerti. La particolarità di tale episodio risiede nelle caratteristiche della contraffazione delle vignette visto, che sono analoghe a quelle segnalate dalle autorità finlandesi, nel luglio 2003, mediante il sistema di allertamento rapido.

RESTREINT UE

ITALY

2.3.5. Altre

Il 9 dicembre 2003, presso il valico di frontiera ferroviario di Brennero, al confine con l'Austria, è stato sottoposto a controllo un veicolo commerciale (motrice con rimorchio con targa tedesca), condotto da un cittadino greco, trasportato su un convoglio merci in uscita dal territorio nazionale. Al suo interno erano stati occultati 13 stranieri, dichiaratisi iracheni, che hanno riferito di essere saliti a bordo del mezzo quattro giorni prima, nei pressi del confine tra la Bulgaria e la Turchia, pagando, per il viaggio, una somma di 3.000 Euro a persona. Il mezzo, giunto poi a Venezia in provenienza dal porto ellenico di Igoumenitza, era diretto in Germania.

2.6. Difficoltà o informazioni rilevanti per quanto riguarda la riammissione, l'espulsione verso il paese d'origine e il rilascio di lasciapassare consolari.

Nel mese di novembre e dicembre 2003 sono stati realizzati 5 voli *charter* diretti a Bucarest e 6 voli *charter* diretti a Il Cairo, che hanno consentito di rimpatriare rispettivamente 375 cittadini rumeni e 260 egiziani.

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

LUXEMBOURG

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER 2003**

1. Données chiffrées et tendances générales (stabilité, hausse, baisse) pour la période considérée.

1.1. Refus d'entrée prononcés sur l'ensemble des frontières : données pas disponibles

1.1.1. Terrestres :

1.1.2. Aériennes : néant

1.1.3. Maritimes :

1.2. Etrangers en situation irrégulière interpellés : 224 personnes (contre 167 en octobre 2003)

nationalités principales : serbo-monténégrine, cap-verdienne, bulgare

1.3. Demandes d'asile à la frontière : néant

1.4. Demande d'asile à l'intérieur du territoire : 177 personnes (contre 151 en octobre 2003)

nationalité principale : serbo-monténégrine, nigériane, libérienne, algérienne

1.5. Eloignement réalisés : 22 personnes (contre 7 en octobre 2003)

nationalité principale : bulgare

DECLASSIFIED

RESTREINT UE

LUXEMBOURG

Period under consideration: **DECEMBER 2003**

1. Données chiffrées et tendances générales (stabilité, hausse, baisse) pour la période considérée.

1.1. Refus d'entrée prononcés sur l'ensemble des frontières : données pas disponibles

1.1.4. Terrestres :

1.1.5. Aériennes : néant

1.1.6. Maritimes :

1.2. Etrangers en situation irrégulière interpellés : 76 personnes (contre 224 en novembre 2003)

nationalités principales : serbo-monténégrine, cap-verdienne, bulgare

1.3. Demandes d'asile à la frontière : néant

1.4. Demande d'asile à l'intérieur du territoire : 207 personnes (contre 177 en novembre 2003)

nationalité principale : serbo-monténégrine, nigériane, libérienne, algérienne

1.5. Eloignement réalisés : 32 personnes (contre 22 en novembre 2003)

nationalité principale : bulgare

RESTREINT UE

THE NETHERLANDS

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

De onderstaande gegevens hebben betrekking op de maanden november en december 2003.

1.

1.1. Weigeringen

Het totaal aantal weigeringen dat wordt aangegeven betreft uitsluitend de doorlaatpost Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. Het overige aantal weigeringen in de rest van Nederland is over het algemeen minimaal.

November 2003

732 (daling van 17% ten opzichte van oktober 2003)

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

December 2003

674 (daling van 9% ten opzichte van november 2003)

China 87 (PRC), Onbekend 73 (UNK), Nigeria 69 (NIG), Venezuela 31 (VEN), Filippijnen 31 (PHL)

1.1.1. Land

Niet van toepassing.

1.1.2. Lucht

Het totaal aantal weigeringen dat wordt aangegeven betreft uitsluitend de doorlaatpost Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. Het overige aantal weigeringen in de rest van Nederland is over het algemeen minimaal.

November 2003

732 (daling van 17% ten opzichte van oktober 2003)

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

December 2003

674 (daling van 9% ten opzichte van november 2003)

China 87 (PRC), Onbekend 73 (UNK), Nigeria 69 (NIG), Venezuela 31 (VEN), Filippijnen 31 (PHL)

1.1.3. Zee

Exacte gegevens zijn nog niet beschikbaar. Slechts bij uitzondering worden vreemdelingen geweigerd aan de zee grenzen. Dit aantal is verwaarloosbaar klein.

RESTREINT UE

THE NETHERLANDS

1.2. Illegaal verblijf in het binnenland

November en december 2003

Tijdelijk niet leverbaar

1.3. Asielaanvragen aan de grens

Het totaal aantal asielaanvragen aan de grens betreft uitsluitend de doorlaatpost Amsterdam Airport. Het overige aantal asielaanvragen aan andere doorlaatposten in de rest van Nederland is over het algemeen zeer minimaal.

