

Peter Futo (ed.)

**Yearbook on
Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling
and Trafficking
in Central and Eastern Europe in 2007**

A Survey and Analysis of Border Management and Border Apprehension Data

With a Special Survey on illegal migration via air routes

International Centre for Migration Policy Development, Vienna · 2008

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Note of the editor

This publication has been prepared with the help of the border and migration services of the States covered. The names of the co-operating authorities are listed at the end of each country chapter. We are very grateful for their co-operation and commitment in answering a long and detailed questionnaire.

We also would like to thank to Angelika Mlinar, Akram Mukhamatkulov and the ICMPD research team for preparing the concept of the Special Survey, Tünde Fenyvesi and Liia Karsakova for managing the survey, collecting and translating the incoming contributions.

This edition of the Yearbook relies on the analytical approach and on the findings of previous editions. The basic concept of the series and the underlying methodology of the questionnaire-based surveys has been elaborated between 1998 and 2007 by editors of previous Yearbooks: Thomas Tass and Michael Jandl.

The responsibility for any remaining errors rests solely with the Editor.

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Introduction

This is the 11th edition of the Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe, published annually by ICMPD. The series aims to comprehensively document and analyse irregular migration trends in the CEE region.

The main sources of information of the Yearbooks are questionnaire-based surveys among border management and migration management authorities of the region. These organisations possess authentic information about the actual changes that take place in cross-border flows of irregular migration, about the illegal activities of smugglers and traffickers in humans, moreover, about the policies implemented against these phenomena. The recent enlargement of the EU and in particular, the enlargement of the Schengen Zone of free movement of persons has affected both migration flows and the strategies of border guards and migration management authorities.

In 2007 the contributing countries of the region have reported that the overall number of *migration related border apprehensions* has decreased to 175.000. Over the last decade we have witnessed a well-documented tendency that in the CEE region this indicator has decreased every year, despite continuing economic hardship and the flaring up of political crises in the countries of origin of migrants. On the other hand compared to the previous year the overall number of *removals of unauthorised foreigners* from the countries of the CEE region has significantly increased in 2007, and has surpassed 70.000.

In the context of increasing diversification of migration flows and related long-distance migration the focus of this edition of the yearbook is to learn more about whether and how this development is reflected in the respective statistics on a comparative regional level. In this regard this years yearbook contains a Special Survey among Border Guard Services about *illegal migration on air routes*.

The Yearbook forms an important part of ICMPD's services to Member States and to the border- and migration management community by facilitating information exchange, by offering reliable, indicator-based analyses.

I want to thank for the contribution and co-operation of the participating Border Services who provided most of the underlying data and information and also to the editors, collaborators and supporting ICMPD staff for their dedicated work.

Gottfried Zürcher
Director General, ICMPD

Irregular¹ migration flows in Central and Eastern Europe in 2007

Empirical basis

As in previous years, the present overview is based on a yearly survey covering the activities of border services of Central and Eastern European countries with regard to illegal migration, human smuggling and trafficking. The Survey was conducted between April and July 2008.

The primary data of the Yearbook originate from the contributions of 20 border services and migration authorities. Each of the individual contributions consists of the following parts:

- *Qualitative part.* The responding authorities have sent their qualitative reports on the legal and institutional development of migration policy, border management and its political context. These observations were complemented by their observations on the main characteristics of smugglers, smuggling organisations, and finally of smuggled and trafficked persons.
- *Quantitative part.* All responding authorities have sent some kind of statistical tables on migration, with special emphasis on indicators of illegal migration, covering the years 2006 and 2007.
- *Questions about illegal migration by air routes.* Moreover, in 2008 the majority of respondents have completed a Special Questionnaire on the use of commercial airlines for illegal migration movements.

Statistics referring to the preceding years are based on the information compiled in previous ICMPD Yearbooks on Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe.

For comparative purposes, data of previous ICMPD Yearbooks on Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe have been used.

¹ The term *irregular* is used because it describes the phenomenon more precisely. The fact that these migration movements contravene migration regimes does not imply that they are conducted in a completely “illegal” or fully undocumented manner. The characterisation as “legal” or “illegal” refers rather to specific phases of a migration process than to the process as a whole. In order to describe the phenomenon more precisely, it has been suggested to use the term “illegal migration” with regard to illegal border crossings, and to use the alternative term “irregular migration” to refer to a broader class of phenomena.

Migration related border apprehensions in the years 2006 and 2007

In 2007 altogether 17 border services of Central and Eastern European countries have reported the number of migration related border apprehensions recorded by them. In 2007 altogether 176 thousand persons were apprehended for border violation or for its attempt. This number is about 2% lower than in the previous year in the same countries. 13 countries out of these 17 have reported a decreasing number of apprehensions compared to 2006. On the longer term, the overall number of border apprehensions in Central and Eastern Europe has been continuously decreasing from a peak in the year 2000 to the present level. The data collected confirm that this trend has continued in the year 2007. (See also the section on long term trends below.)

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
by country of apprehension, 2006-2007
Countries in decreasing order of apprehensions in 2007**

Reporting country	In 2006	In 2007	Change in % 2006 to 2007	Change in absolute numbers	Most frequent citizenship of foreigners apprehended in the reporting country in 2007
	including foreigners and citizens of the reporting country				
Turkey	51.983	64.290	24	12.307	Iraq, Palestine
Albania	61.880	63.942	3	2.062	N.A.
Ukraine	12.363	10.984	-11	-1.379	Moldova, Russian Federation
Hungary	16.290	8.779	-46	-7.511	Ukraine, Serbia (with Kosovo)
Latvia	6.328	5.998	-5	-330	Russian Federation, Belarus
Croatia	5.964	4.352	-27	-1.612	Serbia (with Kosovo), Albania
Slovakia	4.129	3.405	-18	-724	Moldova, Ukraine
Czech Republic	4.371	3.384	-23	-987	Vietnam, Ukraine
Slovenia	3.992	2.479	-38	-1.513	Serbia (with Kosovo), Albania
Bulgaria	5.518	2.475	-55	-3.043	Iraq, Turkey
Poland ⁽¹⁾	2.741	2.143	-22	-598	Ukraine, Russian Federation
Romania	1.268	1.421	12	153	Moldova, Turkey
Kosovo ⁽²⁾	1.719	939	-45	-780	Albania, Montenegro
Serbia ⁽³⁾	1.270	874	-31	-396	Albania, Macedonia (FYROM)
Bosnia-Herzegovina ⁽⁴⁾	1.289	851	-34	-438	N.A.
Cyprus	631	666	6	35	Syria, Palestine
Lithuania	456	317	-30	-139	Russian Federation, Belarus
Estonia	112	50	-55	-62	N.A.
Total of above 18 countries	180.585	176.410	-2	-4.175	-

(1) Poland: Not including Polish and other EU citizens.

(2) Kosovo: Summation of apprehended foreign nationals with the 6 most frequent citizenships.

(3) Serbia: Only foreigners, not including citizens of Serbia, and without apprehensions implemented by Kosovo authorities. In 2007 an additional number of 315 Serbian citizens were apprehended for border violation.

(4) Bosnia-Herzegovina: Number includes persons apprehended due to illegal crossings related to migration and to other violations while crossing the border, i.e. smuggling of goods etc.

Countries with the highest level of border apprehensions.

- The highest scale of border apprehensions in the region has been registered in *Turkey*, with more than 60 thousands apprehensions in 2007. Turkey is a major transit country of illegal migration flows and it is also a source country. In 2007, compared to previous years, in Turkey significantly more persons were apprehended for attempted illegal border crossing.
- This is the first year that *Albania* has submitted apprehension data related to illegal migration. Albania shows a high and increasing number of apprehensions, exceeding 60 thousand.
- *Hungary and Ukraine* are following, with apprehensions between 8 thousand and 12 thousand, both countries reporting decreasing tendencies.

Country-level changes. The observed 2% overall decrease of apprehensions between 2006 and 2007 is unevenly distributed among the countries of CEE.

- Among the responding countries, only Turkey, Albania, Romania and Cyprus have reported a growing number of apprehensions (in relative terms).
- On the other hand, Bulgaria, Hungary, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia have reported the most dynamical decrease in the number of border apprehensions (in relative terms).

Interpretation of border apprehension numbers. The changes in border apprehension numbers can be explained in various ways. The decrease of apprehensions can be understood as a result of decreasing migration pressure related to irregular migration flows, which can be attributed either to a weakening of push factors in the countries of origin, or to legal changes such as the lifting of travel restrictions (e.g. right to Freedom of Movement evolving from EU Membership). Decreasing apprehensions may also result from improved border management, simplification of border controls and the implementation of Dublin II and Eurodac regulations.

The source countries of irregular migration flows in 2006 and 2007

Most border services contributing to the survey have reported about the top 10 most important countries of origin of apprehended migrants. Although these tables naturally do not cover the full range of source countries, it is possible to create some robust indicators on the source countries of irregular migration flows.

**Number of apprehensions related to border violation,
by main countries of origin of apprehended persons
The 25 most significant countries of origin
in decreasing order of 2007 apprehensions.
Apprehensions in Central and Eastern Europe, 2006-2007**

Country of origin of apprehended migrants	Number in 2006	Number in 2007	Change in % from 2006 to 2007	Change in absolute numbers from 2006 to 2007
Iraq	6.819	10.420	53	3.601
Ukraine	10.122	8.791	-13	-1.331
Palestine	1.639	8.580	423	6.941
Pakistan	4.170	8.020	92	3.850
Afghanistan	3.795	6.711	77	2.916
Moldova	7.397	6.071	-18	-1.326
Serbia (including Kosovo)	3.676	4.807	31	1.131
Somalia	3.504	4.098	17	594
Turkey	3.459	4.005	16	546
Mauritania	3.984	3.830	-4	-154
Georgia	2.972	3.535	19	563
Russian Federation	3.008	2.894	-4	-114
Albania	4.229	2.339	-45	-1.890
Latvia	2.320	1.789	-23	-531
Syria	381	1.668	338	1.287
Myanmar	0	1.502	-	1.502
Bosnia-Herzegovina	905	981	8	76
Poland	1.412	939	-33	-473
Lithuania	1.121	842	-25	-279
Belarus	741	834	13	93
Vietnam	544	807	48	263
Czech Republic	935	711	-24	-224
Macedonia (FYROM)	1.274	682	-46	-592
Romania	9.045	645	-93	-8.400
India	1.108	603	-46	-505

Note: Based on the apprehension reports of the following 15 Central and Eastern European countries, which were providing country-of-origin statistics of apprehended migrants: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey and Ukraine. The above table was computed on the basis of the statistical tables entitled "Number of border violators, by main countries of origin, including foreigners and citizens of the reporting country". The table provides a summary of this data. Reporting countries have included their apprehended own nationals, with the exception of Kosovo, Poland and Serbia.

In 2007 the main regions of origin of migrants apprehended for illegal border crossing were as follows:

- *Middle East and the rest of Asia.* In 2007 the conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan and Palestine had caused an increasing number of persons to attempt illegal emigration to countries of the European Union. As a consequence, citizens of these countries were apprehended in high and increasing numbers in CEE as irregular migrants. Similarly, the number of apprehended persons from *Pakistan, Palestine and Syria* show an increasing trend. In previous years *Myanmar* was not recorded as a country with high emigration flows, but in 2007 the internal conflict of the country seems to have compelled many persons to migrate to the European Union, some of them illegally. On the other hand, the decreasing tendency since 2003 concerning the apprehensions of citizens of *India and China* has continued in 2007.
- *Former Soviet Union.* In 2007 the share of apprehended citizens of the countries of the former Soviet Union was still very high. As in the previous years, *Ukraine* was leading in terms of the number of its apprehended citizens, albeit with a decreasing trend. The share of *Moldovan* citizens among those apprehended was still the second highest among the successor countries of the former Soviet Union, but has decreased as well. The number of apprehended nationals of the *Russian Federation* has significantly decreased for the fifth consecutive year.
- *Balkan countries including Turkey.* The third region in the ranking of origin of illegal migration is the Balkan Peninsula, mainly *Kosovo* (increasing tendency), *Turkey* (increasing tendency) and *Albania* (decreasing tendency).
- *The share of Africa and of other regions of the World* is generally not significant among migrants arriving to CEE. However, apprehension statistics of citizen from war-torn *Somalia* has shown an increasing trend for the second consecutive year. Migrants from *Mauritania* have been apprehended with a similar frequency as in the previous year.
- *Citizen of EU Member States* appear relatively infrequently as apprehended migrants in CEE. In this case the most frequent cause of apprehension is accidental border violation, moreover, or attempted entry despite the fact that some of these people were denied entry for some previously committed offence.
- *Romania* exemplifies the impact of EU membership and the associated rights to Freedom of Movement and facilitated residence. The number of Romanian citizens apprehended in other countries for attempted illegal entry has decreased more than tenfold.

Removals of migrants

The number of removals may serve as another indicator for developments in irregular migration dynamics.

Persons may be removed for having committed

- either the offence of physically violating the state border (or the attempt thereof),
- or, alternatively, having entered the country in a legal way but having offended against the residence rules (“overstayers”).

In most cases the legal basis for removing migrants who are not, or no longer, authorised to remain in the country is the evolving system of readmission agreements. Most states also have special agreements with neighbouring countries on returns according to simplified procedures in place.

**Number of removed persons
by removing country, 2006-2007
Countries in decreasing order of removals**

Reporting country	In 2006	In 2007	Change in % from 2006 to 2007	Most frequent citizenships of persons removed from the reporting country in 2007
Turkey	44.675	53.301	19	Iraq, Palestine
Ukraine	11.128	12.783	15	Russian Federation, Azerbaijan
Poland	3.789	3.030	-20	Ukraine, Russian Federation
Cyprus	2.983	2.892	-3	Syria, Bangladesh
Slovakia	2.415	2.398	-1	Ukraine, Moldova
Hungary	2.894	2.066	-29	Serbia (Kosovo), Ukraine
Bulgaria	1.216	1.770	46	Iraq, Moldova
Slovenia	1.232	854	-31	Serbia (Kosovo), Albania
Bosnia-Herzegovina	565	822	45	Serbia (Kosovo), Albania
Croatia	1.273	810	-36	Serbia (Kosovo), Bosnia-Herzegovina
Romania	681	431	-37	Moldova, Turkey
Czech Republic	665	245	-63	Ukraine, Vietnam
Latvia	139	155	12	Moldova, Russian Federation
Lithuania	149	147	-1	Russian Federation, Belarus
Estonia	91	62	-32	Russian Federation, Ukraine
Georgia	659	58	-91	Russian Federation, Nigeria
Albania	9	36	300	Kosovo, Turkey
Total of 17 countries	74.563	81.860	10	-

Note: The number of removed persons includes the number of effectively deported persons in that year. Data are of the above table are based on the reports received from the co-operating border services during the survey held in 2008. Data about removals implemented in 2006 may have been readjusted retroactively by the reporting services.

In 2007 the total number of persons deported from the 17 states that have provided such statistics have exceeded 81.000 which shows an increasing tendency since the previous year by roughly 10%. As in previous years, Turkey reported that it had returned a significantly higher number of persons than the other states of the sample taken together. The results of the survey suggest that in many cases removals are related to short distance migration with the involvement of illegal labour practices. This may be one of the explanations, why so many deported persons have originated from a neighbouring country of the reporting country.

Directions of irregular migration flows in 2007

The survey has produced detailed data on border apprehensions by border section and direction of movement of the apprehended migrants (in/out). The summary of these tables gives an overview about the border sections which were identified as under the biggest pressure in regard to illegal border crossings.

**Border sections where most migration related apprehensions took place in 2007
in decreasing sequence of migration related apprehensions at the border sections**

Reporting country*	Border section with:	Direction of the attempted border violation		Migration related apprehensions implemented in 2007 in the reporting country at the border section
		Into the reporting country	Out of the reporting country	
Hungary	Austria	510	2.102	2.612
Ukraine	Slovakia	12	2.422	2.434
Croatia	Slovenia	152	2.213	2.365
Hungary	Ukraine	674	1.328	2.002
Slovenia	Croatia	1.913	-	1.913
Slovakia	Ukraine	1.674	10	1.684
Latvia	Russian Federation	1.496	-	1.496
Slovakia	Austria	1	1.346	1.347
Bulgaria	Turkey	1.187	22	1.209
Hungary	Romania	888	226	1.114
Hungary	Serbia	871	186	1.057
Czech Republic	Poland	582	460	1.042
Czech Republic	Germany	102	913	1.015
Hungary	Slovakia	244	632	876
Poland	Ukraine	600	262	862
Poland	Germany	31	733	764
Bulgaria	Greece	279	450	729
Czech Republic	Austria	226	476	702
Croatia	Bosnia-Herzegovina	605	83	688
Cyprus	-	666	-	666
Romania	Hungary	15	646	661
Latvia	Belarus	604	-	604
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Croatia	238	280	518

Note: The reporting country is the country where the apprehension took place.

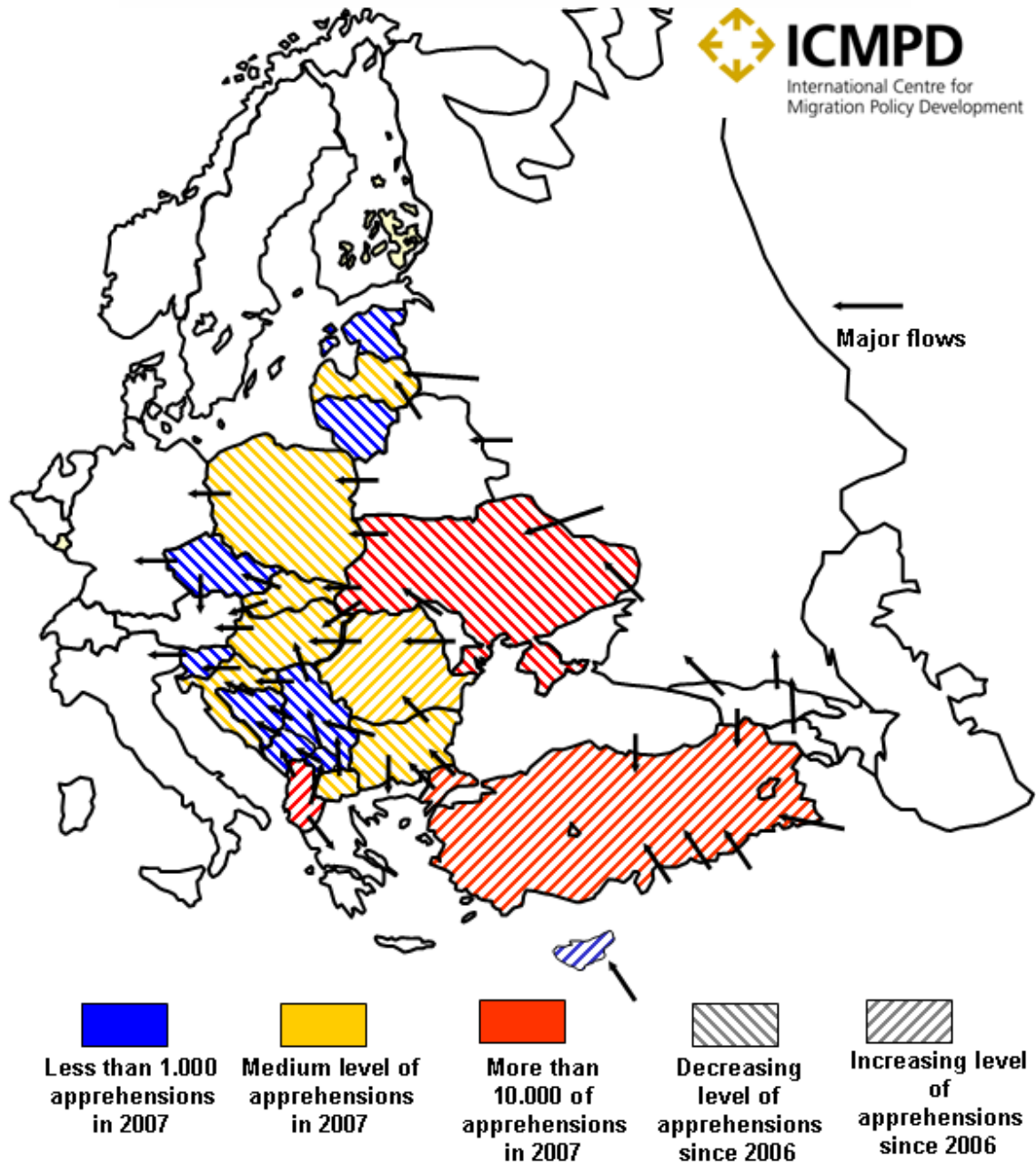
In 2007 the main direction of irregular migration flows was still from East and South-East to Western and Southern Europe. Those border sections that lie along the traditional migration routes have been violated with the highest frequency. Border guard authorities at the border of Hungary with Austria have recorded the highest number of apprehensions, because at this border section various migration routes are joining.

For most apprehended migrants who are searching for a permanent new home country, the countries of the region still serve as transit countries. On the other hand, labour migration movements show a different tendency: Slovakia and Poland are target countries for Ukrainian migrants searching for temporary work possibilities, and analogously, the informal labour markets of Turkey offer jobs for many migrants arriving from the former Soviet Union.

The following map visualizes the available statistical information about the direction of irregular migration flows in the CEE region, based on apprehension and removal numbers.

- *The colours* of the following map are based on the yearly change of apprehensions. While in 2007 the aggregate number of border apprehensions has fallen by around 2% since the previous year, there were still four countries that have registered increases in their border apprehensions: Albania, Cyprus, Romania and Turkey. These countries are signified by red colour on the map below.
- *The arrows* of the following map signify irregular migration flows. The direction of these arrows is based on the previous tables. The intensity of such flows in various directions is heuristically computed by summarising information about (a) apprehensions of migrants by countries of origin (b) apprehensions of migrants by border sections and (c) removals of migrants to countries of origins.

Main Directions of Irregular Migration Flows in Central and Eastern Europe in 2007



Long term trends

Border apprehension numbers are relevant indicators of irregular migration flows and can serve as a basis of studying the evolution of this demographic phenomenon. Due to some changes in the statistical systems of border services the numbers have to be readjusted retroactively. Despite such difficulties, the analysis of robust statistical trends can facilitate research about developments in irregular migration.

Sudden decreases in apprehensions in one country may be the results of change in laws or procedures that legalise the migration activity of a wide stratum of persons. This is why in 2007, as Romania and Bulgaria have become EU Member States, residence restrictions for their citizens have been lifted which implied that citizens of these countries could move more freely across borders without resorting to irregular means. Consequently, they appear in apprehension statistics to a much smaller extent than before. On the other hand, a sudden improvement of border management procedures in one country may change the routes and may result in increasing apprehensions in other countries along the alternative route. However, a trend observed in a larger region, or for a significant number of countries, indicates real changes in the volume of irregular migration activities.

ICMPD has started to collect and compile statistics on migration related border apprehensions already in the early 1990s. Since 1997 such statistics have been systematically published in annual Yearbooks. These indicators are displayed in the following table.

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of the reporting country, 1998-2007**

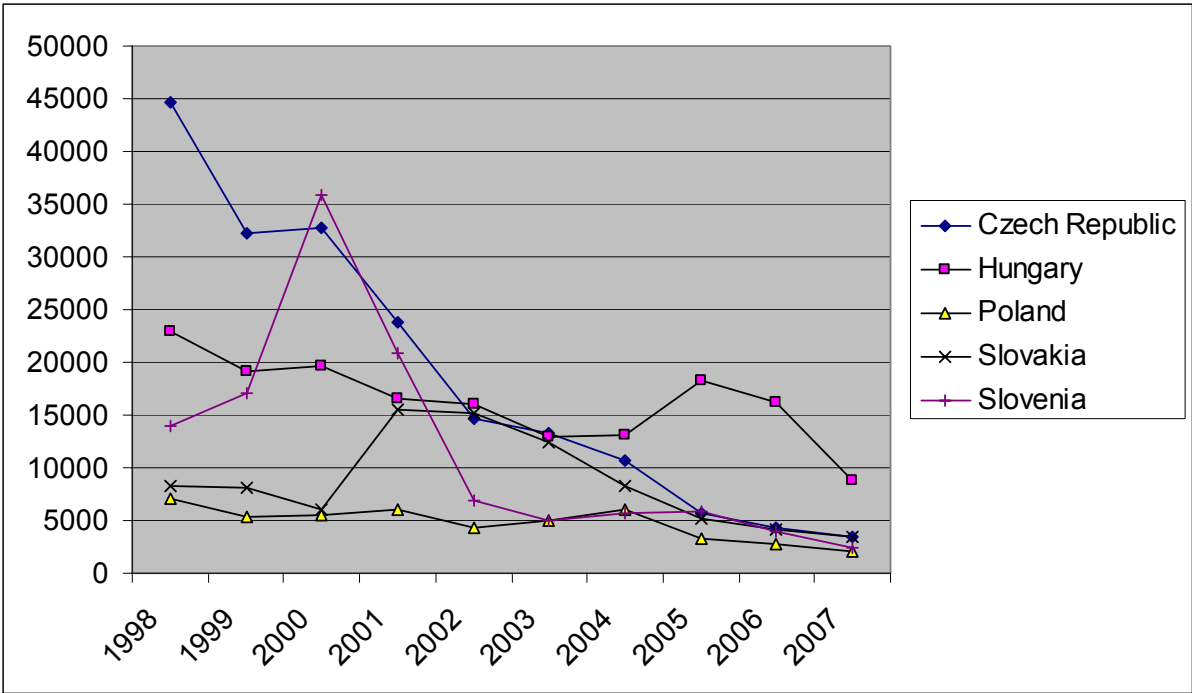
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Czech Republic	44.672	32.325	32.720	23.834	14.741	13.206	10.695	5.689	4.371	3.384
Hungary	22.906	19.213	19.717	16.637	15.976	12.990	13.103	18.294	16.290	8.779
Poland	7.023	5.289	5.500	6.075	4.269	5.063	6.012	3.231	2.741	2.143
Slovakia	8.236	8.050	6.062	15.548	15.235	12.493	8.334	5.178	4.129	3.405
Slovenia	14.000	17.000	35.914	20.871	6.896	5.018	5.680	5.918	3.992	2.479
<i>Total of above 5 countries</i>	<i>96.837</i>	<i>81.877</i>	<i>99.913</i>	<i>82.965</i>	<i>57.117</i>	<i>48.770</i>	<i>43.824</i>	<i>38.310</i>	<i>31.523</i>	<i>20.190</i>
Cyprus*	52	231	456	182	725	3.796	2.559	1.280	631	666
Croatia*	10.556	12.340	24.180	17.416	5.861	2.915	2.590	3.002	5.964	4.352
Turkey	29.426	47.529	94.514	92.364	82.825	56.219	61.228	57.428	51.983	64.290
<i>Total of above 8 countries</i>	<i>136.871</i>	<i>141.977</i>	<i>219.063</i>	<i>192.927</i>	<i>146.528</i>	<i>111.700</i>	<i>110.201</i>	<i>100.020</i>	<i>90.101</i>	<i>8.9498</i>

Note: Hungary 1998-2007, Turkey 1998-2007 and Croatia 2006-2007: including apprehensions within the country. Poland: 2005 and 2006 figures exclude readmission, Dublin II transfers, Polish and other EU citizens. Hungary and Poland: revised figures. Sources: International Police Co-operation Directorate Cyprus, Alien and Border Police Service of the Czech Republic, Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality, Polish Border Guards, Slovakian Border Guards, Slovenian Border Guards, Turkish Ministry of Interior

The above time series provide interesting insights into the larger picture of irregular migration in the region. The main observations are as follows:

In each of the *five Central European countries* for which data are available, since 1998 an almost uninterrupted decline of apprehension numbers can be observed. While in these Central European countries in 2000 the overall number of border apprehensions has reached almost 100.000, since then it has fallen significantly and unanimously to the relatively low level of 21.000 in the year 2007: These trends are visualised in the following graph.

