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

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COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION

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CIREFI	21
COMIX	560

NOTE

from:	General Secretariat
to:	CIREFI
Subject:	Compilation of contributions to the situation report on current knowledge on illegal immigration and facilitation – Situation as at 23 September 2005

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

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BELGIUM

Period under consideration: **JULY 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers : 128 (+12,2 %)

DZA, TUR, BGR, ROM, BIH.

Algérie, Turquie, Bulgarie, Roumanie, Bosnie-Herzegovine.

1.1.1. Land : /

1.1.2. Air : 115 (+18,5 %).

DZA, TUR, BGR, ROM, BIH.

Algérie, Turquie, Bulgarie, Roumanie, Bosnie-Herzegovine.

1.1.3. Sea : 13 (-13,3 %).

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 :

1902 (-19,6 %)

MAR, DZA, ROM, IND, BGR.

Maroc, Algérie, Roumanie, Inde, Bulgarie.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier :

27 (-34,1 %)

COD, PAK, CMR, GIN, MLI.

RD Congo, Pakistan, Cameroun, Guinée, Mali.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory :

1284 (+ 7,6 %)

RUS, RF YUG, COD, ARM, IRK.

Russie, R F Yougoslavie, R D Congo, Arménie, Irak.

1.5. Expulsions carried out :

712 (-20,2 %)

ROM, BRA, BGR, UKR, ARM.

Roumanie, Brésil, Bulgarie, Ukraine, Arménie.

1.6. Comments :

Interceptions of illegal transports with GBR as destinations :

209(-27,1 %)

IND, IRK, ROM, DZA, RF YUG.

Inde, Irak, Roumanie, Algérie, R F Yougoslavie .

Period under consideration: **AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers : 114 (-10,9 %)

COD, BGR, ROM, CAM, TUR.

RD Congo, Bulgarie, Roumanie, Cameroun, Turquie.

1.1.1. Land : /

1.1.2. Air : 106 (-7,8 %).

COD, BGR, ROM, CAM, TUR.

RD Congo, Bulgarie, Roumanie, Cameroun, Turquie.

1.1.3. Sea : 8 (-38,4 %).

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 :

1843 (-3,1 %)

MAR, ROM, DZA, IND, R F YUG.

Maroc, Roumanie, Algérie, Inde, R F Yougoslavie.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier :

19 (-29,6 %)

COD, CIV, CMR, BDI, IRK.

RD Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Burundi, Irak.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory :

1351 (+ 5,2 %)

RUS, RF YUG, COD, IRK, RWA.

Russie, R F Yougoslavie, R D Congo, Irak, Rwanda.

1.5. Expulsions carried out :

604 (-15,1 %)

BRA, ROM, BGR, RUS, UKR.

Brésil, Roumanie, Bulgarie, Russie, Ukraine.

1.6. Comments :

Interceptions of illegal transports with GBR as destinations :

120(-42,5 %)

ROM, IND, PAL, IRK, RF YUG.

Roumanie, Inde, Palestine, Irak, R F Yougoslavie .

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CZECH REPUBLIC

Period under consideration: **JULY 2005**

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

1.1 Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Total	Land	Air	Sea	5 Top Countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2004
808	739	69	-	RUS - 111 UKR - 79 TUR - 71 SCG - 55 BIH - 40	+39.31%	-83.41%

1.2 Illegal aliens apprehended

Total	5 Top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2004
1 144	UKR - 653 RUS - 51 CHN - 43 VNM - 39 MDA - 14	+14.74%	-34.10%

1.3 Applications for asylum (all cases)

Total	At the border	within the territory	5 Top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2004
330	-	-	UKR - 74 CHN - 37 RUS - 30 BLR - 16 stateless - 12	+5.77%	-6.78%

It should be pointed out that the first most numerous group of asylum seekers in July 2005 came from Slovakia. The Czech Republic registered 75 Slovak asylum seekers in July 2005 and their asylum applications are being rejected as inadmissible.

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CZECH REPUBLIC

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total	5 Top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2004
154	UKR – 58 CHN – 11 VNM - 8 MDA – 3 BGR - 3	+45.28%	-40.54%

Period under consideration: **AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Total	Land	Air	Sea	5 Top Countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2004
675	622	53	-	UKR – 80 TUR – 67 RUS - 57 SCG – 40 BIH - 20	-16.46%	-84.57%

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total	5 Top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2004
1 276	UKR – 717 VNM – 69 RUS – 40 BLR - 25 CHN – 23	+11.54%	-24.63%

RESTREINT UE

CZECH REPUBLIC

1.3. Applications for asylum (all cases)

Total	At the border	within the territory	5 Top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2004
489	-	-	UKR - 95 RUS - 34 VNM - 33 IND - 16 BLR - 16	+48.18	+62.46

It should be pointed out that the most numerous group of asylum seekers in August 2005 came from Slovakia. The Czech Republic registered 213 Slovak asylum seekers in August 2005, nevertheless their asylum applications are rejected as inadmissible.

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total	5 Top countries	% respect to the previous month	% respect to the same month of 2004
165	UKR - 67 VNM - 12 BLR - 8 GEO - 7 MNG - 6	+7.14%	-22.90%

2. Salient facts (July and August 2005)

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

In July 2005 the Czech Republic received three notices on the Early Warning System and in August 2005 one notice was received. During the first eight months of 2005 the Czech contact point of the EWS received the total of 20 notices (3 from Finland, 1 from Poland, 2 from Slovenia, 3 from Italy, 1 from Spain, 1 from Greece, and 9 from Cyprus). No message has been sent by the Czech contact point in the course of 2005 yet.

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

From January to August 2005 there were 10 799 cases of irregular migration detected in the Czech Republic. When compared to the same period of 2004 it is a decrease of 43.8%. 37.1% (i.e. 4 008 persons) irregular migrants were detected when attempting to cross the state borders illegally and 62.9% (i.e. 6 791 persons) were detected for violation of the residence rules on the territory of the Czech Republic.

During July and August 2005 there were 2 995 persons detected for irregular migration. 36.7% (1 098) of them were apprehended for illegal crossing of the state borders and 63.3% (1 897) were detected for violation of the residence rules. When compared to May and June 2005 the number of illegal migrants apprehended decreased by 25%.

The most numerous groups of illegal migrants apprehended when crossing the state borders of the Czech Republic in July and August 2005 were from the Ukraine (10%), the Russian Federation (4.4%), Mongolia (4.2%), and China (3.9%).

The most numerous groups of illegal migrants apprehended for violation of residence rules come from the Ukraine (71.3%), Vietnam (5.6%), the Russian Federation (3.5%), and China (3.1%).

In the period under concern there were 73 persons detected who were facilitated by traffickers. The networks of smugglers in human beings take an advantage of the cancellation of customs controls at the crossing points of the state borders and they also profit from the increased traffic of heavy goods vehicles and lorries especially at the state borders with Slovakia.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

In July and August 2005 there were 111 persons using irregular travel documents detected. 96 of them (86.5%) were detected when crossing the state borders illegally and 15 (13.5%) when violating the residence rules. Persons using irregular travel documents most often traveled via the Czech Republic to Italy, Spain, Great Britain, and Ireland. Most of the 111 foreigners detected with irregular travel documents come from the Ukraine (39.6%) and Moldova (11.7%). Apart from travel documents of new member states of the European Union, documents from former EU member states (Italy, France, Sweden, Great Britain etc.) and from countries including Israel, Korea, India etc. were often abused as irregular travel documents. In most cases the photograph had been replaced or the entire identification page was removed.

Use of false documents in the Czech Republic: January – August 2005

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
Irregular travel documents detected during									
illegal migration across the state borders	76	96	114	72	68	51	50	46	573
to the Czech Republic	22	27	22	11	27	9	19	11	148
from the Czech Republic	54	69	92	61	41	42	31	35	425
illegal migration-violation of residence rules	15	5	16	13	6	8	6	9	78

2.3.5. Abuse of procedures for regular residence

In July and August 2005 only 15 persons detected for violation of residence rules held false travel documents. In most cases they were citizens of the Ukraine and their number is nearly the same as during the previous two months (in May and June there were 14 persons holding false travel documents detected for violation of residence rules).

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DENMARK

Period under consideration: **JULY/AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers: 30 (16)

1.1.1. Land: No statistical records

1.1.2. Air: 26

1.1.3. Sea: 4

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

There is no statistical information about this question.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

108 (45)

Mostly: Serbia & Montenegro, Iran and Iraq.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

159 (135)

1.5. Expulsions carried out

434 (320)

2. Salient facts

The trend from 2004 continues in 2005. Until week 35 of 2005 1,493 persons applied for asylum in Denmark. In the same period of 2004 the number was 1,807.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

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GERMANY

Period under consideration: **JUNE/JULY 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Juni

Total:	1.013	SCG, TUR, ROU, BGL, MAZ
1.1.1. Land:	771	SCG, TUR, ROU, MAZ, UKR
1.1.2. Air:	229	BLG, TUR, BRA, WAN, ROU
1.1.3. Sea:	13	RUS, BLG, LBN, SCG, ROU,

Juli

Total:	1.114	SCG, TUR, BGL, ROU, CHN
1.1.1. Land:	806	SCG, TUR, ROU, BGL, UKR
1.1.2. Air:	302	CHN, BLG, TUR, BRA, RUS
1.1.3. Sea:	6	BLG, IRQ, ROU, PHL

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Juni

illegal entry	479	CHN, UKR, TUR, SCG; RUS
illegal stay	1.373	TUR, ROU, RUS, UKR, CHN

Juli

illegal entry	478	UKR, RUS, CHN, TUR, SCG
illegal stay	1.524	TUR, RUS, UKR, ROU, CHN

1.2. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Juni

Total	External EU-Borders
200	146

Juli

Total	External EU-Borders
165	116

1.4 Applications for asylum within the national territory

Juni

2.287 including applications at the borders	SCG, TUR, IRQ, RUS, AFG
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Juli

2.150 including applications at the borders	SCG, TUR, IRQ, RUS, VNM
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1.5. Expulsions carried out

Juni

1.637	TUR, SCG, UKR, VNM, ROU
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Juli

1.496	SCG, TUR, UKR, ROU, RUS
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1.6 Comments

Bei den vorgenannten Außengrenzen handelt es sich um die deutschen Schengen-Außengrenzen.

1.6.1 Die rückläufige Entwicklung der Aufgriffszahlen irregulärer Migranten an den deutschen Grenzen aus dem Vergleichszeitraum des Jahres 2004 hat sich im Zeitraum Januar bis Juli 2005 noch verstärkt. Bei der Anzahl der festgestellten unerlaubten Einreisen wurde ein Rückgang von 16,5% registriert. Bei den Zurückweisungszahlen sogar ein Rückgang von 62,2%.

Die statistischen Erhebungen zeigen, dass die irreguläre Migration zurzeit von ost- und südosteuropäischen Staatsangehörigen dominiert wird. Nach mehreren Jahren rückläufiger Aufgriffszahlen scheint bei irakischen Staatsangehörigen eine Trendwende eingetreten zu sein. Bei den Asylbewerbern nehmen sie bereits wieder einen Rang unter den ersten Fünf ein, aber auch bei unerlaubt Eingereisten, aufgegriffenen Geschleusten und Asylnachsuchenden bei den Grenzbehörden sind erhebliche Steigerungsraten zu verzeichnen. Als weiteres Herkunftsland mit stark wachsenden Zahlen bei der irregulären Migration gerät die Republik Moldau in den Fokus.

2. Salient facts

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

In den Monaten Juni und Juli 2005 hat die Bundespolizeidirektion Koblenz 11 Crefi-Warmmeldungen erhalten.

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

2.2.1. Seit dem 09.05.2005 ermittelt Bundespolizeiinspektion Bad Bentheim für die Staatsanwaltschaft Osnabrück gegen einen nigerianischen Staatsangehörigen. Dieser ist verdächtig, unter der Vorspiegelung, kulturelle Veranstaltungen zu organisieren, zahlreiche Künstler / Künstlergruppen aus Nigeria einzuladen, die daraufhin mit Visa einreisen. Die Begleiter der bekannten Künstler nutzen die scheinlegale Einreise, um sich anschließend im Bundesgebiet aufzuhalten. Bislang werden dem Beschuldigten fünf Tathandlungen - gewerbsmäßiges Einschleusen - vorgeworfen. Ermittlungen ergaben, dass bereits auf diesem Wege eine der Personen unter abweichenden Personalien Asylantrag in Deutschland stellte. Im Rahmen einer gezielten Durchsuchungsmaßnahme konnte die Person festgenommen werden. In ihrer Vernehmung sie einen weiteren nigerianischen Staatsangehörigen, der an den Einschleusungen beteiligt ist und die Formalitäten in Lagos (z.B.: Beantragung von Visa bei der Deutschen Botschaft) erledigt. Jener begleite dann die angeblichen Künstler von Lagos über Hamburg nach Berlin. Ermittlungen ergaben, dass diese Person schon mehrfach als Mittäter und Begleiter in Erscheinung getreten ist.

2.2.2 Im Rahmen eines seit dem 29.03.05 geführten Ermittlungsverfahrens der Bundespolizei in Frankfurt/Main gegen eine deutsch/kirgisische Schleusungsorganisation wegen des gewerbs- und bandenmäßigen Einschleusens von Ausländern wurden Durchsuchungsbeschlüsse in drei Objekten in Fulda vollstreckt. Aufgrund der bisherigen Ermittlungen besteht der Verdacht, dass die Haupttäter Verpflichtungserklärungen für Staatsangehörige aus Osteuropa, insbesondere Kirgisistan, übersendeten. Die Einreise dieser Personen erfolgt dann nicht wie angegeben zum Zweck des Autokaufs, sondern zu anderen Zwecken. Für die Verpflichtungserklärungen sind zwischen 150 und 700 US-Dollar gezahlt worden. Seit Juni 2004 haben die Beschuldigten ca. 200 osteuropäische Staatsangehörige eingeladen. Davon konnten bisher 33 Personen ermittelt werden, bei denen der Verdacht der Visaerschleichung besteht. Die Ermittlungen sind noch nicht abgeschlossen.

2.2.3 Einschleusung mittels widerrechtlich erlangter Schifffahrtsbücher und totalgefälschter beglaubigter Vollmachten

Im Juni 2005 wurden in zwei Fällen insgesamt vier serbisch-montenegrinische Staatsangehörige, die sich mit nationalen Pässen und serbisch-montenegrinischen Schifffahrtsausweisen, sog. Donauschifferausweisen, auswiesen und auf dem Landweg einreisten, kontrolliert. Zur Legendenbildung waren sie im Besitz einer Vollmacht ihrer angeblichen Schifffahrtsagentur. In diesen Vollmachten wurden sie als Manager dieser Agentur bezeichnet, die nach Deutschland reisen und dort Binnenschiffe prüfen sollten. Sowohl die Schifffahrtsausweise als auch die Vollmachten waren fingiert bzw. missbräuchlich ausgestellt. Folgende erforderliche Voraussetzungen wurden bei den Schifffahrtsausweisen nicht erfüllt:

- Auf Seite 23 fehlt die Qualifikation des Seemanns (Funktion an Bord).
- Die Person muss eine Besatzungsliste mitführen, in der er als Seemann eingetragen sein muss.
- Das Schiff muss tatsächlich existieren, mit dem die überprüfte Person fährt/arbeitet. Auch dieses war bei den festgestellten Personen nicht gegeben

Die benutzten Dokumente haben die Geschleusten ihren Angaben zufolge für 800.- € erworben.

Dieser modus operandi soll bereits durch eine nicht unerhebliche Anzahl an Personen genutzt worden sein, um so in die Schengenstaaten zu gelangen.

2.2.4 Schwangere afrikanische Frauen versuchen Aufenthaltsrecht in Deutschland zu erlangen

Das LKA Bremen führt derzeit Ermittlungen zur gezielten Einschleusung hochschwangerer schwarzafrikanischer Frauen. Seit Juni 2004 sprachen überwiegend Frauen aus Ghana und Nigeria, die zuvor unerlaubt in das Bundesgebiet eingereist waren, bei der Ausländerbehörde oder der Zentralen Aufnahmestelle für Asylbewerber vor. Vielfach wurde auffällig übereinstimmend angegeben, dass man illegal in Belgien und den Niederlanden gelebt hätte. Dort habe man die Väter der ungeborenen Kinder kennen gelernt, die man nun in Bremen zu finden hoffe. Teils hätten die Frauen die Väter in Bremen nicht gefunden oder diese den Kontakt abgelehnt. In dieser Situation seien die Frauen an ein Frauenhaus verwiesen worden. Aufgrund weiterer polizeilicher Ermittlungen sind die angeblichen Väter überwiegend aufenthaltsberechtigte Ghanaer und Nigerianer bzw. Deutsche afrikanischer Herkunft, die teilweise bereits vor der Geburt die Vaterschaft anerkannt haben. Die zukünftigen Mütter begründen darauf nun ein Aufenthaltsrecht. Die Mehrzahl der Frauen war bislang in den deutschen Informationssystemen nicht erfasst, EURODAC-Überprüfungen verliefen negativ.

2.2.5. Im Rahmen eines behördenübergreifenden Einsatzes von Bundespolizei und Länderbehörden gegen illegale Beschäftigung und Schleusungskriminalität wurden 36 Wohnungen in sechs Bundesländern durchsucht und ein Haftbefehl vollstreckt. Die Ermittlungen richten sich gegen einen türkischen Bauunternehmer in Deutschland. Er steht im Verdacht, ca. 1000 Visa erschlichen und mit über 400 türkischen Arbeitnehmern in Deutschland Bauaufträge im Gesamtwert von über 16,5 Mio. Euro abgewickelt zu haben.