November 2003

209 (daling van 10% ten opzichte van oktober 2003)

India (34), Burundi 20 (BDI), Onbekend 15 (UNK), Somalië 13 (SOM), Nigeria 12 (NIG)

December 2003

145 (daling van 31% ten opzichte van november 2003)

Nepal 13 (NPL), India 11 (IND), Onbekend 10 (UNK), Nigeria 10 (NIG), China 9 (NIG)

1.4. Asielaanvragen in het land (totaal aantal asielaanvragen, inclusief 1.3)

November 2003

931 (daling van 8% ten opzichte van oktober 2003)

Irak 91 (IRQ), Onbekend 64 (UNK), Liberia 58 (LBR), Afghanistan 53 (AFG), Iran 49 (IRN)

December 2003

771 (daling van 17% ten opzichte van november 2003)

Irak 90 (IRQ), Onbekend 56 (UNK), Iran 40 (IRN), China 33 (PRC), Liberia 33 (LBR)

De instroom van Alleenstaande Minderjarige Asielzoekers*:

November 2003

119 (stijging van 13% ten opzichte van oktober 2003)

China 22 (PRC), Liberia 11 (LBR), Somalië 11 (SOM), Angola 7 (AGO), Guinea 7 (GIN)

December 2003

68 (daling van 43% ten opzichte van november 2003)

China 12 (PRC), Liberia 5 (LBR), Somalië 5 (SOM), Irak 4 (IRQ), Nigeria 4 (NIG)

N.B. De cijfers met betrekking tot de alleenstaande minderjarige asielzoekers zijn voorlopige cijfers.

RESTREINT UE

THE NETHERLANDS

1.5. Verwijderingen

November 2003

1.986 (daling van 19% ten opzichte van oktober 2003)

Turkije 450 (TUR), Polen 97 (POL), Marokko 90 (MAR), Joegoslavië 86 (YUG), China 67 (PRC)

December 2003

1.939 (daling van 2% ten opzichte van november 2003)

Turkije 314 (TUR), Bulgarije 136 (BGR), Polen 128 (POL), Joegoslavië 81 (YUG), Marokko 71 (MAR)

2. Bijzonderheden

- Op 21 november 2003 is tussen de IND en het Bulgaarse ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken een Memorandum of Understanding getekend dat voorziet in de uitwisseling van informatie op het terrein van illegale immigratie. Het gaat hier om informatie die betrekking heeft op de uit Nederland uitgezette Bulgaren, met het doel illegale immigratie tegen te gaan. Op grond van deze overeenkomst kunnen de Bulgaarse autoriteiten conform eigen wetgeving overgaan tot het intrekken van de paspoorten van uit Nederland verwijderde Bulgaren voor een periode van twee jaar.
- In de maanden november en december 2003 hebben in totaal 7 overheidsvluchten plaatsgevonden, met bestemmingen als Sofia, Boekarest, Pristina, Sarajevo, Kiev en Lagos. In november is samengewerkt met de Ieren. In het jaar 2003 zijn door Nederland in totaal ruim 800 vreemdelingen via een overheidsvlucht verwijderd.
- In totaal zijn er in 2003 in INDIS 13.402 asielaanvragen geregistreerd. Hiervan zijn 1.216 geregistreerd als alleenstaande minderjarige asielzoeker (AMA). Op de luchthaven Schiphol arriveerden in het jaar 2003 in totaal 9.896 inadmissible passagiers, waarvan 1.851 een asielaanvraag indienden.

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

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

1. Zahlenangaben und allgemeine Trends (Stagnation, Anstieg, Rückgang) für den Bezugszeitraum (ein oder zwei Monate entsprechend der Zeitspanne zwischen zwei Sitzungen)

1.1. Einreiseverweigerungen an allen Grenzen:

November	2055	-4,99%
Dezember	1499	-27,16%

5 Führende Nationalitäten:

November 2003: Rumänien **ROM (859)**, Bulgarien **BGR (332)**, Polen **POL (228)**, Slowakei **SVK (147)**, Ecuador **ECU (89)**

Dezember 2003: Rumänien **ROM (477)**, Bulgarien **BGR (256)**, Slowakei **SVK (139)**, Polen **POL (114)**, Ecuador **ECU (77)**

1.1.1. Landgrenzen:

November	2026	-5,85%
Dezember	1467	-27,6%

1.1.2. Flughäfen:

November	29	+263%
Dezember	32	+10%

1.1.3. Seegrenzen: -

1.2. Aufgegriffene Ausländer mit unrechtmäßigem Aufenthalt:

November	3142	-32,15%
Dezember	3777	+20,21%

5 Führende Nationalitäten:

November 2003: Rumänien **ROM (511)**, Russische Föderation **RUS (306)**, Bulgarien **BGR (301)**, Indien **IND (292)**, Moldau **MDA (177)**

Dezember 2003: Russische Föderation **RUS (712)**, Rumänien **ROM (652)**, Bulgarien **BGR (383)**, Moldau **MDA(254)**, Georgien **GEO (213)**

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

1.3. An der Grenze gestellte Asylanträge: -

1.4. Im Hoheitsgebiet gestellte Asylanträge:

November	1989	-54,10%
Dezember	2102	+5,68%

5 Führende Nationalitäten:

November 2003: Russische Föderation RUS, Indien IND, Türkei TUR, Serbien/Montenegro YUG, Afghanistan AFG

I. Dezember 2003: Russische Föderation RUS, Türkei TUR, Indien IND, Serbien/Montenegro YUG, Afghanistan AFG

1.5. Durchgeführte Rückführungen:

November	1129	+9,4%
Dezember	1224	+8,41%

5 Führende Nationalitäten:

November 2003: Russische Föderation RUS (154), Rumänien ROM (143), Moldau MDA (87), Polen POL (81), Indien IND (78)

Dezember 2003: Russische Föderation RUS (254), Moldau MDA (126), Rumänien ROM (109), Georgien GEO (69), Polen POL (61)

1.6. Bemerkungen:

Die Prozentangaben neben den absoluten Zahlen beziehen sich jeweils auf das Vormonat.

November 2003

Im Vergleich zum Oktober 2003 ist sowohl bei den Fällen von Schlepperei (-305) als auch bei den aufgegriffenen Personen (-1482) ein eklatanter Rückgang festzustellen. Dieser ist zum überwiegenden Teil auf Rückgänge bei den Aufgriffen von Staatsangehörigen aus der Russischen Föderation (Tschetschenen) zurückzuführen.