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
in five Central European countries
including foreigners and citizens of the reporting country, 1998-2007**



Sources: Alien and Border Police Service of the Czech Republic, Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality, Polish Border Guards, Slovakian Border Guards, Slovenian Border Guards

In Cyprus, the number of migrants apprehended has been relatively low until the year 2002. Apprehensions of migrants then quickly escalated to reach a few thousands in the years 2003-2005. Later, in 2006 and 2007 border apprehensions have been reduced to a few hundred. In recent years almost all migrants apprehended have approached Cyprus through the Cease Fire (Green) Line. This line separates the Northern areas of the island, which is not controlled by the Cyprus Government, from the area controlled by the Cyprus Government.

Croatia had over 24.000 border apprehensions in 2000, a figure that has since been significantly reduced. Since 2002 the number of migrants apprehended oscillates between 2.500 and 6.000. This statement remains true even after taking into consideration that the 2006 and 2007 figures for Croatia are not strictly comparable with the previous ones, because they include in-country apprehensions as well.

Turkey's apprehension figures also include in-country apprehensions. These numbers indicate a consequently decreasing trend of irregular migration since the year 2000, which has been interrupted by the significant increase observed in 2007.

The decade-long overall decrease of apprehension numbers can be explained by the following factors.

During the 1990s one of the major push factors of irregular migration in Central and Eastern Europe was the decomposition of the former Soviet Union and of the former Yugoslavia. As a result of this process, a series of new and independent countries have been established. Most of these countries and regions were characterised by grave transformational crises and political instability, which in some cases was aggravated by local conflicts. Additionally, the previous travel restrictions of leaving these countries were relaxed or eliminated. Thus these events have activated the existing migration potential, which previously had been suppressed in most socialist countries. The statistics collected also suggest that parallel with this development, an increasing number of citizens of Asian and African countries were driven by armed conflicts, or by lack of perspectives to migration. This can be perceived as one of the main reasons why in the CEE countries migration related border apprehension statistics have reached a high at the end of the 1990s.

By 2000 and afterwards the successor countries of the former Soviet Union and of the former Yugoslavia have stabilised their existence as states. The newly established interstate borders have been managed increasingly according to international standards. Some of these countries have even experienced an economic recovery. This may have decreased the incentives for wide strata of their populations to migrate irregularly and to look for work abroad. The migration pressures from these regions have been reduced. Evolving political stability of the home countries and the pressure of Western European countries has even motivated a significant voluntary and forced return migration, which in case of certain successor countries of the former Yugoslavia, has involved the re-settlement of tens of thousands of persons.²

Also China and India show an overall decrease of migration to the CEE countries in general and subsequently also a decrease of apprehension numbers in the region. Previous ICMPD Yearbooks of Illegal Migration show that between 2003 and 2006 the number of citizens of China apprehended for border violation in the CEE region has decreased from more than 5.200 to about 1.100, while the corresponding figures for India show a decrease from 3.200 to 1.100.

On the other hand, Pakistan has remained a major country of origin of apprehended migrants from this region with figures of Pakistani citizens apprehended in CEE countries widely oscillating in the years 2003-2007 between 10.000 and 5.000.

² Kosovo may serve as an example of the above fact. Between 2004 and 2007 the overall number of persons involuntarily repatriated to Kosovo from host countries was 14.552. Source: "Kosovo in February 2008". Factsheet published by UNMIK (United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo). Pristina, 2008.

The legislative bodies and public administrations of CEE countries have responded with an increasing activity to the challenge of irregular migration during the last decade. The legal framework of migration management has been developed and streamlined in the countries of the region. Asylum procedures have been harmonised across the countries to a large extent: in particular the introduction of the Dublin II regulation in the old and new EU Member States had decreasing effects in regard to illegal border crossings as submitting multiple asylum applications in different EU Member States is not possible anymore. Improved international co-operation has resulted in the development of a network of repatriation agreements between the countries of the region. Border control organisations of Central and Eastern Europe have been progressively professionalised due to organisational and infrastructural development. This includes information and communication technology (ICT) driven developments such as the introduction of the Eurodac fingerprint information exchange system. Details of this development have been published in previous ICMPD Yearbooks.

Such legal and institutional changes implemented in Central and Eastern Europe function as major deterrents and have substantially weakened the accessibility of the old member states of the European Union. The above mentioned developments may have discouraged many potential migrants from attempting illegal border crossings by transiting through the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. On the other hand, the implementation of these measures may have activated alternative strategies such as to

- chose alternative routes such as approaching Southern European countries through the Mediterranean Sea
- or to enter the target countries legally as tourists, students, businessmen or members of families and then overstay,
- or to chose quasi-legal tactics for entry and residence e.g. by obtaining entry rights under false pretences or by bribing corruptible officials.
- or to make otherwise successful efforts to immigrate in a legal way.

Decreasing apprehension figures do not imply that the challenges faced by border guards in the Central and Eastern European region have become easier over the last decade. The overall number of legal border crossings - which is a proxy measure of the workload of border management services – has the magnitude of 1,5 billion border crossings per year in the region. While in previous years this indicator has increased on average by 1%, in 2007 it was 4% higher than in 2006. This acceleration can be interpreted as a sign of globalisation processes, and can be explained by improved international economic and tourist relations in the region motivated by the political processes of European integration.

Besides facilitating and administering legal border crossings, border guards must also prevent illegal entries. A comparison of the numbers of legal and illegal border crossings imply that in most countries of the region – with the notable exception of Turkey and Albania - the relative frequency of illegal border crossings is low: in three quarters of the countries of the CEE region for every 100.000 legal border crossings the number of revealed border violations vary between 1 and 10.

Women

Most apprehended migrants are male individuals who are travelling without their families. The majority of them belong to those age groups that represent the needs of the labour markets of the target countries. However, women travelling without their families attempting border violation are also represented in a substantial proportion. In 2007 the proportion of apprehended female migrants was around one-sixth of the total of apprehended migrants. The number of apprehended female migrants has increased in 2003, stagnated in 2004 and has again increased in 2005 and 2006. This development may reflect an increasingly applied strategy of migrant families to send their members separately to Western Europe and being reunited in the target countries at a later stage. Another parallel explanation may be that the informal labour markets of Western Europe need an increasing participation of immigrant women.

Number of migration related border apprehensions of women including foreigners and citizens of the reporting country

Country	Apprehended women in 2006	Apprehended women in 2007	Total number of border violators in 2007 regardless to gender	Share of women within total number of border violators in 2007 in %	Change of the number of apprehended women in %, 2006 to 2007
	a	b	c	b/c*100	(b-a)/a*100
Bulgaria	1.490	484	2.475	20	-68
Croatia	409	286	4.352	7	-30
Cyprus	24	100	666	15	317
Czech Republic	1.258	1.116	3.384	33	-11
Estonia	18	8	50	16	-56
Lithuania	94	39	317	12	-59
Poland	445	279	2.143	13	-37
Serbia	93	77	874	9	-17
Slovakia	1.045	800	3.405	23	-23
Slovenia	274	136	2.479	5	-50
Turkey	9.201	11.408	64.290	18	24
Ukraine	2.591	2.197	10.984	20	-15
Total 12 countries	16.942	16.930	95.419	18	0

Minors

Less frequently, whole families or parts of families are crossing borders illegally, typically originating from areas stricken by armed crises. Although the number of children apprehended for border violation has somewhat decreased, migrant children arriving without an accompanying person are an increasing challenge for border management authorities, refugee and social authorities of the region.

In 2007 the proportion of apprehended children for illegal border crossing was around one-sixteenth of the total of apprehended migrants. In most CEE countries, compared to the previous years, the share of minors within the overall number of migrants apprehended has stagnated or further decreased in 2007. The number of apprehended minors varies strongly across countries. In the Central and Eastern European region a higher level of this indicator means that a country lies on the transit route of a larger number of whole families migrating irregularly.

**Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation
including foreigners and citizens of the reporting country**

Country	Minors in 2006	Minors in 2007	Total number of border violators in 2007 regardless to age	Share of minors within total number of border violators in 2007 in %	Change of the number of apprehended minors in %, 2006 to 2007
	a	B	c	b/c*100	(b-a)/a*100
Bosnia-Herzegovina	N.A.	59	851	7	N.A.
Bulgaria	311	299	2.475	12	-4
Croatia	615	612	4.352	14	0
Cyprus	10	64	666	10	540
Czech Republic	97	105	3.384	3	8
Estonia	4	0	50	0	-100
Lithuania	44	13	317	4	-70
Poland	98	109	2.143	5	11
Serbia	253	195	874	22	-23
Slovakia	218	122	3.405	4	-44
Slovenia	240	185	2.479	7	-23
Ukraine	116	125	10.984	1	8
Total 12 countries	2.006	1.888	31.980	6	-6

Changing location of border violation

The statistical systems of several border management agencies include the possibility of disaggregating the overall number of migration related border apprehensions by the geographic and infrastructural features of the border where apprehension took place. Thus, researchers may get a picture about the number of apprehensions at road border crossings, rail border crossings, airports, green (land) borders, and - where applicable - sea borders. Such data may give insight into the changing border violation strategies also of human smugglers. In the CEE region there are altogether 8 countries which were able to deliver such statistics for the last 6 years: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Romania.

Any analysis of these figures must take into consideration that in 2007 most of these countries have reported a steep decrease in apprehensions: Hungary alone has recorded a decrease by 46%, more than 7.000 apprehensions less, most of this decrease being attributable to the facilitation of travel and residence of Romanian citizens, which, in turn has resulted in the substantial reduction of apprehensions on official road border crossings.

Distribution of migration related apprehensions in selected Central and Eastern European countries by type of border where the apprehension took place
Number of persons, 2002-2007

Place of apprehension	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%
At road border crossings	23,57	28,84	35,96	49,53	55,81	50,96
At rail border crossings	1,52	1,65	2,02	1,88	0,60	0,74
On the green (land) border	64,61	49,75	44,13	29,85	24,97	37,93
At the sea border	0,24	0,23	0,46	0,32	0,16	0,28
At airports	3,00	3,73	4,09	6,11	6,86	4,29
In the country	6,89	8,03	7,67	8,68	6,59	4,76
At other and unidentified places	0,16	7,77	5,67	3,64	5,01	1,04
Total (8 countries*)	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

* Summation of apprehensions of the following 8 countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland and Romania. For Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Czech Republic and Romania: road border crossings include rail border crossings. For Poland between 2002 and 2006 road border crossings include rail border crossings. The source of the 2006 numbers of this table is the survey implemented in 2007.

Road border crossings. In 2007 more than half of the apprehended migrants that have attempted to illegally cross the state borders through official road border crossings. According to the results of the survey the methods employed include the use of false or falsified travel documents as well as the hiding of persons in various means of transport travelling in legal cross-border traffic.

Green (land) border. Between 2002 and 2006 there was a clear tendency observed: border violations on the green (land) border have decreased both in terms of their absolute and relative frequencies. In 2007 their absolute numbers have again decreased, but due to the above mentioned decrease of the overall number of apprehensions, their relative number has somewhat increased and surpassed one-third of the total number of apprehensions.

By air routes. Also the proportion of migrants attempting to illegally enter the target countries by air routes has decreased. This can be attributed partly to the increasing efficiency of airlines to prevent the transport of undocumented migrants. On the other hand, an increasing number of states reject entry to undocumented migrants at their borders at airports. Consequently these migrants appear in the rejection statistics, instead of appearing in apprehension statistics.

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

Group size. In their 2007 reports about smuggling organisations, border services of CEE countries have reported about activities of large, medium and small smuggling groups, and also of individual smugglers. This variety is well illustrated with the example of Poland: in 2007 altogether 33 criminal groups were identified for which the smuggling of persons was the only or the dominant activity. Small groups prevailed (up to 10 members). 27 groups consisted of less than 20 members and only 6 groups were bigger. The total number of suspected persons involved in human smuggling activities was 265.

- *Large groups* involved in the smuggling of humans are internationally acting, highly structured organisations operating on basis of a clear division of labour. Certain persons are responsible for recruiting, transporting and facilitating illegal border crossing of migrants at certain stages of the migration process. For example, in 2007 Bulgarian authorities have revealed that organised groups involved in human smuggling in the country were acting as part of bigger multinational groups managing irregular migration flows coming from Iraq.
- *Small and medium sized groups:* most reports have pointed out that smuggling groups of smaller size are also operating in the region. Such networks are much smaller, in some cases acting only as a group of a few persons.
- *Individuals:* in other cases smugglers work on their individual account. For example, Hungarian authorities have revealed both, opportunistic smugglers working on their own, and those who were members of multi-national hierarchical structures. In Slovakia in 2007 approximately 65 % of suspected smugglers were accused as single persons without evidence of a link to bigger organised groups. However, evidences show that these persons may still be members of smaller networks.

Group coherence. The ethnic composition of migrants and smugglers was reported to be mixed reflecting both the nationalities of migrants smuggled, as well as the ethnic groups living along the migration routes. As a rule, local smugglers provide logistic support for immigrants crossing border illegally. Very often smugglers and the local guides of migrants have the same ethnical origin as the migrants which facilitates communication within the group or persons smuggled. Furthermore common citizenship, the same ethnic origin, and/or relationships formed in previous smuggling projects are important factors facilitating cohesion also within smaller smuggling networks.

Increasing professionalism. In 2007 the previous trends of human smuggling have continued: smugglers have improved their professionalism, flexibility and tactics. The services to migrants ranged from the planning of the route and its segmentation into stages, through supplying migrants with necessary documents and elaborating several successful methods of transfer. These methods were chosen according to current possibilities, depending on the intensification of border control on particular sector of the border as well as on the available financial resources. The groups dealing with migrants have either concentrated on illegal border crossing or, alternatively, have linked it with supplementary activities such as falsification of documents or trafficking in human beings.

From legality to illegality and back to legality. It was reported that smugglers combine creatively various modes of legal entry continued by subsequent illegal phases of the migration process. Legal entrance is facilitated by the use of visas obtained under false pretences, by original passports or by the use of letters of invitation pretending study, business or tourist activities. The legal stay of the migrants in the transit countries of CEE in many cases has served for further illegal migration to other EU Member States. The most important strategies for such legalisation in this regard were reported to be marriages by convenience; inscriptions to universities, applying for refugee status and/or adoptions by convenience.

Corruption. In some countries police officers were accused for facilitating illegal border crossings of persons. In 2007 in Albania for example 6 police officers were arrested for this crime.

In regard to *means of transport*, smugglers used all available vehicles, including private vehicles owned by themselves, closed trucks, high speed boats and means of public transport such as trains, buses and ferries. In Bulgaria for example the typical way of smuggling persons from Turkey in 2007 was by hiding them in the compartments of the international train from Istanbul to Sofia: migrants were hidden in the cavities under the roof or under the seats. In Slovakia many migrants used inflatable rubber boats to cross the Border Rivers.

Communication. As in previous years a preferred mode of communication among smugglers and between smugglers and migrants was the use of the Internet or cell phones of third persons in order to avoid smugglers being identified as owners of some particular number. Smugglers regularly used pre-paid phone cards which are not suitable for wire-tapping and identification of the user. They would use GPS devices for using alternative roads. They regularly also used radar detection devices in order to avoid undesirable checks by the traffic police. In Slovenia the Border Police has detected that some groups even use the means of eavesdropping to monitor police radio communication.

Smuggling fees. The fee of smuggling services depends on the distance, on the types of guarantees the smuggler is able to offer, and on the level of convenience of the transfer. Some countries, such as Albania and Bulgaria reported an increase in smuggling fees. Migrants ready to pay higher prices may travel individually and be accompanied and assisted by the smuggler personally at the border crossing points. Migrants choosing a somewhat cheaper smuggling service must join a group of migrants heading for the same destination and consequently face higher risks of apprehension.

Illustrative examples of smuggling fees in 2007

From Albania to get to France, Italy, Germany Switzerland	3.500 – 6.000 EUR.
From Albania to Greece or to Montenegro, to cross the border on foot	1500 EUR,
From Albania to Italy	From 2.000 to 5.000 EUR.
From Albania to Italy	About 3.000 EUR
From Albania to Macedonia (FYROM), to cross the border on foot	Approximately 300 - 400 EUR
From Bosnia-Herzegovina to Italy	About 1.300 EUR
From Bosnia-Herzegovina to Ljubljana (Slovenia)	About 1.000 EUR
Crossing Bosnia-Herzegovina territory	From 500 to 1.000 EUR
From Croatia, Zagreb through Croatia, Rijeka to Italy, Venice	About 1.200 EUR
From Croatia, Zagreb to – Slovenia , Ljubljana	About 500 EUR
From Iraq to Germany	7.000 to 14.000 USD.
From Czech Republic to Germany or Austria	Between 1.000 – 1.500 EUR.
From Kosovo and from Albania to Slovenia	2.500 to 3.000 EUR,
From Kosovo to Austria	2.000 EUR
From Kosovo to Germany	2.400 EUR
From Kosovo to Italy	Around 1.800 EUR
From Macedonia (FYROM) to Slovenia and other central European countries	2.200 to 2.500 EUR,
From Moldova to Greece	2.000 to 3.000 EUR, increasing tendency.
From Serbia, Beograd to Croatia, Zagreb	About 300 EUR
Crossing the territory of the Slovak Republic including passes through the Border Crossing Points	From 300 to 600 EUR.
From Turkey 3000 EUR and from Iran to Slovenia	4.650 EUR.
From Turkey to Bulgaria on foot through the green border	1.500 EUR.
From Turkey to Bulgarian by hiding in a train	Approximately 2.000 EUR.
From Turkey to Italy	Between 2.500 and 5.000 EUR
From Turkey to Italy	About 4.000 EUR

Smuggling fees depend on distance, means of transports and the risks involved in the smuggling process. In case of long distance illegal migration, the corresponding profits of smugglers may reach several thousands of Euros: according to testimonies of migrants and suspected persons, the profit, gained from illegal transfer of one migrant in 2007 has occasionally reached even 4.000 Euro.

Apprehensions of human smugglers

Migrants travelling to a neighbouring country by violating the border with their own home country seldom need the services of smugglers. This is particularly true for relatively new borders on the territories of the former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union. On the other hand, operative data of border services have shown that intercontinental irregular migrants more often need the unlawful services of human smugglers.

While in 2005 apprehensions of human smugglers across the region were stagnating, in 2006 and 2007 this number has somewhat decreased. For 15 states for which such data were available, the total number of apprehended human smugglers declined by about 5% in 2007 compared to 2006. Most human smugglers were apprehended in Turkey (increasing tendency) and Hungary (decreasing tendency). The most significant decrease in the absolute numbers of apprehended human smugglers has taken place in Slovenia and in the Czech Republic.

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of the reporting country
in decreasing order of the number of apprehensions**

Country	Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007	Change in % 2006 to 2007
Turkey	951	1.242	31
Hungary	568	522	-8
Slovenia	634	405	-36
Slovakia	305	278	-9
Bulgaria	161	275	71
Czech Republic	464	269	-42
Poland	291	204	-30
Serbia	186	152	-18
Albania	120	138	15
Bosnia-Herzegovina	82	118	44
Romania	69	46	-33
Ukraine	47	41	-13
Lithuania	19	20	5
Cyprus	15	18	20
Estonia	3	9	200
Total 15 countries	3.915	3.737	-5

Note: Ukraine: Smugglers apprehended by the State Border Service of Ukraine

Rejections at the border

Rejection at borders is an important measure against illegal border crossing. In such cases the person attempting to cross the respective border is not apprehended, but entrance is simply rejected for the person into the respective country. Thus, besides apprehension figures also the number of rejections is an important indicator for irregular migration movements.

Each year, the number of rejections at the border is higher than the number of migration related apprehensions. The majority of rejected persons are citizens of a neighbour country bordering immediately the rejecting country. This signifies that rejection is a measure that predominantly aims at regulating shorter distance migration flows.

**Persons rejected at the border of the reporting country
by decreasing order of the number of rejections in 2007**

Reporting country	In 2006	In 2007	Change from 2006 to 2007 in %	Most frequent citizenship of rejected persons in 2007
Ukraine	28.417	36.612	29	Moldova
Poland	40.332	32.204	-20	Ukraine
Croatia	25.457	26.446	4	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Serbia	15.329	18.993	24	Romania
Turkey	8.107	14.265	76	Georgia
Slovenia	25.107	11.770	-53	Croatia
Hungary	22.691	11.080	-51	Ukraine
Romania	48.210	9.753	-80	Moldova
Bulgaria	5.798	8.528	47	Turkey
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7.829	6.618	-15	Croatia
Estonia	2.669	3.091	16	India
Lithuania	3.342	3.052	-9	Russian Federation
Slovakia	3.058	1.855	-39	Ukraine
Latvia	1.003	1.229	23	Russian Federation
Czech Republic	3.147	1.180	-63	Turkey
Cyprus	1.830	1.141	-38	Iran
Albania	1.547	824	-47	Russian Federation
Georgia	1.918	720	-62	Turkey
Total 18 countries	245.791	189.361	-23	-

In 2007 the number of rejections in the CEE region has decreased by almost one quarter.

- In Romania alone the number of rejections has been reduced by almost 40.000 which can be attributed to the introduction of a visa regime for Moldova, starting 1 January 2007. Before 2007, no visa was required for citizens of Moldova, but these persons had to prove at the border that they fulfil the administrative requirements of entry to Romania. Those citizens of Moldova who did not fulfil the conditions at entry were rejected at the border. In 2007, people not being able to fulfil the conditions of visa, have not appeared on the borders. This explains the decrease in the number of rejections at the border.
- Other states, such as Turkey, Bulgaria and Serbia have introduced stricter rejection policies than in 2006 and have rejected entry to significantly more persons than before.

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is different from human smuggling as according to the international definition the former involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat, use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or misuse of the position of vulnerability. Between the years 2000 and 2006 most countries of Central and Eastern Europe have signed and ratified the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

In the recent period most countries of the CEE region were active

- in the further development of their legal regulations pertaining to human trafficking,
- in the formulation, and implementation of strategies against human trafficking,
- and in establishing high level bodies in order to implement these strategies with the participation of non-governmental organisations and international organisations.

Some illustrative examples of the above measures are:

- Armenia has revised the national anti-trafficking legislation and improved the prosecution of human trafficking. These issues have been prioritised in the draft 2007-2009 Anti-Trafficking National Plan of Action. In July 2006, the legal provision against trafficking was amended and the punishments were significantly increased.
- Bosnia-Herzegovina has drafted a new National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking for the following five years (2008-2012). Moreover, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Council of Ministers has adopted the Strategy for Combating Child Abuse in Bosnia-Herzegovina covering the period 2007-2012.

The following table on trafficked persons and apprehensions of traffickers in the CEE region shows the following tendencies.

- In all countries of the region, the number of identified victims of human trafficking is many times smaller than the number of migrants apprehended for illegal border crossing.
- Romania, Ukraine and Turkey are the countries where crime statistics show both, a high prevalence of human trafficking and intensive action against this trans-national crime.
- In most countries the number of trafficked persons is comparable to the number of apprehended traffickers. However, in 2007 the number of trafficked persons has increased, while the number of apprehended traffickers has decreased. It is likely that this is an indicator of a trend that the average number of victims of an apprehended trafficker is increasing. In some countries more traffickers are apprehended than trafficked persons. This statistical phenomenon can be explained partly with the fact that (a) in some cases more than one traffickers are involved in the trafficking of one person, and partly because (b) in an individual criminal case the apprehension of the traffickers and of the trafficked persons may take place in different years.

**Comparative data on Human Trafficking
reported by selected CEE countries
sorted by the 2007 number of persons being trafficked into the reporting country**

Reporting country	Number of traffickers apprehended		Number of persons being trafficked into the reporting country	
	In 2006	In 2007	In 2006	In 2007
Romania	293	408	347	712
Ukraine	308	304	393	366
Turkey	422	308	246	148
Serbia	77	74	56	96
Cyprus	114	105	81	54
Bosnia-Herzegovina	77	65	71	41
Czech Republic	5	15	5	33
Slovakia	11	9	31	15
Poland	N.A	4	N.A	7
Croatia	13	20	10	6
Slovenia	14	3	20	1
Bulgaria	38	21	2	0
Albania	18	13	N.A	N.A
Lithuania	52	31	N.A	N.A
Total of 14 countries	1.442	1.380	1.262	1.479

The overwhelming majority of identified trafficking victims are female and the most frequently reported aim of trafficking is sexual exploitation. Some countries have reported the increase of trafficking of local women and girls for sexual exploitation as opposed to the relative decrease of trafficking of foreign nationals for sexual exploitation into their countries. Such “localisation” tendencies of trafficking for sexual exploitation have been specifically observed in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo.

Cases with other purposes of trafficking occur with lower frequency, such as cases where the aim of the trafficker is to compel the victim to street begging or to forced labour.

Asylum

The asylum legislation of CEE countries corresponds to international humanitarian standards. In 2007 no significant changes have been made to asylum laws in any of the reporting countries. Asylum procedures of EU member countries of the region have been fully harmonised. This includes the introduction of the Dublin II regulation of the EU, which stipulates that a migrant can claim for asylum only in one country of the EU: the country of his/her first asylum application.

Migrants who illegally cross borders in the CEE region frequently claim for asylum upon their arrival. Many refugees in need of protection are not in the position to travel legally thus a high proportion of asylum claimants have arrived illegally to the country where the asylum application is submitted. An illustrative example is Hungary, where out of the total number of asylum seekers who have arrived in 2007 to the country only 17% have arrived in a legal way, the rest have entered the country illegally.