2.2.6. Einrichtung der Ermittlungsgruppe „EIS“ beim LKA 222 Berlin

Aufgrund von umfangreichen Ermittlungen im Auftrag der OK-Staatsanwaltschaft Berlin wegen des Verdachts des gewerbs- und bandenmäßigen Einschleusens von Ausländern wurde beim LKA 222 Berlin die Ermittlungsgruppe „EIS“ eingerichtet. Ziel der Ermittlungen ist eine vietnamesische Tätergruppierung mit Mitgliedern in den Ländern Deutschland, Frankreich, Großbritannien, Polen und in der Tschechischen Republik. Durch diese Organisation werden Asiaten auf dem Luft- oder auf dem Landweg nach Polen und in die Tschechische Republik und von dort auf dem Landweg über Deutschland und Frankreich nach Großbritannien geschleust. Jedoch gelten auch Deutschland und Frankreich als Zielländer. Als Transportmittel sollen hier u.a. auch Kühlwagentransporter genutzt werden.

2.2.7 Bundespolizei erreicht hohe Freiheitsstrafen gegen Schleuser von Chinesen
In einem Ermittlungsverfahren der Bundespolizeiinspektion Saarbrücken fand beim Landgericht Mannheim die Urteilsverkündung gegen eine chinesische Schleusergruppierung statt. Gegen zwei Schleuser Freiheitsstrafen von jeweils 5 Jahren verhängt. Gegen vier weitere Bandenmitglieder hohe Bewährungsstrafen ausgesprochen. Bereits Ende Mai 2005 waren gegen einen chinesischen Schleuser dieser Gruppierung eine Freiheitsstrafe von 2 Jahren 6 Monaten sowie Bewährungsstrafen gegen zwei weitere Täter verhängt worden. Insgesamt wird die Gruppierung für die Schleusung von ca. 200 Chinesen von Mai bis August 2004 verantwortlich gemacht.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

Im **Juni** hat die Bundespolizei 302 ge- und verfälschte Grenzübertrittsdokumente festgestellt. Unter anderem handelte es sich dabei um 177 Reisepässe, 60 ID-Karten und 22 Visa. Die Falsifikate wurden hauptsächlich von Staatsangehörigen aus der Ukraine (UKR: 30), Türkei (TUR: 15), Iran (IRN: 15), Nigeria (NGR: 14) und Polen (POL: 14) bei der Grenzkontrolle vorgelegt.

Im **Juli** hat die Bundespolizei 362 ge- und verfälschte Grenzübertrittsdokumente festgestellt. Unter anderem handelte es sich dabei um 181 Reisepässe, 87 ID-Karten und 33 Visa. Die Falsifikate wurden hauptsächlich von Staatsangehörigen aus der Ukraine (UKR: 51), Türkei (TUR: 36), Rumänien (ROU: 22), Nigeria (NGR: 17) und Serbien u. Montenegro (SCG: 17) bei der Grenzkontrolle vorgelegt.

RESTREINT UE

GERMANY

Trotz rückläufiger Entwicklung der Aufgriffszahlen irregulärer Migranten an den deutschen Grenzen im laufenden Jahr 2005, wurde bei der Nutzung von ge- und verfälschten Grenzübertrittsdokumenten in diesem Jahr ein Anstieg von ca. 8% im Vergleich zum Vorjahreszeitraum festgestellt.

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ESTONIA

Period under consideration: **JUNE/JULY 2005**

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

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

Period June 2005- July 2005				Comparisons 2004 in %	
Category	June 2005	July 2005	+/-	June 2004	July 2004
Total:	212	193	-9%	211(0%)	192
1. Land	23	59	+153%	53	44
1.1. Latvia	11	25	+127%	37	34
1.2. Russia	12	34	+183%	16	10
2. Sea	178	130	-27%	153 +14%	145
3. Air	11	4	-36%	5	3
TOP 10	IND - 88 PHL - 37 PAK - 17 MMR - 13 RUS - 12 UNK - 9 USA - 4 EGY - 3 TUR - 3 YUG - 3	IND - 53 RUS - 53 PHL - 23 UNK - 12 CPV - 8 MMR - 8 UKR - 5 GHA - 4 KEN - 4 HRV - 3			

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Period of June/July 2005			Comparisons with 2004 In %	
Category	June 2005	July 2005	June 2004	July 2004
Total:	241	382	+ 190 % (83)	+ 300 % (93)
TOP 5	UNK - 182 RUS - 50 UKR - 4 ARM - 2	UNK - 281 RUS - 90 BLR - 3 UKR - 3 GEO - 1		

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier - 0

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

June 2004 - 0	July 2004 - 0
June 2005 - 4	July 2005 - 2

RESTREINT UE

ESTONIA

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Period June 2005 July 2005				Comparisons with previous year in %	
Category	June 2005	July 2005	+/-	June 2004	July 2004
Total:	1	6	+600%	0 % (1)	+ 0 % (6)
TOP 5	UNK - 1	RUS – 2 KAZ – 1 MDA – 1 UKR – 1 UNK - 1			

2. Salient facts

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.5 Abuse of procedures for regular residence

- False data are presented from time to time but it cannot be considered as a new trend.

Period under consideration: JULY/AUGUST 2005

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

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

Period July 2005-August 2005				Comparisons 2004 in %	
Category	July 2005	August 2005	+/-	July 2004	August 2004
Total:	193	106		192	146
1. Land	59	34		44	42
1.1. Latvia	25	10		34	24
1.2. Russia	34	24		10	18
2. Sea	130	63		145	101
3. Air	4	9		3	3
TOP 10	IND – 53 RUS – 53 PHL – 23 UNK – 12 CPV – 8 MMR – 8 UKR – 5 GHA – 4 KEN – 4 HRV - 3	IND – 28 RUS – 25 UNK – 12 PHL - 10 ROM – 5 COL – 4 TUR – 4 UKR – 4 ALZ – 1 BGD - 1			

RESTREINT UE

ESTONIA

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Period of June/July 2005			Comparisons with 2004 In %	
Category	July 2005	August 2005	July 2004	August 2004
Total:	382	324	+ 300 % (93)	+ 127 % (143)
TOP 5	UNK – 281 RUS – 90 BLR – 3 UKR – 3 GEO - 1	UNK – 242 RUS – 74 KAZ – 2 BLR – 2 ARM - 1		

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier - 0

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

July 2004 – 0 August 2004 - 1
July 2005 – 2 August 2005 - 1

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Period June 2005 July 2005				Comparisons with previous year in %	
Category	July 2005	August 2005	+/-	July 2004	August 2004
Total:	6	9	+ 50%	0 % (6)	+ 125 % (4)
TOP 5	RUS – 2 KAZ – 1 MDA – 1 UKR – 1 UNK - 1	RUS – 5 UKR – 1 UZB – 1 RUM – 1 MDA - 1			

2. Salient facts

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.5. Abuse of procedures for regular residence

- False data is presented from time to time but it cannot be considered as a new trend.

RESTREINT UE

GREECE

Period under consideration: **JULY/AUGUST 2005**

1. Statistical data and general trends

1.1. Refusals of entry at all frontiers

July 2005: (1.078) *[-11,8% comparing to July 2004]
[14,7.% comparing to June 2005]*

- Land: (876)
Bulgaria (BGR), Romania (ROM), Turkey (TUR), Albania (ALB), FYROM (FYROM),.
- Sea: (41)
Bulgaria (BGR), Turkey (TUR), Albania (ALB), Russian Federation (RUS), Ukraine (UKR).
- Air: (161)
Bulgaria (BGL), Romania (ROM), Russian Federation (RUS), Ukraine (UKR), Turkey (TUR).

August 2005: (1.152) *[-17,5% comparing to August 2004]
[6,9.% comparing to July 2005]*

- Land: (985)
Bulgaria (BGR), Albania (ALB), Romania (ROM), FYROM (FYROM), Turkey (TUR).
- Sea: (48)
Turkey (TUR), Bulgaria (BGR), Russian Federation (RUS), Albania (ALB), Romania (ROM).
- Air: (119)
Romania (ROM), Bulgaria (BGL), Russian Federation (RUS), China (CHN), Ukraine (UKR).

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

July 2005: (5.700) *[74,4 % comparing to July 2004]
[-7,0% comparing to June 2005]*

Albania (ALB), FYROM (FYROM), Afghanistan (AFG), Romania (ROM), Somalia (SOM)

August 2005: (6.018) *[149,9 % comparing to August 2004]
[5,6% comparing to July 2005]*

Albania (ALB), Egypt (EGY), Afghanistan (AFG), FYROM (FYROM), Iraq (IRQ).

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

May 2005: (218)

Iraq (IRQ), Afghanistan (AFG), Pakistan (PAK), Iran (IRN), Turkey (TUR).

June 2005: (283)

Bangladesh (BGD), Pakistan (PAK), Nigeria (NGA), Ethiopia (ETH), Syrian Arab Republic (SYR).

July 2005: (203)

Iraq (IRQ), Bangladesh (BGD), Pakistan (PAK), Iran (IRN), Georgia (GEO).

August 2005: (166)

Mauritania (MRT), Iraq (IRQ), Stateless (*), Afghanistan (AFG), Nigeria (NGA).

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

May 2005: (144)

Turkey (TUR), Iraq (IRQ), Afghanistan (AFG), Nigeria (NGA), Pakistan (PAK).

June 2005: (157)

Nigeria (NGA), Bangladesh (BGD), Pakistan (PAK), Russian Federation (RUS), Sierra Leone (SLE).

July 2005: (127)

Nigeria (NGA), Bangladesh (BGD), Pakistan (PAK), Afghanistan (AFG), Stateless (*).

August 2005: (102)

Afghanistan (AFG), Nigeria (NGA), Iraq (IRQ), Mauritania (MRT), Bangladesh (BGD).

1.5. Expulsion carried out:

July 2005: (5.557)

[74,7% comparing to July 2004]

[0,6% comparing to June 2005]

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

August 2005: (4.806)

[147,5% comparing to August 2004]

[-13,5% comparing to July 2005]

Albania (ALB), FYROM (FYROM), Egypt (EGY), Bulgaria (BGR), Romania (ROM).

RESTREINT UE

SPAIN

Period under consideration: **JUNE 2005**

1. Données chiffrées et tendances générales (stabilité, hausse, baisse

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

1.1.1 Total : 51.751 descenso del -3,4 % en el mes de junio respecto al mes mayo

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

1.1.2. Terrestres : 50.768 descenso del -3,3 % en el mes de junio respecto al mes de mayo

Nacionalidades más destacadas: Marruecos (MAR)

1.1.3. Aéreas : 902 no hay aumento ni descenso respecto al mes de mayo.

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

1.1.4. Marítimas : **146** descenso del -22,3% en junio respecto al mes de mayo

Nacionalidades más destacadas: Marruecos (MAR)

1.2. Etrangers en situation irrégulière interpellés

Total en el mes de junio: 2744

Comparación : aumento del + 22% con respecto al mes de mayo

Nacionalidades más importantes: Marruecos (MAR), Rumania (ROM), Brasil (BRA)

1.3. Demandes d'asile à la frontière

Total del mes de junio : 137

Comparación : aumento del +11,3% en el mes de junio respecto al mes de mayo

Nacionalidades más destacadas: Colombia (COL)

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

Total del mes de junio : 212

Comparación : descenso del -16,5% en el mes de junio respecto al mes de mayo

Nacionalidades más destacadas: Nigeria (NGA), Argelia (DZA) y Guinea Ecuatorial (GNQ).

1.5. Eloignements réalisés

Total mes de junio : 2071

Comparación : aumento del +20,7% en el mes de junio respecto al mes de mayo

Nacionalidades más destacadas : Marruecos (MAR), Rumania (ROM) y Ecuador (ECU)

RESTREINT UE

FRANCE

Period under consideration: JULY 2005

1. Grille d'évaluation de la pression migratoire

1.1. Refus d'entrée prononcés sur l'ensemble des frontières : 3012 en juin contre 2886 en juillet

1.1.2 Terrestres : 1531 en juin contre 1415 en juillet

1.1.3 Aériennes : 1329 en juin contre 1299 en juillet

1.1.4 Maritimes : 152 en juin contre 172 en juillet

Ces mesures concernent principalement les Chinois (383-CPR), les Marocains (211-MOR), les Roumains (162-RO), les Brésiliens (155-BRA) et les Turques (147-TUR).

1.2. Etrangers en situation irrégulière interpellés : 4293 en juillet contre 5273 en juin soit une baisse de -18.58 %

1.3. Demandes d'asile à la frontière : 212 en juillet contre 310 en juin soit une baisse de - 31.61 %

1.4. Demandes d'asile à l'intérieur du territoire : 37 juillet contre 57 en juin

1.5. Eloignements réalisés : 1540 en juillet contre 1820 en juin

Principales nationalités : Roumains (295-RO), Algériens (248-ALG), Marocains (164-MOR), Turque (145-TUR), Tunisienne (68-TUN)

Period under consideration: AUGUST 2005

1. Grille d'évaluation de la pression migratoire

1.1. Refus d'entrée prononcés sur l'ensemble des frontières : 2917 en août contre 2886 en juillet

1.1.1. Terrestres : 1471 en août contre 1415 en juillet

1.1.2. Aériennes : 1273 en août contre 1299 en juillet

1.1.3. Maritimes : 169 en août contre 172 en juillet

Ces mesures concernent principalement les Chinois (402-CPR), les Marocains (154-MOR), les Roumains (130-RO), les Turques (123-TUR) et les Algériens (100-ALG)

1.2. Etrangers en situation irrégulière interpellés : 4785 en août contre 4293 en juillet soit une augmentation de 11.51%

RESTREINT UE

FRANCE

- 1.3. Demandes d'asile à la frontière : 278 en août contre 212 en juillet soit une augmentation de 31.13 %
- 1.4. Demandes d'asile à l'intérieur du territoire : 40 en août contre 37 en juillet
- 1.5. Eloignements réalisés : 1608 en août contre 1540 en juillet

Principales nationalités : Algériens (294-ALG), Roumains (287-RO), Turquie (160-TUR), Marocains (131-MOR), Indienne (75-IND)

RESTREINT UE

IRELAND

Period under consideration: **JULY/AUGUST 2005**

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

Frontier	July, 2005	+ - compared to previous month	+ - compared to July, 2004	August, 2005	+ - compared to previous month	+ - compared to August, 2004
1.1.1 Land	055	- 31.25%	+500%	107	+99.1%	+2575%
1.1.2 Air	211	+ 11.7%	non	224	+6.16%	+5.16%
1.1.3 Sea	059	-30.58%	non	130	+120.3%	+19.26%
Totals	325	-19.55%	+16.48%	461	+41.85%	+41.4%

Top 5 nationalities refused leave to land during July 2005

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

Top 5 nationalities refused leave to land during August 2005

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

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended - no statistical data available

Top 5 nationalities applying for asylum, June 2005

1.NGA 2. ROM 3. SOM 4. GEO 5. SDN

Top 5 nationalities applying for asylum - July 2005

1. NGA 2. ROM 3. SOM 4. SDN 5. GEO

Top 5 nationalities applying for asylum - August 2005

1. NGA 2. GEO 3. SDN 4. SOM 5. IRQ

RESTREINT UE

IRELAND

Asylum applicants	June, 2005	+ - compared to previous month	+ - compared to June, 2004	July, 2005	+ - compared to previous month	+ - compared to July, 2004
1.3 Frontier	045	+12.5%	+62.17%	040	-12.5%	+30%
1.4 within national territory	270	-4.26%	- 13.70%	285	+5.6%	-20.35%
Totals	315	-2.17%	+2.85%	325	+3.17%	-14.15%

Asylum applicants	August 2005	+ - compared to previous month	+ - compared to August 2004
1.3 Frontier	099	+ 147.05%	-58.6%
1.4 within national territory	289	+1.4%	-24.6%
Totals	348	+7.7%	-15.22%

RESTREINT UE

ITALY

Period under consideration: **JULY/AUGUST 2005**

1. Dati numerici e tendenze generali (stabilità, rialzo, ribasso)

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

LUGLIO 2005: 1.416

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

1.1.1. terrestri: 758
prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, BULGARIA, SERBIA E MONTENEGRO, CROAZIA,
CINA (ROM, BGR, YUG, HRV, CIN)

1.1.2. aeroportuali: 514
prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, NIGERIA, SERBIA E MONTENEGRO, BOLIVIA,
BRASILE (ROM, NGA, YUG, BOL, BRA)

1.1.3. marittime: 144
prime 5 nazionalità: ALBANIA, TURCHIA, MAROCCO, ALGERIA, RUSSIA
(ALB, TUR, MAR, DZA, RUS)

AGOSTO 2005: 1.538

prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, BULGARIA, ALBANIA, SERBIA E
MONTENEGRO, CINA (ROM, BGR, ALB, YUG, CHN)

1.1.1. terrestri: 946
prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, BULGARIA, SERBIA E MONTENEGRO, CINA,
CROAZIA (ROM, BGR, YUG, CHN, HRV)

1.1.2. aeroportuali: 473
prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, NIGERIA, BOLIVIA, BRASILE, INDIA
(ROM, NGA, BOL, BRA, IND)

1.1.3. marittime: 119
prime 5 nazionalità: ALBANIA, PAKISTAN, TURCHIA, MAROCCO,
SERBIA E MONTENEGRO (ALB, PAK, TUR, MAR, YUG)

RESTREINT UE

ITALY

1.2. Stranieri in situazione irregolare fermati per accertamenti:

LUGLIO 2005: 7.069

Prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, MAROCCO, EGITTO, CINA, ALBANIA,
(ROM, MAR, EGI, CHN, ALB)

Stranieri sbarcati clandestinamente sulle coste dell'Italia meridionale:

PUGLIA : 0

CALABRIA : 0

SICILIA : 2.576

prime 5 nazionalità: EGITTO, MAROCCO, PAKISTAN, SUDAN, GHANA
(EGI, MAR, PAK, SDN, GH)

AGOSTO 2005: 6.990

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

Stranieri sbarcati clandestinamente sulle coste dell'Italia meridionale:

PUGLIA : 0

CALABRIA : 0

SICILIA : 2.252

prime 5 nazionalità: EGITTO, MAROCCO, SUDAN, TUNISIA, ALGERIA
(EGY, MAR, SDN, TUN, DZA)

1.3. Domande di asilo presentate: dato non disponibile

1.4. Espulsioni effettuate:

LUGLIO 2005: 1.887

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

AGOSTO 2005: 1.553

Prime 5 nazionalità: ROMANIA, EGITTO, ALBANIA, MAROCCO, UCRAINA
(ROM, EGY, ALB, MAR, UKR)

1.6. Osservazioni:

Tendenze riscontrate nel mese di LUGLIO 2005 rispetto al mese di GIUGNO 2005 e al mese di LUGLIO 2004:

• decisioni di rifiuto di ingresso:	-16,3%	-18,2%
• stranieri in situazione irregolare fermati:	-5,7%	73,3%
• espulsioni effettuate:	-10%	4,6%
• stranieri sbarcati clandestinamente sulle coste dell'Italia meridionale:		
PUGLIA	/	/
CALABRIA	/	/
SICILIA	-19,2%	48,5%

Tendenze riscontrate nel mese di AGOSTO 2005 rispetto al mese di LUGLIO 2005 e al mese di AGOSTO 2004:

• decisioni di rifiuto di ingresso:	8,6%	-31,6%
• stranieri in situazione irregolare fermati:	-1,1%	32,2%
• espulsioni effettuate:	-17,7%	11,3%
• stranieri sbarcati clandestinamente sulle coste dell'Italia meridionale:		
PUGLIA	/	/
CALABRIA	/	/
SICILIA	-12,5%	-4,8%

Nel luglio 2005 è stata registrata una diminuzione di tutti gli indicatori statistici rispetto al mese precedente, che ha trovato conferma anche nel mese di agosto 2005 (ad eccezione del dato relativo alle decisioni di rifiuto di ingresso). La tendenza rispetto ai corrispondenti periodi dello scorso anno è invece in aumento.