Durch eine international koordinierte Aktion Ende Oktober 2003, bei der in Österreich und der Tschechischen Republik zeitgleich mehrere führende Mitglieder einer Schlepperorganisation verhaftet wurden, sank die Aufgriffszahl von Staatsangehörigen der russischen Föderation von 1107 Personen (Oktober 2003) auf 306 Personen (November 2003) - dies entspricht einem Rückgang von -72,42%!

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

Die führende Nation bei den Schleppern im November 2003 stellen wiederum rumänische Staatsangehörige dar, danach folgen Staatsangehörige aus der Tschechischen Republik und Indien.

Bei den geschleppten Personen führen indische Staatsangehörige vor Staatsangehörigen der russischen Föderation. Zunahmen gab es bei Aufgriffen von Staatsangehörigen aus Georgien und der Türkei, ansonsten waren überall Rückgänge zu verzeichnen.

Die Grenzübertritte der geschleppten Personen erfolgen gleichbleibend in erster Linie in Niederösterreich und im Burgenland, als Ausgangsland scheint die Slowakei an erster Stelle auf.

Bei den rechtswidrig eingereisten bzw. aufhältigen Personen sind an erster Stelle Staatsangehörige aus Rumänien und Bulgarien, danach folgen polnische Staatsangehörige. Im November 2003 erfolgten die illegalen Grenzübertritte dieser Personengruppe mehrheitlich in Kärnten, danach folgen Tirol und Burgenland.

Gleichbleibend erfolgt die Mehrheit der Aufgriffe im Bundesgebiet bzw. im Zuge der Ausgleichsmaßnahmen, gefolgt von Aufgriffen bei der Ausreise sowie direkt beim Grenzübertritt.

Die Grenzübertritte erfolgten zu 55% über die Straße, eine Steigerung gab es bei den illegalen Grenzübertritten mit der Bahn, Rückgänge bei den Grenzübertritten zu Fuß und auf dem Luftweg.

Bei den Migrationsgründen zeigen sich im Vergleich zu Oktober 2003 kaum gravierende Veränderungen, weiterhin dominieren bei den rechtswidrig eingereisten oder aufhältigen Personen wirtschaftliche Überlegungen, vor allem Schwarzarbeit, sowie persönliche Gründe wie Familienzusammenführung, bei den geschleppten Personen politische Verfolgung und/oder Flucht aus Kriegsgebiet und die Aussicht auf Asylgewährung.

Dezember 2003:

Im Vergleich zum November 2003 stieg sowohl die Anzahl der Fälle von Schlepperei (+180) als auch die Anzahl der aufgegriffenen Personen (+643). Nach dem starken Rückgang bei den Aufgriffen von Staatsangehörigen aus der Russischen Föderation (Tschetschenen) im November 2003 war im Dezember wiederum eine Steigerung der Aufgriffszahlen zu bemerken, wobei jedoch eine Veränderung insoweit festzustellen ist, dass die Mehrzahl der illegalen Grenzübertritte dieser Staatsangehörigen nunmehr in den politischen Bezirken Bruck an der Leitha und Neusiedl am See mit Ausgangsland Slowakei, und nicht mehr wie in den letzten Monaten im politischen Bezirk Gmünd mit Ausgangsland Tschechische Republik erfolgt.

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

Ein weiterer Grund für das allgemeine Steigen der Aufgriffszahlen ist sicherlich darin zu sehen, dass sich wiederum vermehrt Personen, die die erlaubte Aufenthaltsdauer im Schengenraum überschritten hatten, vor den Feiertagen sowie dem Jahreswechsel auf der Heimreise befanden und bei der Ausreise beanstandet wurden.

Bei der Entwicklung der Aufgriffszahlen der aufgegriffenen Personen von Jänner 2003 bis Dezember 2003 war wiederum eine Zunahme zu verzeichnen. Bei der Entwicklung nach Funktion/Eigenschaft der aufgegriffenen Personen setzte sich im Dezember 2003 der rückläufige Trend bei den Aufgriffen von Schleppern fort, bei den rechtswidrig eingereisten bzw. aufhältigen Personen und bei den Geschleppten waren Steigerungen gegenüber November zu verzeichnen.

Die führende Nation bei den Schleppern im Dezember 2003 stellen wiederum rumänische Staatsangehörige dar, danach folgen Staatsangehörige aus der Tschechischen Republik und österreichische Staatsbürger.

Bei den geschleppten Personen führen Staatsangehörige der russischen Föderation vor georgischen und indischen Staatsangehörigen.

Starke Zunahmen gab es bei Aufgriffen von Staatsangehörigen aus der russischen Föderation, Georgien, Moldau und dem Irak, starke Rückgänge bei indischen Staatsangehörigen und Staatsangehörigen aus Bangladesh.

Die Grenzübertritte der geschleppten Personen erfolgen gleichbleibend in erster Linie in Niederösterreich und im Burgenland, als Ausgangsland scheint die Slowakei an erster Stelle auf.

Bei den rechtswidrig eingereisten bzw. aufhältigen Personen sind an erster Stelle Staatsangehörige aus Rumänien und Bulgarien, danach folgen polnische Staatsangehörige.

Im Dezember 2003 erfolgten die illegalen Grenzübertritte dieser Personengruppe mehrheitlich in Kärnten, danach folgen Burgenland und Niederösterreich.

Gleichbleibend erfolgt die Mehrheit der Aufgriffe im Bundesgebiet bzw. im Zuge der Ausgleichsmaßnahmen, gefolgt von Aufgriffen bei der Ausreise sowie direkt beim Grenzübertritt.

Die Grenzübertritte erfolgten zu 53% über die Straße, eine deutliche Steigerung gab es bei den illegalen Grenzübertritten mit der Bahn, Rückgänge bei den Grenzübertritten zu Fuß und auf dem Luftweg.