**Asylum in countries of the CEE region 2006 and 2007
in decreasing order of number of persons claiming asylum in 2007**

Country	Number of persons claiming for asylum			Number of persons whose asylum claim was recognised		
	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007	Change from 2006 to 2007 in absolute numbers	Recognised in 2006	Recognised in 2007	Change from 2006 to 2007 in absolute numbers
	a	b	b-a	c	d	d-c
Poland	7.113	10.027	2.914	2.595	3.100	505
Cyprus	4.545	6.789	2.244	4.286	5.905	1.619
Turkey	3.553	5.787	2.234	1.816	2.658	842
Ukraine	3.574	3.559	-15	44	33	-11
Slovakia	2.871	2.643	-228	8	14	6
Hungary	2.117	2.370	253	99	100	1
Czech Rep.	3.016	1.878	-1.138	251	191	-60
Bulgaria	639	975	336	95	335	240
Romania	381	657	276	46	161	115
Bosnia-H.	68	572	504	6	0	-6
Lithuania	459	480	21	459	480	21
Slovenia	579	434	-145	9	9	0
Armenia	650	289	-361	198	274	76
Croatia	88	197	109	1	0	-1
Serbia	44	66	22	0	34	34
Latvia	8	34	26	10	8	-2
Albania	11	27	16	11	27	16
Estonia	7	14	7	0	2	2
Kosovo	2	6	4	1	5	4
Total of 19 states	29.725	36.804	7.079	9.935	13.336	3.401

Notes: Claim figures include claims for asylum on the border and claims submitted in the country. Lithuania: first and subsequent claims together. Poland: asylum rights with Geneva Convention status and tolerated stay together. Serbia: In 2006 and 2007 refugee status has been granted under the mandate of UN High Commission for Refugees. Ukraine: Data provided by the Ukrainian State Committee on Nationality and Religious Issues.

Recognition and rejection rates of asylum applications differ very much in the CEE states. In the region Poland, Cyprus and Turkey account for more than half of all asylum applications lodged in the region and it is these states that together account for more than half of the total number of persons whose claims were recognized. Moreover, both asylum applications and recognitions are increasing in all three countries.

Development of relevant national legislation in 2007

In 2007 the Schengen Zone of the European Union was enlarged, which has involved an intensive legislative work in the new Member States of the EU.

Some illustrative examples for new laws drafted and enacted in the region:

- *Albania*: The principle of the modification of the “Law On foreigners” has been approved by the Council of Ministers and the draft Law has been sent for approval to the Albanian Parliament. The new law will amend and supplement the current Aliens Law. Also in 2007 the “Law On the State Police” established the new Department for Border and Migration.
- *Bosnia-Herzegovina* has drafted a new law on “Foreigners Movement, Residence and Asylum Law and Border Control”. Several regulations were enacted in order to regulate the functioning of Foreigners Affairs Service and Immigration Centre.
- *Croatia*: a number of laws regulating the area of illegal migration in Croatia entered into force in the course of 2007. Examples are the new Aliens Act the State Border Surveillance Act and the Asylum Act.
- *Cyprus* has issued new laws „On Long Terms Residence”, „On students and pupils”. A regulation has been issued regarding the free movement and residence of European citizens and their dependants. The Carriers Liability Law was issued.
- *Czech Republic*, connected to the Schengen enlargement, has amended the Act “On stay of foreigners”.
- *Estonia* amended its national legislation as it was required for accession to the Schengen Area. For this purpose the following laws were harmonised: State Borders Act, Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act, Aliens Act, and Border Guard Act.
- *Georgia*: On December 29, 2006 the Parliament has adopted the Law on “Border Police of Georgia”.
- *Hungary* has issued two new aliens policing acts, which have been taking effect in 2007: Act “On the Entry and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence” and Act “On the Entry and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence. Hungary joined the Schengen Area on 21st December 2007. Consequently, the Act “On co-operation and information exchange in the framework of the Schengen Execution Agreement” was accepted.
- *Latvia*: In December 2007 Latvia has partially joined the Schengen agreement. Consequently, the Immigration Law, Asylum Law, the Latvian criminal codex and other normative acts of the Republic of Latvia were amended according to the requirements of the Schengen Acquis.
- *Lithuania*: the Minister of Interior has issued several decrees (a) about foreigner's obligation to leave, their removal, return and travel in transit (b) about permits for permanent residence in the Republic of Lithuania to foreigners and the assessment of marriage by convenience and (c) about issuance and cancellation of visas.
- *Poland* has entered the Schengen Zone on the 21st of December 2007. The respective border controls on land and maritime borders were abolished. A 2007 amendment of the Law on Border Guard stipulates that the Border Guard shares responsibilities with other law enforcement agencies in securing the public order of international roads. Poland has issued a Decree of Ministry of Work and Social Policy about the work of foreigners without work permit.
- *Romania*: a Government decree has been issued regarding the free movement of EU and EEA citizens on the Romanian territory;

- *Slovakia*: in 2007 two amendments were made to the Act “On Stay of Foreigners” in order to achieve full harmonisation with the relevant EU Council Directives in force.

International co-operation and international agreements in 2007

In 2007 the CEE countries have further developed the network of co-operation in the fields of readmission, small border traffic and combating trans-border crime. Some illustrative examples are:

- *Albania*: has signed together with Austria the “Protocol on the Implementation of the Readmission Agreement between Albania and the European Community” and an analogous readmission agreement between the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Austria”.
- *Bosnia-Herzegovina* has signed two agreements with the EU: (a) Agreement on Visa Privileges and Readmission (b) Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the EU.
- *Croatia* is currently negotiating readmission agreements with the following states: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine.
- *Hungary* has ratified bilateral and trilateral agreements of 2007. Examples are: Agreement between the government of the Hungarian Republic and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Ukraine on the execution of the Agreement regulating small border traffic.
- *Poland and the Czech Republic* have signed an agreement on co-operation in combating organised crime, public order protection and co-operation in border regions.
- *Serbia*: in 2007, the new Law on Asylum was adopted and has become effective on 1st of April 2008.
- *Ukraine*: in 2007 a decree has been issued by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine providing for changes in the rules regarding the entry, exit and transit of citizens of certain countries and persons without citizenship into Ukraine. The decree contains the list of countries of which the citizens should register themselves at the authorities when residing in the Ukraine.

Institutional development of border management

Re-organisation of law enforcement agencies. In the year 2007 in various countries of the region new law enforcement structures were created and the existing institutions were re-organised. In some countries this was connected to the enlargement of the Schengen Zone of free movement of persons.

Some illustrative examples are:

- *Cyprus*: The Office of Combating Illegal Immigration was created.
- *Czech Republic*: due to the Schengen enlargement the structure of the Alien Police Service has been changed. In particular, 5 Alien Police Inspectorates were created at international airports to protect the Schengen external border. Other 43 Inspectorates fulfil tasks in inland of the Czech Republic in connection with residence matters.
- *Hungary*: The integration of the Border Guard and of the Police has taken place on January 1, 2008 in order to increase the effectiveness of use of resources of law enforcement.
- *Latvia*: at the Embassies of Latvia, located in the source countries of high level of illegal migration, the issuing of visas is facilitated by Immigration Liaison Officers.
- *Romania*: a Government decree has been issued regulating the tasks of the recently created Romanian Office for Immigration.
- *Slovakia*: in 2007 the Bureau of Border and Alien Police has experienced large organisational changes, which was the consequence of Slovak Republic joining the Schengen Area.
- *Slovenia*: On 21 December 2007 Slovenia has fully adopted the Schengen regime of border control. Several organisational changes, especially in the field of human resources have been conducted. The number of police officers has been increased.

International co-operation between border management agencies has also intensified. Some examples for joint activities:

- Officers of border management agencies of every new EU Member State have increasingly participated in activities of Frontex.
- *Bosnia-Herzegovina*: In 2007 the second stage of Transnational Reference Mechanism Project (TRMP) in South East Europe was carried out by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) with financial support of USAID.
- *Cyprus*: A national contact point of FRONTEX was appointed in 2007.
- *Cooperation Poland-Germany*: A Centre for Border, Police and Customs Services Co-operation was opened in Swieck at Polish-German border.
- *Cooperation Poland-Slovakia*: In 2007 the second common Polish-Slovakian contact point was launched.
- *Cooperation Poland-Vietnam*: a Polish – Vietnamese expert group was established to improve co-operation in implementing the readmission agreement.

The development of the human and technical resources has been reported by various border management agencies as for example:

- *Bosnia-Herzegovina*: In 2007 a project has started on behalf of the Immigration Centre to build a detention centre for illegal immigrants against whom deportation orders were issued.
- *Cyprus* has upgraded and reinforced manpower and technical equipment at the points of entry/exit in terms of vessels, surveillance equipment, and radar detection systems.
- *Estonia*: On the border of the Russian Federation an IT system was implemented to enable on-line check of persons in trains. A new camera-radar system was implemented for guarding the European Union's external border.

- *Hungary*: The information systems of the Border Guard were developed and the Schengen Information System (SIS) started to operate in the summer of 2007.
- *Kosovo*: In 2007 the European Union has completed the 1.3 million EUR construction works at three border police station buildings at border crossings with Albania. Another 1.7 million EUR support has been allocated by the EU to improve the border police and customs stations. In 2007 the EU has financed border management training for the Kosovo Police Service in the value of 1 Million EUR.
- *Polish Border Guard* has recruited 699 new functionaries in 2007 for enlarging the number of BG officers and for replacing those retired. The Border Guard infrastructure was developed and new equipment was purchased with use of own financial resources as well as the Schengen Fund and the Norwegian Finance Mechanism.

Illegal migration via air routes

Results of the ICMPD Special Survey 2008

Background

Over the last few years, the information provided by the countries covered in the ICMPD Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe, has indicated increasing importance of irregular migration via air routes. In the context of increasing diversification of migration flows and related long-distance migration the focus of this edition of the Yearbook is to learn more about whether and how this development is reflected in the respective statistics on a comparative regional level. Therefore, a Special Survey has been designed; building on previous knowledge and experience of ICMPD staff and collaborators, and its questionnaire has been dispatched together with the Standard Questionnaire for the Yearbook. Most states responding to the General Questionnaire this year have also answered to the Special Questionnaire and have thereby provided detailed insights into irregular migration via air routes and on the airports and into the activities of border management agencies and airlines in regard to this phenomenon. The following chapter summarises this information and gives some statistical analyses on the structure and scope of this phenomenon in the countries of the region.

Apprehension of migrants at airports

Apprehension statistics at international airports are important indicators of irregular migration. However, the figures must be interpreted cautiously, because in some countries figures include the number of those migrants who have been rejected entry at the airports and sent back without being held by the authorities.

Altogether 13 border management agencies of CEE countries were able to provide data about migration related apprehensions at airports. In 2007 the number of apprehended persons in the countries of the above sample has reached almost two thousand, which is approximately 2% of the total number of migration related apprehensions in these countries.

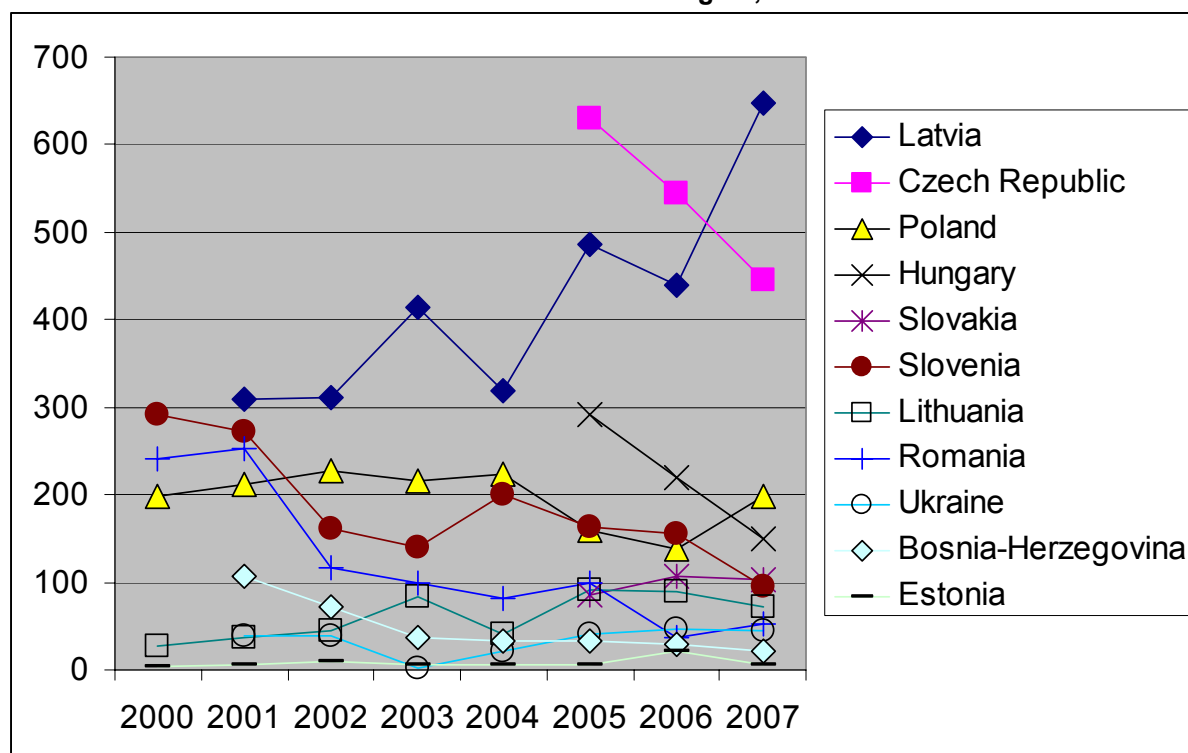
**Number of migration related apprehensions at international airports
2000 to 2007**

Selected countries of the CEE region, sorted by decreasing order of apprehensions in 2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Turkey	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3.699	6.365
Bulgaria	129	283	412	650	813	1.057	1.199	130
Latvia	N.A.	310	312	415	319	487	439	648
Czech Republic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	630	544	446
Poland	199	211	227	215	224	159	139	199
Hungary	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	291	219	150
Slovakia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	85	106	103
Slovenia	292	272	162	140	200	164	156	96
Lithuania	27	37	44	83	40	91	89	71
Romania	242	253	116	100	81	100	37	53
Ukraine	N.A.	39	38	2	22	41	47	45
Bosnia-Herzegovina	N.A.	106	72	36	33	33	29	21
Estonia	3	5	9	6	5	6	22	5
Total of the above 11 states (without Turkey and Bulgaria)	763	1.233	980	997	924	2.087	1.827	1.837

The analysis of the above time series must take into consideration that four out of the 13 states of the sample were able only to provide figures after 2005. Turkey and Bulgaria must be treated separately, because their apprehension numbers are the highest in the country group of the above Table and extremely volatile. An analysis of the apprehension numbers of the remaining 11 states shows that migration related apprehensions at international airports have been decreasing between 2005 and 2007.

**Number of migration related apprehensions at international airports
Selected countries of the CEE region, 2000 to 2007**



Turkey. Within the 13 countries of the CEE region that have provided airport apprehension statistics, apprehensions by Turkish authorities outnumber the total number of apprehensions of all other countries by far in this sample. Therefore the time series of Turkey could not be shown on the above chart.

Bulgaria. Between 2000 and 2006 Bulgaria shows a striking increase in apprehensions at airports. However, in the year 2007 with Bulgaria's accession to the EU, the movement of Bulgarian citizens was liberalised and consequently the number of apprehensions at airports have dramatically decreased.

Although *Romania* has accessed the EU in the same year as Bulgaria, the development in airport apprehensions is very different as it shows a slow decrease over the last years. This may be explained by the facts that (a) for citizens of Romania visa facilitation in EU states has preceded the accession date by several years and (b) Romania is closer to the core regions of the EU, thus Romanian migrants did not have to resort to illegal border crossing on air routes.

Ukraine, Lithuania and Estonia show consistently low apprehension figures over the period covered.

**Number of apprehensions at international airports in 2007
breakdown: by direction of illegal migration (IN or OUT)
sorted by decreasing of airport apprehensions in 2007**

Reporting country	Apprehensions for attempting to enter or transit the reporting country	Apprehensions for attempting to exit from the reporting country	Total of migration related apprehensions	Most frequent citizenship of persons apprehended (In parentheses: % of the total in that country)	Second most frequent citizenship of persons apprehended
At international airports					
Turkey	In Turkey approximately 2/3 of airport apprehensions occur for attempting to leave the country illegally		6.365	Moldova (30%)	Iraq
Czech Republic	308	138	446	China (17%)	Syria
Poland	43	156	199	Ukraine (26%)	China
Hungary	125	25	150	Unknown citizenship (38%)	Moldova and Iraq
Bulgaria	75	55	130	Bulgaria (54%)	Moldova
Slovakia	39	64	103	India (35%)	Ukraine
Slovenia	N.A.	N.A.	96	Serbia ,including Kosovo (19%)	Peru
Romania	23	30	53	Turkey (26%)	Moldova
Ukraine	20	25	45	Iraq (26%)	China
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	21	21	Bosnia-Herzegovina (74%)	Serbia
Estonia	0	5	5	Moldova (40%)	China

In Turkey and Poland apprehensions for attempted entry at airports are bigger than the number of apprehensions for attempted exit. In some other countries such as the Czech Republic, Hungary and Bulgaria this relationship is reversed.

Countries of origin. Migrants (including asylum seekers) attempting to illegally cross the state border at international airports originate from a broad variety of countries. The difference between the respective compositions of apprehended migrants (a) using air routes and (b) those using other means of transport is as follows: The group of persons apprehended at airports shows a higher variety of countries of origin than the group of persons apprehended on land and sea borders. It is self evident that the use of air routes is better suited for long distance travel than any other route. This may be one reason why countries such as China appear relatively often as countries of origin of migrants apprehended primarily at airports of the CEE region.

Destinations. Most intercepted at one of the airports of the CEE region are heading for the developed countries of the EU. Examples: the targeted destination country of irregular migrants apprehended in Turkey was most frequently Germany and France, while in Hungary the most frequent directions of these attempted flights was Ireland and Sweden.

Asylum applications at airports

There is no full data base about asylum applications lodged by migrants having arrived at airports. Only 9 states have provided such figures and important target countries also of asylum seekers are not included in this sample, such as Turkey and Cyprus. Furthermore there are no statistics provided to which extent asylum applicants on airports had arrived legally or illegally.

However, it is a fair estimation that in 2007 in the CEE region less than 2% of asylum applications have been submitted at international airports. The overall number of these applications in the sample has decreased between 2006 and 2007 by 42%. Most of this decrease can be attributed to the reduction of asylum applications on airports of the Czech Republic. Still, the Czech Republic, followed by Poland, is the major country of the region where migrants submit such applications on airports. In most reporting countries such events occur only sporadically.

**Number of asylum applications lodged at the international airports
by decreasing order of applications submitted in 2007**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Czech Republic					121	536	854	453
Poland	281	105	8	13	14	145	198	123
Slovakia						55	28	27
Romania			14	6	1	5	9	11
Slovenia				2	0	0	0	8
Lithuania	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
Ukraine						1	2	3
Latvia						1		2
Estonia								1

In several countries asylum legislation rules that there is only a limited period of time an applicant can be kept in the transit zone of the airport. Thus asylum procedures at airports have to be accelerated which in many cases is a serious challenge since it is very difficult to identify persons in need of protection from other migrants. In this regard in some countries asylum authorities together with border management agencies have developed the necessary facilities at international airports to accommodate illegally arriving migrants.

Air carrier sanctions

Between 1987 and 1994 most EU Member States have issued various national regulations on the responsibilities of carriers in transporting migrants lacking the necessary travel documents. In this regard the EU Directive on carrier's sanctions was a measure to harmonise these efforts in all EU Member States. Article 26 of the Schengen Implementing Convention and the EU Directive 51/2001 require the participating Member States to impose penalties on carriers, which transport Third Country Nationals³ who do not possess the necessary travel documents. The Directive was formally adopted on 28 June 2001.

³ Throughout the text of this Yearbook Third Country Nationals are persons who are not nationals of an EU Member State.

The purpose of the Directive is to harmonise the financial penalties imposed on carriers transporting Third Country Nationals lacking the documents necessary for admission into the territory of any EU Member State. Carriers are obliged to assume financial responsibility for returning Third Country Nationals in transit if they have been refused entry to the country of destination. In this regard airlines face substantial financial penalties in case they are unable to return a Third Country National.

In line with this harmonisation procedure, all EU Member States in Central and Eastern Europe have introduced the duties of carriers into their national legislations and the respective sanctions. The duties of air carriers extend to checking the travel document of the passenger, and in most countries to provide identification information about passengers to authorities. Other states are still in the preparatory phase of introducing such legislation. Some illustrative examples about the respective national legislation are as follows.

- *Bosnia and Herzegovina*. No air carrier sanctions are in place, although there have been proposals to change legislation in this area.
- *Bulgaria*. According to the Act for Aliens, a carrier, who does not fulfil the requirements of establishing the validity of travel documents of travellers and returning its improperly documented passengers, is to be charged with a fine or property deprivation from 3000 to 5.000 Euro.
- *Cyprus*. According to the Carriers Liability National Law in case where an air carrier brings to Cyprus any Third Country National without travel documents, passport or national entry visa, or any person who has destroyed his/her travel documents or visas, the Immigration Officer at the legal point of entry penalises the carrier with an administrative penalty not over 2.947 Euro per person. There is an obligation of the air carrier to remove the immigrant from Cyprus.
- *Czech Republic*. According to the Act "On stay of foreigners in the Czech Republic" a carrier commits an administrative offence by; providing transport to foreigner lacking the necessary travel documents, providing transport to foreigners under visa obligation but without possessing an entry visa. The fine for committing of above stated administrative offences is between 3.700 and 7.400 Euros for each person transported and each administrative offence. According to the Act on civil air transportation air carriers would commit an administrative offence also in case of handing over improper or incomplete information on persons travelling in the respective airplane. In this case the fine would be up to 11.000 Euros.
- *Estonia* has defined air carrier sanctions in the State Border Act and in the Aliens Act (2003) According to the State Border Act, the air carriers arriving from a Third Country are obliged to provide the border guard with the information about all passengers from Third Countries on board before arrival. Passenger data is verified through databases before arrival of the plain.
- *Latvia*. Air carriers must pay fines for carrying persons from non-EU countries to Latvia without the person's identification documents. Moreover, according to the Law of Aviation of the Republic of Latvia air carriers are obliged to submit all data requested by the State Border Guard on passengers flying from non-EU and non-European Economic Area countries. Since 2005 air carriers must pay approximately 2.400 to 4.000 Euro penalties per carried undocumented person and approximately 3.100 to 5.100 Euros for not providing incomplete or false data on passengers.

- *Lithuania*. The liability of and sanctions given to carriers are laid down in the Law on the Basics of Transportation Activity (No. I-1863, dated 8 October 1991); new edition adopted on February 28, 2002. No. IX – 747 (Official Gazette, 20. March 2002, No. 29-1034). Penalties for the carriers range from EUR 2.500 to EUR 5.000. During the years 2005- 2007, the established range of penalties for carriers remained the same.
- *Slovakia* has regulated the duties and sanctions of air carriers by Act No 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Foreigners. The duties of air carriers include document verification of travellers, information provision for authorities about passengers and removal of improperly documented migrants.
- *Poland*. Air carriers must pay penalties for transporting undocumented migrants to the country. The Border Guard has noticed no significant influence of the above sanctions on the level of illegal migration on air routes.
- *Slovenia* has defined the fine to be paid by non-compliant air carriers in the Aliens Act.
- *Ukraine*. In 2002 the Law „Responsibility of air carriers for transporting undocumented passengers through the state border of Ukraine” entered in force.

**Implementation of air carrier sanctions for transporting irregular migrants
Selected countries of CEE, 2000 to 2007**
Sum of fines/penalties in EUR

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Sum of fines/penalties in EUR							
Hungary				52.600	779.980	951.550	492.765	67.800
Poland	441.200	836.500	1.792.000	2.082.000	1.408.500	246.000	91.000	48.500
Ukraine			37.564	218.057	313.354	308.699	332.847	515.070
	Number of cases in which airlines were fined							
Poland	249	327	463	542	462	73	31	13
Ukraine			74	472	641	600	583	963

Implementation statistics. Some border management agencies responding to the questionnaire about illegal migration via air routes have sent reports about the frequency and financial consequences of the implementation of air carrier sanctions.

- *Hungary* has recorded an increase of the sum of these sanctions between 2003 and 2005, but since 2005 the sum of fines has been decreasing.
- *Poland* has recorded an increase of the sum of these sanctions between 2000 and 2003, but since 2003 the sum of fines has been decreasing. The number of times such penalties have been implemented against airlines has evolved in the same pattern.
- *Ukraine* has recorded an increase of the sum of these sanctions between 2002 and 2007. In 2007 in Ukraine airlines have paid more than half million EUR as penalties. The number of times such penalties have been implemented against airlines has also increased over the respective years.

Airlines operating transport towards Europe now routinely prevent a substantial number of improperly documented travellers from reaching their desired destinations. In order to be able to do so, air carriers have developed their examination and control techniques. All airlines have trained their staff in detecting fraudulent passports and visas. Already in 1999 airlines and their international professional associations have issued the “Guidelines on Deportation and Escort” a document collecting best practices to be implemented by private actors for returning migrants.

Impacts of sanctions. Up to this date no impact assessment has been made about the introduction of these measures, and experts have only formulated some conjectures about their impacts on the extent of attempted illegal entry.

- *Czech Republic.* Experts estimate that carrier sanctions had certain effect on illegal migration on air routes.
- *Slovakian* authorities have not recorded any changes regarding the use of air routes since the introduction of air carrier sanctions. No effects of carrier sanctions were observed.
- *Latvia.* It was reported that as air carriers properly control the identification documents of their passengers as a rule and the transport of persons without the required documents is very rare. In cases when air carriers are undecided in this regard, they regularly consult the responsible state authorities.
- *Ukraine.* Since 2002 in nearly all cases air carriers were capable of transporting back those passengers, who were rejected by the Border Service. Since the introduction of the measure there is a continued stable tendency observed: foreign air carriers transport a decreasing number of undocumented migrants into Ukraine. On the other hand, Ukrainian air carriers were not able to reduce the number of undocumented migrants transported into the country, because in many countries these airlines do not have representatives.