Per quanto riguarda il dato relativo agli sbarcati in Sicilia, nei mesi di luglio e agosto è stato registrato un decremento rispetto ai mesi precedenti. Netto, invece, l'aumento rispetto al luglio 2004.

2. Fatti salienti

2.4. Eventi eccezionali

2.4.4. Afflusso massiccio di clandestini

Nei mesi di luglio e agosto 2005 sono giunte sulle coste siciliane o intercettate al largo di esse 63 imbarcazioni, che trasportavano complessivamente 4.828 clandestini, in maggioranza di nazionalità egiziana. Gran parte dei natanti risultano essere salpati dalle coste della Libia.

L'11 settembre si è verificata l'ennesima tragedia del mare. Nel corso di uno sbarco sul litorale della provincia di Caltanissetta (Sicilia), sono decedute per annegamento 11 persone. Nella circostanza sono sbarcati 151 clandestini, 7 dei quali (6 cittadini egiziani e un libico) sono stati tratti in arresto perché sospettati di essere gli scafisti. Le indagini sono tuttora in corso.

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

Nei mesi di luglio e agosto 2005 sono stati realizzati 23 voli *charter*:

- ✓ 3 diretti a Il Cairo per rimpatriare 139 egiziani;
- ✓ 12 a Bucarest per rimpatriare 889 rumeni;
- ✓ 8 in Libia per respingere 481 egiziani che erano sbarcati clandestinamente in Sicilia in provenienza dalle coste libiche.

RESTREINT UE

CYPRUS

Period under consideration: **JULY 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

<u>Point of Entry</u>	<u>(July) 2005</u>	<u>(July) 2004</u>
1.1.1. Land	0	0
1.1.2. Air	185	156
1.1.3. Sea	38	12
Total	223	168

During the period 01/07/2005 – 31/07/2005, two hundred and twenty three (223) foreigners were refused entry at the ports of air and sea. During the same period in year 2004, one hundred and sixty eight (168) foreigners were refused entry. This figure shows that the number of persons who were refused entry at the borders has increased 32,7 %.

Top 5 Nationalities refused leave to land:

30	Russian Federation
17	Israel
17	Jordan
14	Bulgaria
14	Unknown

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

<u>Period</u>	<u>(July) 2005</u>	<u>(July) 2004</u>
Apprehended aliens	110	228

Apprehended aliens illegally, presented by citizenship

During the period 01/07/2005 – 31/07/2005, one hundred and ten (110) foreigners were apprehended. Most of them were undocumented and were brought before the court for identification. During the same period in year 2004, two hundred and twenty eight (228) persons were apprehended. This figure shows that the number of illegal aliens apprehended has decreased 51,75 %.

Top 5 Nationalities illegal aliens apprehended:

65	Syrian Arab Republic
20	Turkey
10	Iran
7	Pakistan
3	Georgia

RESTREINT UE

CYPRUS

1.3. Applications for the asylum at the frontier Not Applicable

(July)2005

Total number: 0

1.4. Application for asylum within the national territory

Applications

(July) 2005
393

(July) 2004
712

Top 5 Nationalities applying for asylum:

83 Syrian Arab Republic
41 China
39 Pakistan
31 India
28 Bangladesh

1.5. Expulsions carried out

<u>Point of Entry</u>	<u>(July) 2005</u>	<u>(July) 2004</u>
Land	0	0
Air	147	275
Sea	0	0
Unknown	125	16
Total	272	291

During the period 01/07/2005 – 31/07/2005, two hundred and seventy two (272) expulsions were carried out. During the same period in year 2004, two hundred and ninety one (291) expulsions were carried out. This figure shows that the number of illegal aliens apprehended has decreased 6,5 %.

Top 5 Nationalities excluded out:

81 Syrian Arab Republic
32 Turkey
23 Pakistan
16 Iran
13 Bangladesh

2.3.4. Use of forged documents

For the month July 2005, thirty one (31) passports were examined for authenticity. Out of the thirty one (31), ten (10) were found genuine and twenty one (21) were found false or forged. Specifically, the details of the false/forged passports are as follows:

- The Police Authorities arrested two Georgians for robbery and theft and found two forged Georgian passports on their persons. One of the two was found carrying another forged Georgian passport under his real name.
- Two Pakistani were arrested at Larnaca Airport because they were refused entry by the French Authorities when they presented false Belgian passports. Upon investigation it was found that they entered the Republic of Cyprus through the occupied areas and they managed to travel to Paris with false Belgian passports.
- Three Georgians were arrested at Paphos Airport on their attempt to travel to Dublin by presenting false Greek passports.
- Four persons of unknown nationality presented four false Afghani passports when they applied for asylum.
- An Italian passport was found on a Cyprus Airways plane and was sent to the Police Authorities. Upon examination it was found that the photo was removed and the passport was false.
- A woman of uncertain nationality was arrested at Paphos Airport on her attempt to travel to Manchester by presenting a forged Lithuanian passport.
- Four persons of uncertain nationality were arrested at Larnaca Airport because they were refused entry by the French Authorities when they showed forged Indian passports. They were Direct Transit passengers coming from Dubai with final destination Paris.
- The Police Authorities arrested a person of uncertain nationality for holding a forged British passport.
- A Pakistani citizen was arrested at Larnaca Airport on his attempt to travel to Birmingham by presenting a false Norwegian passport.

Period under consideration: **AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

<u>Point of Entry</u>	<u>(August) 2005</u>	<u>(August) 2004</u>
1.1.1. Land	0	0
1.1.2. Air	144	196
1.1.3. Sea	38	1
Total	182	197

RESTREINT UE

CYPRUS

During the period 01/08/2005 – 31/08/2005, one hundred and eighty two (182) foreigners were refused entry at the ports of air and sea. During the same period in year 2004, one hundred and sixty eight (197) foreigners were refused entry. This figure shows that the number of persons who were refused entry at the borders has decreased 7,6 %.

Top 5 Nationalities refused leave to land:

- 20 Russian Federation
- 19 Bulgaria
- 18 Jordan
- 17 Stateless
- 10 Moldova, Republic of

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Period	(August) 2005	(August) 2004
Apprehended aliens	105	152

Apprehended aliens illegally, presented by citizenship

During the period 01/08/2005 – 31/08/2005, one hundred and five (105) foreigners were apprehended. Most of them where undocumented and were brought before the court for identification. During the same period in year 2004, one hundred and fifty two (158) persons apprehended. This figure shows that the number of illegal aliens apprehended has decreased 30,9 %.

Top 5 Nationalities illegal aliens apprehended:

- 60 Syrian Arab Republic
- 17 Turkey
- 8 Ukraine
- 6 Iran
- 3 Georgia

1.3. Applications for the asylum at the frontier Not Applicable

(August)2005

Total number: 0

1.4. Application for asylum within the national territory

<u>Applications</u>	<u>(August) 2005</u>	<u>(August) 2004</u>
	295	663

Top 5 Nationalities applying for asylum:

- 59 Syrian Arab Republic
- 35 Ukraine
- 33 Pakistan
- 20 Georgia
- 19 Iran (Islamic Republic of)

1.5. Expulsions carried out

<u>Point of Entry</u>	<u>(August) 2005</u>	<u>(August) 2004</u>
Land	24	0
Air	112	215
Sea	0	0
Unknown	128	63
Total	264	278

During the period 01/08/2005 – 31/08/2005, two hundred and sixty four (264) expulsions were carried out. During the same period in year 2004, two hundred and seventy eight (278) expulsions were carried out. This figure shows that the number of illegal aliens apprehended has decreased 5,03 %.

Top 5 Nationalities excluded out:

- 96 Syrian Arab Republic
- 22 Bangladesh
- 18 Turkey
- 17 Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- 16 Pakistan

2.3.4. Use of forged documents

For the month August 2005, thirty-eight (38) passports were examined for authenticity. Out of the thirty- eight (38), twenty five (25) were found genuine and thirteen (13) were found false or forged. Specifically, the details of the false/forged passports are as follows:

- The Cyprus High Commission in London sent a false Cypriot passport, which in returned received it from the Home Office. The passport was used by a Maltese citizen, on his attempt to enter the U.K.
- A Moldavian citizen arriving from Rome was arrested at Larnaca Airport because he presented a forged Czech passport in his attempt to enter Cyprus.
- Two persons of uncertain nationality were arrested at Larnaca Airport on their attempt to travel to the U. K. by presenting forged British passports.

RESTREINT UE

CYPRUS

- The Police authorities arrested a French citizen for theft. A forged French passport was found on his person.
- A Moldavian citizen was refused entry by the Irish authorities because he used a forged Irish passport in his attempt to enter Ireland.
- A citizen of uncertain nationality was refused entry in Paris because he used a forged Polish passport in his attempt to enter France.
- A Cypriot citizen was arrested at Larnaca Airport on his attempt to travel to the U.S.A. because he forged the expiration date on his passport.
- The Police Authorities arrested an Iraqi citizen when he presented a forged Iraqi passport on his attempt to apply for asylum.
- Four Moldavian citizens were arrested at Larnaca Airport on their attempt to travel to Milan by presenting two forged Polish passports.

RESTREINT UE

LATVIA

Period under consideration: **JULY 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

Category	Nationalities	Comparisons in %	
		June 2005	July 2004
Total: 104		+ 36,84% (76)	- 4,59% (109)
1.1.1. Land: 91	RUS-55, BLR-18, UKR-7, ROM-2, KAZ-3, BGR-1, TUR-1, ARM-1, GEO-1, ISR-1, KGZ-1.	+56,90% (58)	-5,21 % (96)
1.1.2. Air: 4	UKR-1, BRA-1, PER-1, KAZ-1.	-55,56% (9)	- 42,86% (7)
1.1.3. Sea: 9	RUS-4, NAM-1, ZWE-1, IND-2, KGZ-1.	()%(9)	+33,33% (6)
Top 5 nationalities:	(RUS)-59, (BLR)-18, (UKR)-8, (KAZ)-4, (IND)-2.	(RUS)-30, (BLR)-12, (IND)-8, (CHN)-6, (UKR)-5.	(RUS)-62, (BLR)-14, (UKR)-7, (IND)-6, (TUR)-4.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

Category	July 2005	Comparisons in %	
		June 2005	July 2004
Total:	23	11: +109,09%	23: () %
Russia (RUS)	11		
Ukraine (UKR)	2		
Belarus (BLR)	2		
Armenia (ARM)	2		
Sri Lanka (LKA)	2		
Nigeria (NGA)	1		
Egypt (EGY)	1		
Georgia (GEO)	1		
Turkmenistan (TKM)	1		

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

Category	July 2005	Comparisons in %	
		June 2005	July 2004
Total: 0	0	0	0

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

Category	July 2005	Comparisons in %	
		June 2005	July 2004
Total:	0	2	0

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

Category	July 2005	Comparisons in %	
		June 2005	July 2004
Total:	13	7: + 85,71%	11: + 18,18%
Russia (RUS)	5		
Moldova (MDA)	5		
Ukraine (UKR)	1		
Egypt (EGY)	1		
India (IND)	1		

1.6. Comments

Summarizing results of July 2005 in comparison with the previous month the number of refusals of entry has increased by 36, 84 % and decreased by 4, 59% compared to July 2004. The highest number of refusals relates to Russian and Belarusian citizens. Most refusals were carried out at the land borders of Russia and Belarus.

Concerning apprehended aliens inside the country there has been an increase by 109, 09 % in comparison with the previous month (June – 11 persons: July – 23 persons) and also an increase of expulsions (June - 7 persons: July – 13 persons) as well as a big increase of detected false documents (June – 1 case: July- 13 cases).

2. Salient facts

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

In July 2005 in total were detected 13 false passports: 4 false passports of the Republic of Lithuania (LTU), 3 false passports of the Republic of Romania (ROM), 2 false passports of the Republic of Latvia (LVA), 2 false passports of the Republic of Slovakia (SVK), 1 false passport of the Republic of Bulgaria (BGR) as well as 1 falsified person's ID card of the Republic of Poland (POL).

False passports of the Republic of Lithuania were used by 2 persons from Ukraine, 1 person from Kyrgyzstan and 1 person from Lithuania (searched by Lithuanian police).

False passports of the Republic of Romania were used by 3 persons from Moldova.

False passports of the Republic of Latvia were used by 2 persons from Uzbekistan.

False passports of the Republic of Slovakia were used by 2 persons from Moldova.

False passport of the Republic of Romania was used by 1 person from Moldova.

Falsified ID card of the Republic of Poland was used by 1 person from Poland.

Main places of detection of the falsified documents remains the same - border crossing point of the Riga international airport and border crossing point at the Latvian – Lithuanian border. Nevertheless, in July 2005 new tendencies using falsified documents were detected. For the first time were detained persons – citizens of the Republic of Moldova- with falsified passports of the Republic of Romania and the Republic of Bulgaria. In all detected cases persons with falsified passports of Rumania and Bulgaria entered Latvia crossing Latvian – Belarusian border control points.

As well as for the first time were detained illegal immigrants – citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan- who entered Latvia legally using air flight Tashkent-Riga-New York but tried to leave Latvia illegally with falsified passports of the Republic of Latvia using land border crossing points as well as for the first time were detained citizens of Moldova who used falsified passports of the Republic of Slovakia.

Taking into consideration all these circumstances we can conclude that traffickers are trying to find new illegal immigration methods and routes through the territory of Latvia.

RESTREINT UE

LATVIA

Period under consideration: **AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

Category	Nationalities	Comparisons in %	
		July 2005	August 2004
Total: 96		- 7,69 % (104)	+ 4,35 % (92)
1.1.1. Land: 80	RUS -41, UKR -8, BLR -7, MDA -6, ROM -4, KAZ -4, AGO -3, USA -3, AZE -1, ISR -1, , BGR -1.	- 12,09 % (91)	- 8,05 % (87)
1.1.2. Air: 14	RUS -9, MAR -2, SMR -1, EGY -1, VNM -1.	+250 % (4)	+180 % (5)
1.1.3. Sea: 2	UKR -2.	- 77,78 % (9)	() % (0)
Top 5 nationalities:	(RUS) -50, (UKR) -10, (BLR) -7, (MDA) -6, (ROM) -4.	(RUS)-59, (BLR)-18, (UKR)-8, (KAZ)-4, (IND)-2.	(RUS) -59, (BLR) -10, (UKR) -4, (TUR)-3, (KAZ)-3.

1.3. Illegal aliens apprehended:

Category	August 2005	Comparisons in %	
		July 2005	August 2004
Total:	25	23: + 8,70 %	39: - 35,90 %
Russia (RUS)	8		
Somalia (SOM)	7		
Belarus (BLR)	3		
Egypt (EGY)	1		
Ukraine (UKR)	1		
Kazakhstan (KAZ)	1		
Israel (ISR)	1		
Unknown (UNK)	1		

RESTREINT UE

LATVIA

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

Category	August 2005	Comparisons in %	
		July 2005	August 2004
Total:	0	0	0

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

Category	August 2005	Comparisons in %	
		July 2005	August 2004
Total:	7	0	0
Somalia(SOM)			

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

Category	August 2005	Comparisons in %	
		July 2005	August 2004
Total:	18	13: + 38,46%	- 21,74: %
Russia (RUS)	7		
Ukraine (UKR)	4		
Moldova (MDA)	2		
Uzbekistan (UZB)	2		
Belarus (BLR)	2		
Sri Lanka(LKA)	1		

1.6. Comments

Summarizing results of August 2005 in comparison with the previous month the number of refusals of entry has decreased by 7, 69 % and increased by 4, 35% compared to August 2004. The highest number of refusals relates to citizens of Russia, Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus. Most refusals were carried out at the land borders of Russia and Belarus.

Concerning apprehended aliens inside the country there has been a small increase by 8, 70% in comparison with the previous month (July – 23 persons: August – 25 persons) and also an increase of expulsions (July - 13 persons: August – 18 persons) as well as a small decrease of detected false documents (July – 13 cases: July- 10 cases).

2. Salient facts

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

In August 2005 in total were detected 10 false passports: 5 false passports of the Republic of Latvia (LVA), 4 false passports of the Republic of Bulgaria (BGR) as well as 1 false passport of the Republic of Romania (ROM).