Bei den Migrationsgründen zeigen sich im Vergleich zu November 2003 kaum gravierende Veränderungen, weiterhin dominieren bei den rechtswidrig eingereisten/aufhältigen Personen wirtschaftliche Überlegungen wie Schwarzarbeit sowie, wie erwähnt, Heimreise, bei den geschleppten Personen politische Verfolgung und Flucht aus Kriegsgebiet sowie die Aussicht auf Asylgewährung.

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

Übersicht über die Anzahl der Asylanträge und deren monatliche Entwicklung

<u>Monat</u>	<u>Russische Föderation</u>		<u>Volksrepublik China</u>		<u>Somalia</u>	
	Gesamt	Zunahme	Gesamt	Zunahme	Gesamt	Zunahme
Jänner	77		52		48	
Februar	237	+160	139	+87	58	+10
März	498	+261	177	+38	66	+8
April	781	+283	229	+52	89	+23
Mai	1387	+606	276	+47	95	+6
Juni	2274	+887	318	+42	113	+18
Juli	3092	+818	367	+49	131	+18
August	3902	+810	404	+37	147	+16
September	4907	+1005	451	+47	161	+14
Oktober	5974	+1067	501	+50	167	+6
November	6199	+225	539	+38	184	+17
Dezember	6713	+514	569	+30	191	+7

RESTREINT UE

PORTUGAL

Period under consideration: **OCTOBER 2003**

1. Dados quantitativos e tendências gerais (estabilidade, aumento, regressão)

1.1 Recusas de entrada pronunciadas em todas as fronteiras

1.1.1. Terrestres – Nada a referir

1.1.2. Aéreas - Total: 448 (+47,8%)

Nac.: Brasil (BRA), Angola (AGO), Guiné- Bissau (GNB), Uruguai (URY) e Senegal (SEN)

1.1.3. Marítimas – Nada a referir

1.2 Estrangeiros interpelados em situação irregular

Total: 1679 (+66%)

Nac.: Brasil (BRA), Ucrânia (UKR); Angola (AGO), Roménia (ROM); Moldova (MDA)

1.3 Pedidos de asilo apresentados na fronteira e/ou no território do Estado - Membro

Total: 5 (0%)

Nac.: Bielorrússia (BLR), República Democrática do Congo (COD) e Angola (AGO)

Pedidos apresentados na fronteira: 0

1.4 Afastamentos executados

Total: 246 (-10,5%)

Nac.: Ucrânia (UKR); Roménia (ROM); Angola (AGO), Moldova (MDA); e Cabo Verde (CPV)

2. Factos marcantes

2.2. Principais acções judiciais de desmantelamento de redes de imigração ou de oficinas clandestinas

Foram instaurados 23 processos crime por auxílio à imigração ilegal e crimes conexos (angariação de mão de obra ilegal, falsificação de documentos, extorsão, lenocínio, entre outros).

2.3 Novos modos de operação e causas identificadas

RESTREINT UE

PORTUGAL

2.3.4. Utilização de documentos falsos

- Países da U.E. com mais documentos falsos detectados: França, Portugal, Itália e Espanha.
- Países terceiros com maior número de detecções: Guiné – Bissau, Senegal, Venezuela e Colômbia.
- Durante este período , prevaleceu a falsificação de documentos (em particular, passaportes), seguindo-se o uso de documento alheio e, por último, a contrafacção de documentos .
- Documentos furtados em branco: um bilhete de identidade italiano.
- Proveniências mais relevantes: Senegal, Guiné - Bissau e Brasil.
- Principais países de destino: Reino Unido e Canadá

Period under consideration: NOVEMBER 2003

1. Dados quantitativos e tendências gerais (estabilidade, aumento, regressão)

1.1. Recusas de entrada pronunciadas em todas as fronteiras

1.1.1. Terrestres – Nada a referir

1.1.2. Aéreas - Total: 308 (-31%)

Nac.: Brasil (BRA), Venezuela (VEN), Bolívia (BOL), Angola (AGO) e Senegal (SEN)

1.1.3. Marítimas – Nada a referir

1.2. Estrangeiros interpelados em situação irregular

Total: 2079 (+23,8%)

Nac.: Brasil (BRA), Ucrânia (UK), Roménia (ROM); Angola (AGO) e Moldova (MDA)

1.3. Pedidos de asilo apresentados na fronteira e/ou no território do Estado - Membro

Total: 8 (+60 %)

Nac.: Zimbabwe (ZWE), Guiné – Bissau (GNB), Serra Leoa (SLE), Colômbia (COL) e Cuba (CUB)

Pedidos apresentados na fronteira: 5

1.4. Afastamentos executados

Total: 251 (+2%)

Nac.: Ucrânia (UKR); Roménia (ROM); Moldova (MDA); Cabo Verde (CPV) e Brasil (BRA)

RESTREINT UE

PORTUGAL

2. Factos marcantes

2.2. Principais acções judiciais de desmantelamento de redes de imigração ou de oficinas clandestinas

Foram instaurados 28 processos crime por auxílio à imigração ilegal e crimes conexos (angariação de mão de obra ilegal, falsificação de documentos, extorsão, lenocínio, entre outros).

Foi desmantelada uma rede que se dedicava à introdução em Portugal de cidadãs brasileiras com vista à exploração da sua actividade sexual. Na sequência da investigação efectuada foram detidos vários indivíduos de nacionalidade portuguesa e brasileira que foram acusados da prática de crimes de auxílio à imigração ilegal, angariação de mão de obra ilegal e lenocínio.

2.3 Novos modos de operação e causas identificadas

2.3.1. Novos itinerários constatadas

Um elevado número de cidadãos da Europa de Leste, nomeadamente de nacionalidade Bielorrussa, Moldova e Ucrânia está a chegar a Portugal, por via terrestre, sendo portadores de vistos de curta duração emitidos pelas representações consulares da França, Alemanha e Áustria.