Information exchange, co-operation and joint international actions

Border management agencies continuously exchange information between themselves and with airlines in order to improve the control of irregular migration flows via air routes. Border guards regularly deploy liaison officers to each other and to airlines, implement training measures, and develop special forms of co-operation with carriers. In general, liaison officers provide advice, training and expertise to airlines in order to prevent the carriage of inadequately documented arrivals.

Border guards regularly participate on joint international projects and actions aimed at improving the efficiency of their action against illegal migration on air routes. Some illustrative examples are as follows:

- *Bosnia and Herzegovina* participates in co-operation projects designed to combat illegal migration on air routes with the countries in the region. Examples of actions that have been carried out: Action Miraž (Mirage) 1, 2, 3, ‘Peking (Beijing)’ , and others.
- *Czech Republic.* The Alien Police Service participated in different international co-operation projects in aim to combat illegal migration on air routes. Special emphasis is placed on Frontex joint operations at international airports. The Alien Police Service took part in several Frontex joint operations. Examples for

codenames of such operations: Amazon, Agelaus, Hydra, Extended Family or Long Stop.

- *Estonia*. Since the establishment of Frontex, the participation in the activities coordinated by the Agency became high priority. Participation involves operational activities as well analytical work on return matters. Contributions to annual risk analysis reports are compiled. In 2007 Estonia participated in two joint operations at the air borders. For 2008 the participation in altogether 12 air border projects and joint operations are foreseen.
- *Latvia*. The State Border Guard regularly participates in joint operations organised by Frontex in order to effectively combat illegal migration on air routes.
- *Poland*. Officers of the Border Guard regularly participate in international seminars, trainings, information exchange; joint operations and other forms of co-operation in order to reduce illegal migration on air routes. *The* Border Guard has cooperated in the framework of activities co-ordinated by EU Air Border Centre (ABC) since its beginning. In 2006 the Border Guard took part in various joint Frontex operations: Amazon (Illegal migration from Latin America), Agelaus (minors entering the EU) and Long Stop (illegal migration from Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh).
- *Slovenia* participates in the ABC programme (Air Border Centre) in Rome, the focal point of air borders control. Slovenia also participates in Frontex activities regarding the air borders (Agelaus, Amazon, Amazon II, Hydra, Long Stop).

Country Chapters

Albania



Geographical Information

Location:	South-eastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and the Ionian Sea, Greece, Montenegro and Kosovo.
Area:	Total: 28.748 sq km – water: 1.350 sq km – land: 27.398 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 717 km. Border countries: Greece 282 km, Macedonia (FYROM) 151 km, Montenegro 172 km, Kosovo 112 km
Coastline:	362 km
Population:	3.619.778 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

The main tendency of irregular migration in Albania is the outward migration of Albanian citizens to the countries of the European Union motivated by economic reasons. Due to strict visa regimes, many migrants choose the illegal way of entering their target countries.

In 2005 the Albanian parliament passed a law banning speedboats that were used for smuggling in humans on the territorial waters of Albania. Consequently, the flow of human smuggling and trafficking to Italy has dramatically decreased. However, the main routes of illegal border crossing have been transposed to land routes: since 2005 the main pathways in this regard lead

- from Albania to Greece,
- and from Albania through Montenegro, Serbia or Croatia to EU Member States.

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

Human smuggling organisations operating in Albania are structured according to the specific tasks associated with this criminal activity: as a rule different persons are responsible for recruiting, transporting and facilitating illegal border crossing of migrants. The respective organisations have links in the countries of origin, transit and destination. Persons responsible for transport have either Albanian citizenships, or alternatively, they may be citizens of the particular country where they are facilitating the illegal travel of migrants to.

The main characteristics of facilitated illegal border crossing are reported to be the following: as a rule, smugglers are waiting for their clients in pubs and restaurants that are notorious for being the meeting places of migrants and smugglers. They are waiting to be contacted by potential migrants. In most cases smugglers work as individuals or in small groups, made up of 2-3 members. Smugglers work for payment, are familiar with the territory and the less guarded routes.

In 2007, in a case investigated by the Internal Control Service of the Police, a criminal group was revealed, which had facilitated illegal border crossing of some persons and of which some members were police employees. As a result of the investigation, 6 police employees were arrested. Altogether the organisation has consisted of 12 persons.

For the last few years, the main routes of human smuggling go through Montenegro, Serbia and Croatia. Border violation is typically done through the green border. In the recent years neither the Albanian, nor the Italian authorities have detected illegal border crossing through the sea. Moreover, also the use of forged passports of any EU Member State has not been reported.

A preferred mode of communication among smugglers and between smugglers and migrants is to use cell phones of third persons in order to avoid smugglers being identified as owners of some particular number. Another difficult to investigate way of communication is to use cell phones of other countries like those of Montenegro, Greece or Italy. In these countries, contrary to Albania, the buyers of the phone cards do not need to identify themselves in order to buy a cell phone.

For transport within the country, smugglers use public transport or private vehicles owned by themselves, such as closed trucks, high speed vehicles etc. For cross border transport they use mainly public transport like trains, ferries, planes, or closed vehicles like big trucks etc. Due to the above mentioned moratorium on high speed boats, a reduction in using the sea for illegally crossing the borders has been noticed. However, recently the information has been confirmed that smuggling groups operate with high speed boats between Montenegro and Greece.

During the last few years the fee for cross-border smuggling has been increased significantly, and since 2006 last year the smuggling fee has doubled. In particular,

- to cross the border on foot to Macedonia (FYROM) the fee is approximately 300 - 400 Euro,
- to cross the border on foot to Greece and Montenegro is 1500 Euro,
- to get to France, Italy, Germany Switzerland the sum varies from 3.500 – 6.000 Euros. Several cases have been observed where the cost of a transport to Italy was about 5.000 Euro.

The payment is done in cash,

- directly to be paid to the smuggler
- or leaving the money at a person whom both parties trust
- or sending by Western Union to relatives of the smuggler or to the smuggler him/herself.

Authorities also highlighted that recently a new trend has been emerging: smugglers not only facilitate illegal border crossing but also act as mediators for access to employment or education in the destination countries. Migrants buying such services pay much more to the smugglers than for simple facilitated border violation.

Legislation and institution development

In the year 2007 the principles of the modification of the Law “On foreigners” has been approved by the Council of Ministers and the draft Law has been sent for approval to the Albanian Parliament. This Law will amend and supplement the Law on Foreigners in place.

Also, in 2007 the following international agreements have been signed:

- “Protocol on the Implementation of the Readmission Agreement between Albania and the European Community”
- and an analogous readmission agreement between the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Austria.

In the framework of the restructuring of the Albanian State Police, in 2007 the Law „On the State Police” established the Department for Border and Migration. (Law No. 9749. in 2007). This Law provides the Department for Border and Migration with direct responsibility and financial independence for the command and control of the borders, for the management of border police personnel and logistics. The Department for Border and Migration is an integral part of the Directorate General of State Police. The new Law on State Police establishes eight Regional Directorates for Border and Migration, which operate countrywide in the Republic of Albania under the direct supervision of the Department for Border and Migration. Within the structure of the Border and Migration Department the following new sectors have been established:

- Risk Analysis Sector,
- Crime Investigation Sector
- and the Directorate of the Administration.

Albania was among the first countries that have ratified

- The UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, as a supplement of the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (2000)
- and the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. (2003).

Consequently, the Albanian Criminal Code is fully in line with the above mentioned protocols.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Albania

	2006	2007
Entry	357.1450	325.6654
Exit	351.1526	330.4393
Total	708.2970	656.1047

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	0	1
Inland	11	26
Total	11	27

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
11	27

Number of migration related border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of Albania

2006	2007
61.880	63.942

Albania

**Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation
including foreigners and citizens of Albania**

	2006	2007
Total	83	0

**Number of migration related apprehensions by place
including foreigners and citizens of Albania**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	2	1
On rail border crossings	0	0
On the green (land) border	0	2
At the sea border	1	5
At airports	0	1
In the country	13	11
On other places	0	0
Total	16	20

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Albania
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Albania by border section 2006	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Albania by border section 2006	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2006
Greece	2	N/A	2
Italy	N/A	1	1

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Albania
2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Albania by border section 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Albania by border section 2007	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2007
Greece	2	N/A	2
Italy	N/A	5	5
Macedonia (FYROM)	1	N/A	1

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Albania**

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
120	138

Number of smugglers in humans apprehended by nationality

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Albania	120	Albania	138

Number of traffickers in humans apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Albania

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2007
Albania	18	Albania	13

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006 in decreasing sequence of number of rejections*		Citizens of the following countries in 2007 in decreasing sequence of number of rejections*	
Macedonia (FYROM)		Russian Federation	
Russian Federation		Bosnia-Herzegovina	
Ukraine		Serbia	
Georgia		Macedonia (FYROM)	
Kosovo		Ukraine	
India		Turkey	
Turkey		Nigeria	
Egypt		China	
China		India	
		Egypt	
Total of all rejected persons at the border	1.547	Total of all rejected persons at the border	824

*Note: Detailed figures on rejected persons at the border according to nationality are not available

Persons to whom residence was refused

Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Turkey	1
Tunisia	1

Albania

Removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships removed from Albania

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Turkey	4	Kosovo	13
Afghanistan	2	Turkey	9
France	1	Brazil	4
Moldova	1	Pakistan	3
China	1	Bulgaria	1
		Ukraine	1
		Macedonia (FYROM)	1
		Afghanistan	1
		Tunisia	1
		Greece	1
		Italy	1
Total of all removed persons	9	Total of all removed persons	36

With the contribution of

Border and Migration Police
 Border and Migration Directorate, State Police, Ministry of Interior
 Republic of Albania

Armenia



Geographical Information

Location:	South-Western Asia, East of Turkey
Area:	Total: 29.800 sq km - <i>water</i> : 1.400 sq km - <i>land</i> : 28.400 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 1.254 km. Border countries: Azerbaijan-proper 566 km, Azerbaijan-Naxcivan exclave 221 km, Georgia 164 km, Iran 35 km, Turkey 268 km
Coastline:	0 km (landlocked)
Population:	2.968.586 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

Since the beginning of the 1990s emigration has radically changed Armenia's demographics and the labour force has declined.⁴ Around one million persons, or about 25% of the population, have left the country, due to socio-economic reasons. There is a large Armenian diaspora which includes more than 1.0 million Armenians living in the United States and at least 1.0 million living in Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America. Another 1.5 million Armenians live in the Russian Federation.

⁴ This country chapter is based on documentary sources that are presented at the end of the chapter.

Remittances from emigrants have contributed significantly to the economy. Transfers officially amount to about 8% of GDP, but unofficial estimates are much higher.

Following the conflict with Azerbaijan in 1988-1992 Armenia has received 360.000 refugees. In 2007, the number of persons with refugee status (i.e. those who were not granted Armenian citizenship) is calculated at around 200,000. There are still 35.000 persons living in temporary lodgings.

Legislation

The regulation of migration is of strategic importance to Armenia, as migration of unprecedented magnitude has been an unprecedented challenge for the country. In 2004 a Concept Paper on State Regulation of Population Migration was issued. The migration strategy of the Government of Armenia has the following aims:

- raising of awareness and dissemination of information on rules and conditions of entry, employment and residence in foreign countries, as a preventive measure,
- conclusion of readmission agreements,
- reintegration assistance for returnees, and
- creation of mechanisms for legal labour migration.

The most important law governing international migration is the Republic of Armenia Law on Foreigners, which covers visa, entry, stay and residency issues of foreigners in the Republic of Armenia, their transit through and exit from the country, as well as other issues connected with foreigners. The Law covers the conditions of labour performed by foreigners in the Republic of Armenia.

The issue of citizenship is regulated by the Constitution and by the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Armenia.

The status of RA citizens abroad is regulated by the Law on Consular Service.

The issue of refugees and political asylum is regulated by the Law on Refugees and by the RA Law on Political Asylum.

Protection of Refugees. Armenian law provides for the granting of asylum or refugee status to persons in accordance with the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 protocol. The government has established a system for providing protection to refugees. There is an established procedure for granting asylum which includes the non-penalization of illegal entry of an asylum seeker, and access to the territory for individuals seeking asylum.

International agreements

United Nations. Armenia has acceded to the basic human rights conventions within the framework of the United Nations relevant to migration issues, which guarantee minimum standards of treatment for non-citizens and migrants. These treaties are:

- the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

- the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- and the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Council of Europe (CoE). Armenia became a member of the Council of Europe in 2001 and has ratified or acceded to more than 50 of CoE treaties. From the perspective of international migration, the following conventions are of specific relevance:

- The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- The European Convention on Extradition
- The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Armenia is a party to the following migration related agreements within the CIS framework:

- the Agreement on Co-operation on Labour Migration and Social Protection of Migrant Workers signed on April 15, 1994
- and the Agreement on Co-operation between CIS Countries against Irregular Migration, signed on March 6, 1998. This Agreement on combating irregular migration focuses on border control, return of irregular migrants, exchange of information and national legislation among partner states, as well as harmonisation of the national legislation with international commitments.

Bi-lateral agreements. Armenia has signed readmission agreements with 4 European countries. Readmission negotiations are concluded with 5 countries and are underway with another 4.

Institutional framework

In the republic of Armenia the following Government agencies are responsible for implementing policies related to migration

- The Ministry of Labour and Social Issues and its Department of Labour and Employment is responsible for labour migration issues.
- The Ministry of Territorial Administration is responsible for developing migration management policy and coordinating its implementation, developing state policy on labour migration and its organisation.
- The Migration Agency (currently within the structure of the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MTA) based on Governmental Decision N 633-N of 19 May 2005) is responsible for designing and implementing projects aimed at migration management and refugees issues.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its Legal Department, Consular Department and Migration Desk is responsible for issuing visa and passport issuance, relations with Armenians abroad.
- The Border Guards and the National Security Service is responsible for border management and control.

- The Visa and Passport Department within the structure of the Police is responsible for issues of irregular migration, visa issuance at the borders, registration of foreigners on the territory, issuance of exit stamps and passport validation for RA citizens.
- The Office of the President is responsible for granting citizenship.

Border management. Armenia established a Ministry of Defence in 1992. Armenian border guards subject to the National Security Service patrol Armenia's borders with Georgia and Azerbaijan, while Russian Border Guards continue to monitor its borders with Iran and Turkey. The Turkish-Armenian border has been closed since 1991. The status of the Border Guards is defined by the fact that in Armenia border control is assigned to the military and national security services. The civilianisation of border guards is encouraged by the international community in line with best international standards.

The migration authorities of Armenia implement reintegration programs for returnees to Armenia in co-operation with several European countries. This process is facilitated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and by a wide range of Non-Governmental organisations and other institutions of civil society.

The Armenian Government cooperates with UNHCR and other humanitarian organisations in assisting refugees and asylum seekers.

Policies against trafficking in human beings

In Armenia prosecutors, police officers, border guards and judges, as well as civil society members, all indicate that human trafficking is increasing. The basis for this alleged increase is professional experience and observation rather than reference to reliable and universally agreed statistics.

Armenia has made significant development towards dealing with human trafficking. It is a subject in the public arena, supportive legislation exists and the civil society and law enforcement agencies have successfully collaborated with training in some areas.

Armenia is party to most international legal instruments aiming at combating human trafficking. Legislation at the national level is largely in place.

At the national level, an Inter-Agency Commission to submit recommendations on counter-trafficking activities to the government was established on the 14th November 2002 by the 591A Decree of the Prime Minister. The Commission is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The revision of the national anti-trafficking legislation and improved prosecution of trafficking have been prioritised in the draft 2007-2009 Anti-Trafficking National Plan of Action. In July 2006, the legal provision against trafficking was amended and the punishments were significantly increased.

Significant anti-trafficking training activity is conducted by local and international NGOs and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Armenia

	2006	2007
Entry	983.741	1.293.559
Exit	961.985	1.296.782
Total	1.945.726	2.590.341

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	-	-
Inland	650	289
Total	650	289

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
198	274

With the contribution of

Migration Agency of the Republic of Armenia.

Sources of additional information:

- Webpage of the Border Guard of Armenia.
- Armenian Legislation on Trafficking in Human Beings. Legislative Gap Analysis. Published by OSCE Office in Yerevan, May 2006
- Assessment of the Migration Legislation in the Republic of Armenia. Published by OSCE, Yerevan, 2007
- Republic of Armenia Law Enforcement Anti-Trafficking Training Needs. Assessment Report. Joint publication of the EU, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP, ICMPD, ILO and OSCE. Yerevan, December, 2007.

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Geographical Information

Location:	South-Eastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Croatia
Area:	Total: 51.129 sq km – water: 0 sq km – land: 51.129 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 1.459 km Border countries: Croatia 932 km, Serbia 302 km, Montenegro 225 km
Coastline:	20 km
Population:	4.590.310 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

Most irregular migrants enter Bosnia-Herzegovina legally, and many of them try to leave the country illegally in order to go to Western Europe. In this regard Bosnia and Herzegovina is a preferred transit country for those arriving from Kosovo, Macedonia (FYROM) or Albania. As in previous years, the routes via Bosnia-Herzegovina lead from the Eastern border of Bosnia-Herzegovina with Montenegro to the Western and North-Western border of Bosnia-Herzegovina with Croatia.

Various sources of migration statistics show the source countries of irregular migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- *Apprehensions.* In 2007 the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina has registered 851 apprehensions at the state border. Citizens of Turkey, Serbia (Kosovo region), Albania and Macedonia (FYROM) constitute the highest number of those apprehended for illegal border crossings.

- *Readmissions.* Another important set of indicators is the statistics about persons removed under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic Croatia. This sources shows that citizens of Turkey, Serbia (from the Kosovo region, persons with UNMIK passports), Albania and Macedonia (FYROM) make 96,66% of readmitted foreigners in accordance with the mentioned Agreement.
- *Deportations.* Persons from Serbia-UNMIK, Albania, Turkey and Macedonia (FYROM) make over 96% of all the deported foreigners. Some 72,95% of deported foreigners were previously illegally residing in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the second half of 2007 there has been a considerable trend of decrease in illegal border crossing in Bosnia-Herzegovina as compared to the second half year of 2006. This tendency has been observed by comparing data for 2006 and 2007

- on refused entries to foreigners,
- foreigners apprehended due to illegal crossings over the border and
- readmission of foreigners under the Agreement with Croatia.

This decrease has been a consequence of the activities of the Border Police which has successfully cut off the routes for human smuggling. However, experts observe that smuggling groups dealing with cross-border human smuggling are getting more organised and specialised, which demands an adapted reaction of Bosnia-Herzegovina Border Police on the regional level.

Modes of illegal border crossings. Statistics for 2007 show that of the 851 persons apprehended in illegal border crossings, 371 persons were registered at official border crossing posts and 480 were registered outside official border crossing posts. The above mentioned data show the tendency of increasing illegal border crossings outside official border posts („green border”). Most illegal exits take place in the Western and North-Western border section of Bosnia-Herzegovina with Croatia. This is well illustrated by the fact that 51,58% of all the persons apprehended in illegal crossings were registered in this part of the border. This finding is confirmed by the data on number of persons admitted under the Readmission Agreement with Republic Croatia.

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

The authorities of Bosnia-Herzegovina face the following types of groups involved in the smuggling of humans. Operational data of the Border Police have confirmed that most smuggler groups are smaller organised groups. Most frequently, the members of foreign groups involved in illegal human smuggling are Albanian citizens. It has been proven that foreign smuggling groups cooperate with local groups in Bosnia-Herzegovina who provide logistic support for illegal immigrants (vehicles, accommodation facilities, etc)

Trafficking in women and girls is observed as an increasing problem in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Victims are primarily hired and sexually exploited within the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Activities related to human trafficking are increasingly carried out in a more covered manner in private and secret locations by much smaller groups than in earlier times when organised criminals who participated in such activities exploited victims in a more evident manner in night bars and similar locations.

Technical facilities of smuggling in humans. According to the evidence of the Border Police of Bosnia-Herzegovina smugglers entering the country typically use cars to get to the state border and subsequently use forest routes and paths to enter Bosnia-Herzegovina territory. For the transport of migrants often taxi drivers are hired who are given instructions by phone (where and who to address to, accommodation questions, etc.) Apart from this, public transport means (e.g. buses) are used, especially for transport between bigger cities/towns (Sarajevo-Mostar, Sarajevo-Bihać).

- *Smuggling fees.* According to the information of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Border Police, smuggling fees are typically: Albania – Italy: around 2000€
- Kosovo – Italy: around 1800€
- Turkey – Italy: between 2500 and 5000€
- The price of illegal transport of persons across Bosnia-Herzegovina territory varies from 500 to 1000€

The way of payment is usually cash in hand or via "Western Union" money transfer.

Legislation

The following relevant international agreements, law and decrees are in force in Bosnia-Herzegovina that have influenced the respective migration policy in 2007.

- European Council Convention against Human Trafficking (Ratified by Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- South-East Europe Police Co-operation Convention (Ratified by Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- Two agreements with the EU: (a) Agreement on Visa Privileges and Readmission (b) Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and EU. These agreements were ratified by Bosnia-Herzegovina and put into force on 1st January 2008.
- EUROPOL Co-operation Agreement (Ratified by Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- Several agreements on police co-operation between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Switzerland, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Romania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina and Bulgaria (All of them ratified by Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- Agreement on Border Control Co-operation between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia-Herzegovina the Government of the Republic Croatia. (Ratified by Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- Agreement with Serbia and Montenegro on Return and Readmission of persons not (or not sufficiently) fulfilling conditions for entry or residence in the territory of another country (Ratified by Bosnia-Herzegovina)

- Memorandum on Understanding between Ministry of Security and IOM (International Organization on Migration) on IOM AVR (Aid to Voluntary Return of illegal migrants) Program Implementation. (Signed by Bosnia-Herzegovina)

Apart from the above mentioned, new laws were drafted in 2007: Foreigners Movement, Residence and Asylum Law and Border Control Law.

The UN definitions of human smuggling and trafficking are a part of the Bosnia-Herzegovina legislation. These definitions are supported by Bosnia-Herzegovina Criminal Law, as follows:

- Article 185 (Establishment of slavery and transport of persons in slavery),
- Article 186 (Human Trafficking),
- Article 187 (Hiring for international prostitution),
- Article 188 (Illegal denial for identification documents)
- and Article 189 (Illegal transport of persons over the state border)

Institutional development

In 2007 the second stage of Transnational Reference Mechanism Project (TRMP) in SEE was carried out by International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) with financial support of USAID, which Bosnia and Herzegovina joined in 2006.

The Foreigners Affairs Service became operational on 1st October 2006, in accordance with Foreigners Affairs Service Law; Foreigners Movement, Residence and Asylum Law; and other laws and sub-laws.

In 2007 a project has started on behalf of the Immigration Centre to build a detention centre for illegal immigrants in custody pending deportation.

Rulebooks of migration management. Several rulebooks were enacted regulating functioning of Foreigners Affairs Service and Immigration Centre:

- Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and other issues regarding Immigration Centre;
- Rulebook on Foreigners Inspector's Authority Implementation;
- Rulebook on Security Service Functioning, arms and equipment, use of firearms and other means of coercion in Foreigners Affairs Service Immigration Centre
- Enacted Rulebook on Central Foreigners Database, which regulates registering procedure methods, as well as monitoring foreigners' entrance/exit, stay and movement in/out of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- Enacted amendments/additions to Rulebook on Foreigners Entry and Residence
- Conditions and Procedures, defining in detail procedures related to certain residence rights for humanitarian reasons
- Amended Instruction on Rights to Manage and Use Certain Foreigners Categories Official Register
- Enacted changes in administration fees for issuing identification documents for foreigners, travel warrants for foreigners, visas at the border, residence permissions for foreigners in Bosnia-Herzegovina, certification of guarantee letters or invitations, etc.

- Adopted "Rules on Human Trafficking Victims and Witness-Victims Protection for the Bosnia-Herzegovina Citizens"

There is also a new Rulebook on Foreigners Deportation from Bosnia-Herzegovina being drafted, as well as a Strategy and Action Plan for the area of migration and asylum.

Trends in human trafficking

Previously Bosnia and Herzegovina was regarded as a transit or destination country for victims of human trafficking coming from Eastern Europe countries, mainly Ukraine, Moldova and Romania. During the last few years an increasingly frequent problem was the trafficking of women and girls holding citizenship of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It was reported that victims are hired and sexually exploited inside Bosnia-Herzegovina territory, or in still rare cases, trafficked outside Bosnia-Herzegovina borders.

The overall number of identified victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation has continuously decreased since 2003. However - in 2007 for the first time - the number of local women identified as victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation has outnumbered the number of foreign victims of trafficking. It is especially worrying that of the total of all identified victims, 44% are minors (all from Bosnia-Herzegovina).

There are also sporadically registered cases of human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour, for pre-arranged marriages, or for organised begging. The identification of human trafficking victims is assessed as extremely difficult, especially in case of minors.

Government strategies against human trafficking

A new National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking in the following five years (2008-2012) has been drafted. Moreover, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Council of Ministers has adopted a Strategy for Combating Child Abuse in Bosnia-Herzegovina for the period 2007-2012.

In order to support State Coordinator for Combating Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration, an Office has been established with a task to give administrative and operational support to the coordination of all the relevant participants in activities aiming at combating human trafficking. Most of the attention is directed to strengthen local capacities by improving direct assistance to children-victims of human trafficking. This activity has been implemented in co-operation with the Norwegian organisation "Save the Children".

In order to improve and build up operational capacities, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees and the State Investigation and Protection Agency has trained their officers for data collection and processing regarding information on human trafficking victims and traffickers. The database developed in this regard will be administered by the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees and by the State Investigation and Protection Agency as of the beginning of 2008.

Based on the Strategy for Combating Child Abuse in Bosnia-Herzegovina (2007-2012), a Monitoring Team has been established to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and to help building up local capacities as well as defining indicators regarding child abuse.

In the budget year 2008 the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees has provided for a Fund to assist human trafficking victims. Financial contributions will be distributed via grants to NGOs who will be implementing programs on the rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina

	2006	2007
Entry	24.754.788	27.282.841
Exit	23.786.096	26.459.109
Total	48.540.884	53.741.950

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	1	4
Inland	67	568
Total	68	572

Number of persons whose asylum claims was accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
6 (with refugee status)	0

Number of border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina

2006	2007
1.289	851

This is the total number of persons apprehended due to illegal crossings of the state border. It covers illegal crossings related to migrations and illegal crossings related to other violations i.e. smuggling goods etc.

Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina

2007
59

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Number of apprehensions for illegal border crossings* by place of apprehension including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	753	329
On rail border crossings	-	-
On the green (land) border	536	480
At the sea border	-	-
At airports	-	42
In the country	-	-
On other places	-	-
Total	1.289	851

*This is the total number of persons apprehended for illegal crossings of the state border. It covers illegal crossings related to migrations and illegal crossings related to other violations i.e. smuggling goods etc.