False passports of the Republic of Latvia were used by 2 persons from Latvia, 1 person from Russia, 1 person from Georgia and 1 person from Moldova.

False passports of the Republic of Bulgaria were used by 4 persons from Moldova.

False passport of the Republic of Romania was used by 1 person from Moldova.

All together in year 2005 (8 month) at the state border of the Republic of Latvia were apprehended 28 citizens of Moldova with falsified traveling documents what is the highest number among foreigners who were apprehended trying to cross the state border with falsified documents. In 22 cases with falsified documents were apprehended citizens of Ukraine.

Still the main places of detection of the falsified documents remains the same - border crossing point of the Riga international airport and border crossing points at the Latvian – Lithuanian and Latvian-Belarusian border.

At the beginning of August in the premises of the Red Cross in Riga 7 African origin illegal immigrants were apprehended who declared themselves as persons from Somalia and who have been trying to get in some of the Scandinavia countries.

Apprehended persons were without any identification documents and even did not know in which country they really are. Apprehended persons assured that in the Republic of Latvia arrived by ship. According to explanations these persons in the night time left the unknown ship and with the truck were transported out of the sea port and later on were left in the forest. After two day hiding in the forest they got out from the forest, stopped the car and asked to take them to the Red Cross premises.

Taking into consideration all unclear circumstances, criminal investigation has been initiated to find out how these persons in reality illegally entered Latvia - by ship or by truck or in some other way and who could be potential trafficker.

At the end of August all 7 apprehended persons from Somalia applied for asylum.

RESTREINT UE

LITHUANIA

Period under consideration: **JULY 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

Category	June	June %	July	July %	+/- %
Total	321		406		+26
1.1.1. Land	279	87	371	91,5	+33
1.1.2. Air	14	4	9	2	-36
1.1.3. See	28	9	26	6,5	-7
TOP 5					
Russia (RUS)	144	45	208	51	+44
Belarus (BLR)	62	19	89	22	+43
Ukraine (UKR)	48	15	61	15	+27
Armenia (ARM)	-	-	5	1,2	-
Azerbaijan (AZE)	-	-	4	1	-

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

Category	June	July	+/- %
Total	68	67	-1,5
TOP 5			
Russia (RUS)	42	42	-
Belarus (BLR)	10	25	+150
Ghana (GHA)	-	5	-
Uzbekistan (UZB)	-	5	-
Moldova (MDA)	1	4	+300

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

June	July	+/- %
-	-	-

RESTREINT UE

LITHUANIA

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory:

Category	June	July	+/- %
Total			
For refugee status	7	7	-

Category	June	June %	July	July %	+/- %
Total	7		7		-
TOP 5					
Russia (RUS)	2	29	2	29	-
Iraq (IRQ)	-	-	2	29	-
Kirghizia (KGZ)	-	-	1	14	-
Nigeria (NGA)	-	-	1	14	-
Algeria (DZA)	-	-	1	14	-

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

Category	June	July	+/- %
Total	21	21	-
TOP 5			
Ukraine (UKR)	1	6	+500
Russia (RUS)	4	5	+25
Belarus (BLR)	3	4	+33
Turkey (TUR)	-	2	-
Pakistan (PAK)	2	1	-50

2. Salient facts

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

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

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents (persons)

Nationality	June	July	+/- %
Total	9	13	+44
TOP 5			
Moldova (MDA)	1	4	+300
Uzbekistan (UZB)	-	2	-
Comoros (COM)	-	1	-
Ukraine (UKR)	1	1	-
Lithuania (LTU)	2	1	-100

RESTREINT UE

LITHUANIA

Period under consideration: **AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

Category	July	July %	August	August %	+/- %
Total	406		423		+4
1.1.1. Land	371	91,5	354	84	-5
1.1.2. Air	9	2	22	5	+144
1.1.3. See	26	6,5	47	11	+80
TOP 5					
Russia (RUS)	208	51	189	45	-9
Belarus (BLR)	89	22	89	21	-
Ukraine (UKR)	61	15	54	13	-11
Indonesia (IDN)	-	-	22	5	-
Kazakhstan (KAZ)	-	-	8	2	-

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended:

Category	July	August	+/- %
Total	67	80	+19
TOP 5			
Belarus (BLR)	25	34	+36
Russia (RUS)	42	29	-31
Moldova (MDA)	4	7	+75
Ukraine (UKR)	3	4	+33
Azerbaijan (AZE)	1	3	+200

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier:

July	August	+/- %
-	-	-

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LITHUANIA

1.4. Applications for asylum within national territory:

Category	July	August	+/- %
Total			
For refugee status	7	9	+29

Category	July	July %	August	August %	+/- %
Total	7		9		+29
TOP 5					
Russia (RUS)	2	29	5	56	+150
Nigeria (NGA)	1	14	3	33	+200
Togo (TGO)	-	-	1	11	-

1.5. Expulsions carried out:

Category	July	August	+/- %
Total	21	8	-62
TOP 5			
Russia (RUS)	5	3	-40
Ukraine (UKR)	6	2	-67
Moldova (MDA)	-	2	-
Belarus (BLR)	4	1	-75

2. Salient facts

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

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

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents (persons)

Nationality	July	August	+/- %
Total	13	14	+8
TOP 5			
Moldova (MDA)	4	7	+75
Latvia (LVA)	-	3	-
Azerbaijan (AZE)	-	1	-
Belarus (BLR)	-	1	-
Lithuania (LTU)	1	1	-

RESTREINT UE

HUNGARY

Period under consideration: **JUNE/AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Total

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	1 656	2 136	2 430	+29%	+14%
2004	1 649	2 271	3 004		
Changes % 2004 / 2005	+0,42%	-6%	-19%		

The top 5 nationalities

June 2004		June 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	453	RO Romanian	628	+39%
UA Ukrainian	344	UA Ukrainian	438	+27%
CS Serbia-Mont.	266	CS Serbia-Mont.	116	-56%
BA Bosnian	83	BA Bosnian	46	-45%
MD Moldavian	71	MD Moldavian	114	+65%

July 2004		July 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	673	RO Romanian	780	+16%
UA Ukrainian	348	UA Ukrainian	526	+51%
CS Serbia-Mont.	415	CS Serbia-Mont.	202	-51%
BA Bosnian	100	BA Bosnian	68	-32%
MK Macedonian	86	MD Moldavian	122	--

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August 2004		August 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	1 022	RO Romanian	817	-20%
UA Ukrainian	390	UA Ukrainian	519	+33%
CS Serbia-Mont.	565	CS Serbia-Mont.	254	-55%
BA Bosnian	132	BA Bosnian	124	-6%
TR Turkish	148	MD Moldavian	148	--

1.1.1. Land

Total

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	1587	2 060	2 343	+30%	+14%
2004	1611	2 229	2 938	+38%	+32%
Changes % 2004 / 2005	-1,5%	-7,5%	-20%		

The top 5 nationalities:

June 2004		June 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	453	RO Romanian	628	39%
UA Ukrainian	329	UA Ukrainian	443	35%
CS Serbia – Mont.	258	CS Serbia – Mont.	112	-57%
BA Bosnian	84	BA Bosnian	46	-45%
Moldavian	71	Moldavian	114	61%

July 2004		July 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	672	RO Romanian	775	+15%
UA Ukrainian	348	UA Ukrainian	526	+51%
CS Serbia-Mont.	414	CS Serbia-Mont.	199	-52%
BA Bosnian	97	BA Bosnian	68	-32%
MK Macedonian	86	MD Moldavian	119	--

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HUNGARY

August 2004		August 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	1 020	RO Romanian	817	-20%
UA Ukrainian	388	UA Ukrainian	518	+33%
CS Serbia-Mont.	559	CS Serbia-Mont.	253	-55%
BA Bosnian	132	BA Bosnian	124	-6%
TR Turkish	148	MD Moldavian	146	--

1.1.2. Air

Total

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	69	76	87	+10%	+14%
2004	38	42	66	+11%	+57%
Changes % 2004 / 2005	+81%	+81%	+31%	--	--

The top 5 nationalities:

June 2004		June 2005		Changes %
Unknown	5	IN Indian	12	--
CN Chinese	2	CN Chinese	4	+100%
CO Colombian	3	PK Pakistani	4	--
RU Russian	2	TW Taiwanese	4	--
CS Serbia – Mont.	8	CS Serbia-Mont.	3	-62%
Total	38	Total	69	+81%

July 2004		July 2005		Changes %
IN Indian	6	TR Turkish	8	--
DM Dominican	3	BH Bahraini	8	--
EC Ecuadorian	3	KR Republic of Korea	5	--
BA Bosnian	3	RO Romanian	5	--
DZ Algerian	2	CO Colombian	4	--

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August 2004		August 2005		Changes %
CS Serbia-Mont.	6	TR Turkish	8	--
RU Russian	6	RU Russian	4	-33%
CN Chinese	4	CN Chinese	3	-25%
NG Nigerian	4	EG Egyptian	4	--
CO Colombian	3	KW Kuwaiti	5	--

1.1.3. Sea: The Republic of Hungary does not have a sea border.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	1 402	1 676	1 721	+20%	+2,6%
2004	840	955	1026	+14%	+7,4%
Changes % 2004 / 2005	+67%	+75%	+68%	--	--

The top 5 nationalities:

June 2004		June 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	296	RO Romanian	675	+128%
UA Ukrainian	123	UA Ukrainian	402	+227%
MD Moldavian	168	MD Moldavian	55	-67%
CS Serbia-Mont.	63	CS Serbia-Mont.	67	+6,3%
TR Turkish	19	TR Turkish	17	-11%

July 2004		July 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	381	RO Romanian	820	+115%
UA Ukrainian	161	UA Ukrainian	512	+218%
MD Moldavian	136	MD Moldavian	59	-57%
CS Serbia-Mont.	73	CS Serbia-Mont.	72	-1,3%
GE Georgian	47	BD Bangladeshi	21	--

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HUNGARY

August 2004		August 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	368	RO Romanian	961	+161%
UA Ukrainian	164	UA Ukrainian	429	+161%
MD Moldavian	158	MD Moldavian	57	-64%
CS Serbia-Mont.	87	CS Serbia-Mont.	96	+10%
GE Georgian	73	TR Turkish	26	--

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Total

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	24	28	13	+17%	-54%
2004	6	16	13	+167%	-31%
Changes % 2004 / 2005	+300%	+92%	--	--	--

The top nationalities:

June 2004		June 2005		Changes %
TR Turkish	1	BD Bangladeshi	13	--
CN Chinese	2	GE Georgian	4	--
CS Serbia-Mont.	2	CS Serbia-Mont.	4	+100%
UA Ukrainian	1	UA Ukrainian	1	0%
--	--	LK Sri - Lanka	1	--
--	--	Unknown	1	--

July 2004		July 2005		Changes %
MD Moldavian	2	BD Bangladeshi	9	--
CS Serbia-Mont.	4	CS Serbia-Mont.	7	+75%
DZ Algerian	2	IN Indian	4	--
BY Belarusian	2	IQ Iraqi	2	--
IR Iranian	2	UA Ukrainian	2	--

RESTREINT UE

HUNGARY

August 2004		August 2005		Changes %
MD Moldavian	5	MD Moldavian	4	-20%
SO Somali	3	CS Serbia-Mont.	1	--
NG Nigerian	1	BD Bangladeshi	4	--
CN Chinese	1	RU Russian	2	--
IR Iranian	1	PK Pakistani	1	--

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Total

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	24	165	135	+587%	-18%
2004	17	90	199	+429%	+121%
Changes % 2004 / 2005	+41%	+83%	%	--	--

The top 5 nationalities:

June 2004		June 2005		Changes %
VN Vietnamese	20	VN Vietnamese	28	+40%
AM Armenian	8	CN Chinese	25	--
CS Serbia-Mont.	20	CS Serbia-Mont.	24	+20%
AF Afghan	4	BD Bangladeshi	13	--
GE Georgian	22	GE Georgian	10	-56%

July 2004		July 2005		Changes %
GE Georgian	37	VN Vietnamese	23	--
PS Palestinian	5	CN Chinese	8	--
NG Nigerian	4	NG Nigerian	23	+475%
MD Moldavian	3	IN Indian	7	--
CS Serbia-Mont.	2	CS Serbia-Mint.	16	+700%

RESTREINT UE

HUNGARY

August 2004		August 2005		Changes %
GE Georgian	58	CS Serbia-Mont.	25	--
VN Vietnamese	25	VN Vietnamese	19	-24%
DZ Algerian	19	NG Nigerian	11	--
CN Chinese	10	CN Chinese	22	+125%
TR Turkish	9	BD Bangladeshi	8	--

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	24	70	55	+192%	-21%
2004	17	45	51	+165%	+13%
Changes % 2004 / 2005	+41%	+56%	-7%	--	--

The top 5 nationalities

June 2004		June 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	23	RO Romanian	47	+104%
CN Chinese	6	UA Ukrainian	9	--
MY Malaysian	5	CS Serbia-Mont.	3	--
MD Moldavian	16	MD Moldavian	3	-93%
BG Bulgarian	3	BG Bulgarian	2	-33%

July 2004		July 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	20	RO Romanian	39	+95%
UA Ukrainian	7	UA Ukrainian	16	+128%
SK Slovakian	2	SK Slovakian	3	+50%
CS Serbia-Mont.	8	MD Moldavian	8	--
TR Turkish	2	RU Russian	2	--

August 2004		August 2005		Changes %
RO Romanian	24	RO Romanian	27	+12%
UA Ukrainian	7	UA Ukrainian	10	+43%
MD Moldavian	6	CN Chinese	3	--
CS Serbia-Mont.	5	CS Serbia-Mont.	6	+20%
TR Turkish	3	TR Turkish	4	+33%

1.6. Comments

General trend of refusals:

There was a downward trend regarding refusals in 2005 compared to the figures of 2004. More than 80% of refusals were carried out at the EU external borders. The Romanian and Ukrainian border sections were the most active ones with respect to refusals in the analysed period in 2005. The main citizenship categories were Romanian (RO), Ukrainian (UA), Serbian (CS), Bosnian (BA) and Moldavian (MD).

General trend of illegal border crossings (IBC):

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	175	229	245	+31%	+7%
2004	264	315	352	+19%	+12%
Changes % 2004 / 2005	-34%	-27%	-30%		

There was a downward trend in the number of detected illegal border crossings in 2005 compared to 2004. Most of the illegal border crossings were detected at the Austrian border section.

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 in covered and open ways in each case, and took the necessary steps and measures.

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

RESTREINT UE

HUNGARY

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

Procedures initiated against human smugglers/facilitators:

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	57	43	46	-25%	7%
2004	34	38	41	12%	8%
Changes % 2004 / 2005	68%	13%	12%		

The top 5 nationalities concerning human smugglers (facilitators):

June 2004		June 2005		Changes %
HU Hungarian	15	HU Hungarian	30	+100%
RO Romanian	4	RO Romanian	5	+25%
UA Ukrainian	3	UA Ukrainian	4	+33%
CS Serbia-Mont.	3	CS Serbia-Mont.	5	+66%
MD Moldavian	2	MD Moldavian	1	-50%

July 2004		July 2005		Changes %
HU Hungarian	17	HU Hungarian	21	+23%
RO Romanian	1	RO Romanian	2	+100%
UA Ukrainian	5	UA Ukrainian	7	+40%
CS Serbia-Mont.	2	CS Serbia-Mont.	4	+100%
SK Slovakian	7	MD Moldavian	1	--

August 2004		August 2005		Changes %
HU Hungarian	15	HU Hungarian	22	+47%
RO Romanian	8	RO Romanian	2	-75%
UA Ukrainian	6	UA Ukrainian	8	+33%
CS Serbia-Mont.	4	CS Serbia-Mont.	7	+75%
MD Moldavian	1	MD Moldavian	1	--

General trends regarding the apprehensions of facilitators:

The Hungarian Border Guard initiated more criminal procedures against facilitators in 2005 than in 2004. Most of the apprehensions were carried out at the Austrian border section. Main citizenship category was the Hungarian one.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

During the analysed periods Hungarian Border Guard detected new itinerary using by Bangladeshi citizens:

Bangladesh – Turkey – Romania – Hungary – Austria

2.3.4. Use of false documents

Total

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	380	229	245	-40%	7%
2004	216	315	352	46%	12%
Changes % 2004 / 2005	76%	-27%	-30%		

The top 5 nationalities

June 2004		June 2005		Changes %
MD Moldavian	84	MD Moldavian	22	-73%
UA Ukrainian	49	UA Ukrainian	221	+351%
RO Romanian	21	RO Romanian	44	+110%
CS Serbia-Mont.	17	CS Serbia-Mont.	29	+71%
BG Bulgarian	5	TR Turkish	10	--

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HUNGARY

July 2004		July 2005		Changes %
MD Moldavian	85	MD Moldavian	35	-59%
UA Ukrainian	33	UA Ukrainian	27	-18%
RO Romanian	33	RO Romanian	31	-6%
CS Serbia-Mont.	51	CS Serbia-Mont.	30	-41%
GE Georgian	46	BD Bangladeshi	21	--

August 2004		August 2005		Changes %
MD Moldavian	81	MD Moldavian	40	-51%
UA Ukrainian	35	UA Ukrainian	39	+11%
RO Romanian	36	RO Romanian	30	-17%
CS Serbia-Mont.	39	CS Serbia-Mont.	54	+41%
GE Georgian	66	TR Turkish	10	--

General trend regarding detection of false or falsified documents:

Most of the false documents were detected at the Austrian border section.

False or falsified Italian residence and work permits have been detected from the end of 2004 in great number mainly at the Ukrainian and the Austrian border sections using by Ukrainians.

Falsified Spanish resident permits were detected in the analysed periods at the Ukrainian border section using by Ukrainians as well.

Abuse of procedures for regular residence

	June	July	August	Changes %	
				June / July	July / August
2005	767	926	1075	+21%	+16%
2004	294	372	361	+27%	-3%
Changes % 2004 / 2005	+161%	+149%	+198%		

The leading citizenship category was the Romanian one concerning abuse of procedures for regular residence.