2.3.3. Pedidos de visto sem fundamento

Cidadãos de nacionalidade senegalesa vinculados a empresas senegalesas, quer como colaboradores, quer como clientes, têm vindo a efectuar notas de encomenda a empresas portuguesas com o objectivo de obterem vistos para entrada no espaço Schengen. Investigações em curso, demonstram que estes cidadãos não comparecem em Portugal nas datas previstas para a entrega das encomendas, o que tem causado prejuízos às referidas empresas e que, com os vistos emitidos pela Embaixada portuguesa em Dakar, viajam para outros países da União Europeia, nomeadamente Espanha ou França.

2.3.4. Utilização de documentos falsos

- Países da U.E. com mais documentos falsos detectados: Portugal, Espanha e Reino Unido .
- Países terceiros com maior número de detecções: Brasil, Guiné – Bissau e Venezuela.
- Durante este período , prevaleceu a falsificação de documentos (em particular, passaportes), seguindo-se a contrafacção de documentos e, por último, o uso de documento alheio.
- Proveniências mais relevantes: Brasil, Guiné – Bissau e Espanha.
- Principais países de destino: Reino Unido e USA.

2.3.5. Outros

- Detenção de um cidadão de nacionalidade lituana em cumprimento de um mandado de captura internacional.
- Registaram-se três assaltos a instalações dos Serviços de Imigração, localizadas em diferentes pontos do País, de onde foram furtadas algumas dezenas de vinhetas de visto, inseridas, de mediato, no Sistema de Informações Schengen.
Tal como ocorreu noutras representações consulares da União Europeia no Brasil, também os Consulados Gerais de Portugal em Santos e Porto Alegre foram assaltados, tendo sido furtados alguns passaportes portugueses e vinhetas de visto em branco, bem como carimbos de autenticação de documentos. Vinte e seis destes passaportes foram interceptados na posse de um elemento da polícia brasileira quando pretendia sair do País, suspeitando-se que os mesmos se destinavam ao crime organizado.
Investigações em curso indicam que estes documentos se destinam a ser utilizados para o tráfico de estupefacientes ou para a prática de outras actividades criminosas.
Na sequência da divulgação imediatamente efectuada dos números de série das vinhetas de visto e dos passaportes furtados, já foram recuperados muitos desses documentos.

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

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

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended 149

Main 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.

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

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory 350

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

1.5. Expulsions carried out 296

Main 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 counterfeited 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

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

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended 233

Main nationalities (5) : YUG 80, RUS 67, EST 60, MKD 19, POL 15

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier 88

At Helsinki-Vantaa airport 77, in eastern landborder 3 and at harbor 8.

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

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory 343

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

1.5. Expulsions carried out 240

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

2. **Salient facts**

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

A total of 14 persons and 13 counterfeited 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 16.00-06.00. 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 co-operation with the Coast Guard, Customs and Migration Board. They totally made 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 illegally travel to Sweden, two persons for forgery and one person got refusal of entry. 33 cases were reported to the Migration Board out of which seven applied for asylum.

RESTREINT UE

SWEDEN

Other cases that were found was for example:

- A car registered in the Netherlands was stopped at 23.30 on the 17 of 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 controlled. All persons from Azerbaijan had Schengen visas issued by Greece or Italy. The persons from Belarus had Schengen visas issued by Finland.

Copies were taken of their documents 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 get 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 you may receive it 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 females 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.

Due to changed legislation, the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs will from 1 May 2004 no longer provide for 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 got the task from another man. He was paid 300 and 200€ for the petrol. The four Palestinians applied for asylum.

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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 cloths three Chinese passports and tickets from Beijing in the same name as the passports. The customs did not find any Chinese persons identical with 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 they were identical 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-a-like passports. They have used national passports from Denmark and the UK.

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

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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 the 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.

RESTREINT UE

UNITED KINGDOM

- 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:	1114
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 with 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.

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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 14,4%.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

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

Apprehended aliens illegally, 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, due to the fact that apprehended aliens entered the controlled area 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 pretend that they enter Cyprus through an unauthorized point of entry, for studying purposes.

RESTREINT UE

CYPRUS

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

(Period covered 1st November 2003 – 31st December 2003)

Total number: 0

1.4. Application 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 above mentioned 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
<u>Total</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>411</u>

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.

RESTREINT UE

CZECH REPUBLIC

Period under consideration: **NOVEMBER 2003**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

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

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total	3 top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to 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	3 top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2002
997			RUS-506 UKR-233 SVK-56	-35,8	+58,51

1.5 Expulsions carried out

Total	3 top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to 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 an general trends (stability, increase, decrease)

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Total	Land	Air	Sea	3 top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2002
2278	2216	62	---	POL-463 SVK-238 TUR-160	- 4,49 %	-4,61 %

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total	3 top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to 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	3 top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2002
761			RUS-243 UKR-230 GEO-75	-23,67	+11,75

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total	3 top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2002
274	UKR-142 POL-22 MDA-19	-4,86	-11,04

2. Faits marquants (période novembre/décembre 2003)

2.1. Notes sur les informations transmises via le système d'alerte rapide et les dispositions prises:

Au cours des mois de novembre et décembre 2003 la République Tchèque a obtenu via le système d'alerte rapide 1 information. A partir de 1^{er} janvier jusqu'au 31^{er} décembre 2003 la République Tchèque a obtenu 31 informations pour la plupart des cas en provenance de la RFA (12), de la France (8), de la Slovénie (4) et de la Finlande (2). La République Tchèque a enregistré en 2003 une diminution sensible du nombre d'informations transmises via le système d'alerte rapide en comparaison avec l'année 2002 (107 informations).