Number of apprehensions for illegal crossing of the state border by border section including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina 2006

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING Bosnia and Herzegovina on the border with that country 2006	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING Bosnia and Herzegovina on the border with that country 2006	Total number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
Serbia	490	132	622
Croatia	247	351	598
Montenegro	63	6	69

*This is the total number of persons apprehended for illegal crossings of the state border. It covers illegal crossings related to migrations and illegal crossings related to other violations i.e. smuggling goods etc.

**Number of apprehensions for illegal crossing of the state border
by border section,
including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina
2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING Bosnia and Herzegovina on the border with that country 2007	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING Bosnia and Herzegovina on the border with that country 2007	Total number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2007
Croatia	238	280	518
Montenegro	182	7	189
Serbia	61	41	102

*This is the total number of persons apprehended for illegal crossings of the state border. It covers illegal crossings related to migrations and illegal crossings related to other violations i.e. smuggling goods etc.

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina**

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
82	118

* Bosnia-Herzegovina Border Police data

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
by top nationalities/citizenships
including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Bosnia - Herzegovina	60	Bosnia - Herzegovina	90
Serbia and Montenegro	12	Slovenia	5
Croatia	7	Serbia	8
Macedonia (FYROM)	3	Turkey	8
		Croatia	3

* Bosnia-Herzegovina Border Police data

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Number of persons being trafficked into Bosnia and Herzegovina

	2006	2007
Total	71	41
Of the total: female	70	41
Of the total: minors (male and female)	21	18

Data from the State Coordinator for Combating Human Trafficking and Illegal Migrations in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina

2006	2007
77	65

*Data from the State Coordinator for Combating Human Trafficking and Illegal Migrations in B&H. In 2007, 34 official reports were submitted to competent prosecutors reporting 65 persons responsible for human trafficking

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Serbia and Montenegro	1.904	Croatia	1.479
Croatia	1.690	Serbia	1.350
Slovenia	543	Slovenia	467
Bulgaria	501	Switzerland	440
Switzerland	450	Montenegro	365
Romania	496	Bulgaria	275
Turkey	343	Turkey	267
Macedonia (FYROM)	263	Romania	241
Brazil	160	Macedonia (FYROM)	176
Mexico	133	Slovakia	152
Total of ALL rejected persons at the border (of any country or nationality)	7.829		6.618

Bosnia-Herzegovina Border Police data

Number of persons to whom residence was refused

Type of residence refused	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Persons with refused residence	232	187
Persons with cancelled temporary residence	65	229
Persons with cancelled permanent residence	18	20
Total	315	436

Number of removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Serbia and Montenegro	427
Albania	163
China	62
Turkey	32
Macedonia (FYROM)	28
Palestine	22
Croatia	17
Sri Lanka	9
Moldova	7
Jordan	6
Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	822

Note. The above table shows the top 10 countries of which citizens have been removed from Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the “Law on Foreigners’ residence, movement and asylum”.

- In 2006 authorities have issued 565 decisions for foreigners’ removal from Bosnia-Herzegovina, and out of this number 31 foreigners were removed from Bosnia-Herzegovina territory by force. The Service for Foreigners Affairs has become operational at the end of 2006.
- In 2007 the Service for Foreigners Affairs has issued a total of 822 decisions for foreigners removal from Bosnia-Herzegovina, out of this number 31 foreigners were removed by force from the territory of the country.

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. Bosnia-Herzegovina has four major airports: Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Mostar and Tuzla. The number of migration related apprehensions at international airports is continuously decreasing since 2001 and in 2007 there have been 21 apprehensions, all of them on the Sarajevo Airport. All of these persons were apprehended for attempting to exit Bosnia-Herzegovina in order to reach a country of Western Europe.

So far no asylum applications have been lodged at the international airports of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

No air carrier sanctions are in place in Bosnia and Herzegovina, although there have been proposals to amend legislation in this area.

Special programmes to counteract illegal migration on air routes are included in different types of police training, technical equipment, junior and senior level police officers education through seminars, courses etc. The State Border Service statistically registers the flights of citizens of countries associated with high migration risks and prevention measures are taken accordingly.

Bosnia and Herzegovina participates in co-operation projects designed to combat illegal migration on air routes with the countries in the region. Bosnia-Herzegovina Border Police carries out such activities through BP Head Office – International Co-operation Office and Border Crossing Control Office. Examples of actions that have been carried out: Action Miraž (Mirage) 1,2,3 , ‘Peking (Beijing)’ , and others.

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Number of apprehensions at international airports Breakdown: by direction of illegal migration (IN or OUT).

Apprehensions at airports Year	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING Bosnia-Herzegovina at an international airport*	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING Bosnia-Herzegovina at an international airport	Total number of apprehensions at international airports
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	106	106
2002	0	72	72
2003	0	36	36
2004	0	33	33
2005	0	33	33
2006	0	29	29
2007	0	21	21

Note: According to current regulations, persons who fail to fulfil conditions for entering Bosnia-Herzegovina are refused entrance into Bosnia-Herzegovina and are returned to their original place. For this reason, these persons are not apprehended, therefore are not included in this table.

Number of apprehensions at international airports in 2007 Breakdown: by international airports.

Major airports Name of airport / city of Bosnia-Herzegovina	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING Bosnia-Herzegovina at airport in 2007	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING Bosnia-Herzegovina at airport in 2007	Total number of apprehensions at airport in 2007
Sarajevo	0	21	21
Banja Luka	0	0	0
Mostar	0	0	0
Tuzla	0	0	0

Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to LEAVE Bosnia-Herzegovina at international airports in 2005, 2006 and 2007 Breakdown: by country of DESTINATION of illegal migrant, (i.e. into which country wanted the illegal migrant travel with the airplane?)

Destination country	Number of persons apprehended at international airports		
	In 2005	In 2006	In 2007
Germany	13	11	8
Austria	9	9	6
Italy	6	4	4
Switzerland	3	3	3
Sweden	2	-	-
Denmark	-	2	-
Total	33	29	21

Number of persons apprehended for various violations at international airports in 2006 and 2007

by top citizenships

Not only migration related apprehensions*

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
Bosnia - Herzegovina	53	Bosnia - Herzegovina	61
Serbia - Montenegro	11	Yugoslavia	12
Croatia	4	Montenegro	3
Germany	2	Egypt	1
Turkey	7	Unknown/Others	5
Sweden	1		
Unknown/Others	4		
Total of ALL apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports (of any country or nationalia)	82	Total of ALL apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports (of any country or nationality)	82

These tables include persons apprehended for different violations at international airports in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and are not related only to illegal migrations

With the contribution of

Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Strategic Planning and Analysis Office

Bulgaria



Geographical Information

Location:	South-Eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Romania and Turkey
Area:	Total: 110.910 sq km – water: 360 sq km – land: 110.550 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 1.808 km. Border countries: Greece 494 km, Macedonia (FYROM) 148 km, Romania 608 km, Serbia 318 km, Turkey 240 km
Coastline:	354 km
Population:	7.262.675 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

In Bulgaria the number of apprehensions for illegal border crossing committed by foreigners has increased in 2007. In the same time, the number of such offences committed by Bulgarian citizens has drastically decreased. This development is a consequence of Bulgaria’s entry into the EU which has led to the free movement of its citizens.

The Bulgarian-Turkish border is the main channel through which migrants enter the Republic of Bulgaria illegally. While the migration influx from Turkey is stable, the modes how the border is crossed is changing. During the previous years most illegal border crossings happened at the green borders. However, in recent years an increasing proportion of migrants are apprehended for attempting to enter Bulgaria through official border posts, hidden in motor vehicles.

Another increasingly frequent mode of illegal border crossings is the use of counterfeit ID documents. In the first half of 2007, the number of attempts for illegal exits from the country, by using false and counterfeit documents has been quickly increasing. Most false and counterfeit documents were Romanian ID cards and passports. Entire documents are seldom forged, because such attempts are easily detected. Other migrants use counterfeit Bulgarian ID documents especially when entering the country. It was reported that such falsified documents are purchased in Greece. For most apprehended persons the final destination is the European Union.

At the international airports a relatively new tendency has appeared: the attempted exit of the Republic of Bulgaria with destination to European countries by using counterfeit documents. Again the most frequently used documents were Romanian documents.

For the next years, an increase is expected in the number of the attempts for illegal crossing of the state border on the base of physical resemblance, by using ID documents belonging to other persons.

Different from the land routes, at the Black Sea borders no illegal border crossing are registered.

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

Bulgarian authorities face the following types of human smuggling networks: on each border section of Bulgaria there are large networks of specialised persons and groups for facilitating illegal entry and exit of migrants on the respective border section. It was reported that, as a rule, these networks work with organisers, have the same ethnical origin as the migrants in the groups facilitated illegal border crossings which eases communication within the groups. Communication of Bulgarian smugglers with Moldovan citizens is facilitated by the fact that these persons speak Russian.

By the end of 2007 another tendency has been observed: professional human smuggling networks have been identified, that are acting on Bulgarian territory as subsidiaries of bigger multinational organised groups. The range of activity of these international networks covers the territory of several countries along the migration routes. In particular, such networks are in charge of the organisation of the irregular migration flows from Iraq.

Technical facilities of smuggling in humans. In 2007 the typical way of smuggling in humans from Turkey was by hiding migrants in the compartments of international trains from Istanbul to Sofia. Migrants are hidden in the cavities under the roof or under the seats. Smugglers communicate routinely via mobile phone - and increasingly, by using the Internet.

Smuggling fees. In general an increase of smuggling fees has been observed. It was explained that this development could be seen as a reaction to the effectiveness of the measures implemented to combat illegal border crossings. In the beginning of the year 2007 it has been observed that the fee for smuggling persons from Moldova on the route Moldova-Greece was 2.000 Euro, but by the end of the year it has increased to 3.000 Euro.

Furthermore the smuggling fee for migrants travelling from Turkey to the Republic of Bulgaria very much depends on the modus operandi:

- If the person enters on foot through the green border the fee is 1.500 Euro.
- For hiding in a train the fee is approximately 2.000 Euro.

Legislation and institutional development

After the accession of Bulgaria to the European Union on the 1st January 2007 the country is considered to have two internal EC state borders – the Romanian and the Greek border sections.

On the 1. May 2006 the New Law on the Ministry of Interior entered into force. According to this Law the National Border Police Service has been transformed into the Border Police Main Directorate within the General Police Directorate of the National Police Service.

The Strategy of Integrated Border Management was adopted with Decree No. 47/27.01.2006 of the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria. This Strategy introduces new priorities concerning border management in order to achieve institutional strengthening, reinforced border security, an effective combat against terrorism and all forms of cross-border crime. The Strategy provides for an integrated border control through increased co-operation between the responsible authorities on national and international level.

A Government decree of 31.05.2006 has been adopted on the co-operation between border control and customs authorities in the border zone. This instruction regulates the conditions under which the respective activities are carried out, as well as the aims and tasks of the joint control and mobile surveillance groups.

Statistical tables

Number of registered persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria

	2006	2007
Entry	11.694.782	6.838.124
Exit	11.557.812	7.093.956

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
Total	639	975

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
95	335

**Number of border violators,
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Bulgaria	4.135	Iraq	565
Turkey	269	Bulgaria	554
Moldova	190	Turkey	413
Afghanistan	119	Moldova	271
Serbia	73	Palestine	135
Romania	63	Afghanistan	40
Iraq	62	Romania	40
Macedonia (FYROM)	54	Germany	39
Georgia	53	France	37
China	45	Netherlands	28

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria, by gender**

Gender	2006	2007
Males	4.028	1.991
Females	1.490	484
Total	5.518	2.475

**Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation
including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria**

Gender	2006	2007
Males	197	215
Females	114	84
Total	311	299

**Number of migration related apprehensions
by place including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	3.548	1.270
On rail border crossings	80	35
On the green (land) border	672	1.033
At the sea border	19	7
At airports	1.199	130
Total	5.518	2.475

Bulgaria

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria 2006

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Bulgaria by border section 2006	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Bulgaria by border section 2006	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2006
Romania	214	68	282
Serbia	1.047	335	1.382
Macedonia (FYROM)	84	68	152
Greece	1.179	430	1.609
Turkey	749	124	873
At the sea border	17	4	21
At airports	1.069	130	1.199

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria 2007

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Bulgaria by border section 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Bulgaria by border section 2007	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2007
Romania	129	124	253
Serbia	37	71	108
Macedonia (FYROM)	21	14	35
Greece	279	450	729
Turkey	1.187	22	1.209
At the sea border	6	5	11
At airports	75	55	130

Number of persons being smuggled into Bulgaria

	2006	2007
Total	461	754
Of the total: women	55	48
Of the total: minors	82	100

Number of smugglers in humans apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
161	275

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Turkey	83	Turkey	185
Bulgaria	65	Bulgaria	54
Greece	5	Iraq	10
France	2	France	5
Iraq	2	Greece	5

Number of persons being trafficked into Bulgaria

	2006
Total	2
Of the total: women	2
Of the total: minors	-

**Number of traffickers in humans apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria**

2006	2007
38	21

**Number of traffickers in humans apprehended
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2007
Bulgaria	32	Bulgaria	21
Slovenia	2		
France	2		
Macedonia (FYROM)	1		
Netherlands	1		

**Persons rejected at the border
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Turkey	1.412	Turkey	3.829
Germany	625	Macedonia (FYROM)	667
France	240	Serbia	661
Greece	217	Greece	503
Macedonia (FYROM)	195	Albania	339
Bosnia-Herzegovina	193	Moldova	320
Serbia	187	Ukraine	275
Russian Federation	178	Russian Federation	215
Stateless	165	Romania	153
Ukraine	162	Bosnia-Herzegovina	129
Other	2.224	Other	1.437
Total of all rejected persons at the border of any country or nationality	5.798	Total of all rejected persons at the border of any country or nationality	8.528

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Russia	366	Turkey	386
Turkey	261	Russian Federation	288
Russian Federation	106	Ukraine	103
Ukraine	81	Macedonia (FYROM)	45
Moldova	70	Moldova	39
Others	535	Others	311
Total of all refused persons of any nationality	1.419	Total of all refused persons of any nationality	1.172

**Removed persons
by top nationalities/citizenships removed from Bulgaria**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Turkey	172	Iraq	457
Moldova	172	Moldova	249
Afghanistan	116	Turkey	229
China	67	Palestine	114
Georgia	53	Armenia	96
Others	636	Others	625
Total of all removed persons of any nationality or country	1.216	Total of all removed persons of any nationality or country	1.770

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. Bulgaria has three major international airports: in Bourgas, Varna and Sofia. The number of migration related apprehensions at these international airports steeply increased between 2000 and 2006, reaching the level of 1.199 in 2006. During all these years, the overwhelming majority of apprehended persons were holding Bulgarian citizenship. In 2007 the number of apprehensions has been reduced to the level of 130. The change can be attributed to the legalisation of migration activities of Bulgarian citizens, as a consequence of Bulgaria's EU membership starting in January 2007.

Air carrier sanctions: According to the Act for Aliens in the Republic of Bulgaria, a carrier, who does not fulfil the requirements, stated below, is to be charged with a fine or property deprivation from 6000 to 10 000 leva per passenger: (In 2007 one Bulgarian leva was worth 0,5 Euro). The text of the regulation goes as follows.

1. A carrier transporting by land, air or sea to and/or from the Republic of Bulgaria foreigners, before performing the service, shall be obliged to establish:

- the validity of the travel document of the foreigner and the presence of Bulgarian visa, in case such is required;
- the presence of visas for the state/states which the persons wish to visit or through which they wish to pass, if so required, in the cases of airport transit or transit passing through the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.

2. In the cases when a foreigner is refused entry in the Republic of Bulgaria on the grounds of non-fulfilment of the obligation under item 1 the carrier who has transported the foreigner shall be obliged, on request of the bodies of border control to return him, for his account, to the country from which he has been transported, to the country which has issued the travel document by which the foreigner has arrived, or to another country where he would be admitted. If the return cannot be completed immediately the expenses related to the stay of the foreigner shall be for the account of the carrier.

3. The carrier shall also be obliged to return, for his account by the order of item 2, a foreigner passing in transit the Republic of Bulgaria and the subsequent carrier refuses to transport him to the country of destination.

4. The provisions of item 2 and 3 shall apply respectively regarding a foreigner sent back to the Republic of Bulgaria, who has passed the country in transit.

**Number of apprehensions at international airports
by direction of illegal migration**

Apprehensions at airports	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Bulgaria at an international airport	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Bulgaria at an international airport	Number of apprehensions at international airports
Year			
2000	31	98	129
2001	166	117	283
2002	304	108	412
2003	554	96	650
2004	707	106	813
2005	914	143	1.057
2006	1.069	130	1.199
2007	75	55	130

Bulgaria

Number of apprehensions at international airports in 2007 Breakdown: by international airports

Major airports Name of airport/city of Bulgaria	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Bulgaria at airports in 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Bulgaria at airports in 2007	Number of apprehensions at airports in 2007
Bourgas	-	2	2
Varna	-	8	8
Sofia	75	45	120

Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to enter Bulgaria at international airports in 2007 by country of departure

Country of DEPARTURE of illegal migrant	Number of persons apprehended at international airports of Bulgaria
	In 2007
Belgium	26
Italy	7
Hungary	6
France	6
Germany	5
Greece	5
USA	4
Denmark	3
Spain	3
Israel	2
Czech Republic	2
United Kingdom	2
Ireland	1
Turkey	1
Canada	1
Russian Federation	1

Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to leave Bulgaria at international airports in 2007 by country of departure of illegal migrant

Destination country	Number of persons apprehended at international airports in 2007
Italy	19
France	5
Greece	3
Spain	3
Austria	3
Moldova	3
Iceland	2
Belgium	1
Canada	1
United Kingdom	1
Czech Republic	1
Malta	1
Netherlands	1
Sweden	1

Persons apprehended at international airports in 2006 and 2007 by citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
Bulgaria	1.085	Bulgaria	70
Germany	14	Moldova	25
United Kingdom	8	Georgia	5
Serbia	6	Iraq	5
Moldova	6	China	3
Israel	5	Serbia	3
China	4	Columbia	2
Czech Republic	3	Albania	1
Russian Federation	3	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1
Netherlands	3	Lebanon	1
Total of all apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports	1.199	Total of all apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports	130

With the contribution of

Chief Directorate of Border Police
 Ministry of the Interior
 Republic of Bulgaria

Croatia



Geographical information

Location:	South-Eastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia
Area:	Total: 56.542 sq km – water: 128 sq km – land: 56.414 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 2.197 km Border countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina 932 km, Hungary 329 km, Serbia 241 km, Montenegro 25 km, Slovenia 670 km
Coastline:	5.835 km (mainland 1.777 km, islands 4.058 km)
Population:	4.491.543 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

The main characteristic of irregular migration in the Republic of Croatia still its predominantly transit character. Over the past few years there was a slightly increasing tendency in illegal border crossings. In 2007 a decrease has been observed for the first time. This trend can be explained by the fact that in the last two years Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro have increasingly taken action in controlling irregular migration flows within their territory.

Illegal border crossing in Croatia can be summarised by four main types.

- *Aliens illegally entering the country.* The largest number of aliens illegally entering Croatia arrives from the territory of Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro. Some 90% of all migrants apprehended originate from the West Balkans countries. (1.634 from Serbia and Montenegro, 1.016 from Albania, 519 from Bosnia and Herzegovina and 280 from Macedonia (FYROM)).
- *Aliens illegally staying in Croatia.* In the course of 2007 police responsible for migration issues has recorded 1.551 aliens illegally staying in the Republic of Croatia, which is a decrease of 21.8% in comparison to 2006 (1,983). The overwhelming majority of perpetrators of this offence are nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Albania.
- *Aliens who do not possess travel documents.* Non-possession of travel documents is still one of the major problems faced by police responsible for migration issues (in 2007 there were 1.961 cases while in 2006 there were 1,733 cases: an increase by 13%.) This is one of the reasons why in 2007 a great number of migrants were not returned. Apprehended persons without any documents were accommodated at the Aliens Reception Centre, which again, resulted in a significant increase of costs in forced removals.
- *Aliens illegally working in the country.* As opposed to all above mentioned forms an increase was recorded in regard to illegal work of aliens. In the course of 2007, altogether 2.793 aliens were found to be working illegally, compared to 2006 when the number was 2.281 (an increase by 22%).

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

In all cases of human smuggling detected, the Republic of Croatia was a country of transit on the way to countries further west. In some cases situations migrants used the territory of Croatia as a country of accommodation prior to enter into the Republic of Slovenia.

Croatian authorities face the following types of human smuggling networks. Human smuggling networks encountered are profit oriented and hierarchically organised with a clear division of tasks. Operational data of the Border Police indicate that there is a clear link and co-operation between human smugglers in both to the countries migrants had crossed before entering Croatia, and the countries of their final destination. Smugglers operating on Croatian territory are connected with internationally operating professional smuggling networks from the very beginning to the end of a smuggling chain.

In typical operations smugglers operating on Croatian territory would organise accommodation of persons and transfer them to a neighbouring country to be taken over by local smugglers in this respective country and so on until their final destination. Most illegal transfer occurs on already established routes. Smuggling fees are either to be paid in the full amount in advance or just a part of the agreed amount, the rest being paid once the job is successfully done, either directly to the person in question or by using a mediator.

From the cases encountered the following typical scenarios can be portrayed:

- *Nationals of Albania* would typically cross the border mostly in organised groups of 3-4 persons with their final destination being Italy. They would arrive at the border in a vehicle and cross on foot illegally, most often in the very vicinity of a border crossing point. Once the border is crossed migrants would be picked up again and transported onward either in the same or another previously arranged vehicle. It was reported that the same manner of border crossing is also performed by nationals of Serbia from Kosovo. As the migrants, also the persons organising transfers to the respective countries of destination are mostly Albanians.
- *Nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina* would mostly travel on individual basis, except when families are involved. Some would choose Croatia as their destination country hoping for employment. Nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitute the highest share of migrants apprehended for illegal work (83%) primarily in the field of construction.
- *Nationals of Macedonia (FYROM) and Serbia* would also travel on individual basis, hidden in vehicles, or crossing the green border on foot with their final destinations being Italy, Germany or Austria.
- *Nationals of Turkey* would legally in Zagreb by plane but continue their journey illegally across the border into Slovenia, either on foot or hidden in vehicles. .

Smuggling fees: according to information available to the Border Police, there have been almost no changes in smuggling fees in comparison to previous years. The following fees for illegal transfer have been observed.

- From Bosnia-Herzegovina to Ljubljana (Slovenia) about € 1.000
- From Bosnia-Herzegovina to Italy about € 1.300
- From Zagreb to – Ljubljana about € 500
- From Beograd to Zagreb about € 300
- From Zagreb through Rijeka to Venice about € 1.200
- From Albania to Italy about € 3.000
- From Turkey to Italy about € 4.000

Strategy of using letters of invitation: in the course of 2006 there were several cases of abuse of letters of invitation reported. Migrants legally entered the country on the basis of an invitation letter but with a view to illegal transfer further to other countries. In these cases the first contact was established via the Internet. After the initial correspondence trust was built up and a co-operating company provided an invitation letter on the basis of which a visa is issued. After the invited persons had arrived in Croatia they were either apprehended by illegally exiting the country or were returned to Croatia from the border police of the neighbouring country Slovenia.

The strategy of using forged documents was specifically relevant in cases of apprehended Albania nationals. They had applied for transit visa at the Croatian Embassy in Tirana on the basis of forged documents granting stay in Italy. Based on these documents a transit visa was issued. Thus, they entered Croatia on the basis of valid Albanian travel documents and a visa and transmitted without registering their stay. When exiting Croatia they used forged Italian travel documents since they need a visa for entering Slovenia.

The strategy at the green border. The „modus operandi“ of illegal migrants at the green border was reported to be as follows: persons are transported in a vehicle to the border where they are told to cross the border, either on their own or with a guide at places other than border crossing points. Upon crossing the border, they are awaited at a previously arranged spot and transported further on.

Changes in the legislation

A number of laws regulating the area of illegal migration in Croatia entered into force in the course of 2007:

- Aliens Act (Croatian Official Gazette 79/07)
- Misdemeanour Act (Croatian Official Gazette 107/07)
- Criminal Code (Croatian Official Gazette 110/97, 27/98, 50/00, 129/00, 51/01, 111/03, 190/03, 105/04, 84/05, 71/06 and 110/07)
- State Border Surveillance Act (Croatian Official Gazette 173/03, 100/04, 141/06, 8/07, 40/07 and 63/07) and
- Asylum Act (Croatian Official Gazette 79/07)

Pursuant to the Aliens Act and for the purpose of its implementation the following regulations have been adopted: the Rulebook on the Status and Work of Aliens in the Republic of Croatia (Croatian Official Gazette 36/08) and the Rulebook on Travel Documents for Aliens, Visas and Treatment of Aliens (Croatian Official Gazette 36/08 and 42/08).

The Republic of Croatia has concluded altogether 24 readmission agreements with 26 countries, 19 agreements of which are with EU Member States. As regards new agreements, Croatia is currently negotiating agreements with the following states: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Institutional development

The year 2011 was set as a target year in the negotiations process for the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union. Thus, the Republic of Croatia will become an EU Member State before its Eastern neighbours will join the Union. This implies that in a certain period in the future the Eastern borders of Croatia will become external EU borders. In the upcoming period Croatian border police is facing the extremely complex and demanding tasks of achieving the targeted goals and of meeting the set standards in this respect. .

The border management framework has been defined through the following two strategic documents:

- The “Border Police Development Strategy” and
- The “Integrated Border Management Strategy”. The operative implementation of the Integrated Border Management Strategy is detailed in the document “Integrated Border Management Action Plan of the Republic of Croatia”. The Action Plan comprises of precisely elaborated activities of all relevant border services with clearly defined deadlines and financial instruments.

According to rough estimates about two billion Croatian Kunas (equivalent to 275 million Euros) will have to be invested in securing the Croatian borders to meet the European standards.