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HUNGARY

2.3.6. Other

Warrants	Wanted persons	Wanted vehicles	Wanted documents	Wanted objects	Total
June 2005	142	4	46	1	193
July 2005	144	3	37	4	188
August 2005	166	5	59	1	231
Total	452	12	142	6	612

RESTREINT UE

MALTA

Period under consideration: **JUNE 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

1.1.1.	Land	:	Not applicable	
1.1.2.	Air	:	15	(a decrease of 15 from June 2004)
1.1.3.	Sea	:	4	(an increase of 3 from June 2004)

The highest number of refusal for entry related to Libyan nationals (5) followed by Yugoslav nationals (4 cases). The others were a number of different nationals. In nearly all cases all did not satisfy the requirements for entry or were not properly documented.

1.2.	<u>Illegal aliens apprehended</u>	52 (inland) (an increase of 2 over June 2004)
		267 (boat people rescued/illegally entering Malta)
		(An increase of 221 from June 2004)
	Total :	319

The highest number of those apprehended illegally inland were twenty-two (22) Libyan nationals who had overstayed their leave to land. There were also five (5) Serbian nationals who overstayed their leave to land and five (5) Chinese nationals who breached their conditions of stay.

With regards to the cases of cases of boat people experienced during this month, details appear under 2.4.4.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier :

We had no applications for asylum at the frontier during this month.

1.4.	<u>Applications for asylum within the national territory:</u>	47 (boat people)
		8 (within national territory)
	Nationals of Ivory Coast (14) and Eritrea (13) topped the list of boat people who opted to apply for asylum. These were followed by Palestinians (5), Indian Nationals (4) Liberians (3), Burkina Faso (2) and one application from each of the following countries; Congo (DRC), Iraq, Lebanon, Somali, Sudanese and Togo.	

With regards to the other 8 who applied from within the national territory these consisted of a Syrian family of 5, two Turkish nationals together with one (1) Chinese.

1.5.	<u>Expulsions carried out:</u>	39 (a decrease of 22 over June 2004)
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Expulsions carried out included twenty five (25) Libyan Nationals who were found inland whilst the other fourteen were a mixture of other nationalities.

1.6. Comments

The trend during this month remained very similar to previous months.

2. Salient facts

2.3.4. Use of false documents

During June 2005, two Turkish Nationals made use of counterfeit Greek passports in an attempt to enter Sicily by sea. At the airport, a Nigerian National arrived with a false Malta visa approval form and a national of Cameroon attempted to leave Malta with a counterfeit Canadian passport. A Libyan national was also found to be in possession of false Malta Immigration Stamps on his passport.

2.4. Exceptional occurrences

2.4.4. Large-scale influxes of illegal aliens

The month of June similarly to May brought with it the sharp increase of boat people arriving or being rescued. We had seven boats that were rescued whilst another three had entered the territorial waters. All the boats were of a very similar design being wooden or fibreglass boats of around 18 feet in length and powered by an outboard motor usually of 50 HP. All carried an average of 28 immigrants. The total number of boat people who arrived in June was 267 and they consisted mainly of Somali (72) and Sudanese (133) nationals. Similarly to other months, investigations revealed that the main intention of these boat people was to reach the European mainland and only ended in Malta due to difficulties during their voyage.

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

Also during the month of June, most of the migrants needing a travelling document consist of the boat people who arrive undocumented. Since the large majority of them opt to apply for asylum, no request for the procurement of a document could be made.

Period under consideration: **JULY 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

1.1.1.	Land	:	Not applicable	
1.1.2.	Air	:	19	(a decrease of 47 from July 2004)
1.1.3.	Sea	:	4	(an increase of 4 from July 2004)

The highest number of refusal for entry related to Libyan nationals (7) followed by Bulgarian nationals (4 cases). The others were a number of different nationals including Nigerian, Pakistani, Ghana and Ukraine. In nearly all cases all did not satisfy the requirements for entry or were not properly documented.

1.2.	<u>Illegal aliens apprehended</u>	31 (inland) (a decrease of 39 over July 2004)
		357 (boat people rescued/illegally entering Malta)
		(an increase of 307 over July 2004)
	Total :	388

The highest number of those apprehended illegally inland was twelve (12) Libyan nationals who had overstayed their leave to land. There were also four (4) Bulgarians and two (2) Egyptians and (2) Yugoslav nationals who overstayed their leave to land amongst other nationalities.

With regards to the cases of cases of boat people experienced during this month, details appear under 2.4.4.

1.3.	<u>Applications for asylum at the frontier :</u>	(no applications in July 2004)
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There were no applications for asylum at the frontier during this month.

1.4.	<u>Applications for asylum within the national territory:</u>	62 (boat people)
		10 (within national territory)

The highest number of applications was submitted by boat people. The top nationalities were Sudanese and Eritrean Nationals (17 in each case). These were followed by four (4) cases submitted by Liberian Nationals, three(3) by nationals from Burkina Faso followed one application each from nationals of Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Jordan, Nigeria and Palestine.

With regards to the 10 who applied from within the national territory, these consisted of an Egyptian family (5) and two (2) Georgian Nationals and one application each from nationals of Libya, Nigeria and Palestine.

- 1.5. Expulsions carried out: 30 (a decrease of 39 over July 2004)

Expulsions carried out included thirteen (13) Libyan Nationals, four Bulgarians, three Egyptians and Yugoslav nationals whilst the rest were a mixture of other nationalities.

- 1.6. Comments

Nationalities and trends remain constant during this month.

2. Salient facts

- 2.3.4. Use of false documents

During July 2005, we only had three cases of use of counterfeit documents and these were apprehended at the airport. Upon arrival a Chinese national was found to be attempting to enter with a fake passport of the Republic of Korea. In another case a Nigerian National was apprehended whilst trying to enter Malta with a counterfeit New Zealand passport. Again during this month we encountered another Libyan national who was in possession of false Malta immigration stamps.

- 2.4. Exceptional occurrences

- 2.4.4. Large-scale influxes of illegal aliens

The month of July brought with it the sharp increase of boat people arriving or being rescued. We have experienced eight boat entries which carried a total of 357 immigrants. In four (4) of these cases the boats were rescued by our Armed Forces whilst the other four (4) boats were apprehended from within our territorial waters. Again during this month the average size of the boats on which the immigrants arrived was 18 feet and was powered with an outboard motor. However we did have an instance when 206 migrants arrived on one vessel of around 50 feet. The top nationality of these migrants was from Eritrea (158) followed by Sudan (72). Other nationalities included from Ivory Coast (40) Ethiopia (30) whilst smaller numbers claimed to come from Somalia, Sierra Leone, Palestine and Iraq amongst others. During the course of investigations it transpired that all the boats had left the Libyan shores a few days before their arrival with the intention of reaching the European mainland. They ended up on our island due to bad weather conditions, lack of navigational skills or engine trouble.

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

Similarly to previous months, the immigrants most in need of a travelling document are those that arrive by boat. Although they are deemed to be illegal immigrants upon arrival, the vast majority of them opt to apply for asylum. This situation delays any repatriation preparations that might commence in other circumstances.

RESTREINT UE

THE NETHERLANDS

Period under consideration: JUNE/JULY 2005

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

1.1.1. Land

Niet van toepassing voor Nederland

1.1.2. Air

Totaal aantal weigeringen luchthavens

Juni 2005: 557

Suriname 88, Brazilië 46, Onbekend 37, China 29, Nigeria 24

Juli 2005: 475

Suriname 58, Brazilië 34, Nigeria 34, China 30, Onbekend 25

Uitsplitsing van de weigeringen naar nationaliteit is uitsluitend mogelijk bij de doorlaatpost Amsterdam Airport Schiphol.

1.1.3. Sea

Juni 2005: 9

Juli 2005: niet beschikbaar

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Juni 2005

1.005 (stijging van 4% ten opzichte van mei 2005)

Turkije 85 (TUR), Marokko 75 (MAR), Bulgarije 61 (BUL), Onbekend 58 (UNK), China 55 (CHN)

Juli 2005

814 (daling van 19% ten opzichte van juni 2005)

Marokko 68 (MAR), Turkije 55 (TUR), Bulgarije 51 (BUL), Algerije 42 (ALG), China 41 (CHN)

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Juni 2005: 149

Juli 2005: 101

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Juni 2005

938 (stijging van 26% ten opzichte van mei 2005)

Onbekend 115 (UNK), Irak 114 (IRQ), Afghanistan 82 (AFG), Somalië 52 (SOM), Azerbeidzjan 41 (AZE)

Juli 2005

837 (daling van 11% ten opzichte van mei 2005)

Irak 83 (IRQ), Onbekend 73 (UNK), Colombia 65 (COL), Somalia 64 (SOM), Afghanistan 53 (AFG).

N.B. Bij de asielaanvragen van Colombianen is een groot aantal uitgenodigde vluchtelingen inbegrepen.

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Juni 2005

1.184 (stijging van 20% ten opzichte van mei 2005)

Turkije 179 (TUR), Bulgarije 94 (BUL), Marokko 60 (MAR), Oekraïne 44 (UKR), Nigeria 43 (NIG)

Juli 2005

1.039 (daling van 12% ten opzichte van juni 2005)

Turkije 146 (TUR), Marokko 68 (MAR), Bulgarije 56 (BUL), Nigeria 45 (NIG), Onbekend 45 (UNK)

2. Salient facts

- In de maanden juni, juli en augustus 2005 hebben in totaal 6 overheidsvluchten plaatsgevonden: één naar Tunesië, georganiseerd door België, één naar Kosovo, georganiseerd door Duitsland en verder nog vier vluchten naar resp. Turkije, Guinee en Armenië. In totaal zijn via deze vluchten 64 personen teruggekeerd.
- In juli zijn voor de vierde keer sinds 2001, drie immigratiedeskundigen uit China naar Nederland gekomen om gedurende vier weken circa honderd vermeende Chinese vreemdelingen te horen teneinde de identiteit vast te kunnen stellen. Proces terugkeer hoopt hierdoor de kans te vergroten op het verkrijgen van een laissez passer voor terugkeer van deze vreemdelingen. In 2004 is op deze wijze in circa 30% van de gevallen een laissez passer verkregen.

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

In augustus 2005 zijn er 15 zaken gemuteerd waarin onderzoek is gedaan naar verdachten van mensensmokkel (art 197a SR). Van de 12 zaken zijn er afkomstig uit het Mobiel Toezicht Vreemdelingen (MTV) en 3 uit de Grensbewaking van de Zeehaven (Hoek van Holland).

In het totaal zijn er 22 personen als verdachten aangemerkt ter zake mensensmokkel (de smokkelaar) en werden er 23 personen als gesmokkelde aangemerkt.

De top 3 van nationaliteit van de aangehouden verdachten betrof de Turkse (6), Duitse (3) en Britse (3). Van de 3 verdachten met de Britse nationaliteit zijn er 2 in Afrika geboren, bij de ander is het geboorteland onbekend. Van de 3 verdachten met de Duitse nationaliteit is er 1 in Afrika geboren en is het bij de 2 andere het geboorteland onbekend. De jongste van een aangehouden verdachte is 19 jaar, de oudste 49 jaar. De gemiddelde leeftijd van alle aangehouden verdachten is 33 jaar.

De top 5 van de nationaliteiten van de gesmokkelde betrof Turkse (5), Joegoslavische (5), Eritrese (4), Somalische (2) en Indiase (1). Van de 23 gesmokkelde waren er 11 met het mannelijke geslacht en 11 met het vrouwelijke geslacht. Bij 1 is het geslacht onbekend.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.3. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

Op de luchthaven Schiphol zijn 30 personen geweigerd met als weigeringsgrond: -reisverhaal niet consistent ten opzichte van visumaanvraag-

2.3.4. Use of false documents

Schiphol:

Op de luchthaven Schiphol :

Het aantal inbeslaggenomen valse /vervalste documenten in de maand augustus 2005: 130

Aankomst : 78 (aangeboden)

Vertrek : 42 (aangeboden)

Bij fouillering : 10

Top 10 van nationaliteiten: -Nigeria 23-Irak 7-Afghanistan 4-Pakistan 3-Palestina 3-Iran 3-Eritrea 3-India 3-Somalie 2-Tanzania 2-Nederland 2-Angola 2-Burundi 2-Peru 2-Polen 2-Suriname 2-Turkije 2

Top 10 van documenten:

-Nigeria 21-Italië 13-Duitsland 6-Nederland 6-UK 5-Belgie 4-Irak 4-Portugal 4-Venezuela 4-Canada 3-Egypte 3-Griekenland 3-Pakistan 3

Top 10 van luchthavens (aankomst en vertrek):-Schiphol 25-Lagos 24-Athene 7-Abuja 5-Amman 5-Addis Ababa 3 -Mexico 3-Dar es Salaam 3-Paramaribo 3-Accra 3-Sao Paulo 2-Berlijn 2-Londen 2-Nairobi 2-Moskou 2

Trends & Routes augustus 2005

- Irakezen ibv. vervalste Iraakse paspoorten, voorzien van een vervalst Zweeds Schengenvisum en/of Zweedse stempels en/of Zweedse verblijfsvergunning. De verblijfsvergunning was veelal afkomstig uit een ander paspoort. Betrokkenen arriveerden op Schiphol met de Royal Jordanian vanuit Amman en hadden een doorverbinding naar Stockholm. Betrokkenen verzochten asiel.
- Vanuit Moskou, 2 Indiërs met vervalste Indiase paspoorten (personalia vervangen). Beide in bezit van tickets met de route Moskou-Amsterdam-Delhi.
- Vanuit Lagos Nigerianen op doorreis naar Oostenrijk/Wenen. Betrokkenen waren ibv. Frauduleus afgegeven Nigeriaanse paspoorten met hierin een Oostenrijkse verblijfsvergunning. Deze vergunning bleek afkomstig uit een ander paspoort.
- Vanuit Abuja, Eritreërs ibv een Eritrees paspoort voorzien van een totaal valse (sticker) verblijfsvergunning voor Groot Brittanië. Inmiddels ook Nigerianen met dezelfde vervalsingsmethode.
- Chinezen vanuit Hong Kong, arriverend met een goed chinees paspoort en ibv. een ticket met de route Hong Kong-Amsterdam-Lagos. Betrokkenen werden op Schiphol door een met hen meereizende persoon voorzien van vervalste Koreaanse paspoorten (personalia-bladzijde vervangen). Betrokkenen wilden hiermee doorreizen naar Mexico.
- Vanuit Nairobi een Kongolese vrouw met 4 kinderen. De vrouw toonde 2 Kongolese paspoorten. In deze paspoorten waren foto's geplaatst van de meereizende kinderen. In beide paspoorten bleken deze foto's vervangen.

Overig Nederland:

In augustus 2005 zijn er 28 verdachten aangetroffen die tijdens controles een vals, vervalst of look-a-like document aanboden. Opvallend is te noemen dat 2 van de 28 verdachten een vervalst rijbewijs aanboden ondanks het feit dat dit geen reisdocument is. De controles betroffen controles tijdens het Mobiel Toezicht Vreemdelingen (MTV aan de Schengen binnengrens (inreis naar Nederland) en controles aan de Zeehavens en regionale luchthavens (zowel in- als uitreis). Van de 28 verdachten die werden aangehouden zijn er 15 aangehouden tijdens een MTV controle, 5 verdachten aangehouden tijdens grensbewakingcontrole regioluchthaven (Rotterdam) en 8 tijdens controle op Zeehaven (Hoek van Holland, IJmuiden, Rotterdam). De verdachten met een vals rijbewijs werden aangehouden tijdens een MTV controle. Van de 26 vals gebruikte reisdocumenten (paspoorten/identiteitskaarten/verblijfsvergunningen) hebben er 8 de Nederlandse nationaliteit. Het betreft hier 4 identiteitskaarten, 2 vluchtelingen documenten, 1 verblijfsvergunning en 1 Doorlating Onder Voorwaarden. Bij 6 van de 8 Nederlandse documenten werd de vervalsings methode look-a-like gebruikt.

De top 5 van de nationaliteit van het vals gebruikte reisdocumenten is:

Nederland (8) Italie (3) Groot Brittannië (3) Frankrijk (3) Hongarije (2).

De top 5 van de nationaliteit van de verdachten die het reisdocument aanboden is:

Turkse (3) Angolese (3) Somalische (2) Roemeense (2) Joegoslavische (2).

2.3.5. Abuse of procedures for regular residence

Sinds juli 2004 wordt een mobiel team ingezet tegen de overlast van vreemdelingen die bij gemeente kansloze aanvragen zonder Machtiging tot Voorlopig Verblijf MVV (M50) indienen. Dit leidde in veel gevallen tot arrestaties door de Nationale Recherche. De acties zijn niet alleen tegen illegalen gericht; hun begeleiders, of "gemachtigden", hadden ook de aandacht. Bij een verhoor in bewaring vertelden vreemdelingen hoe zij hun gemachtigden 400 tot 1500 euro (exclusief 430 euro leges) betaalden voor iets waarvan zij dachten dat het een verblijfsvergunning was. Dat de aanvragen volstrekt kansloos waren, werd niet verteld. In juli van dit jaar bleek tijdens een dergelijke actie door de Nationale Recherche dat wat een lucratief handeltje van enkelen leek, een wijldvertakt netwerk van internationaal opererende mensensmokkelaars te zijn.