2.3. Nouveaux méthodes de travail et les cas détectés

Le 13 janvier 2004 les policiers au point de passage frontalier Pomezí à la frontière avec la R.F.A. ont découvert à l'aide d'un appareil de détection de CO₂ un groupe de 22 personnes cachées dans un camion.

2.4. Evénements exceptionnels

2.4.4. Flux des migrants irréguliers

A partir du 1^{er} janvier jusqu'au 31^{er} décembre 2003 la République Tchèque a enregistré 13.206 personnes (dont 11.125 étrangers) qui ont traversé ou essayé de traverser la frontière d'une manière irrégulière. En comparaison avec le même période de l'année précédente - 14.741 personnes (dont 12.632 étrangers) il s'agit d'une diminution de 11,7% d'étrangers (- 1.507 personnes) et de 1,3 % de ressortissants tchèques (- 28 personnes).

En ce qui concerne les frontières de la République Tchèque avec les états voisins une nette diminution de la migration irrégulière a été enregistrée surtout à la frontière slovaque (nous avons passé de 1.884 personnes en 2002 à 1.145 en 2003, diminution de 39,2%) et allemande (de 4.941 personnes en 2002 à 3.371 en 2003, diminution de 31,8%). De l'autre côté une augmentation considérable a été enregistrée à la frontière autrichienne (de 3.463 personnes en 2002 à 4.876 en 2003, augmentation de 40,8%).

RESTREINT UE

CZECH REPUBLIC

Il s'agissait surtout des ressortissants de la Fédération de la Russie (2.912 personnes, augmentation de 2.544 personnes, +691,3%), de la Chine (2.152 personnes, diminution de 149 personnes, - 6,5 %), de l'Ukraine (575 personnes, augmentation de 16 personnes, + 2,9 %), du Viétnam (550 personnes, diminution de 524 personnes, - 48,8 %) et de la Géorgie (546 personnes, diminution de 349 personnes, - 39,0 %).

Au cours de l'année 2003 la République Tchèque a enregistré 21.350 personnes en situation irrégulière sur son territoire ce qui représente une augmentation de 1.777 personnes (9,1%) en comparaison avec l'année 2002 (19.573 personnes). Dans la majorité écrasante des cas il s'agissait des ressortissants de l'Ukraine (17.020 personnes, 79,7% du nombre total).

2.5. Difficultés importantes ou les informations concernant les réadmissions ou l'expulsion et la délivrance des laissez-passer consulaires

Il y a des difficultés importantes concernant la délivrance des laissez-passer consulaires de la part des ambassades du Viétnam et de la Chine.

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 2003	December 2003	+/-	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 of November and December of 2002 and 2003 reveals that their number has increased. But if to compare November of 2003 with the December of the same year a slight decrease can be traced. 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 Estonian 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 have been submitted randomly after being caught when using falsified documents, or to avoid being sent back to a person's country of origin. There have been 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 invited persons were Russian citizens (5146), Ukrainian citizens (519), Belorussian citizens (253) and citizens of Aszerbaidjan (15).

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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 compare to 2002.)

- 1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

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

- 1.3. Applications for asylum within the national territory :

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

- 1.4. Expulsions:

A: 378 persons
B: 322 persons
C: 4829 persons (67% decrease compare 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 gained from covered and open way in each case, and took the necessary steps and measures. There was not such kind of information given or received through the early warning system that could have 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 of the illegal migration in Hungary referring to the analysed period is the following:

- The outgoing trend that started in September 2002 continued during the last year too.
- There was an increase in the number of Moldavian nationality illegal migrants (15% of the total number) and the number of Ukrainian, Iranian and Georgian nationalities was also remarkable. The Afghans and Iraqis were the top two nationalities but their number decreased by 73% and 77% in 2003.
- There was learnt significant decrease in the number of incoming illegal migration (61%) and its main reasons were from one hand the decreased number of the outgoing migration from the main source countries (Afghanistan, Iraq, China) and from the other hand the efficient counter-migration measures which were taken by the competent authorities. As a results of these the activity of the Serbian border section decreased by 68%.
- The number of outgoing migration decreased with 35% and Moldavian citizens committed one fifth of the total number. The activity of the Austrian border section was the most significant because 84% of the total number was committed here. The outgoing migration stays typical for the future too. Its reason is the increasing number of those migrants who enter legally into Hungary but attempt to leave illegally by the help of mansmugglers.
- 44% of the persons, committed illegal border crossings towards the EU were under asylum procedure and escaped from one of the reception centre.
- The number of refusal of entry increased during the last two months of 2003 because of the introduced visa obligation against Serbia and Montenegro and Ukraine. The main reason for refusal of their entry was the lack of valid visa.
- Other nationalities were also involved in illegal migration: Rumanian (-10 %), Turkish (-26 %) and Serbian (-26 %). (*Changing as compared to 2002*)

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

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

During the analysed period 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) and the south-east section (Ukrainian – Romanian) was the entering (incoming) direction.

However, it can be stated that there was no so-called incoming direction because the migrants more and more 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 experiences, the migration flow that came from East (Ukraine and Romania) moved away to the North and has 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 about the stronger activity of their Eastern border and about 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 mansmuggling cases.

New migration routes have been emerging in Hungary since the past few months of the 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 the mentioned 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 into Hungary by plane using their valid and genuine passport. If they need visa for the entry (Ecuadorians), they get it in the Hungarian Embassy in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Arriving into Hungary they stay at one of the hotels in Budapest and deny that the selection of the hotel would be intentional. However, based on our data it can be proved unambiguously that the organizers in their homeland tell them which hotel they have to choose. It has not been confirmed yet but we have suspicion that the foreign perpetrators have contact with the people in these hotels who help to accommodate the migrants, receive the forged documents arrived by mail and send their genuine documents back, moreover organize the further travel of the migrants.