Specific difficulties of land and sea border protection. In relation to illegal border crossings at places other than border crossing points, the following should be noted: Croatia has an extremely long state border (3.332 km) in relation to the area size – 56,645 sq km of land. Moreover, the country has to protect 31.758 sq km of territorial sea, internal sea waters and 25.207 sq km of protected ecology and fishery zone. A great number of road and rail communications are crossing the state border, because many roads and railroads were built at the time when there was no state border in the respective area. Thus the protection of the „green border“ (the total length of land border is 1.370 km) is specifically challenging also because there are no natural obstacles (mountain ranges, big rivers etc.) in bigger parts of the border. The Republic of Croatia is a transit country on many European road, railroad, sea and river routes. The country has a narrow territory on various geographical places such as in the vicinity of Dubrovnik and Karlovac which makes the protection of the state border even more difficult. Moreover, along the border with Serbia and Montenegro, and in a smaller part of the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina there are still mine fields left over after the war.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Croatia

	2006	2007
Entry	69.601.155	75.375.504
Exit	67.103.477	72.084.116
Total	136.704.632	147.459.620

Number of persons claiming asylum

Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
88	197

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
1	0

Number of migration related border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of Croatia

2006	2007
5.964	4.352

Number of migration related border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of Croatia, by gender

Gender	2006	2007
Males	5.256	3.714
Females	409	286
Total	5.665	4.000

**Number of border violators
by top nationalities/citizenships, including foreigners and citizens of Croatia**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Serbia	2.011	Serbia	1.600
Albania	1.647	Albania	1.016
Macedonia (FYROM)	647	Bosnia-Herzegovina	519
Bosnia-Herzegovina	591	Croatia	352
Turkey	322	Macedonia (FYROM)	280
Croatia	299	Turkey	205
Moldova	150	Slovenia	77
Slovenia	96	Montenegro	34
Italy	46	Italy	26
Montenegro	7	Moldova	19

**Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation
including foreigners and citizens of Croatia**

2006	2007
615	612

**Number of migration related apprehensions
by place of apprehension of illegal migrants
including foreigners and citizens of Croatia**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	403	153
On rail border crossings	36	47
At the green (land) border	4.648	3.527
At the sea border	38	21
At airports	24	46
In the country	815	558
On other places	0	0
Total	5.964	4.352

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Croatia
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Croatia by border section 2006	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Croatia by border section	Total number of apprehensions by border section
		2006	2006
Slovenia	122	3.403	3.525
Bosnia-Herzegovina	485	101	586
Serbia	706	2	708
Montenegro	154	1	155
Hungary	11	15	26
Maritime traffic	94	55	149

Croatia

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Croatia, 2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Croatia by border section 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Croatia by border section 2007	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2007
Slovenia	152	2.213	2.365
Bosnia-Herzegovina	605	83	688
Serbia	239	2	241
Montenegro	128	3	131
Hungary	10	25	35
Maritime traffic	37	30	67

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Croatia

2006	2007
358	339

Number of persons being trafficked into Croatia

2006	2007
10	6

**Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Croatia**

2006	2007
13	20

**Persons rejected at the border
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12.928	Bosnia-Herzegovina	13.535
Serbia and Montenegro	5.382	Serbia	4.673
Macedonia (FYROM)	1.697	Macedonia (FYROM)	1.261
Russian Federation	978	Russian Federation	1.355
Romania	728	Ukraine	828
Slovenia	542	Slovenia	746
Ukraine	495	Turkey	392
Turkey	448	Moldova	349
Bulgaria	165	Romania	336
Moldova	136	Bulgaria	77
Total of ALL rejected persons at the border (of any country or nationality)	25.457		26.446

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Bosnia-Herzegovina	596	Bosnia-Herzegovina	756
Serbia and Montenegro	201	Serbia	197
Germany	127	Macedonia (FYROM)	99
Macedonia (FYROM)	99	Germany	93
Italy	60	Slovenia	55
Slovenia	34	Austria	46
Austria	28	Italy	28
Romania	13	Czech Republic	26
Hungary	12	Romania	19
		China	15
Total of ALL refused persons of any nationality	1.419		1.563

Removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Albania	462	Serbia	272
Bosnia-Herzegovina	264	Bosnia-Herzegovina	208
Serbia	237	Albania	162
Moldova	83	Macedonia (FYROM)	43
Turkey	69	Turkey	37
Macedonia (FYROM)	63	Slovenia	17
Slovenia	25	Iraq	10
Hungary	3	Moldova	7
		Hungary	4
Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	1.273		810

With the contribution of

Ministry of the Interior, General Police Directorate, Border Police Directorate
Neighbouring Countries Department, Analytics Section
Republic of Croatia

Cyprus



Geographical Information

Location:	Middle East, island in the Mediterranean Sea, South of Turkey
Area:	Total: 9.250 sq km (of which 3.355 sq km are in North Cyprus) – water: 10 sq km – land: 9.240 sq km
Coastline:	648 km
Population:	792.604 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

According to statistical records of the Police, there has been an increasing trend in the number of migrants illegally entering the country over the period 2002-2005. Based on the same sources for the year 2006 the number of migrants apprehended had significantly decreased due to the preventive measures taken by the Authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. However, in 2007 again an increase has been observed.

Number of illegal immigrants apprehended in the years 2000-2006

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Apprehended illegal immigrants	224	182	725	3.796	5.287	5.191	3.778	5.743
Out of which: number of immigrants illegally entering Cyprus from the areas non-controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus					5.280	5.175	3.762	5.736
Out of which: applying for asylum					2.728	3.911	2.000	3.557

The main countries of origin of irregular migrants apprehended were Syria, Turkey, Georgia, Iran and Pakistan.

The majority of irregular migrants apprehended, with the exception of a few, entered the Republic of Cyprus through the areas where the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control. The main route used leads from their country of origin to Turkey, the occupied areas of Cyprus, and finally into the areas controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus through the Cease Fire Line (Green Line).

Police Statistics has demonstrated the following trends. Before 2002 the majority of migrants illegally entering the country came from neighbouring countries such as Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey. Over the last 4 years also migrants coming from the Asian countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and India are increasingly apprehended.

The demographic and social composition of apprehended migrants can be considered as stable. The majority is male, where as the number of families arriving together and the number of women and children are very small.

Trafficking in humans. During the year 2007 there were 54 victims of trafficking registered in Cyprus. Only four of these victims were smuggled into Cyprus from the areas that are not under the control of the Republic of Cyprus.

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

The authorities of Cyprus face the following types of human smuggling networks. According to the Aliens and Immigration Unit records, human smuggling is rarely the business of one person only or an opportunistic act. Usually, the smuggling organisation consists of a small number of smugglers or a limited network of smugglers that is hierarchically structured. Its members operate in several countries (such as Syria and Turkey) and cooperate with other human smuggling networks.

The vast majority of migrants illegally entering the Republic of Cyprus do so from the areas which are not under the effective control of the Government (i.e. areas occupied by Turkey since 1974). These migrants cross the Green Line typically by using airplane, ship, boat, car, minibus or on foot.

According to testimonies of apprehended migrants, the fees charged by the facilitators fluctuate depending on the difficulties of each case and the country from which they are travelling. The fees usually range from \$200 to \$2700 per person and remained the same during the last year.

Legislation

In 2007 the following developments took place regarding the relevant legislation.

- The Law 8(1)/2007 on Long Terms Residence, and the Law 184(1)/2007 on students and pupils have been issued, in correspondence with Aliens and Immigration Law, Cap. 105

- Regulation 242/72 was amended, under the Aliens and Immigration Law, Cap. 105. This regulation provides that any alien who arrives in the Republic of Cyprus shall within seven days of his arrival present himself to the office of the registration officer of the registration district in which he intends to have his residence or intended residence and shall be issued under this provision a certificate of registration.
- A regulation has been issued regarding the free movement and residence of the European citizens and their dependants.
- The Asylum Law 6(1)/2000, was last amended N112(1)/2007.
- Carriers Liability Law was issued 146(1)2007

Institutional development

In the years 2006 and 2007, the Republic of Cyprus has taken additional preventive measures for combating the phenomenon of illegal immigration, within the framework of its obligations after accession to the EU.

Special attention is paid to illegal border crossing attempts through the areas not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. Particular attention is given to the problem of the increasing number of migrants arriving by sea - especially migrants from Syria arriving from the areas which are not under the effective control of the Republic of Cyprus (occupied areas), especially Famagusta port.

The additional measures taken in 2006 and 2007 included the upgrading and reinforcing of manpower and technical equipment at the points of entry/exit. In particular, these preventive measures were as follows:

- The Port and Marine Police in terms of vessels and surveillance equipment was reinforced
- Five radar detection systems were installed and placed at the coastal areas for the detection of vessels carrying illegal immigrants.
- The patrols by sea and air are increased and cover the whole sea area controlled by the Republic of Cyprus and the Nicosia F.I.R. (Flight Information Region)
- The Office of Combating Illegal Immigration was created.
- A national contact point of FRONTEX was appointed.
- Advance training courses for Border Guards were implemented by the Cyprus Police Academy.
- Measures were taken to ensure closer and more effective co-operation with other EU Member States.

Statistical tables

**Number of persons legally crossing the border
including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus**

	2006	2007
Entry	3.909.018	4.054.122
Exit	3.869.644	4.036.248
Total	7.778.662	8.090.370

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	0	0
Inland	4.545	6.789
Total	4.545	6.789

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
4.286	5.905

Number of border violators by top nationalities

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Syria	381	Syria	285
Turkey	83	Palestine (West Bank)	132
Georgia	41	Turkey	55
Iraq	35	Iraq	46
Pakistan	24	Iran	38
Jordan	18	Georgia	27
Bangladesh	7	Pakistan	14
Egypt	5	Moldova	9
Lebanon	5	Bangladesh	8
India	5	China	7

Number of migration related border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus

2006	2007
631	666

Number of migration related border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus, by gender

Gender	2006	2007
Males	607	566
Females	24	100
Total	631	666

Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus

Gender	2006	2007
Males	3	39
Females	7	25
Total	10	64

Number of migration related apprehensions by place of apprehension of illegal migrants including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
At the sea border	16	4
In the country	615	662
Total	631	666

Cyprus

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
15	18

Number of apprehended "smugglers in humans" by top nationalities

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Syria	5	Syria	4
Cyprus	4	Iran	3
Egypt	3	Turkey	2
Turkey	2	Iraq	2
Iran	1	Turkish/Cypriot	2

Number of persons being trafficked into Cyprus

	2006	2007
Total	81	54
Of the total: women	81	53
Of the total: minors	-	1

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus

2006	2007
114	105

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2007
Cyprus	95	Cyprus	81
Moldova	3	Ukraine	5
Romania	3	Bulgaria	5
Ukraine	2	Greece	4
China	2	Moldova	4

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Romania	209	Iran	111
Bulgaria	194	Egypt	101
Russian Federation	164	Russian Federation	86
Syria	111	Moldova	79
Ukraine	104	Ukraine	66
Georgia	67	Syria	60
Moldova	65	China	40
India	63	Pakistan	40
Iran	62	India	38
Lebanon	48	Bangladesh	36
Total of ALL rejected persons of any nationality	1.830		1.141

Removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Syria	633	Syria	632
Bangladesh	345	Bangladesh	418
Sri Lanka	239	Sri Lanka	237
Pakistan	210	Pakistan	196
Turkey	165	Iran	150
Iran	162	China	142
Egypt	162	Turkey	139
Georgia	111	Georgia	129
India	106	India	122
Philippines	98	Philippines	89
Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	2.983		2.892

Illegal migration on air routes

Carrier sanctions in place in Cyprus. According to the Carriers Liability National Law 146 (1)/2007 par. 1 of Article 4, in case where an air carrier brings to Cyprus any Third Country National without travel documents, passport of national entry visa, or any person who has destroyed his/her travel documents or visas, the Immigration Officer at the legal point of entry penalises the carrier with an administrative penalty not over 2.947 Euro per person transported. There is an obligation of the air carrier to remove the immigrant to the country of origin, or to remove him/her to the country from where he/she had begun the journey. In case there is no direct flight to send the immigrant back, the carrier is responsible to pay all the necessary amount of money needed for subsistence and residence, up to the date and time of departure.

With the contribution of

Cyprus Police, European Union and International Police Co-operation Directorate.

In co-operation with:

- the Aliens and Immigration Department
- and the Office for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the Cyprus Police.

Czech Republic



Geographical Information

Location:	Central Europe, Southeast of Germany
Area:	Total: 78.866 sq km – water: 1.590 sq km – land: 77.276 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 1.881 km. Border countries: Austria 362 km, Germany 646 km, Poland 658 km, Slovakia 215 km
Coastline:	0 km (landlocked)
Population:	10.220.911 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

The administrative category of illegal migration in the Czech Republic is divided into two sub-categories, illegal migration across the state border and illegal migration-violation of residence rules.

- A) *Illegal migration across the state border.* Under this category are counted detected cases of illegal entry to the territory of the Czech Republic from the different reasons and illegal leaving of the country across the state borders. Cases are recorded by units of the Police of the Czech Republic and bodies of border protection from other states. (persons = foreigners + the Czech Republic citizens)
- B) *Illegal stay in the territory of the Czech Republic – violation of residence rules* (in the Czech Republic recorded since 1999) Under this category are counted detected cases of illegal stay of foreigners in inland – violation of conditions under which foreigners could stay in the territory. (persons = foreigners)

In 2007, as in the previous years, a continuous decrease was recorded in the apprehension of migrants illegally staying or violating the border. In 2007, altogether there were 8.096 migrants apprehended in the territory of the Czech Republic (change compared to 2006: -3.392 persons, i.e. -29,5 %). Thereof

- 3.384 persons were detected when illegally crossing border of the Czech Republic (change compared to 2006: -987 persons, i.e. -22,6 %)
- and 4.712 persons in connection with illegal migration-violation of residence rules (change compared to 2006: -2.405 persons, i.e. – 33,8 %).

Illegal migration across the state borders

In this category the ongoing decrease of apprehended migrants has continued in the year 2007. Altogether 3,384 persons were apprehended when illegally crossing the state border (-987 persons, i.e. -22,6 %). The breakdown of this number by directions was as follows:

- *Entry.* In direction into the Czech Republic there were detected 1.376 persons (-245 persons, i.e. -15,1 %)
- *Exit.* In direction from the Czech Republic 2.008 persons were detected (-742 persons, i.e. – 27,0 %).

Border violations by border section. The biggest number of migrants apprehended was reported from the border with

- Poland (1.042 persons, i.e. 30,8 %; -343 persons, i.e. -24,8 %),
- Germany (1.015 persons, i.e. 30,0 %; -32 persons, i.e. -3,1 %)
- and Austria (702 persons, i.e. 20,7 %; -409 persons, i.e. -36,8 %).
- Altogether 446 persons were detected at the air borders (i.e. 13,2 %; -97 persons, i.e. -17,9 %).
- The smallest number of migrants apprehended was registered at the border with Slovakia 179 persons, i.e. 5,3 % (-105 persons, i.e. -37,0 %).

Border violators by citizenship.

- In this category there were reported 547 citizens of the Czech Republic, i.e. 16,2 % (change compared to 2006: -148 persons, i.e. -21,3 %) and 2.837 foreigners, i.e. 83,8 %, (-839 persons, i.e. -22,8 %).
- Among foreigners:
 - Vietnamese were most often apprehended, 418 persons, i.e. 12,4 % (+282 persons, i.e. +207,4 %),
 - Germans 345 persons, i.e. 10,2 % (+56 persons, i.e. +19,4 %)
 - and Ukrainians 336 persons, i.e. 9,9 % (-318 persons, i.e. -48,6 %).

It is very important to distinguish reasons why were the persons arrested at the borders. While citizens of the Czech Republic and EU citizens were detected at the borders mostly in connection with unintentional border crossings while doing tourism and sport activities, in case of Third Country Nationals the reason of border crossing was attempted illegal immigration.

Facilitated illegal border crossing. Out of the total number of apprehended migrants 3.384 in 2007, there were 558 persons (i.e. 16,5 %) who have used assistance of other person when crossing the border illegally. The number of facilitated persons has decreased by 126 persons (i.e. -18,4 %) in comparison to the year 2006. Among facilitated persons were mainly citizens of Vietnam, Ukraine, Russia, Moldova, Iraq, Turkey and India. Migrants were facilitated both across the green border as well as at the border crossing points. At the border crossing points they have used false or falsified travel documents or travelled hidden in vehicles.

Hiding in vehicles: migrants detected were mostly hidden in lorries (43,4 % of cases) and personal cars (32,3 % of cases). Moreover, some migrants were detected in hidden places in trains. More than 50 % of the migrants detected hidden in means of transportation were reported from German border section (92 persons, i.e. 62,5%). The largest group of migrants detected hidden in means of transportation consisted of Vietnamese (75 persons, i.e. 49,3 %), followed mostly by citizens of Asians countries (Iraqi, Indian, Pakistani) but also Ukrainians.

Use of false documents: The number of migrants apprehended when using false or falsified travel documents remained almost on the same level as in 2006. Altogether 626 persons apprehended for using such documents (-63 persons; i.e. -9,1 %). Most affected by this modus operandi was the air border where 279 migrants were apprehended using false or falsified travel documents in 2007 (-12 persons; i.e. -4,1 %). On the top among nationalities of migrants using such travel documents were Ukrainians with 177 persons (-87 persons; i.e. -33,0 %). The biggest increase however was registered on Moldovan migrants (98 persons; +47 persons; i.e. +92,2 %) which constitute the second highest number in this category.

Types of false documents: Most often travel documents of Poland, Romania, Ukraine, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Korea and Bulgaria were used in which photograph were substituted or data page was changed or totally counterfeited. Other persons apprehended used the travel documents of another person. It was reported that the detection of falsified travel documents is increasingly difficult due to the fact that the quality of counterfeited travel documents is getting more sophisticated and Police officers need special training and specific experience in order to detect such cases.

Violation of residence rules

In comparison to 2006 the number of foreigners apprehended for violation of residence rules decreased in 2007. Altogether 4.712 foreigners were detected in 2007 (change compared to 2006: -2.405, i.e. -34,7%).

Violations of residence rules by place of detection.

- *Inland.* As in previous years there was again a significant fall in the number of foreigners apprehended inland for violating residence rules (3.247 foreigners, -1 504 foreigners, i.e. -31,7 %) in comparison to the previous year.
- *At border crossing points.* Also the number of foreigners apprehended for illegal stay in the Czech Republic on the border crossing points when leaving the Czech Republic decreased in comparison to last year for more than 30 % (1.185 foreigners, -630 foreigners, i.e. -34,7 %).

Violators of residence rules by citizenship.

- *Ukraine.* Citizens of Ukraine remain predominant in the category of violators of residence rules. In 2007 there were 2.904 Ukrainians apprehended (change compared to 2006: -1.949 persons, i.e. -40,2 %). The share of Ukrainians within the total number apprehended for illegal residence is 61,6 %, which is only a slight decrease when compared to 68,2 % in 2006. As in the last years most of the apprehended Ukrainians were entering the Czech Republic legally but after expiration of their visas remained in the Czech Republic.
- *Vietnam and China.* The second most numerous groups were
 - Vietnamese (345 persons, i.e. 7,3 %; -173 persons, i.e. -33,4 %)
 - and Chinese (176 persons, i.e. 3,7 %; an increase of 49 persons, i.e. 38,6 %).

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

The authorities of the Czech Republic face the following types of human smuggling. In most cases smuggling groups are internally structured which allows for flexibility and enables them to quickly react to developments in their field of activity. Smuggling groups are active in the source countries, offer help to migrants on their way to EU Member countries. On their way to the respective destination countries migrants are provided food, accommodation or irregular travel documents. It was reported that in most cases migrants had a relative or a contact person in their respective destination country. Migrants frequently aim at claiming for asylum in the destination countries.

Technical equipment. Smuggling groups would use various technical equipment. As reported communication devices, means of transportation and also technical equipment needed for producing of counterfeited travel documents were among typical equipments. As communication equipment is of specific importance some smugglers made use of unregistered SIM cards in their cell phones to prevent identification.

Smuggling fees. Smuggling fees were reported to be rather high depending on distance and complexity of arrangements regarding transport. The usual price for long distance smuggling (e.g. from Southern or Eastern Asia to the EU) was between 10.000 – 15.000 USD Compared with the year 2006 smuggling fees remained stable in 2007. Regarding shorter distance smuggling, an example for smuggling fees: transport from Czech Republic to Germany or Austria was usually between 1.000 – 1.500 EUR.

Some innovations in modus operandi of human smugglers: In comparison to the previous years 2004 – 2006 there were no significant changes in regard to modus operandi of human smugglers observed in 2007.

- In several cases some human smugglers transported migrants in personal cars or on special trailers. There were cases when migrants were hidden in baggage compartments of personal cars modified for smuggling purposes.
- In February 2007 the units of the Alien and Border Police Service detected several cases of illegal border crossings across the state border with Austria when irregular migrants were transported in personal cars by Hungarian citizens who provided these migrants with false Hungarian ID cards. Altogether 15 persons were apprehended and subsequently no similar cases were detected.

Change by categories of modus operandi. The number of migrants apprehended for illegal border crossing in the Czech Republic has decreased in the last years. The new modi operandi used by smugglers and/or migrants follow the developments in the field of legislation and methods of police work.

- *At border crossing points.* Contrary to the overall decrease of illegal border crossings, in 2007 the units of the Alien and Border Police Service have witnessed a slight increase in the percentage of apprehended migrant on border crossing points. The “shifting” from green border towards to border crossing points however slowed down in 2007(2007 - +2,9%; 2006 - +10,8%).
- *Using false or falsified travel documents.* The lowest decrease in percentage of apprehended migrants was recorded in the category of using false or falsified travel documents (626 persons, -63 persons, -9,1%).
- *Hiding.* Similarly a low decrease was observed in the category of hiding in means of transportation (152 persons, -17 persons, -10,5%).

Legislation

The Act “On stay of foreigners in the Czech Republic No. 329/1999 Coll.” was amended by act No. 379/2007. This amendment to the Act “On stay of foreigners in the Czech Republic” is connected to the Schengen enlargement and to those changes, which were done in structure of Alien and Border Police Service which was transformed to Alien Police Service.

The Czech Republic does not use the UN definitions of human smuggling and trafficking. The definitions of smuggling and trafficking are used according to the following legal provisions:

- Criminal act under section 171a, unlawful crossing of the border, Act No. 140/1961 Coll. subsequently amended
- and criminal act trafficking in human beings under section 232a, Act No. 140/1961 Coll. subsequently amended.

Institutional development

Due to the Schengen enlargement changes were made in the structure of the Alien Police Service. There were established 48 Inspectorate of Alien Police which were created after the integration of the former (a) Referates of Alien and Border Police Service and (b) of Alien Police Departments. Five of these Inspectorates are located at international airports and are responsible for the protection of the Schengen external border. Other 43 Inspectorates fulfil tasks in inland of the Czech Republic in connection with matters of illegal residence.

Statistical tables

**Number of persons legally crossing the border
including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic**

	2006	2007
Entry	136.328.181	134.664.153
Exit	135.275.762	134.381.139
Total	271.603.943	269.045.292

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	854	n/a
Inland	2.162	n/a
Total	3.016	1.878

Czech Republic

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
251	191

Number of border violators by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Czech Republic	695	Czech Republic	547
Ukraine	654	Vietnam	418
Poland	460	Germany	345
Germany	289	Ukraine	336
China	241	Poland	276
Russian Federation	186	Moldova	179
Moldova	146	Turkey	139
Vietnam	136	China	138
Unknown	123	Unknown	110
Iraq	112	Iraq	90
Total	4.371		3.384

Number of migration related border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic

2006	2007
4.371	3.384

Number of migration related border apprehensions by gender including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic

Gender	2006	2007
Males	2.807	2.007
Females	1.258	1.116
Children	209	156
Not stated	97	105
Total	4.371	3.384

Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic

2006	2007
97	105

**Number of migration related apprehensions by
place of apprehension of illegal migrants
including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	849	694
On rail border crossings	-	-
On the green (land) border	2.978	2.246
At the sea border	-	-
At airports	544	444
In the country	-	-
On other places	-	-
Total	4.371	3.384

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering the Czech Republic by border section	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving the Czech Republic by border section	Total number of apprehensions by border section
	2006	2006	2006
Germany	109	938	1.047
Austria	210	901	1.111
Slovakia	270	14	284
Poland	682	703	1.385
Airports	350	194	544
Total	1.621	2.750	4.371

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic
2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering the Czech Republic by border section	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving the Czech Republic by border section	Total number of apprehensions by border section
	2007	2007	2007
Germany	102	913	1.015
Austria	226	476	702
Poland	582	460	1.042
Slovakia	158	21	179
Airports	308	138	446
Total	1.376	2.008	3.384

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic**

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
464	269

Czech Republic

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Czech Republic	381	Czech Republic	160
Poland	55	Vietnam	22
Russian Federation	26	Poland	14
Vietnam	22	Slovakia	10
Germany	18	Mongolia	7

Number of persons being trafficked into the Czech Republic

	2006	2007
Total	5	33
Of the total: women	5	24
Of the total: minors	0	4

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic

2006	2007
5	15

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2007
Czech Republic	5	Czech Republic	5
		Vietnam	4
		Ukraine	2
		Austria	2
		Russian Federation	1

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Turkey	468	Turkey	227
Romania	392	Ukraine	196
Ukraine	385	Russian Federation	99
Russian Federation	279	Vietnam	66
Serbia and Montenegro	175	China	63
Vietnam	129	Serbia	46
China	114	Macedonia (FYROM)	44
Bulgaria	96	Bosnia - Herzegovina	30
Bosnia - Herzegovina	73	Kazakhstan	22
India	73	Slovakia	22
Total of ALL rejected persons at the border (of any country or nationality)	3.147		1.180

Persons to whom residence was refused

2006	2007
7.281	10.327

Removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Ukraine	418	Ukraine	84
Vietnam	49	Vietnam	28
India	22	Moldova	25
Russia	22	China	16
Moldova	20	Mongolia	14
Belarus	19	Egypt	11
Mongolia	18	Belarus	10
China	16	Georgia	9
Romania	14	Russian Federation	9
Serbia-Montenegro	11	Iraq	5
Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	665	Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	245

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. In the Czech Republic illegal border crossings by air routes shows a slightly decreasing tendency. In 2007 there were altogether 446 migrants apprehended on international airports. The majority of these persons were apprehended while attempting to enter the country.

Air carrier sanctions: according to the act on stay of foreigners in the Czech Republic No. 326/1999 Coll. article 156 a carrier commits an administrative offence by; providing transport to foreigner without travel document, providing transport to foreigner without visa despite the fact that there is compulsory to be in possession of visa, default to provide transfer of foreigner abroad according to the article 104 subsection 3 and 4 Act No. 326/1999 Coll. or default to bear expenses associated with stay of foreigner according to the article 104 subsection 5 Act No. 326/199 Coll.

The fine for committing of above stated administrative offences is between 100.000 and 500.000 Czech Crowns (CZK) for each foreigner and each administrative offence. (In 2007 one Euro was worth approximately 27 Czech Crowns).