RESTREINT UE

AUSTRIA

Period under consideration: **JULY 2005**

1. Zahlenangaben und allgemeine Trends (Stagnation, Anstieg, Rückgang)

1.1. Einreiseverweigerungen an allen Grenzen:

Juli	1.708	+ 20,28% zu Juni 2005	- 21,79% zu Juli 2004
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5 Führende Nationalitäten:

Juli 2005: Rumänien (ROM) (916), Bulgarien (BGR) (279), Schweiz (CHE) (154) ,
Serbien/Montenegro (YUG) (65), Kroatien (HRV) (54)

Juni 2005 (gesamt 1.420): Rumänien (ROM) (912), Bulgarien (BGR) (198), Kroatien (HRV) (60),
Ukraine (UKR) (47), Serbien/Montenegro (YUG) (38)

Juli 2004 (gesamt 2.184): Rumänien (ROM) (885), Bulgarien (BGR) (426), Schweiz (CHE) (123),
Ukraine (UKR) (93), Moldau (MDA) (89)

1.1.1. Landgrenzen:

Juli	1.707	+23,33% zu Juni 2005	-20,97% zu Juli 2004
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1.1.2. Flughäfen:

Juli	1	-97,22% zu Juni 2005	-95,83% zu Juli 2004
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1.2. Aufgegriffene Ausländer mit unrechtmäßigem Aufenthalt:

Juli	3.448	+16,73% zu Juni 2005	+ 48,04% zu Juli 2004
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5 Führende Nationalitäten:

Juli 2005: Rumänien (ROM) (1398), Russische Föderation (RUS) (329), Serbien/Montenegro
(YUG) (244), Moldau (MDA) (155), Bulgarien (BGR) (146)

Juni 2005 (gesamt 2.988): Rumänien (ROM) (1181), Serbien/Montenegro (YUG) (329), Russische
Föderation (RUS) (191), Moldau (MDA) (151), Bulgarien (BGR) (141)

Juli 2004 (gesamt 2329): Rumänien (ROM) (747), Bulgarien (BGR) (199), Russische Föderation
(RUS) (197), Moldau (MDA) (189), Ukraine (UKR) (135)

1.4. Im Hoheitsgebiet gestellte Asylanträge:

Juli	1.782	+ 6,26% zu Juni 2005	-4,45% zu Juli 2004
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5 Führende Nationalitäten:

Juli 2005: Russische Föderation (RUS) (390), Serbien/Montenegro (YUG) (270), Indien (IND) (96), Georgien (GEO) (92), Türkei (TUR) (75)

Juni 2005(gesamt 1.677): Serbien/Montenegro (YUG) (323), Russische Föderation (RUS) (237), Indien (IND) (116), Georgien (GEO) (94), Türkei (TUR) (66), Nigeria (NGA) (62)

Juli 2004 (1.865): Nigeria (NGA) (286), Russische Föderation (RUS) (243), Serbien/Montenegro (YUG) (219), Indien (IND) (211), Georgien (GEO) (148)

1.5. Durchgeführte Rückführungen:

Juli	374	- 2,35% zu Juni 2005	-50,33% zu Juli 2004
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5 Führende Nationalitäten:

Juli 2005: Moldau (MDA) (67), Rumänien (ROM) (48), Serbien/Montenegro (YUG) (47), Ukraine (UKR) (42), Georgien (GEO) (28)

Juni 2005 (gesamt 383): Rumänien (ROM) (98), Serbien/Montenegro (YUG) (55), Ukraine (UKR) (55), Bulgarien (BGR) (31), Moldau (MDA) (30)

Juli 2004 (gesamt 753): Rumänien (ROM) (125), Moldau (MDA) (89), Russische Föderation (RUS) (64), Serbien/Montenegro (YUG) (54), Georgien (GEO) (53)

1.6. Bemerkungen:

Anstieg im Vergleich zum Vormonat Juni 05 in allen Bereichen: Anzahl aufgegriffener Personen um 12,73%, Anzahl der Fälle um 32,33%, Anzahl geschleppter Personen um 12,55%, Anzahl rechtswidrig eingereister/aufhältiger Personen um 14,57%.

Anstieg geschleppter Personen aus: .Russische Föderation, Moldawien, Ukraine, Georgien, Bangladesch, Nigeria, Türkei und Armenien.

Rückgang geschleppter Personen aus: Serbien + Montenegro

Rückgang (von 57,3 % auf 55,5%) geschleppter Personen, bei denen das Ausgangsland unbekannt oder nicht verifizierbar ist. Diese Personen sind überwiegend Asyldirektantragsteller in der EAST-Ost Traiskirchen und in geringerem Maße auch in der EAST-West Thalham. Zum Zeitpunkt der Meldung dieser Aufgriffe an die elektronische Schlepperdatenbank war es nicht bekannt, und ohne außer Verhältnis stehende aufwendige Ermittlungen auch nicht möglich, festzustellen, wo und wie diese geschleppten Personen die Grenzen zu Österreich überschritten.

Aufgriff von 3 rumänischen Schleppern und 9 moldawischen Staatsangehörigen mit gefälschten spanischen Personalausweisen in Wien. Die Einreise erfolgte mittels Personenschiff auf der Donau.

Top 10 Nationalitäten – geschleppte Personen

Rang	Nationalität	Juli	Juni	+/- %
1	RUSSISCHE FÖDERATION	318	180	+ 76,67
2	SERBIEN-MONTENEGRO	183	226	- 19,03
3	MOLDAU (MOLDAWIEN)	141	135	+ 4,44
4	INDIEN	95	96	- 1,04
5	UKRAINE	93	87	+ 6,90
6	GEORGIEN	86	73	+ 17,81
7	BANGLADESCH	84	60	+ 40,00
8	NIGERIA	72	38	+ 89,47
9	TÜRKEI	57	47	+ 21,28
10	ARMENIEN	47	37	+ 27,03

Ausgangsländer geschleppter Personen

Geschleppte Personen kamen zu:

55,5%	Nicht feststellbaren Ausgangsländern (keine Angaben, Aufgriffe im Transitraum des Flughafens Wien oder Direktantragsteller bei den EAST Ost und West)
36,4%	aus Nicht-Schengen-Staaten
6%	aus dem Schengen Staaten Deutschland und Italien
2,1%	Waren schon in Österreich oder kamen aus der Schweiz und Slowenien

RESTREINT UE

POLAND

Period under consideration: **JULY/AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

All border sections	July 2005	August 2005	change (%)	change (%) in comp. to August '04
Total:	3371	3848	14,2	- 51,0

Top nationalities – August 2005: UKR – 2187, BLR – 715, RUS – 365, MDA – 196,

All border sections	June 2005	A. <u>July 2005</u>	Change (%)	change (%) in comp. to July '04
Total:	3927	3371	- 14,2	- 53,0

Top nationalities – July 2005: UKR – 1708, BLR – 814, RUS – 314, MDA – 119, Stateless - 55

1.1.1. Land

Border section	July 2005	August 2005	change (%)	change (%) in comp. to August '04
EU external	2993	3507	17,2	40,9
EU internal	264	229	- 13,3	- 40,4
Total	3257	3736	14,7	30,2

Top nationalities – August 2005: UKR – 2178, BLR – 713, RUS – 355, MDA – 186, Stateless - 33

Top nationalities at external border: UKR – 2163, BLR – 713, RUS – 351, MDA – 176, MNG – 27

Top nationalities at internal border: Stateless – 30, CHE – 23, TUR – 19, BGR – 17, UKR - 15

Border section	June 2005	July 2005	Change (%)	change (%) in comp. to July '04
EU external	3620	2993	- 17,3	25,3
EU internal	166	264	59,0	- 42,0
Total	3786	3257	- 14,0	31,4

Top nationalities – July 2005: UKR – 1702, BLR – 812, RUS – 300, MDA – 109, Stateless - 50

Top nationalities at external border: UKR – 1683, BLR – 809, RUS – 292, MDA – 99, KAZ - 25

Top nationalities at internal border: Stateless – 43, SCG – 13, TUR – 21, UKR - 19, CHE - 18

RESTREINT UE

POLAND

1.1.2. Air

	July 2005	August 2005	change (%)	change (%) in comp. to August '04
Total	84	93	10,7	27,4

Top nationalities – August 2005: MDA – 10, TUR – 9, UKR – 8, EGY – 6, TUN - 6

	June 2005	July 2005	Change (%)	change (%) in comp. to July '04
Total	114	84	- 26,3	1,2

Top nationalities – July 2005: EGY - 11, MDA – 9, UKR - 6, TUR – 5, RUS - 4

1.1.3. Sea

	July 2005	August 2005	change (%)	change (%) in comp. to August '04
Total	30	19	- 36,7	*not applicable data

Top nationalities – August 2005: RUS – 7, PAK – 3, DOM – 3, Stateless – 2, TUR – 1

	June 2005	July 2005	Change (%)	change (%) in comp. to July '04
Total	27	30	11,1	*not applicable data

Top nationalities – July 2005: RUS – 10, CMR – 4, Stateless – 2, BIH – 2, SCG - 2

1.2 Illegal aliens apprehended

1.2.1 Apprehended for illegal border crossing

Border section	July 2005	August 2005	change (%)	change (%) in comp. to August '04
EU external	82	150	82,9	64,8
EU internal	125	164	31,2	- 27,4
Total	235	315	34,0	- 4,8

Top nationalities – August 2005: UKR – 114, RUS – 84, VNM – 37, MDA – 15, BLR – 13

Border section	June 2005	July 2005	Change (%)	change (%) in comp. to July '04
EU external	126	82	- 34,9	- 9,9
EU internal	211	125	- 40,7	- 44,7
Total	337	235	- 30,3	- 39,3

Top nationalities – July 2005: UKR –100, RUS – 30, MDA – 32, VNM - 26, BLR – 8

RESTREINT UE

POLAND

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

	July 2005	August 2005	change (%)	Change (%) in comp. to August '04
Total	361	340	- 5,8	- 5,3

Top nationalities – August 2005: UKR – 171, BLR – 73, BGR – 27, ARM – 21, ROM – 18

	June 2005	July 2005	change (%)	change (%) in comp. to July '04
Total	419	361	- 13,8	- 9,5

Top nationalities – July 2005: UKR - 174, BLR – 63, BGR – 30 , ARM – 27, VNM – 24

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

	July 2005	August 2005	change (%)	Change (%) in comp. to August '04
Total	293	428	46,1	- 15,1

Top nationalities – August 2005: RUS – 422, BLR – 3, UKR – 1, CHN – 1, KAZ – 1,

	June 2005	July 2005	change (%)	change (%) in comp. to July '04
Total	319	293	- 8,2	- 45,6

Top nationalities – July 2005: RUS – 284, GEO – 7, MDA – 1, UZB – 1

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

	July 2005	August 2005	Change (%)	change (%) in comp. to August '04
Total	257	210	- 18,3	204,3

Top nationalities – August 2005: RUS – 157, PAK – 19, BLR – 9, TUR - 6, IND – 3

	June 2005	July 2005	Change (%)	Change (%) in comp. to July '04
Total	213	257	20,7	182,4

Top nationalities – July 2005: RUS – 205, UKR – 14, BLR – 13, VNM - 4, MDA - 3

RESTREINT UE

POLAND

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Border section	July 2005	August 2005	Change (%)	change (%) in comp. to August '04
EU external	450	357	- 20,7	- 37,9
EU internal	68	49	- 27,9	- 47,9
Total	518	406	- 21,6	- 39,3

Top nationalities – August 2005: UKR – 168, RUS – 43, BGR – 28, GEO – 27, ARM – 26

Border section	June 2005	July 2005	change (%)	change (%) in comp. to July '04
EU external	474	450	- 5,1	- 15,6
EU internal	47	68	44,7	9,7
Total	521	518	- 0,6	- 12,9

Top nationalities – July 2005: UKR – 260, RUS – 36, MDA – 36, ARM – 32, BLR – 27

2.3.4. Use of false documents

Border section	July 2005	August 2005	change (%)	change (%) in comp. to August '04
EU external	27	53	96,3	103,8
EU internal	57	36	- 36,8	- 55,0
Total	84	90	7,1	- 30,2

In August 2005, Polish Border Guard disclosed **62** (50) falsified passports, **14** (12) falsified visas, **4** (6) falsified residence permits, **10** (16) ID cards and other documents.

Ukrainians – 42 (45) - were main nationality using these documents in August 2005.

57 (44) of disclosed passports were altered (mainly falsified by photo substitution – 41, exchange of data – 10, mixed technique – 5, taking out pages – 1). In number of altered passports were:

Lithuanian – 28, Polish – 20, Swiss – 2, , Ukrainian – 1, Israeli – 1, Estonian - 1. There were also **4** forged passports disclosed: British – 2, Finish – 2.

In August 2005, Polish Border Guard disclosed **14** (12) falsified visas. **11** of them were forged, 3 of disclosed visas were altered.

Border section	June 2005	July 2005	change (%)	change (%) in comp. to July '04
EU external	45	27	- 40,0	- 27,0
EU internal	82	57	- 30,5	- 49,6
Total	127	84	- 31,5	- 34,9

RESTREINT UE

POLAND

In July 2005, Polish Border Guard disclosed 50 (97) falsified passports, 12 (12) falsified visas, 6 (7) falsified residence permits, 16 (10) ID cards and other documents.

Ukrainians – 45 (64) – were main nationality using these documents in July 2005.

44 (**93**) of disclosed passports were altered (mainly falsified by photo substitution – 35, mixed technique – 3, exchange of data – 3, exchange of pages – 2, taking out pages – 1). In number of altered passports were: Polish – 19, Lithuanian – 17. There were also 2 forged Lithuanian passports disclosed.

In July 2005, Polish Border Guard disclosed 12 (12) falsified visas. All of them were altered.

RESTREINT UE

PORTUGAL

Period under consideration: **JUNE/JULY 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

1.1.1. Land - 0

1.1.2. Air - Total : 312 (-16%)

Nac.: Brasil (BRA), Bolívia (BOL), Guiné - Bissau (GNB), Perú (PER) e Senegal (SEN)

1.1.3. Sea - 0

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total: 1357(+247%) (*)

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

(*) O aumento registado resultou de acertos de ordem estatística registados ao nível de uma das unidades regionais.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Total: 3

Nac. : Colômbia (COL), Turquia (TUR)

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Total: 1

Nac.: Ucrânia (UKR)

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total: 511 (+ 24%)

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

2. Salient facts

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

Foram instaurados 12 processos crime (falsificação de documentos e auxílio à imigração ilegal).

As nacionalidades envolvidas são do leste da Europa, Brasil, China e África.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

Em 2002, a representação diplomática de Portugal em Belgrado, concedeu vistos de curta duração a 22 cidadãos servo-montenegrinos, que, alegadamente, integravam o Grupo Folclórico Stari Dusanovac para participação num festival em Portugal.

No dia anterior à prevista chegada, a organização foi informada de que o autocarro avariara e que, por essa razão, ficara retido na Hungria, nunca tendo chegado ao destino.

Posteriormente, quatro destes cidadãos apresentaram pedido de asilo à Suécia, entretanto, rejeitado.

Três meses depois, a Embaixada dos Países Baixos em Zagreb informou que outro grupo de cidadãos, alegadamente pertencente ao mesmo grupo folclórico, tentara obter vistos de trânsito para participar num festival em Taiwan, tendo-se revelado todos os pedidos como tentativas de fraude.

2.3.5. Use of false documents

Mantém-se a tendência da fraude no que respeita ao seu tipo, isto é, contrafacção de documentos, seguida da utilização de documento alheio e da utilização de vistos falsificados, bem como dos países cujos documentos foram mais utilizados: Portugal e Espanha.

Quanto à proveniência, destacam-se Venezuela, Guiné – Bissau, Brasil e Senegal. Os nacionais da Colômbia e do Perú destacaram-se pela utilização de passaportes sul-americanos falsificados, de autorizações de residência e vinhetas visto espanholas falsas e furtadas em branco. de ou, quando não é o caso, de vinhetas de visto Schengen falsas ou furtadas em branco.

Period under consideration: JULY 2005

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

1.1.1. Land - 0

1.1.2. Air - Total: 274 (-12%)

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

1.1.3. Sea - 0

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total: Total: 704 (- 48%) (*)

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

(*) Como se referiu no período anterior, registou-se um aumento relevante, por força de acertos de ordem estatística, pelo que os dados agora fornecidos não resultam de um decréscimo de actividade.

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Total: Total: 3

Nac.: República Democrática do Congo (COD) e Guiné – Bissau (GNB)

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Total: 6

Nac.: Colômbia (COL), Cuba (CUB) e Arménia (ARM)

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total: : 154 (-69%)

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

2. Salient facts

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

EWS /01/PT/2005

Aproveitando-se de um protocolo celebrado entre o Automóvel Clube de Portugal e o homólogo argelino, um grupo de 51 alegados turistas argelinos munidos com vistos de validade territorial limitada, emitidos por Portugal, viajou directamente para o aeroporto de Lisboa, num voo não regular da Air Argélia.

Desses passageiros, 16 não chegaram ao hotel reservado pela referida agência, tendo-se confirmado, mais tarde, que apanharam taxis e ,provavelmente, viajaram para Espanha. Dos restantes elementos do grupo, 2 regressaram de imediato à Argélia por razões familiares, 8 regressaram com o guia argelino e os restantes 25 não compareceram ao check – in.

Os dados pessoais e as medidas a adoptar foram introduzidos no SIS.

Em 27/07/2005, foi detido na região de Lisboa, um desses cidadãos argelinos e presente ao Tribunal por permanência irregular.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

Continua a registar-se um fluxo de cidadãos de nacionalidade brasileira que entram no espaço Schengen por Madrid, Paris ou Amesterdão e se deslocam nos dias seguintes por via terrestre para Portugal.

Regista-se, pela mesma via, uma redução no fluxo de cidadãos do leste europeu.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

- Países da U.E. com mais documentos falsos detectados: Itália, Espanha , Portugal e Bélgica
- Países terceiros com maior número de detecções: Venezuela, Guiné – Bissau e Brasil.
Prevalece a contrafacção de documentos, em especial de autorizações de residência , seguida da substituição de fotografia e a utilização de documentos furtados em branco .
- Proveniências mais relevantes : Venezuela, Guiné- Bissau e Senegal
- Continua a verificar-se a intercepção de nacionais colombianos na posse de documentos venezuelanos falsificados e de autorizações de residência/regresso espanholas falsas e falsificadas.