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

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HUNGARY

Based on the statement originated from the conducted investigations contradictions can be averrable and based on these presumption a well-organized mansmuggling network is functioning. In order to dismantle them we need good national and international cooperation because we are faced with a fully unknown nationality group and they enter Hungary legally and these make our investigation more difficult.

Its danger to the society can be shown by a case, which happened on 23/11/2003. On that day an Ecuadorian citizen arrived in Budapest from Milan by plane. During the passport control he identified himself with a photo substituted Ecuadorian passport. Due to the actions taken by the authorities and a later medical examination there was found altogether 1035 grams of cocaine in the stomach of the captured person.

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

The role inside the organisations did not change but recently the smugglers organise some part of travelling in a legal way by public transportation or taxi drivers.

2.3.3. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

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

2.3.4. Use of false documents

In the analyzed period, the Hungarian Border Guard apprehended 707 persons who tried to cross any of the Hungarian borders by means of false documents. This number shows 41% increase compared with the number of the year 2002. The illegal migrants used forged visas in 137, photo substituted passport in 115, forged entry stamps in 41, imitated passport in 40, using of other persons passport in 57, changing of passport pages in 24 and other ways in 103 cases. The number of illegal border crossings committed by means of forged document increased in the Austrian border section, more than a half of the total number was committed here. Apart from this, the Ukrainian border area is also significant, 10% of the total number was committed here. The number of photo replacement decreased but the number of forged visas, residence permits and forged entry stamps increased.

According to our experiences, the number of forged EU documents has been increased. The migrants arrive into Hungary legally and in some cases they already have forged documents, and try to cross the border toward the EU on 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 analyzed time took official measures against:

- 79 persons: presumption of human smuggling, (+ 5% compared to the same period of year 2002)
- 136 persons: well-grounded suspicion of the offence on 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 have been apprehended by Nyirbator (Directorate at the Ukrainian border) Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Service on 19/12/2003. The smuggled persons crossed the border illegally from Ukraine by the help of mansmugglers. Due to the immediately taken actions, the authorities managed to capture that Hungarian citizen who also got the task to transport the migrants from the border to Budapest and to Mosonmagyaróvár, a town at 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 last year) but, Moldavian, Ukrainian and Georgian people crossed or tried to cross Hungarian borders in increasing number.

2.5. Bilateral or multilateral co-operation arrangements introduced during the period under examination.

In the period of consideration there were no new bilateral or multilateral co-operation arrangements accepted by the Government.

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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

Main 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

Main 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, 2002:1person)

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory:

Total: 0

(Total in November, 2002: 2 persons)

RESTREINT UE

LATVIA

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

Total: 34 persons

Main 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 to 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 taekwando competition in Riga and in such way got a visa to enter Latvia. Pakistan nationals from Azerbaijan wanted to get to Latvia and in order to obtain a visa to enter Latvia mentioned participation in taekwando federation organized competition "Baltic Amber Cup", but the state Border Guards after contacting organizers of competition found out that entered persons did not take part in such competition. Only one person from all pakistanians could verify himself as a participant of such competition. The State Border Guard found out that entered pakistanians had a future plans to move farther by airplane to Denmark. All pakistanians are detained and putted in the detention camp for illegal immigrants for farther expulsion from Latvia. Analyzing arriving route of pakistanians there have been well founded suspicion connected with terrorism threats because all pakistanians intended to leave Latvia by plane using the same plane as basketball club from Israel which visiting Riga and took part in the basketball mach with the local basketball team or it is considered as the first attempt to examine a new illegal traveling route from Pakistan to the Western Europe using airplane.

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

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LATVIA

Use of false documents:

In November 2003 in total there were detected 21 people who used false or other persons traveling documents:

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

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

In November 2003 the state Border Guard officials detained 51 foreign citizens for illegal stay in Latvia: 21 citizen of Republic of Lithuania, 10 citizens of Pakistan, 5 citizens of 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 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 Republic of Latvia without OCMA (Office of citizenship and migration) registration.

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

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LATVIA

Detected illegal immigration on the border crossing points

Border crossing point, the 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 there are detected grouping of organized crime in Ukraine what produce false travel documents mostly passports of the Republic of Lithuania, and we are working on its 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

Main 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%)

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LATVIA

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

Total: 35 persons

Main 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

Main 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 to the same period in 2002. (Total in December 2002: 34 persons)

Comments:

Use of false documents:

In December 2003 in total there were detected 5 people who used false or other persons traveling documents:

- 2 passports of Republic of Lithuania,
- 2 false citizen passports of Republic of Latvia,
- 1 false citizen passport of Poland,

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LATVIA

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

All together in 2003 on the border crossing points were detained 63 illegal immigrants: 30 UKR, 9 LTU, 5 MDA, 5 ARM, 4 RUS, 2 EST, 2 GEO, 2 BLR, 2, MAR, 1 IND un 1 IRN.

From them on the borders of Republic of Lithuania and Republic of Estonia 32 persons: 19 UKR, 4 MDA, 4 ARM, 2 GEO, 2 RUS, 1 IRN.

In 3 cases on the border was sated one group of illegal immigrants-7 UKR using false passports of LTU, 2nd group – 2 citizens of Georgia using false passports of LTU, 3rd group – 4 ARM using passports of LTU. 4th group – 10 PAK were arrested inside the country when was stated that the purpose of they arrival don't correspond to their visas.

Detected illegal immigration on the border crossing points

Border crossing point, the 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 there were expelled 10 persons from Pakistan, who were detained in November, 2003. Analyzing arriving route of pakistanians there have been well founded suspicion that they arriving in Latvia was connected with terrorism threats.

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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 Lithuanian visa, disorderly 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	-	-

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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 was one group of illegal immigrants at the border with Poland apprehended. In this group 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 causes 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 national 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 Lithuanian visa, disorderly travel documents and invalid travel documents.