According to the Act on civil air transportation air carriers would commit an administrative offence by (a) providing transport to foreigner without travel document or by (b) handing over improper or incomplete information on persons travelling in the respective airplane. In these cases the fine given would be up to 300.000 Czech Crowns or in serious cases up to 500.000 Czech Crowns.

Czech Republic

Programmes to counteract illegal migration on air routes. Regular border management service at the airports contains checks of travel documents, profiling of persons suspected of illegally entering or leaving the country, etc. There are no national special programmes in place to counteract illegal migration on air routes. However the Alien Police Service participates in joint operations with the Frontex agency such as Amazon, Agelaus, Hydra, Extended Family or Long Stop.

**Number of apprehensions at international airports
Breakdown: by direction of illegal migration (IN or OUT).**

Apprehensions at airports Year	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING the Czech Republic at an international airport	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING the Czech Republic at an international airport	Total number of apprehensions at international airports
2005	424	206	630
2006	350	194	544
2007	308	138	446

**Number of apprehensions at international airports in 2007
Breakdown: by international airports.**

Major airports Name of airport / city of the Czech Republic	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING the Czech Republic on at airport in 2007	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING the Czech Republic at airport in 2007	Total number of apprehensions at airport in 2007
Praha – Ruzyně	300	137	439
Karlovy Vary	6		6
Brno	-	1	1
Total	306	138	446

**Number of persons apprehended at international airports in 2006 and 2007
by top citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
Ukraine	82	China	78
China	76	Syria	52
India	50	Turkey	38
Unknown	44	Ukraine	37
Palestine	32	Moldova	33
Moldova	31	Iraq	23
Turkey	26	Sri Lanka	21
Syria	19	Vietnam	18
Egypt	15	Pakistan	18
Pakistan	14	India	18
Total of ALL apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports (of any country or nationality)	544	Total of ALL apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports (of any country or nationality)	446

Number of asylum applications lodged at international airports of the Czech Republic

Year	Number
2004	121
2005	536
2006	854
2007	453

Recent changes of air carrier sanctions

Year	Fines/penalties
2002	up to 100.000 Czech Crowns
2005	up to 200.000 Czech Crowns
2007	100.000 to 500.000 Czech Crowns

With the contribution of

Risk Analysis Department of Alien Police Service
Police of the Czech Republic

Estonia



Geographical Information

Location:	Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland, between Latvia and the Russian Federation
Area:	Total: 45.226 sq km – water: 2.015 sq km – land: 43.211 sq km Note: includes 1.520 islands in the Baltic Sea
Land boundaries:	Total: 633 km. Border countries: Latvia 339 km, Russian Federation 294 km
Coastline:	3.794 km
Population:	1.307.605 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

In 2007 the general situation concerning illegal migration and smuggling of human beings in Estonia has been stable and under control as in former years. In 2007 the Estonian Border Guard has been involved in 35 cases of illegal immigration and detained 41 migrants for illegally entering the country. In 2006 there were 63 illegal border crossing events and 109 migrants detained. Compared to 2006 the amount of the illegal border crossing events has significantly decreased, and 62 % less migrants have been apprehended. (2006: altogether 109 persons; 2007: altogether 41 persons).

The main reason for the decrease in illegal border crossing incidents as well in the number of migrants apprehended is in direct connection with Estonia's accession to the Schengen area. The improvement of border control capability on the border between Estonia and Russian Federation can be mentioned as one of the reasons of decrease in number of migrants apprehended for illegal border crossing at the border.

As in 2006 also in 2007 many migrants apprehended in Estonia have intended to reach the United Kingdom, Ireland and other Western European countries. Within the group of investigated cases, Estonia was a destination country in 2005 for 40%, 2006 for 62% and in 2007 for 41% of illegal migrants.

The following strategies were used for illegal border crossings:

- crossing the border with forged documents,
- illegal crossing of the state border in the area between border crossing points
- entering Estonia legally, with valid tourist visa, but leaving by using a false or falsified document
- or overstaying the visa and remaining (usually when connected with illegal work arrangements) illegally in the country.

For illegal border crossings mainly official border checkpoints are used.

According to the risk analysis, certain citizens of the Russian Federation, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia will continue their attempts to enter Estonia on alleged purpose of tourism with false or falsified documents or stay and work in Estonia illegally. It was suggested that one of the biggest pull factors in this regard is the presence of large national communities of the above mentioned nationalities: invitations of relatives are repeatedly used for the purpose of moving onward from Estonia to Western-European countries. Another pull factor might be the increasing living standard and better economical situation in Estonia over the last years. Also the geographical location of Estonia and the well developed traffic connections via air and sea are also remarkable pull factors.

It was highlighted that for the future it is necessary to better investigate cases of illegal border crossings in order to be able to develop preventive measures against this phenomenon.

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

There are no records on the presence of human smuggling networks in Estonia. Professional smuggling networks were involved in approximately one-fourth of all cases of illegal border crossings detected. In particular, most false and falsified documents used for illegal immigration are supplied by organized crime groups in the source or transit countries.

Technical facilities. As a rule, migrants apprehended were travelling by coaches and trains through border crossing points opened for international traffic.

Smuggling fees. Smuggling fees depend on the length of the journey and the number of persons smuggled. In comparison with last years, the smuggling fees are slightly increased. In 2007, the smugglers have received 600 up to 4.500 Euro for the supply of counterfeit documents and/or facilitation of the travel.

In Estonia, the smuggling of human beings in its traditional sense, when migrants are facilitated to cross the state border in groups is very rare. It was observed that increasingly migrants arrive to Estonia on legal grounds and move on using counterfeit documents. In one case in the first half of 2007 migrants had arrived from Sri Lanka by using falsified Malaysian passports and were accompanied by a Malaysian facilitator, who communicated with them in English.

Legislation

In 2007 Estonia has made the necessary amendments in the national legislation for accession to the Schengen area. For this purpose the following laws were harmonised:

- State Borders Act,
- Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act,
- Aliens Act
- Border Guard Act.

Changes in State Borders Act. The State Borders Act was amended

- by introducing the concepts of internal and external borders
- by modifying the requirements of crossing the state border and entering Estonia after the abolition of border checks at internal borders;
- by introducing temporary border control at internal borders and clarifying its conditions,
- by defining the restrictions on movement of persons in the immediate vicinity of the state border.

In the relevant legislation the term “alien” was replaced with the term “Third Country National”. These adaptations are based on definitions as included in the Schengen Borders Code in order to assure the correct implementation of legislation. At the external border of the EU border guard officials are entitled to ask the persons crossing the border about the purpose of their journey and travellers are required to provide explanations.

The prohibition on entry was additionally regulated according to the Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Article 27, Article 28. According to this regulation, persons representing any threat to the public order and internal security or illegally staying in the country or illegally crossing the external border will be returned.

For purposes of combating illegal immigration and improving border control, the Border Guard authority is entitled to process the personal data of passengers transmitted by the air carrier. Any legal or physical person, who operates passenger transport by air to Estonia across the external border of the European Union, is obliged to transmit data to the Border Guard regarding the passengers. The data includes information about travel document, citizenship of the passengers the location of boarding etc. Failure to transmit data regarding passengers, unsatisfactory transmission of such data or transmission of false data is punished.

Changes in Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act. The Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act was amended to achieve conformity to Schengen Borders Code. As a consequence, entry may only be refused by a substantiated decision stating the precise reasons for the refusal. In the former version of the Act refusal of entry was not substantiated and persons were returned pursuant to the procedure provided in the State Borders Act.

The Estonian Board of Border Guard uses the UN Definitions of Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings

Institutional development

In 2007 activities were focused on implementing the Schengen Agreement. The following activities should be highlighted:

- Implementation of training on Schengen rules and regulations,
- Presentation of the activities of the Border Guard for Schengen follow-up evaluation,
- Recruitment of personnel
- Preparations for the development of infrastructure of the external border of European Union with support of Phare and Schengen facility funds,
- Continuation of the sea surveillance project.

During the same period, the co-operation agreements with other authorities assuring internal security were renewed and information exchange was amended. In particular, on 14th of March 2007 co-operation agreement between Citizenship and Migration Board and Estonian Board of Border Guard was signed in order to cooperate in migration supervision. Co-operation based on the agreement embraces joint migration risk analyses, organising joint operations and information exchange connected to violations of migration legislation

On 21.12.2007 border control at the seaport border checkpoints and on the land border of Estonia and Latvia was abolished. Border Guard officials serving at the former Estonian-Latvian border - current Schengen border - were redeployed to the EU external border.

Additional co-operation agreements to fight against cross-border crime, including illegal border crossings, were signed with border authorities of Georgia and Poland.

As one of the preventive measures in the fight against illegal migration as well for guaranteeing security and public order, the co-operation agreement between Board of Border Guard and Police Board was amended. This amendment has made the joint patrolling of police and border guard officials of both countries operational. The joint activities should decrease the possible risks that may occur after the abolishment of border control at internal borders, such as illegal migration and cross border crime. The activities are foremost focused on verification of the legality of an alien's stay in Estonia. For implementing the above agreement, the Board of Border Guard has formed 4 mobile units.

In 2007 the technical equipment for border checks and surveillance on the external border has been improved:

- on the border of Estonia and Russian Federation an IT system was implemented enabling the on-line check of persons in the databases. This new system facilitates border control in the trains.
- In the middle of 2007 integrated camera-radar system was implemented for guarding the European Union's external border at the border between Estonia and the Russian Federation.

In 2007 a new database system was put to use in border checkpoints and border guard stations enabling the check of travel documents. The systems (SISONE4ALL and I-FADO) simplify the detection of the forgeries during border checks by distinguishing between original, false or falsified documents.

As for Estonia the Russian Federation remains one of the source countries of irregular migration. For this reason, the decision was made by the Ministry of Interior of Estonia to dispatch a Liaison Officer to the Ministry of Interior to Moscow, Russian Federation.

The preparations with the respective planning of activities for joining the Schengen Area have continued also in the Citizenship and Migration Board of Estonia. In this regard the development of a database and the fortification of the necessary technical base were implemented on central and regional level. Moreover the respective legislative drafting and the training of officials have received major attention.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Estonia

	2006	2007
Total	16.005.755	18.160.770

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	1	4
Inland	6	10
Total	7	14

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
0	2

**Number of border violators
including foreigners and citizens of Estonia**

	2006	2007
Total	119	106

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Estonia**

2006	2007
112	50

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Estonia, by gender**

Gender	2006	2007
Males	94	41
Females	18	8
Total	112	50*

*(1 person not identified)

**Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation
including foreigners and citizens of Estonia**

Gender	2006	2007
Males	4	0
Females	0	0
Total	4	0

**Number of migration related apprehensions by place
including foreigners and citizens of Estonia**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	24	14
On rail border crossings	6	6
On the green (land) border	6	8
At the sea border	14	8
At airports	21	6
In the country	10	7
On other places	31	1
Total	112	50

Estonia

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Estonia
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Estonia by border section 2006	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Estonia by border section 2006	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2006
Russian Federation	11	19	30
Latvia	6	0	6

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Estonia
2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Estonia by border section 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Estonia by border section 2007	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2007
Russian Federation	13	6	19
Latvia	3	2	5

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Estonia

	2007
Total	10
Of the total: women	2
Of the total: minors	0

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Estonia**

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
3	9

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships
including foreigners and citizens of Estonia**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Latvia	2	Lithuania	4
Russian Federation	1	Latvia	2
		Malaysia	2
		Kosovo	1

**Persons rejected at the border
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
India	1.204	India	1.739
Philippines	395	Philippines	349
Russian Federation	324	Russian Federation	331
China	222	Myanmar	119
Ukraine	78	Pakistan	99
Kosovo	75	China	83
Myanmar	64	Kosovo	67
Pakistan	55	Turkey	55
Indonesia	40	Ukraine	54
Bangladesh	32	Bangladesh	31
Total of all rejected persons at the border of any country or nationality	2.669	Total of all rejected persons at the border of any country or nationality	3.091

Persons to whom residence was refused in 2006

2006
254

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by top nationalities/citizenships in 2007**

Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Russian Federation	135
Kosovo	55
Ukraine	21
Armenia	5
Belarus	4
China	2
India	2
Kazakhstan	2
Turkey	2
USA	2
Total of all refused persons of any nationality	235

Removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships removed from Estonia

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Russian Federation	37	Russian Federation	29
Moldova	15	Ukraine	10
Ukraine	8	Azerbaijan	5
Belarus	5	Belarus	5
Kazakhstan	5	MDA	4
Armenia	4	Armenia	3
Georgia	3	Kazakhstan	2
Azerbaijan	2	Turkey	2
China	1	Georgia	1
India	1	Nigeria	1
Total of all removed persons of any nationality or country	91	Total of all removed persons of any nationality or country	62

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. Estonia has one major airport: the Tallinn Airport. Since 2001 the number of migration related apprehensions on this airport has been steadily very low, in 2007 only 5 persons have been apprehended for border violation at the airport. The migrants apprehended were detained by attempting to illegally exit the country.

There is scarce evidence for how many persons intend to remain in Estonia among those apprehended at airports. In 2006 one case with 3 persons involved was investigated. These persons had entered Estonia by flight from Kiev (Ukraine) and were doubtfully claiming that the purpose of their travel was tourism. The validity of tourist visas in their passports was only 3 days. Investigation has revealed that they were supposed to work in Estonia. Their long-term stay was also proven by their personal belongings like winter clothes etc. The visas of these persons were cancelled, the persons were refused entry and sent back to their country of origin.

Air carrier sanctions. The following air carrier sanctions are in place in Estonia:

The State Border Act stipulates as follows:

- Paragraph 9 Air carrier, who transports persons across the external border into Estonia, is required to transmit to the border guard list of passengers with data of passenger.
- Paragraph 17 For not transmitting data or transmitting incomplete or false data, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 100.000 Most of the illegal immigrants and persons connected to illegal immigration who are using Estonia as a transit country are detained on their way out of the country. (entered into force 01.07.2007)

The Aliens Act that has entered into force in 2003 stipulates as follows:

- 2.1 Paragraph 16: Direct delivery, by a legal person engaged in transport operations, of an alien who has no legal basis to stay in Estonia or the transit zone to the transit zone, state border or temporary border line is punishable by a fine of up to 50.000 Estonian Kroons. (Entered into force 01.03.2003). (In 2007 one Estonian Kroon was worth approximately 0,06 Euros.) In 2008 the fine has been raised to up to 100.000 Estonian Kroons for each person. Modification entered into force on 14.04.2008.
- 2.2 Paragraph 16: A person who transports or whose representative (hereinafter transporter) transports to the Estonian border an alien who, upon arrival at the Estonian border, lacks a legal basis to stay in Estonia or a document necessary for crossing the border, is required to transport the alien, if this was returned from the Estonian border, back to the same place where the alien boarded the means of transport of the transporter, or back to the country of habitual residence.

Enforcement Procedure. Upon failure to perform an obligation specified in the Aliens Act, a transporter is required to compensate for the costs of the compulsory enforcement of the duty to leave and for the stay in expulsion centres and police detention houses relating to the alien. In order to compensate for the costs, the Citizenship and Migration Board, the Border Guard Administration or police authorities shall issue a precept to a sponsor or a transporter to compensate for the costs of the compulsory enforcement of the duty to leave of the alien voluntarily within ninety days after the date on which the precept is issued. The precept shall include a warning of compulsory enforcement of the precept pursuant to the procedure provided for in the Code of Enforcement Procedure. Upon failure to comply with the precept, the precept shall be enforced and the costs shall be collected pursuant to the procedure provided for in the Code of Enforcement Procedure. (Entered into force 01.01.2006)

According to the State Border Act, air carriers are obliged to provide the border guard with the information about all passengers from third countries on board before arrival. Passenger data is verified through databases before the arrival of the respective plain.

International co-operation projects tackling air routes. In 2003-2005 Estonia was involved in a risk analysis projects lead by the Risk Analysis Centre, where the situation on illegal border crossings at air borders was monitored and described. Since the establishment of FRONTEX, the participation in the activities coordinated by the Agency became high priority. Participation involves operational activities as well analytical work on joint return matters and contributions to annual risk analysis reports. In 2007 Estonia participated in two joint operations at the air borders. For 2008 the participation in altogether 12 air border projects and joint operations are foreseen.

Estonia

**Number of apprehensions at international airports
by direction of illegal migration**

Apprehensions at airports Year	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Estonia at an international airport	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Estonia at an international airport	Total number of apprehensions at international airports
2000	0	3	3
2001	0	5	5
2002	1	8	9
2003	2	4	6
2004	0	5	5
2005	0	6	6
2006	5	17	22
2007	0	5	5

Number of apprehensions at international airports in 2007

Major airports Name of airport / city of Estonia	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Estonia at airports in 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Estonia at airports in 2007	Total number of apprehensions at airports in 2007
Tallinn Airport	0	5	5

**Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to enter Estonia at international airports in 2006
by country of departure**

Country of departure of illegal migrant	Number of persons apprehended at international airports of Estonia In 2006
United Kingdom	1
Ukraine	3
Germany	1

**Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to leave Estonia at international airports in 2006 and 2007
by country of destination of illegal migrant**

Destination country	Number of persons apprehended at international airports	
	In 2006	In 2007
Ireland	9	3
United Kingdom	5	2
Ukraine	2	0
France	1	0

**Number of persons apprehended at international airports in 2006 and 2007
by top citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
Moldova	15	Moldova	2
Ukraine	4	China	2
Russian Federation	1	Russian Federation	1
Israel	1		
Romania	1		
Total of all apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports of any country or nationality	22	Total of all apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports of any country or nationality	5

Asylum applications lodged at international airport of Estonia

Year	Number of asylum applications lodged at international airport
2000	0
2001	0
2002	0
2003	0
2004	0
2005	0
2006	0
2007	1

With the contribution of

Estonian Board of Border Guard

Georgia



Geographical Information

Location:	South-western Asia, bordering the Black Sea, between Turkey and Russia
Area:	Total: 69,700 sq km. Land: 69,700 sq km. Water: 0 sq km Land boundaries
Land boundaries:	Total: 1.461 km. Border countries: Armenia 164 km, Azerbaijan 322 km, Russian Federation 723 km, Turkey 252 km.
Coastline:	310 km
Population:	4.630.841 (July 2008 est.)

Migration flows

The population of Georgia was significantly involved in international migration since the independence of the country in 1991.⁵ The process of massive emigration started after the collapse of Soviet Union. In 2007 the outward flow of migration has been significant. Experts estimate that since 1989 more than 20% of the population has travelled abroad in search of skilled and unskilled job opportunities that offered higher incomes. Emigration was mainly caused by the prolonged social and economic crisis and lack of realistic prospects for improvement in the near future. It has been shown that the vast majority of those who leave Georgia do so for economic reasons. Official migrant remittances constitute over 5 percent of the GDP, and actual remittances are expected to be much larger. The majority of Georgian migrants left for Russia, but many migrants are studying and working in Germany, others have left for Greece as the country for temporary or constant living.

⁵ This country chapter is based on documentary sources that are presented at the end of the chapter.

Brain drain. High emigration has resulted in a significant "brain drain". Georgia's working age population has shrunk due to labour emigration, which is aggravated by the slightly negative natural population growth rate of the country. Research shows that approximately half of the emigrants have a higher education, but most of these persons do badly paid jobs abroad that are not commensurate to their skills and educations. The interest in leaving Georgia for more developed European countries and the USA is very high among Georgia's youth.

Irregular labour. Most migrants leave Georgia and enter destination countries legally, but while abroad overstay or otherwise neglect residence and employment restrictions. Sociological surveys show that between two-third and three-quarters of Georgian migrants abroad work without an official contract with their employers. The Georgian government is very much concerned about this fact as illegal stay and work often leads to exploitation and to violation of human rights of immigrant workers.

Migration policy and legislation

Planned policy response. The Georgian Government has accepted a comprehensive labour migration strategy which provides for the following measures:

- protecting economic migrants from discrimination and exploitation by negotiating bilateral trade agreements,
- maximizing migrant remittances
- encouraging return of migrants,
- exploring ways to engage highly skilled Diaspora members to create knowledge networks
- encouraging Diaspora members to promote investment in Georgia.

Georgia aims to fight illegal migration by improving the effectiveness of border control policies and by introducing and implementing a coherent visa regime. Georgia aims to enter in a visa facilitation dialogue with the EU.

The Law on "The State Border of Georgia" was adopted in 1998.

On December 29, 2006 the Parliament of Georgia adopted the Law on "Border Police of Georgia".

International relations in border management

USA. There is an active co-operation between the United States and Georgia in the field of border management. The USA has financed several large-scale ongoing programs on behalf of the Border Police of Georgia, such as

- "Border Security and Law Enforcement Program". The Coast Guard and Border Aviation of Georgia have been formed and developed with the assistance of the "Border Security and Law Enforcement Program".
- "Export and Import Control Program"
- and "Radiation Security Program".

Each of these programs assumes trainings for personnel of the Border Police.

Turkey. The Border Police of Georgia intensively cooperates with the General Headquarters of the Turkish Armed Forces. During recent years various joint trainings on border management on the land and in the maritime space were realised with Turkey. The personnel of the Border Police of Georgia has participated on border security trainings organised within the NATO program “Partnership for Peace” in the Turkish Training Centre. Turkey also provides the Border Police of Georgia with substantial technical assistance.

Germany. As the result of the successful co-operation between the Border Police of Georgia and the Federal Border Service of Germany the new law on Border Police of Georgia was elaborated. Several border guards were trained in the Federal Border Service of Germany. The co-operation on border issues between the Airports of Tbilisi and Tegel (Berlin) was consolidated.

EU. Georgia gives special significance to the EU-Georgia co-operation in the field of migration and border management, in particular the EU initiative to launch capacity building projects in the field of Integrated Border Control and Customs.

- *The European Union Special Representative (EUSR) Border Support Team* in Georgia was established on 1 September 2005, following the closure of the OSCE Border Monitoring Mission (BMO) in Georgia. The EUSR Border Support Team (BST) in Georgia includes officials from six EU Member States assisted by three local experts. The Team assists the Georgian Border Police and other relevant Georgian government institutions in the preparation of a comprehensive border management reform strategy. The border management reform strategy of Georgia follows the Integrated Border Management model. The Team is working on bylaws and regulations related to the new Law on Border Police, on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Green Border and Border Crossing Points (BCP), on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the Headquarters BCP and Regional Headquarters and on creating conditions for the interagency co-operation (border police, customs, police, security forces and other relevant authorities). The Team's activities cover the entire length of Georgia's borders with the exception of the conflict zones. The EUSR Border Support Team had an initial six month mandate, which was extended for 12 months with Council Joint Action 2006/121/CFSP of 20 February 2006. In February 2007 it was extended with Joint Action 5128/07 for a further 12 months until 29 February 2008.
- *EU-Finland.* In 2006 with financial support of the EU and participation of the Finish border guards, Border Guard training system has been elaborated in the Police Academy of Georgia.

Bi-lateral agreements. The border Police of Georgia has signed agreements and protocols with border agencies of Finland, Bulgaria, Germany and Lithuania. Consultations are held with the border services of Latvia, Estonia, Romania, Hungary and the Czech Republic in order to conclude agreements on co-operation.

GUAM. The GUAM Organisation for Democracy and Economic Development is a regional organisation of four post-Soviet states: Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova. The GUAM Law Enforcement Co-operation is carried out by the following GUAM Working Subgroups (WS): (a) Terrorism, (b) Illicit Drug Circulation, (c) Human Trafficking and Illegal Migration and (d) Corruption. The Border Police of Georgia is intensively cooperating with GUAM countries. In March 2008 the Border Police of Georgia hosted the working meeting of the operative-investigation services of the GUAM Member States' border agencies. Representatives from Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and the Ukraine discussed the current situation at borders and the transport passage.

BSEC. The Black Sea Economic Co-operation (BSEC) was created in 1992 by eleven countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine by signing in Istanbul the Summit Declaration and the Bosphorus Statement. Serbia and Montenegro has acceded to the organisation in 2004. In March 2006 the Ministers of Interior / Public order of BSEC have agreed to pay a special attention to develop, on bilateral and multilateral basis, efficient co-operation among BSEC Member States in strengthening the measures of combating trans-border crime, illegal migration and trafficking in human beings;

IOM. The Border Police of Georgia actively co-operates with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in order to improve functioning of the border checkpoints and upgrade qualification of its staff. The new Person Identification and Registration System (PIRS) has been implemented in the Border Police checkpoints with the assistance of IOM.

International border management forums. The GPB is a constant member of two important international forums: the International Border Police Conference (IBPC), which in 2007 took place in Balatonalmádi, Hungary and the "Budapest Process" of which the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) is the Secretariat.

NATO. Georgia has been involved in the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme since 1994 and is fully integrated in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Work Programme (EAPWP). In addition to NATO-funded activities, the SPS Programme facilitates the development of Nationally Funded Activities. In 2007, Georgian experts have participated in Nationally Funded Activities related to the following research topics:

- Surveillance and border Control in the Caucasus
- Role of Transnational Criminal Organisations in the Management of Illegal Immigration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Europe
- Border Security and Trans-border Crimes

Georgia

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Georgia

	2006	2007
Entry	2.502.211	2.493.398
Exit	2.474.034	2.514.139
Total	4.976.245	5.007.537

Removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships removed from Georgia

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Russia	360	Russia	26
Turkey	143	Nigeria	7
Uzbekistan	22	Armenia	5
Ukraine	21	Ukraine	5
Azerbaijan	18	Turkey	4
USA	17	Syria	2
Greece	12	Kazakhstan	2
Israel	10	Azerbaijan	1
Netherlands	9	China	1
United Arab Emirates	7	Philippines	1
Iran	7	Germany	1
Czech Republic	6	Malaysia	1
Belorussia	5	Moldova	1
United Kingdom	5	Greece	1
Germany	4		
Cyprus	2		
France	2		
Austria	1		
Belgium	1		
Bulgaria	1		
Italy	1		
Latvia	1		
Lithuania	1		
Romania	1		
Syria	1		
China	1		
Total of all removed persons	659	Total of all removed persons	58

**Persons rejected at the border
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Turkey	1.125	Turkey	253
Russia	298	Russia	136
Romania	48	Syria	38
Armenia	42	Nigeria	32
Ukraine	40	Armenia	30
Bulgaria	37	China	29
Iran	37	Ukraine	25
Syria	33	Azerbaijan	24
Azerbaijan	30	India	16
Georgia	27	Germany	11
India	23	Pakistan	11
Philippines	18	Unknown citizenship	11
Greece	16	Georgia	10
Egypt	14	Egypt	9
Italy	14	Greece	9
Nigeria	14	Bulgaria	8
Lebanon	11	Iran	8
China	10	Romania	6
Unknown citizenship	8	Estonia	5
Germany	7	Italy	4
Belarus	6	Lebanon	4
Turkmenistan	6	Denmark	3
Kazakhstan	5	France	3
United Kingdom	4	South Africa	3
Spain	4	Kirgizia	3
Uzbekistan	4	Brazil	2
Croatia	4	Czech Republic	2
New Zealand	3	Iraq	2
Bangladesh	3	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2
Pakistan	3	Singapore	2
USA	2	Sudan	2
Austria	2	Switzerland	2
France	2	Uzbekistan	2
Kyrgyzstan	2	Austria	1
Albania	1	Bangladesh	1
Argentina	1	Belgium	1
Bosnia - Herzegovina	1	Belarus	1
Iraq	1	Israel	1
Ghana	1	Yugoslavia	1
Yugoslavia	1	Cyprus	1
Latvia	1	Latvia	1
Morocco	1	Lithuania	1
Mexico	1	Malaysia	1
Serbia	1	Netherlands	1
Sudan	1	Slovakia	1
Sweden	1	Kazakhstan	1
Switzerland	1		
Other	3		
Total of all rejected persons at the border	1.918	Total of all rejected persons at the border	720

With the contribution of

International and Legal Affairs Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)
Border Police of Georgia

Sources of additional information:

- Website of the Border Police of Georgia under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)
- Illegal migrants from Georgia: labour market experiences and remittance behaviour. Author: Irina Badurashvili, Georgian Centre of Population Research. Tbilisi 2006.
- Update of Cooperative Activities with Georgia. NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme. April 2008.