RESTREINT UE

SLOVAKIA

Period under consideration: **JUNE/JULY 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

In June 2005 there was entry refused 772 persons, the nationalities were as follows: UKR 403, ROM 50, BGR 43, RUS 30, MKD 29. In June 2004 was entry refused 1968 persons (it means +60 % in comparison to June 2005), the nationalities were as follows: UKR 813, HUN 274, POL 269, CZE 154, TUR 55.

In July 2005 there was entry refused 717 persons, the nationalities were as follows: UKR 332, TUR 66, MKD 55, ROM 44, MDA 36. In July 2004 was entry refused 2252 persons (it means +68% in comparison to July 2005), the nationalities were as follows: UKR 845, CZE 339, POL 255, HUN 220, AUT 52).

In May 2005 there was entry refused 1014 persons (it means +24 % in comparison to June 2005 and +29 % in comparison to July 2005), the nationalities were as follows: UKR 601, ROM 91, MDA 46, TUR 42, BGR 38.

1.1.1 Land: in July 704 and in June 758

1.1.2 Air: in July 13 and in June 14

1.1.3 Sea: -

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

386 persons in July 2005, 301 persons in June 2005 (-32 % in comparison to May 2005)
In comparison to July 2004 (674 persons) -42,7% and to June 2004 (643 persons) -53,2%.

Tab 1 Apprehended illegal migrants according to the nationality

July 2005		June 2005		May 2005	
1) MDA	120	1) IND	58	1) RUS	121
2) RUS	66	2) RUS	50	2) MDA	109
3) IND	57	3) MDA	41	3) IND	44
4) CHN	24	4) CHN	39	4) CHN	42
5) GEO	22	5) GEO	33	5) GEO	29

July 2004		June 2004	
1) RUS	190	1) RUS	182
2) IND	169	2) CHN	147
3) MDA	107	3) IND	129
4) AFG	69	4) AFG	98
5) ARM	65	5) MDA	80

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory:

240 persons in July 2005 (- 6 % in comparison to June 2005);
 255 persons in June 2005: +15 % in comparison to May 2005 (217 persons);
 Compared July 2005 to July 2004 (973 persons) constitute regression - 75 %.
 Compared June 2005 to June 2004 (1112 persons) regression is - 77 %.

Tab 2 Asylum seekers according to the nationality

July 2005		June 2005		May 2005	
1) MDA	37	1) RUS	67	1) IND	55
2) GEO	32	2) BGD	45	2) RUS	50
3) PAK	31	3) IND	29	3) MDA	18
4) IND	27	4) GEO	28	4) CHN	14
5) BGD/RUS	19	5) MDA	22	5) TUR	13

July 2004		June 2004	
1) IND	369	1) IND	555
2) RUS	153	2) RUS	130
3) PAK	100	3) GEO	96
4) MDA	64	4) CHN	81
5) CHN	64	5) MDA	63

1.5. Expulsions

In July 2005 there were expelled 240 persons from the territory of the Slovak Republic, +13 % in comparison to June 2005 with 210 persons.
 In June 2005 there were 210 persons: +13 % in comparison to May 2005 with 183 persons.
 Compared July 2005 to July 2004 (180 persons) deviation is +33,3 %.
 Compared June 2005 to June 2004 (150 persons) deviation is +40,0 %.

Tab 3 Removed aliens according to the nationality

July 2005		June 2005		May 2005	
1) UKR	144	1) UKR	135	1) UKR	108
2) MDA	50	2) CHN	34	2) MDA	57
3) IND	24	3) MDA	19	3) TUR	5
4) CHN	10	4) TUR	2	4) CHN	1
5) TUR	2	5) VNM	2	5) SYR	1

July 2004		June 2004	
1) UKR	100	1) UKR	80
2) MDA	31	2) IND	28
3) AFG	14	3) MDA	20
4) TUR	7	4) CHN	6
5) PAK	4	5) YUG	4

1.6. Comments

In June and July 2005 the refusal of entry had the decreasing tendency in comparison with the same period in 2004.

The leading nationality was Ukraine – it can be understood as this is the only adjacent third country; on the other hand, there are also high numbers of refusals to Romanians and Turks. Decreasing tendency by expulsion has been directly connected with decreasing tendency of illegal migration through territory of Slovakia in year 2005. It is caused also with strict measures, changes in migration policy, success at combating facilitated migration leading to apprehension of organizers. The nationality of illegal migrants and asylum applicants is similar, but the number have considerably decreased.

2. Salient facts

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

Via Early Warning System were received messages about forged travel documents, visa, residence permits as well as about illegal migration and facilitation. The messages were forwarded to the relevant bodies of the Slovak Police for their operative use.

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

In June 2005, there were accused 16 persons of the Slovak nationality, for the reason of criminal group establishment and illegal facilitation across the border. The routes lead again from the Slovak – Ukrainian border towards the western part of the Slovak territory with the aim to facilitate the border crossing to the west European countries (in Slovak – Austrian border).

In July 2005, there were accused 15 persons of the Slovak nationality, for the reason of criminal group establishment and illegal facilitation across the border.

In May 2005, there were accused 32 persons.

In July 2005, there were apprehended 644 persons, the nationalities were as follows: MDA 551, CHN 79, IND 8 and 6 unknown.

In June 2005, there were 420 persons with follows nationalities: CHN 300, IND 30, BGD 26, PSE 13 and unknown 51.

In May 2005, there were apprehended 498 persons, the nationalities were as follows: CHN 333, BGD 42, IND 37, TUR 3 and 81 unknown.

After they were arrested all men asked for asylum.

2.3.1. Use of false documents

In July 2005, there were detected 37 false documents, ways of falsification:

- change of photo in 17 cases,
- rewriting of data in a travel document in 11 cases,
- change of pages in 6 cases,
- genuine travel document used by another person in 2 cases and
- counterfeit travel document used in 1 cases

In June 2005, there were detected 48 false documents, ways of falsification:

- change of photo in 4 cases,
- rewriting of data in a travel document in 3 cases,
- change of pages in 38 cases,
- genuine travel document used by another person in 2 cases and
- counterfeit travel document used in 1 cases

In May 2005, there were detected 51 false documents, ways of falsification:

- change of photo in 15 cases,
- rewriting of data in a travel document in 2 cases,
- change of pages in 23 cases,
- genuine travel document used by another person in 2 cases,
- counterfeit travel document used in 5 cases and
- falsified border crossing stamp in 4 cases.

2.3.5. Abuse of procedures for regular residence

In June and July 2005, there were not determined any cases in Slovakia.

RESTREINT UE

FINLAND

Period under consideration: **JULY 2005**

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

1.1.	<u>Refusal of entry at all frontiers</u>	105	
	June 2005 :	99	(+ 6.1 %)
	July 2004 :	124	(- 15.3 %)

1.1.1.	Land	57	
1.1.2.	Air	36	
1.1.3.	Sea	12	

Main nationalities (6) : RUS 66, SOM 4, CHN 3, IRN 3, IRQ 3, UNK 3

1.2.	<u>Illegal aliens apprehended</u>	230	
	June 2005 :	212	(+ 8.5 %)
	July 2004 :	213	(8 %)

Main nationalities (5) : BGR 41, SOM 32, YUG 29, AFG 20, RUS 10

1.3.	<u>Applications for asylum at the frontier</u>	25	
	June 2005 :	21	(+ 19.0 %)
	July 2004 :	14	(+ 78,6 %)

Main nationalities (4) : RUS 12, SOM 5, IRQ 2, DZA 2.

1.4	<u>Applications for asylum within the national territory</u>	364	
	June 2005 :	264	(+ 27 %)
	July 2004 :	281	(+ 23 %)

Main nationalities (5) : BGR 75, SCG 41, SOM 38, RUS 25, IRQ 23

1.5.	<u>Expulsions carried out</u>	199	
	June 2005 :	236	(- 19 %)
	July 2004 :	224	(- 13 %)

Main nationalities (5) : RUS 90, Stateless 10, CHN 10, AZE 7, IRQ 5

2. Salient facts

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

Two South Korean men were arrested in July suspected of aggravated facilitation of illegal entry. These two men tried to import Chinese women to Europe through Russia using forged South Korean passports. The aim was that these women would pay the costs of their journeys by working in Italy. The costs for one journey were 10,000 to 13,000 euros.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

A total of 11 counterfeited documents: At eastern land border 4, Helsinki-Vantaa airport 3 and ports 4 cases.

Period under consideration: AUGUST 2005

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

1.1.	<u>Refusal of entry at all frontiers</u>	98	
	<i>July 2005 :</i>	105	(- 6.7 %)
	<i>August 2004 :</i>	121	(- 19.0 %)

1.1.1.	Land	30	
1.1.2.	Air	64	
1.1.3.	Sea	4	

Main nationalities (5) : RUS 33, IRQ 7, IRN 4, NGA 4, COG 4.

1.2.	<u>Illegal aliens apprehended</u>	262	
	<i>July 2005 :</i>	230	(+ 14 %)
	<i>August 2004 :</i>	279	(- 7 %)

Main nationalities (5) : BGR 45, SOM 35, RUS 26, IRQ 23, AFG 20

1.3.	<u>Applications for asylum at the frontier</u>	41	
	<i>July 2005 :</i>	25	(+ 64.0 %)
	<i>August 2004 :</i>	33	(+ 24.2 %)

Main nationalities (5) : RUS 10, BGR 8, SOM 6, IRQ 5, IRN 3 and MDA 3.

1.4	<u>Applications for asylum within the national territory</u>	304	
	July 2005 :	364	(- 20 %)
	August 2004 :	378	(-24 %)

Main nationalities (5) : BGR 53, SOM 41, SCG 26, IRQ 24, AFG 21

1.5.	<u>Expulsions carried out</u>	258	
	July 2005 :	199	(+ 23 %)
	August 2004 :	184	(+ 29 %)

Main nationalities (5) : RUS 87, BGR 22, CHN 18, TUR 13, IRQ 12

2. Salient facts

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

The South Korean men mentioned in the report in July were sentenced for aggravated facilitation of illegal entry in August. One of them was sentenced to one year's unconditional imprisonment the other to ten months' unconditional imprisonment. Additionally, five Chinese persons were sentenced to three months' conditional imprisonment for the use of forged passports.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.4. Use of false documents

A total of 18 counterfeited documents: At eastern land border 1, Helsinki-Vantaa airport 13 and ports 4 cases.

RESTREINT UE

SWEDEN

Period under consideration: **JULY 2005**

1. Statistical data and general trends

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Total 40 persons (17 in July 2004)

Top five nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro (SCG), Romania (ROM), Russia (RUS), India (IDN), Chile (CHL)

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total 1036 persons (1596 in July 2004)

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

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Total 87 persons (82) in July 2004)

Top five nationalities: Iraq (IRQ), Iran (IRN), India (IDN), China (CHN), Jordan (JOR)

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Total 1106 persons (1773 in July 2004)

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

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total 673 persons (909 in July 2004)

Top five nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro (SCG), Russia (RUS, Bosnia Herzegovina (BIH), Azerbaijan (AZE), Iraq (IRQ)

2. Salient facts

2.3.6. Other

Trafficking

Based on intelligence information, Skavsta airport has noted that Nigerians, mainly Nigerian women in the age between 20-40 years, arrive with flights from Milan, Italy, especially on Sundays. There is reason to believe that their final destination is Norway where they are used in prostitution or black labour.

Chinese

Sweden has earlier reported about unaccompanied Chinese minors applying for asylum. They all carry mobile telephones and disappear from reception centres after a couple of days, leaving all their belongings behind. In July, in connection with the disappearance of two young Chinese girls, it was discovered that special pockets, big enough to hold a mobile phone, had been sewn on their underwear and that a telephone number was found written on the tongue of a tennis shoe.

Period under consideration: **AUGUST 2005**

1. Statistical data and general trends

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

Total 14 persons (21 in August 2004)

Top five nationalities: Bulgaria (BGR), Iraq (IRQ), Russia (RUS), Romania (ROM), Honduras (HND)

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

Total 1261 persons (1881 in August 2004)

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

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Total 106 persons (102) in August 2004)

Top five nationalities: Iraq (IRQ), Iran (IRN), Stateless (*), Azerbaijan (AZE), Bangladesh (BGD)

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Total 1381 persons (2004 in August 2004)

Top five nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro (SCG), Iraq (IRQ), Russia (RUS), Burundi (BDI), Bulgaria (BGR)

1.5. Expulsions carried out

Total 509 persons (876 in August 2004)

Top five nationalities: Serbia and Montenegro (SCG), Iraq (IRQ), Azerbaijan (AZE), Bosnia Herzegovina (BIH), Bulgaria (BGR)

2. Salient facts

2.3.6. Other

An international gang of young thieves has been detected in the south of Sweden. During three months about 30 asylum seekers from ex-Yugoslavia have been engaged in more than 2 000 cases of pickpocketing and housebreaking. Boys and girls claiming to be under the age of 15 years, i.e. under the age criminal responsibility, have carried out the thefts under the supervision of an adult. A criminal investigation is currently being carried out.

RESTREINT UE

UNITED KINGDOM

Period under consideration: **JULY 2005**

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

The data provided below is indicative and is provided for the information of this forum only. Please refer to the table in Appendix 1 for a detailed breakdown of leading nations, source and data notes.

General Note: UK data is for July unless stated otherwise

1.1 Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

Total	2083	BRA (366), NGA (144), USA (123), ZAF (118), MYS (96)
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1.2 Illegal aliens apprehended

Illegal Entrants:	1789	IRN (196), IRQ (161) & SOM (161), IND (144), AFG (121)
Working in Breach/Overstaying:	728	JAM (80), NGA (77), IND (60), ZWE (50), BRZ (48)

1.3 Applications for asylum at the frontier:

Total	345	CHN (125), IRN (20), TUR (15), NGA (15), SOM (15)
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1.4 Applications for asylum within the national territory:

Total	1640	IRN (210), ERI (155), SOM (120), IRQ (115), IND (95)
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1.5 Expulsions carried out:

Total	2150	YUG (192), NGA (169), JAM (117), AFG (113), ALB (97)
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1.6. Comments

The UK continues to see large numbers of Chinese asylum applicants at the borders, whereas internally the majority of those seeking asylum are from Iran, Iraq and Somalia. Additionally we have noted a significant spike (which is continuing) in Eritrean asylum claims. Chinese also dominate the undocumented arrival category. The UK refuses entry to significant numbers of Brazilian nationals and sees considerable numbers that have gained entry, but are working illegally. Nigerian nationals feature in a number of categories, and are the leading nationality for the presentation of forged documents on arrival.

Appendix 1 : Monthly Risk Assessment Statistics Aug '05 - CIREFI Version

Nationality	Forged Documents Presented on arrival	1.3 - Applications for Asylum at the Frontier	Arrived without travel documents	Not recognised as refugee (Frontier Claim) (1)(2)	1.1 - Refusal of entry at all frontiers	1.4 - Applications for asylum within the national territory	Refused extension /settlement	Not recognised as refugee (in-country claim) (1) (2)	Papers served as illegal entrant	Section 10 offender (WIB/Overstayer)	1.2 - Illegal aliens Apprehended (sum of previous two columns)	1.5 - Expulsions carried out	Admissions Average Per Month (3)	Total numbers of breaches of the law and adverse decisions - This Month	Total numbers of breaches of the law and adverse decisions - Last Month	% change in Risk Indicator since last month
INDIA	4	10	5	5	26	95	370	85	144	60	204	93	61665	726	751	-6.4%
NIGERIA	60	15	6	40	144	50	190	55	77	71	148	169	24825	677	635	3.2%
IRAN	17	20	9	30	10	210	30	245	196	7	203	50	4821	589	520	9.6%
PAKISTAN	6	10	1	10	28	75	270	95	102	33	135	82	20583	566	692	-20.8%
BRAZIL	10				366		110		8	48	56	68	13233	547	678	-21.9%
CHINA	12	125	103	100	20	35	90	40	57	6	63	20	23879	458	440	0.7%
IRAQ	3	5	5	10	5	115	20	185	161	3	164	85	1104	458	400	10.8%
ZIMBABWE	8	10	1	20	4	60	190	80	10	50	60	30	4491	403	444	-12.2%
JAMAICA	7	5	1	5	49	20	200	20	11	80	91	117	2100	387	385	-2.7%
SOMALIA	13	15	10	35	3	120	20	110	161	1	162	11	485	360	296	17.6%
AFGHANISTAN	1	10	9	30	3	85	20	95	121	8	129	113	797	338	346	-5.5%
SOUTH AFRICA	6	5		5	118	10	160	5	4	21	25	26	41838	329	326	-2.4%
TURKEY	12	15	3	10	17	35	140	55	48		48	57	11916	292	235	20.3%
GHANA	23	5			44	15	130	15	20	40	60	66	7100	279	274	-1.4%
BANGLADESH	3	5		5	8	45	150	45	14	30	44	64	4551	260	372	-32.3%
OTHERS	197	90	70	135	1238	670	1240	705	655	270	925	1099				
TOTAL	382	345	223	440	2083	1640	3330	1835	1789	728	2517	2150				
Please Note:																
This tables is adapted from an existing monthly product that informs the operation of the UK immigration control																
The statistics contained are indicative, and do not represent the fully checked published data, but rather are provided to illustrate the latest trends																
We do not currently differentiate between refusals of entry at air,land and sea borders as the document this is adapted from does not do so																
Data is from July 2005 unless stated otherwise (by the inclusion of the (2) footnote indicator)																
The figures in the final columns are not derived from the columns preceding them, as they are derived from columns in the document this is adapted from																
Footnotes																
(1) Includes those refused asylum but granted permission to remain under humanitarian and discretionary provisions																
(2) Data is based on June 2005 data																
(3) This total is the average monthly number of persons admitted to the UK based upon the most recently available 12 month period																

2. Salient facts

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

- No notices were issued during July under the early warning system.