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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	-

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LITHUANIA

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 causes 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 national of Latvia (LVA), 2 national 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).

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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.

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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

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

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

1.5. Expulsions carried out

	October 2003	November 2003	change (%)
Total	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 is caused by entering into force 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 of this increase and there is no migration threat.

2. **Salient facts**

In November 2003 within the territory of Poland Border Guard apprehended 4 Vietnamese citizens organizing illegal border crossings. In the course of search there were also disclosed many items that could be used for documents falsification /stamps of Polish and Vietnamese institutions and offices/, genuine Vietnamese passport, Polish ID cards, Czech driving licences, nearly two dozens of forged clear Polish passports, over 150 Polish and Vietnamese official forms /some of them stamped/. Case is in the course of investigation.

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POLAND

2.3.4 Use of false documents

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

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

In November 2003 Border Guard disclosed **27** (26) falsified visas: **13** forged /in this number German (8), Spanish (4), USA (1)/ and **14** altered /in this number were visas: 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.

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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,

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1.6. Comments

Situation on Polish maritime border begins to normalize. Employers get to know changes in Polish Act on Aliens 2003 and secure visas for their employees.

2. **Salient facts**

In December 2003 within the territory of Poland Border Guard apprehended 16 persons of Vietnamese nationality organizing illegal border crossings. In the course of search there were also disclosed many items that could be used for documents falsification. In this number were: stamps of Polish and Vietnamese institutions and offices, Polish and Vietnamese official forms /some of them stamped/. Case is in the course of investigation.

2.3.4 Use of false documents

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

In December 2003 Border Guard disclosed 107 (78) falsified passports and 22 (27) falsified visas, used by aliens of various nationalities. 99 (77) of disclosed passports were altered (mainly falsification by exchange of photography – 79, falsification by change of data – 2, mixed technique – 5, taking out pages – 3, exchange of pages - 1). In number of altered passports were: Polish (29), Lithuanian (28), Ukrainian (8), British (6), Romanian (4). 8 (1) of disclosed passports were forged / Bolivian – 4, Indonesian – 2, Israeli – 1, Greek – 1/. In December 2003 Border Guard disclosed 22 (27) falsified visas: 8 forged /in this number German (4), USA (3), French (1)/ and (14) altered /in this number were visas: German (3), Italian (2), British (2), French (2), Polish (1), Finish (1), Spain (1)/.

Top nationalities using these documents – UKR, RUS.

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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 the November, entry has been refused to 1166 (1283 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 Apprehended illegal migrants by the individual sections of border

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

Tab 2 Apprehended illegal migrants by the direction of migration - November 2003

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

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

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Tab 3 Apprehended illegal migrants by the 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 the nationality

Nov. 2003		October 2003		November2002	
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 the November 126 persons were expelled from the territory of Slovakia. Mostly 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 dominate citizens of neighbouring countries except nationals of Romania.

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

Illegal migration pressure in November 2003 increased (+115 persons) comparing October and also increased comparing November 2002 (+189 persons). Trend of illegal borders crossing continues.

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

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

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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 in November information in the framework of EWS. There was no such kind information 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 west 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 organized illegal border crossing at least 10 times.

A group of 11 people has been detected, there has been involved one police officer performing his duty on border. The group facilitated illegal border crossing for 61 illegal migrants.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

- methods and forms of smuggling are improved;
- most of trafficked people were nationals of India, Afganistan and unknown;
- most of the traffickers operating whithin the Slovak territory are of Slovak nationality;
- most facilitated people were detected inland, on the state border with Ukraine and finally on state border with Austria;
- tendency of organised smuggling activities discovered in the reception centres still continues.
- irregular migrants after their arrival submit request for asylum and in the same time smuggling activity of these persons begins in an organised form,
- many of them were without valid travel documents.

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2.3.1. New itineraries detected

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

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

Members of 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 January 1, 2004. The act enhances the effectiveness of future internal and external border of 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 tracks showing that the illegal migrants really crossed Slovak – Ukrainian border; after some hours it is difficult to provide that proof. The mentioned issues are beyond the framework of the Slovak – Ukrainian Agreement. Generally, the Ukrainian deny to take the illegal migrants.

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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		3042
Top five nationalities:	Croatia	719
	Italy	514
	Serbia and Montenegro	394
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	307
	Bulgaria	153
Land		3027
Air		13
Sea		2

November 2003:

Total number		2802
Top five nationalities:	Croatia	879
	Italy	415
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	220
	Bulgaria	220
	Serbia and Montenegro	209
Land		2794
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
	Moldavia	26
	Iraq	23

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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
	Moldavia	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

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1.5. Expulsions carried out

December 2003:

Total number		225 ¹
Top five nationalities:	Serbia and Montenegro	84
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	32
	Macedonia	29
	Moldavia	22
	Croatia	17

November 2003:

Total number		289 ²
Top five nationalities:	Serbia and Montenegro	50
	Moldavia	46
	Macedonia	37
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	36
	Croatia	16

1.6. Comments

Decreasing 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 is still performing all strict measures introduced at the end of the year 2000 at the border and in the inland to prevent illegal migration. In the light of entering in the EU and introducing 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 illegal migrants travel to Italy. Number of person trying to reach Austria illegally is negligible. Most of illegal migrants come from Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina through Croatia, only a small part of them enters 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.

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2.3.3. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

Use of genuine business invitation letters to obtain 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 their interest in their products and purpose business visit (usually longer one and for more than three persons). Chamber of Commerce certifies the invitation letter and it serves as one of the main proofs to obtain visa.

Therefore was introduced control on the spot (by the local police stations) of the companies, which requesting for the large number of visas and working 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 driver 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 Greece documents – 8 (or 35,76 % of all misused documents).

The most misused documents by type were Bosnian driving licence – 6, Serbian and Montenegro driver 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 driver 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 driver 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.