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

- During July the UK Airline Liaison Officer (ALO) in Islamabad reported that a known human smuggler attempted to facilitate the travel of five passengers who had been denied boarding in Abu Dhabi. The passengers presented stolen blank Pakistani passports with washed UK visas. Evidence suggests that the smuggler is significantly involved in the facilitation of Afghan families through the Gulf region.
- During July SERINT reported the arrest of 33 suspected facilitators, the majority of whom were Lithuanian nationals. Arrests were predominantly made at Calais.
- During July an Egyptian national was arrested for conspiracy to facilitate, as part of "sham marriage" case.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

Cross Channel routes to the UK

- UKIS Southern Region reports that a Chinese IDA claimed asylum on arrival at Newhaven from Dieppe. The passenger claimed to have been checked in with a HK SAR passport, which was retained by the facilitator who escorted him to the vessel. Southern Region further report that later the same day, a second Chinese IDA with the same family name, and also using a HKSAR passport was denied boarding at La Rochelle after attempting to board a flight to Southampton airport.
- During July SERINT reported a rise in Somali clandestines entrants. Of the 78 Somali clandestine entrants identified, 71 were detected at Calais and seven at Coquelles.

Other Routes to the UK

- Heathrow Intelligence Unit reported an upsurge during July in the number of Democratic Republic of Congo nationals travelling from Kinshasa to Heathrow via Nairobi.
- Heathrow Intelligence Unit reports an increase in inadequately documented arrivals (IDAs) on British Airways flights from Nairobi following a change in the document checking company there. The UK ALO in Nairobi has reported evidence of possible corruption by Nairobi airline staff, particularly involving the attempted facilitation of Chinese IDAs. An investigation by British Airways and the document checking company is ongoing with evidence being gathered to prosecute staff involved.

2.3.3. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

- The UK ALO in Dhaka was involved in the detection of a sophisticated fraud involving a British company with extensive interests in Bangladesh. The company was found to be obtaining visas without interview for applicants whom it was falsely claimed were employees of the company.
- The UK ALO in Mumbai reports that significant numbers of passengers are being encountered at the airport who are believed to have obtained their visas by deception.

2.3.4. Use of false documents

- The UK ALO in Moscow has noted a trend emerging involving Chinese nationals using counterfeit Irish travel documents out of Central Asia.
- The UK ALO in Bangkok has reported that stolen blank French passports are being increasingly encountered in Thailand. Intelligence suggests that there could be up to several thousand in the country. Stolen blank German residence permits are also being regularly encountered in Thailand. The ALO Bangkok further reports an increase in the number of detections of falsified Bangladeshi documents.
- UKIS South East Region has reported a slight increase in the abuse of documents from the newer Member States during July. Lithuanian documents continue to account for the majority of forgeries detected in the region.

2.3.5. Abuse of procedures for regular residence

- A number of cases have been encountered involving the fraudulent use of expired passports by Bangladeshi nationals to transfer legitimately issued Certificates of Right of Abode into passports whose holders are not in fact entitled to this.

2.3.6. Other

- Figures published by the UK government on 23/08/05 show that UK asylum applications in the second quarter of the year, April to June, fell by 11%, excluding dependents, over the previous quarter. Quarterly asylum figures show that asylum applications in the second quarter of 2005 are down 21% in the same period in 2004.
- The Home Office, Confederation of British industry (CBI) and Trade Union Council (TUC) have issued a joint commitment to support managed migration in the interests of the UK economy.
- A report published by BBC News has shown that 7.5% of people living in the UK were born abroad. The majority of those born abroad who live in the UK live in the South East, London and other major cities.

2.4. Exceptional occurrences

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

- On 24/08/05 the United Kingdom Home Secretary, Charles Clarke, published a list of certain types of behaviour that will form the basis for excluding and deporting individuals from the UK. The list was published as part of the Government's ongoing work to tackle terrorism and extremism. The list aims to send out the message that those that foment terrorism or provoke others to commit terrorist acts are not welcome in the UK. The list of unacceptable behaviours applies to any non-UK citizen whether in the UK or abroad.

RESTREINT UE

ICELAND

Period under consideration: JULY 2005

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

1.1.1. Land N/A

1.1.2. Air 2 (decrease, 4 in June)

1.1.3. Sea 22 (increase, 0 in June)

The top nation was Romania (21), refused of entry after being denied asylum.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended 0 (stability, 0 in June)

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier 23 (increase, 0 in June)

The top nation was Romania (21), refused of entry after being denied asylum.

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory 0 (decrease, 3 in June)

1.5. Expulsions carried out 0 (stability, 0 in June)

The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police executed 3 transmissions from the country:

- All regarding asylum seekers with reference to the Dublin Regulation no. 343/2003.

Period under consideration: AUGUST 2005

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

1.1.1. Land N/A

1.1.2. Air 3 (increase, 2 in July)

1.1.3. Sea 4 (decrease, 21 in July)

Refusal of entry in 4 cases was by sea but the dismissal in all cases was carried out via KEF airport, with help from the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police.

Top nation was Bulgaria (4), refused of entry after being denied asylum.

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended 1 (increase, 0 in July)

RESTREINT UE

ICELAND

- 1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier 5 (decrease, 23 in July)

Top nation was Bulgaria (4), refused of entry after being denied asylum.

- 1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory 3 (increase, 0 in July)

Top nation was China (2).

- 1.5. Expulsions carried out 1 (stability, 0 in June)

The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police executed 1 transmission from the country:

- Regarding an asylum seeker with reference to the Dublin Regulation no. 343/2003.

RESTREINT UE

NORWAY

Period under consideration: **JULY/AUGUST 2005**

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

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

		Change	% Change
Jun 05	Jul 05		
65	29	-36	-55 %
Jul 04	Jul 05		
28	29	1	4 %
Jul 05	Aug 05		
29	46	17	59 %
Aug 04	Aug 05		
42	46	4	10 %
Total by 31.08.04	Total by 31.08.05		
546	351	-195	-36 %

The top five nations by 31.08.2005 were:
Romania, ROU (61), Nigeria, NGA (35), Russia, RUS (29), Bulgaria, BGR (21) and Iraq, IRQ (20).

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended (asylum applicants not included)

		Change	% Change
Total by 31.08.04	Total by 31.08.05		
45	48	3	7 %

The top two nations by 31.08.2005 were:
Serbia and Montenegro, SCG (11) and Romania, ROU (10)

Cases that result in expulsion are counted in item 1.5.

1.3. Applications for asylum

		Change	% Change
Jun 05	Jul 05		
405	427	22	5 %
Jul 04	Jul 05		
702	427	-275	-39 %
Jul 05	Aug 05		
427	494	67	16 %
Aug 04	Aug 05		
740	494	-246	-33 %
Total by 31.08.04	Total by 31.08.05		
5436	3304	-2132	-39 %

The top five nations by 31.08.2005 were:
Iraq, IRQ (377), Somalia, SOM (352), Serbia and Montenegro, SCG (333),
Afghanistan, AFG (327), and Russia, RUS (315).

1.5. Expulsions carried out

		Change	% Change
Jun 05	Jul 05		
141	91	-50	-35 %
Jul 04	Jul 05		
79	91	12	15 %
Jul 05	Aug 05		
91	133	42	46 %
Aug 04	Aug 05		
82	133	51	62 %
Total by 31.08.04	Total by 31.08.05		
635	783	148	23 %

The top five nations by 31.08.2005 were:
Russia, RUS (64), Serbia and Montenegro, SCG (52), Somalia, SOM (51),
Albania, ALB (42) and Algeria (40).

By 31.08.2005, 60 % of the expulsions were due to a violation of the Immigration Act

2. Salient facts

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

Convicted for organized trafficking in human beings

Frostating High Court has sentenced an Estonian (26) and a Norwegian (42) to prison in five and three years for organized trafficking in human beings.

This is the first time somebody has been convicted under the new provision in the Norwegian legislation.

2.3. New operating methods and causes identified

2.3.1. New itineraries detected

On 4.9.05 the Norwegian police found a dead body floating in the river “Pasvik”, which make the border line between Russia and Norway. The documents found on the body indicate a citizen of Marrocco. The passport is issued to a former asylum seeker in Norway who was expelled and escorted to Casablanca on the 30.3.2005. He is still not identified.

This is the first dead body ever found in Norway connected to illegal immigration. The person travelled from Casablanca via Brussels to St. Petersburg by plane. He stayed in Russia from 16. – 29.9.05.

2.3.3. Use of fraudulent methods to obtain visas

Fraudulent use of visa

1. A workshop in modern dance is taking place in Oslo in the period between 19.09.05 and 29.09.05. Just before final date of entries a group consisting of nine dancers and three leaders from Nigeria applied for a 3.5 hours session. They did not sign out for any of the other sessions.
It is a rather long and expensive journey from Nigeria to Oslo to dance just for 3.5 hours.

2. On 01.11.05 a local swimming competition for youths will take place in Roald Amundsens Cup. The organizer of the Cup has received an email from A. Tudose, President of Swimming Federation in Moldova who asks for an invitation to participate for his group of Moldavian swimmers (also seniors). A representative of the Norwegian Swimming Team concludes that A. Tudose is not the sender of the email. The sender probably misuse Tudoses name.

The abovementioned modus is known by several sports organisers.

RESTREINT UE

SWITZERLAND

Period under consideration: **JULY/AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

1.1.1. Land

		Change	% Change
July 2005	August 2005		
2411	2445	34	1.39%
July 2004	July 2005		
2579	2411	-168	-6.97%
August 2004	August 2005		
2917	2445	-472	-19.30%
Total by 31.12.03	Total by 31.12.04		
28671	28398	-273	-0.96%

(figures are not definitive)

The top five nations by 31.08.2005 were:

1. Turkey	214
2. Serbia-Montenegro	137
3. Morocco	92
4. Romania	75
5. Algeria	75

1.1.2. Air

		Change	% Change
June 2005	Juli 2005		
92	82	-10	-10.87
Juli 2004	Juli 2005		
107	82	-25	-26.34
Total by 31.12.03	Total by 31.12.04		
1403	1205	-198	-14.11261582

The top five nations by 30.07.05 were:

1. Romania	20
2. Brazil	11
3. Bulgaria	9
4. India	9
5. Albania	7

RESTREINT UE

SWITZERLAND

1.1.3. Sea
[not relevant for Switzerland]

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended [land]

		Change	% Change
July 2005	August 2005		
651	696	45	6.47%
July 2004	July 2005		
585	651	66	10.14%
August 2004	August 2005		
621	696	75	10.78%
Total by 31.12.03	Total by 31.12.04		
8181	6943	-1238	-17.83%

(figures are not definitive)

The top five nations by 31.08.2005 were:

1. Turkey	60
2. Serbia-Montenegro	52
3. Albania	33
4. Morocco	30
5. Congo	26

1.3. & 1.4. Applications for asylum at the frontier and within the national territory

		Change	% Change
Jul 2005	Aug 2005		
811	892	81	9.987669544
Aug 2004	Aug 2005		
1'012	892	-120	-11.85770751
Total by 31.12.03	Total by 31.12.04		
21'037	14'248	-6'789	-32.27171175

The top five nations from 01.01. to 31.08.2005 were:

1. Serbia and Montenegro	981
2. Turkey	501
3. Somalia	334
4. Iraq	289
5. Georgia	277

1.5. Expulsions carried out [further data will be communicated at a later stage]

Figures of the Swiss Airport Service for Return „swissREPAT” of the federal office for Migration; Controlled Air-returns for 2004¹

Controlled returns in the asylum field	4911
Controlled returns in the immigration field	3210
Total controlled returns by Air for 2004	8121

Figures of the Swiss Airport Service for Return „swissREPAT” of the federal office for Migration; Controlled Air-returns from January to 30. June 2005²

Controlled returns in the asylum field	1847
Controlled returns in the immigration field	1704
Total controlled returns by Air for 2005 (Jan-Mar)	3551

For 1347 persons (37.9 %) the return from Switzerland has been voluntary, and for 2204 persons it has been a forced one (62.1 %).

¹ Expulsion by land is not included ; figures contain voluntary returns as well as forced ones.

² Expulsion by land is not included ; figures contain voluntary returns as well as forced ones.

RESTREINT UE

BULGARIA

Period under consideration: **AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1. Refusal of entry at all frontiers

TOTAL	1930
Turkey	415
Ukraine	69
Bosnia and Herzegovina	66
Moldova	57
Stateless	54
Others	1269

1.1.1. Land

TOTAL	1682
Turkey	393
Bosnia and Herzegovina	59
Moldova	55
Serbia and Montenegro	44
Ukraine	41
Others	1090

1.1.2. Air

TOTAL	195
Stateless	39
Russian Federation	29
Ukraine	11
Turkey/Kuwait	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina/Jordan	7
Others	101

1.1.3. Sea

TOTAL	53
Ukraine	17
Turkey	14
Syrian Arab Republic	12
Guiana	4
Russian Federation	2
Others	4

1.2. Illegal aliens apprehended

TOTAL	235
Turkey	40
Armenia	29
Afghanistan	26
Moldova	23
Romania	14
Others	103

1.3. Applications for asylum at the frontier

Period	Applications for asylum at the frontier
1 July – 31 August 2005	8

Top five in terms of applications at the frontier:

1. Afghanistan
2. Pakistan
3. India

1.4. Applications for asylum within the national territory

Period	Applications for asylum within the national territory
1 July – 31 August 2005	136

Top five in terms of applications within the national territory

1. Afghanistan
2. Armenia
3. Stateless
4. Pakistan
5. India
6. Iraq
7. Turkey

RESTREINT UE

BULGARIA

Period	Total number of persons who sought protection
1 July – 31 August 2005	144

1.6. Comments

Compared to the same period of last year, there is an increase by 5.7% in the number of foreign nationals who entered Bulgaria, which has been characteristic over recent years in general.

The number of refused aliens in July and August 2005 is down by 13.2% compared to the same period of last year but compared to May and June 2005 it is up by 72.3 %. Over the years there has been a stable tendency of having the highest number of refused aliens at the Bulgarian border with Turkey. However, the current 2-month period under consideration is too short to allow for drawing conclusions on existing tendencies.

As regards nationalities, the following comments could be made:

The main reasons for refusal of Turkish nationals are as follows: without visas or the necessary financial resources.

Data in the *Refusal of entry* tables do not include nationals of the EU Member States.

Cases of such refusal are basically for the following reasons: without passport or improper documents of vehicle registration.

In the field of asylum, there is a general trend of decrease in the number of persons seeking protection in the Republic of Bulgaria.

RESTREINT UE

ROMANIA

Period under consideration: **AUGUST 2005**

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

1.1 Refusal of entry at all frontiers:

Table 1.1.1: Top 5 Country of origin (Total August 2005)

Country of Citizenship	Aug-05	%
Moldova, Republic of	3987	70.1%
Ukraine	934	16.4%
Bulgaria	181	3.2%
Hungary	121	2.1%
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	110	1.9%
Other countries	358	6.3%
Grand Total	5691	100.0%

Table 1.1.2: Comparison August 2004 – August 2005

Country of Citizenship	Aug-04	Aug-05	Difference
Moldova, Republic of	1678	3987	2309
Ukraine	466	934	468
Bulgaria	118	181	63
Hungary	1168	121	-1047
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	247	110	-137
Other countries	462	358	-104
Grand Total	4139	5691	1552

1.2 Illegal aliens apprehended

Table 1.2.1: Top 5 Country of origin (Total)

Country of origin	Total 2005	%
Turkey	869	26.7%
Moldova, Republic of	867	26.7%
China (excluding Hong Kong)	190	5.8%
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	111	3.4%
Ukraine	104	3.2%
Other countries	1109	34.1%
Grand Total	3250	100.0%

Table 1.2.2: Comparison August 2004 – August 2005

Country of origin	Aug-04	Aug-05	Difference
Turkey	146	106	-40
Moldova, Republic of	116	84	-32
China (excluding Hong Kong)	17	33	16
Iraq	4	20	16
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	34	19	-15
Other countries	150	191	41
Grand Total	467	453	-14

1.3 Application for asylum at the frontier

Table 1.3.1: Top 5 Country of origin (Total)

Country of origin	Total 2005	%
Liberia	4	57,2%
Nigeria	2	28,5%
China	1	14,3%
-	-	-
-	-	-
Other countries	0	0%
Grand Total	7	100.0%

1.4 Application for asylum within the national territory

Table 1.4.1: Top 5 Country of origin (Total)

Country of origin	Total 2005	%
Iraq	66	15,9%
Bangladesh	50	12,1%
Turkey	34	8,2%
India	28	6,7%
China	26	6,3%
Other countries	211	50,8%
Grand Total	415	100.0%

Table 1.4.2: Top 5 Country of origin (Total)

Country of origin	Aug-04	Aug-05	Difference
Iraq	93	66	-27
China	73	26	-47
India	49	28	-21
Turkey	34	34	0
Iran	28	23	-5
Other countries	168	238	70
Grand Total	445	415	-30

1.5 Expulsions carried out

Table 1.5.1: Top 5 Country of origin (Total)

Country of origin	Total 2005	%
Moldova, Republic of	136	33.1%
Turkey	96	23.4%
China (excluding Hong Kong)	50	12.2%
Ukraine	15	3.6%
Pakistan	14	3.4%
Other countries	100	24.3%
Grand Total	411	100.0%

Table 1.5.2: Comparison August 2004 – August 2005

Country of origin	Aug-04	Aug-05	Difference
Moldova, Republic of	26	21	-5
Turkey	16	13	-3
Pakistan	1	8	7
Israel	0	2	2
Jordan	0	2	2
Other countries	25	8	-17
Grand Total	68	54	-14

1.6 Comments

The Top 5 of the nationalities refused entry is formed by neighbor countries. Thus nationals of Republic of Moldova represent 70.1% out of the total number. They are followed at a great distance by nationals of Ukraine 16.4%.

Aliens coming from Moldova, again, and Turkey are mostly involved in illegal immigration (27.6% out of the total number of aliens apprehended illegally staying and 33.1% and, respectively, 23.4% out of the total number of returnees).