Hungary



Geographical Information

Location:	Central Europe, Northwest of Romania
Area:	Total: 93.030 sq km - water: 690 sq km - land: 92.340 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 2.171 km. Border countries: Austria 366 km, Croatia 329 km, Romania 443 km, Serbia 151 km, Slovakia 677 km, Slovenia 102 km, Ukraine 103 km
Coastline:	0 km (landlocked)
Population:	10.036.000 (April 2008)

Irregular migration flows

Between the years of 2006 and 2007 the major changes in irregular migration statistics were caused by the EU access of Romania, a neighbour country to Hungary. In several categories where in previous years Romanian perpetrators were included in the statistics they are omitted in 2007, in line with the new definitions. This is the main reason of the rapid decrease of the total number of unlawful acts related to immigration. In other words, the significant drop in all indices of illegal border crossings was due to the fact that the migration of Romanian citizens was legalised with Romania joining the European Union and thus no longer counted in statistics of several categories of unlawful acts. In particular, the number of border violators attempting to leave Hungary along the Romanian border section, shows a rapid decrease.

Furthermore, in 2007 there has been a shift in illegal border crossings from border crossing points (BCPs) to the green borders. An increasing number of migrants especially of the Sub-Indian and the Middle East regions attempted to cross the borders illegally along the green borders.

Alien policing activities regarding illegal migration

In 2007 the number of migrants whose administrative expulsion procedures had been initiated by the Office of Immigration and Nationality has decreased by 28% compared to the previous year. This decreasing tendency has continued in the first quarter of 2008 as well. In particular:

- *In 2006* the Office for Immigration and Nationality has handled the cases of altogether 5.791 migrants. Out of this number,
 - in 704 cases expulsion was ordered by court,
 - and in 2.328 cases expulsion was ordered by the alien policing authority.
- *In 2007* the Office for Immigration and Nationality has handled the cases of altogether 2.207 migrants. Out of this number,
 - in 568 cases the expulsions were ordered by court,
 - and 527 by the alien policing authority.

The distribution of the above group by nationality was as follows:

- in the year 2006 the migrants dealt with in this regard were mostly Romanian, Serbian, Vietnamese, Macedonian, Chinese citizens,
- while in the year 2007 they were mainly Serbian, Ukrainian, Mongolian, Moldovan and Vietnamese citizens.

Organisational setup of smuggling groups

Hungarian authorities apprehend both opportunistic smugglers and members of internationally acting professional human smuggling networks. Typically, smuggled persons from the neighbouring countries are most often smuggled and facilitated by Hungarians and by nationals of their country of origin, whereas nationals of the Sub-India and the Middle East regions travelled on pre-planned routes, designed by mostly foreign nationals organised in internationally acting professional human smuggling networks

The modus operandi of smuggling (i.e. hiding migrants in vehicles, assisting migrants at illegal border crossing at the green border, etc.) also changes with respect to the new legal situation. In particular, shifts of routes have been identified, especially in case of nationals from the Sub-Indian and the Middle East regions. However, no new forms were identified in the use of false and falsified documents or in the means and techniques of entry into the country.

In 2007 Hungarian authorities have revealed an increase of illegal border crossing attempts by citizens of Moldova on their way to Austria. Officers of the Hungarian Police have investigated a series of such cases by following the suspects on their transit through Hungary and by using methods of hidden observation. Some of these migrants were detected when attempting to use false Romanian passports. Other migrants were apprehended for attempting to cross the border between Hungary and Austria hiding in special cavities of mobile homes driven by EU citizens. Small groups of migrants were detected while attempting to cross the green border in the vicinity of Hegyeshalom, the main border crossing point between Hungary and Austria.

In 2007 the development of law enforcement authorities has forced migrants and smugglers to change their modus operandi. Examples of changing trends of border violations are the following:

- In response to the co-operation in measures by law enforcement authorities of several states, a large numbers of document falsifications of Ukrainian criminals could be reduced by early 2007.
- By the end of 2007, with Hungary joining the Schengen Area a new tendency in regard to routes was noticed: certain nationals attempting to enter the Schengen area illegally from the direction of Ukraine would prefer to violate the Hungarian green border rather than to cross through the Slovakian border.

Smuggling networks detected in Hungary typically charged the following sums:

- Kosovo – Austria : ~ 2000 EUR
- Kosovo – Germany: ~ 2400 EUR
- Blank EU residence permit: 700-1000 EUR

Change of the legal framework

Since 1st July 2007 there are two new aliens policing acts, which have been taking effect:

- the Act I of 2007 on the Entry and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence,
- and Act I of 2007 on the Entry and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence.

On 21st December 2007 Hungary joined the Schengen Area. Consequently, the operative legal provisions changed accordingly and Hungarian regulations have incorporated the Schengen legal provisions. Also, Act 105 of 2007 "On co-operation and information exchange in the framework of the Schengen Execution Agreement" was accepted.

Examples of ratified bilateral and trilateral agreements of 2007:

- Act 153 of 2007 between the government of the Hungarian Republic and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Ukraine on the execution of the Agreement regulating small border traffic.
- Government Decree 318/2007 on the execution of the Agreement between the government of the Hungarian Republic, the government of the Austrian Republic and the government of the Slovenian Republic on the operation of the Law Enforcement Co-operation Centre at Dolga Vas

Furthermore, in connection with expulsions, alien policing authorities are subject to multilateral agreements between the EU and third countries and to bilateral readmission agreements. In this regard the Republic of Hungary has readmission agreements with 25 countries.

Definitions of human smuggling and trafficking. The Hungarian Police uses definitions from Criminal Code (Act IV of 1978).

- *Human smuggling:* Any person who, for financial gain or advantage, provides aid to another person for crossing the state borders.
- *Human trafficking:* Any person, who sells, purchases, conveys or receives another person or exchanges a person for another person, also the person who recruits, transports, houses, hides or appropriates persons for such purposes for another party.

Integration of the Border Guard and the Police

The Border Guards and the Police continued regular talks and negotiations to prepare the institutional integration which actually took place on January 1, 2008. The numbers of personnel of both the Border Guards and the Police were significantly cut. The objectives of the integration reform were:

- to increase the effectiveness of use of resources of law enforcement.
- to reduce the overall number of staff and in particular to simplify the institutional setup of the central managerial unit
- to improve the implementation of Schengen tasks

The legal background of these integration activities was the abolishment of the Act on Border Protection.

The reform was implemented by a working committee which was set up with 9 working groups. This committee has designed a new organisational model of the National Police by performing the following tasks:

- revising the existing decrees and internal norms regulating the activities of the Police and the Border Guard.
- making recommendations to changes in human resources.
- estimating the training needs
- preparing staff for organisational changes.

The total staff of the two organisations was:

- in January 2007: 47.193 persons, of which 11.182 was staff of the Border Guard.
- in January 2008: 43.643 persons.

The number of high ranking personal in the two organisations was:

- in January 2007 altogether 1.811 persons, of which 338 was high ranking personal of the Border Guard.
- in January 2008 altogether 1.555 persons.

In regard to staff dismissed the National Police and the trade unions had agreed

- to undertake employment guarantees
- and to facilitate their retirement by creating financial schemes with private pension funds.

Joining Schengen territory

On the 21st December 2007 Hungary has joined the Schengen territory. The preparation for this event has lasted for several years. Some important items of preparation are as follows:

- within the Hungarian National Police a high ranking officer is responsible for coordinating all issues under the Schengen Agreement.
- within the Hungarian National Police HQ a Sirene Bureau is operational.
- the information systems of the Border Guard were developed and the Schengen Information System (SIS) started to operate by the end of the summer of 2007.
- preparations are made for joint patrolling with the Slovenian, Austrian and Slovakian parties.
- contact points to foreign border management agencies were established
- at the internal borders of the Schengen area all physical obstacles such as fences and blocks were removed.
- Hungary has received financial support: between 2005 and 2007 the financial fund "Schengen Facility" has provided 9.4 billion HUF for development (In 2007 1 EUR equals approximately 250 HUF). In 2007 the Hungarian Border Guards carried out continuous investments and improvement regarding special technical equipment such as vehicles, hand kits, uniforms and protection clothing.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Hungary

	2006	2007
Entry	58.574.686	60.520.085
Exit	54.560.465	56 053.726
Total	113.135.151	116.573.811

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	353	753
Inland	1.764	1.617
Total	2.117	2.370

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted*

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
99	100

Hungary

Number of border violators by top nationalities/citizenships, including foreigners and citizens of Hungary

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Romania	8.870	Ukraine	2.390
Ukraine	3.476	Serbia	1.824
Serbia	958	Moldova	939
Moldova	645	Romania	597
Hungary	477	Turkey	473
Turkey	294	Hungary	444
Georgia	205	China	227
China	91	Georgia	209
Bosnia	60	Bosnia	208
Vietnam	42	Vietnam	163

Number of migration related border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of Hungary

2006	2007
16.290	8.779

Number of migration related apprehensions by place of apprehension of illegal migrants including foreigners and citizens of Hungary

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	10.878	5.690
On the green (land) border	2.113	2.357
At airports	275	55
In the country	1.394	281
Other and at unidentified places	1.630	206
Total	16.290	8.779

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section including foreigners and citizens of Hungary 2006

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Hungary by border section 2006	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Hungary by border section 2006	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2006
Romania	896	5.817	6.711
Austria	633	2.966	3.599
Ukraine	730	995	1.725
Serbia	913	113	1.026
Slovakia	512	287	799
Slovenia	57	310	367
Croatia	265	80	345

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Hungary
2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Hungary by border section 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Hungary by border section 2007	Total number of apprehensions byborder section 2007
Austria	510	2.102	2.612
Ukraine	674	1.328	2.002
Romania	888	226	1.114
Serbia	871	186	1.057
Slovakia	244	632	876
Croatia	120	208	328
Slovenia	41	206	247

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Hungary

2006	2007
1.179	807

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Hungary**

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
568	522

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
by top nationalities/citizenships, including foreigners and citizens of Hungary**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Hungary	198	Hungary	186
Ukraine	97	Romania	131
Romania	93	Serbia	46
Slovakia	32	Ukraine	36
Serbia	29	Turkey	16

Hungary

Persons rejected at the border, by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Romania	10.829	Ukraine	3.372
Ukraine	4.557	Serbia	1.925
Serbia	2.131	Romania	1.889
Moldova	830	Unknown	1.381
Unknown	590	Moldova	751
Bosnia	508	Turkey	323
Turkey	390	Macedonia (FYROM)	143
Macedonia (FYROM)	305	Croatia	140
Croatia	193	Germany	135
		Bosnia	114
Total of all rejected persons at the border	22.691	Total of all rejected persons at the border	11.080

Source: National Police of Hungary.

Persons to whom residence was refused, by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Romania	2.024	Serbia	423
Ukraine	312	Ukraine	207
Serbia -Montenegro	190	Romania	168
Tunisia	90	Moldova	59
Moldova	64	Vietnam	33
China	54	China	24
Vietnam	32	Turkey	14
USA	25	Slovakia	13
Mongolia	24	Georgia	11
Slovakia	22	Italy	10
Total of all refused persons	3.032	Total of all refused persons	1.095

Source: National Police of Hungary.

Removed persons, by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Ukraine	1.123	Serbia	809
Serbia	549	Ukraine	613
Romania	470	Moldova	253
Moldova	342	Turkey	69
Georgia	92	Georgia	64
Turkey	39	Macedonia (FYROM)	63
Macedonia (FYROM)	35	Russian Federation	24
Russian Federation	35	Iraq	20
Bulgaria	27	Albania	20
Bosnia – Herzegovina	25	Somalia	14
Total of all removed persons	2.894	Total of all removed persons	2.066

Source: National Police of Hungary.

**Number of expulsions ordered by the Office of Immigration and Nationality
breakdown by main citizenships**

Citizenship	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Romania	2.489	2.310	2.398	1.750	0
Ukraine	625	410	623	165	43
Serbia-Montenegro (including Kosovo Albanians)	150	42	54	123	349
Moldova	64	62	34	32	32
Turkey	70	66	40	10	9
Other	396	364	193	249	94
Total	3.794	3.254	3.342	2.329	527

Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN).

**Detention orders under immigration laws
ordered by the by the Office of Immigration and Nationality
breakdown by main citizenships**

Citizenship	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
China	63	38	8	22	6
Romania	147	155	125	56	7
Serbia-Montenegro (including Kosovo Albanians)	58	26	30	123	318
Turkey	36	45	22	15	9
Moldova	54	68	14	24	27
Vietnam	20	10	28	14	8
Other	201	229	147	115	68
Total	579	571	374	369	443

Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN).

**Detentions prior to expulsion ordered by the by the Office of Immigration and Nationality
breakdown by main citizenships**

Citizenship	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Romania	121	37	2	3	1
Moldova	16	13	5	1	1
Serbia-Montenegro (including Kosovo Albanians)	16	4	6	1	13
Ukraine	21	8	9	0	3
China	4	6	8	9	0
India	8	15	5	0	0
Other	108	84	27	13	8
Total	294	167	62	27	26

Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN).

**Ordering of compulsory confinement by the Office of Immigration and Nationality
breakdown by main citizenships**

Citizenship	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afghanistan	22	13	16	17	10
Serbia-Montenegro (including Kosovo Albanians)	44	46	15	48	115
Iraq	23	16	14	11	17
China	33	25	12	15	15
Ukraine	3	18	8	8	2
Other	258	187	146	191	183
Total	383	305	211	290	342

Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN).

**Removal decisions made by the Office of Immigration and Nationality
breakdown by main citizenships**

Citizenship	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Romania	834	353	383	432	30
Moldovan	120	79	27	22	37
Serbia-Montenegro (including Kosovo Albanians)	109	67	51	119	295
China	91	31	6	14	4
Turkey	53	50	15	12	5
Ukraine	163	67	162	93	23
Other	235	218	81	56	87
Total	1 605	865	725	748	481

Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN).

**Number of asylum-seekers arrived in Hungary
breakdown by legality of the arrival**

Year	Legality of the arrival	
	Legal	Illegal
2002	684	5.728
2003	558	1.843
2004	454	1.146
2005	569	1.040
2006	586	1.531
2007	595	2.824

Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN).

Illegal migration on air routes

Since 2005 the number of apprehensions of migrants illegally entering Hungary at the major international airport Budapest Ferihegy has continuously decreased. The majority of apprehended migrants had arrived from airports of the Middle East or Eastern Europe, and had attempted to reach Western European target airports. Hungary has introduced penalties for those airport carriers that have transported undocumented migrants to the territory of the country. Between 2003 and 2005 the total amount of fines paid by air carriers has increased, but since 2005 it has substantially decreased.

The following statistical tables were compiled by the analytical services of the Hungarian National Police Law Enforcement General Directorate

Number of apprehensions* at Budapest Ferihegy International Airport Breakdown: by direction of illegal migration (IN or OUT)

Apprehensions at airports Year	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING Hungary at an international airport	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING Hungary at an international airport	TRANSIT	Total number of apprehensions at international airports
2005	92	118	81	291
2006	49	60	110	219
2007	53	25	72	150

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

**Number of apprehensions* of illegal migrants attempting to enter or transit Hungary at international airports in 2005, 2006 and 2007
Breakdown: by country of departure of illegal migrant
(I.e. in which country did the illegal migrant board the airplane?)**

Country of DEPARTURE of illegal migrant	Number of persons apprehended at international airports of Hungary		
	In 2005	In 2006	In 2007
Syria	28	52	27
Ukraine	9	21	19
Turkey	10	19	8
China	28	3	5
Russian Federation	17	7	5
Egypt	2	10	7
France	3	4	8
Greece	6	2	4
United Kingdom	9	1	1
Italy	9	0	2

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

**Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to leave Hungary at international airports in 2005, 2006 and 2007
Breakdown: by country of destination of illegal migrant.
(I.e. into which country wanted the illegal migrant travel with the airplane?)**

Destination country	Number of persons apprehended at international airports		
	In 2005	In 2006	In 2007
United Kingdom	61	3	3
Ireland	20	14	22
France	21	20	3
Sweden	10	17	16
Italy	18	13	7
Denmark	3	16	3
Netherlands	7	13	2
Canada	7	6	5
Germany	5	11	1
Spain	2	6	9

Hungary

Number of persons apprehended* at international airports in 2006 and 2007 by top citizenships or nationalities

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
Unknown	76	Unknown	50
Ukraine	41	Moldova	18
Iraq	18	Iraq	16
Moldova	13	China	12
Turkey	11	Pakistan	10
Romania	11	Ukraine	7
Nigeria	7	Syria	5
Lebanon	6	Stateless	4
Dominica	4	Nigeria	4
Russian Federation	4	Russian Federation	3
Total of ALL apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports (of any country or nationality)	191	Total of ALL apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports (of any country or nationality)	129

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

Sum of penalties paid in Hungary by air carrier companies

Year	Fines/penalties in Euro
2003	52.600
2004	779.980
2005	951.550
2006	492.765
2007	67.800

With the contribution of

Law Enforcement General Directorate of the Hungarian National Police
 Airport Police Directorate of the Hungarian National Police
 Office of Immigration and Nationality under the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement

Kosovo



Geographical Information

Location:	Southeast Europe, between Serbia and Macedonia (FYROM)
Area:	10.887 km ²
Land boundaries:	Total:702 km. Border countries: Albania 112 km, Macedonia 159 km, Montenegro 79 km, Serbia 352 km
Coastline:	0 km (landlocked)
Population:	2.126.708 (2007 est.)

Political framework

After the end of the armed conflict in 1999, UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (UNSCR 1244/99) placed Kosovo under temporary UN administration through UNMIK (United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo). UNMIK has reserved powers in the field of justice and foreign affairs, while other competencies have increasingly been transferred to the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG). Up to 2008 according to international law Kosovo has remained a province of Serbia. In 2008 Kosovo has declared its independence from Serbia, which was recognised by the majority of European countries, while others, including Serbia, have not recognised Kosovo as a state but claim that the province has remained part of Serbia.

Migration flows

Economic migration has been a common livelihood strategy for decades for traditionally large Kosovar households.⁶ Already in the 1960s, when Kosovo was part of Yugoslavia, many of its households had survived and occasionally prospered by sending especially their male household members to other parts of Yugoslavia, and increasingly abroad. Several generations of Kosovars had worked in the construction industry, agriculture and to a smaller extent in trade and services in other countries. Since the end of the 1980s, departures have accelerated with Germany and Switzerland becoming the most favoured destinations. By the mid 1990s approximately half a million Kosovo Albanians – around one-quarter of the total population – were living abroad.

Increased violence and instability in 1998 led to a new wave of emigration, whereby many Kosovars have reached Western Europe mainly as asylum seekers, who were assisted by social networks of the Kosovar communities already settled in the respective countries of destination. Many Kosovo Albanians have obtained asylum or became temporarily tolerated refugees.

Following the NATO intervention in 1999 and the end of Serbian control of Kosovo, the toleration of Kosovo Albanian refugees in Western Europe came to an end. More than a hundred thousand inhabitants of Kosovo were returned from Germany and from other European countries. Their re-integration had been facilitated by a wide range of programmes financed by the international community. In particular, according to UNHCR statistics, in 2007 altogether 1685 Kosovars had returned to Kosovo, as opposed to 1.627 in the year 2006. In 2007, altogether 3.125 persons were involuntarily repatriated from host countries. (2004: 4.084 persons; 2005: 3.745 persons; 2006: 3.598 persons) The main country from which Kosovars were repatriated is Germany (2007: 896 individuals).

At the same time, legal migration became restricted to especially family reunion programmes. Other legal emigration routes have been closed off to a large extent recently. Kosovo Albanians hold UNMIK documents which were not recognised by the majority of states during the first three years after the war of 1999. In February 2008 there were 717.897 valid UNMIK travel documents in use. Since 2008 these travel documents are recognised by 39 countries, including EU Member States and the USA, but are not recognised by Serbia. In 2007, several European countries still did not have embassies in Kosovo. Consequently, visa applicants from Kosovo had to collect their documents from embassies in Tirana, Skopje, or Belgrade.

Kosovo has a stagnating economy, high unemployment rates, a large young population, and a great number of marginalised groups. Remittances still contribute substantially to GDP, although decreased since 2000 (2006: approximately 16 per cent of GDP). The lack of legal migration possibilities has contributed to an increase in irregular migration.

⁶ This country chapter is based on documentary sources that are presented at the end of the chapter.

Human Trafficking

Kosovo was first a transit route for traffickers, but after 1999 also became an important destination for victims of trafficking, most of them females. In 2005 most of the victims of trafficking have arrived from Moldova, followed by Romania and Ukraine. Moreover, an increasing number of local women become victims of trafficking in other countries. The increase in human trafficking has led to a number of anti-trafficking measures. UNMIK has promulgated the Regulation 2001/4 which not only defines trafficking as a crime, but also provides protection for the human rights of those trafficked. In 2004 the Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo came into force, which defines trafficking as a crime in line with the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

Border management

Kosovo has 16 official border crossing points. Besides Pristina Airport, this includes the following border crossing points:

- three border crossing points with Macedonia (FYROM): General Jankovic, Globocica and Restelica
- five border crossing points with Albania: Vrbnica, Shishtavec, Orcusa, Cafa Prushit and Cafa Morina
- seven border crossing points along the Administrative Boundary Line (ABL) with Serbia and with Montenegro.

Since 1999, the borders of Kosovo were controlled by the UNMIK Police together with the Kosovo Police Service (KPS) and its Border Police. Following the agreement signed between UNMIK and KFOR in 2002, the responsibility for security of the border/boundary crossing points was gradually transitioned from KFOR to UNMIK. The Border and Boundary Police of UNMIK has worked under the principles of an integrated border management approach, with progressive transition from the military to civilian control of borders and enhanced regional co-operation on border issues. Since 2003 officers of the Kosovo Police Service (KPS) were increasingly integrated into the UNMIK Border and Boundary Police. UNMIK has negotiated Police Co-operation Agreements with all its neighbours, which serves as the framework for co-operation on border/boundary security issues and cross-border crimes including human trafficking and organised crime.

Key legislation related to Integrated Border Management:

- Regulation 2005/54 „On The Framework and Guiding Principles of The Kosovo Police Service”;
- Regulation 2005/16 „On the Movement of Persons into and out of Kosovo”;
- Administrative Direction 2005/8 for implementing UNMIK regulation 2005/16 „On the Movement of Persons into and out of Kosovo”;
- Regulation 2005/16 the Office for the Registration of Foreigners;
- Regulations 2003/25 and 2003/26 of 6 July 2003 (Amended by UNMIK/REG/2004/19) „On the Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo”
- UNMIK/Reg/2001/10 of 24 May 2001 „On The Prohibition Of Unauthorised Border/Boundary Crossings”;

Organisational and infrastructure development of border management

In 2007 the European Union has completed the 1.3 million EUR construction works at three border police station buildings at border crossing points with Albania. The three border police stations are:

- Qafa e Prushit in Gjakova municipality (In Serbian: Gjakovo)
- Qafa e Morines, in Gjakova municipality (In Serbian: Gjakovo)
- Vermnica in Prizren municipality.

Another 1.7 million EUR support has been allocated by the EU to improve the border police and customs station buildings at

- Kulla at the border section with Montenegro,
- Globocica at the border section of Macedonia (FYROM)
- the railway border police station and reconstruction of a bridge at Blace at the border section of Macedonia (FYROM).

In 2007 the EU has funded border management training for the Kosovo Police Service with 1 million EUR. The EU also assisted in setting up the Border/Boundary Police Training Unit of the Kosovo Police Service Academy, thus supporting the transfer of responsibility for border police training to the Police Service itself. In the same year, the provision of modern communications equipment for border police stations and the supply of 40 vehicles was supported by the EU with 2.2 million EUR.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and inhabitants of Kosovo

	2006	2007	Out of this: passengers of Pristina International Airport in 2007
Entry	4.942.861	4.477.031	491.789
Exit	9.647.124	4.266.282	501.651
Total	9.647.124	8.743.313	993.440

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	1	5
Inland	1	1
Total	2	6

Number of asylum applications lodged at Pristina International Airport

Year	Number
2005	30
2006	2
2007	6

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
1	5

**Number of border violators by top nationalities/citizenships
including foreigners and inhabitants of Kosovo**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Albania	970	Albania	559
Montenegro	395	Montenegro	163
Macedonia (FYROM)	215	Serbia	123
Serbia	67	Macedonia (FYROM)	74
Bulgaria	40	Moldova	11
Moldova	32	Bulgaria	9

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
including foreigners and inhabitants of Kosovo**

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
343	61

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
by top nationalities/citizenships, including foreigners and inhabitants of Kosovo**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
1. Albania	306	Kosovo	35
2. Other	37	Albania	17
		Pakistan	4
		China	3
		Turkey	2

**Number of trafficked women
by top nationalities/citizenships, including foreigners and inhabitants of Kosovo**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2007
Moldova	30	Kosovo	45
Kosovo	20	Albania	22
Albania	6	Moldova	9
Ukraine	3	Ukraine	2
Russian Federation	2	Other	2
Moldova	2		
Other	1		
Total	64		80

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Turkey	211
China	68
Moldova	42
Iraq	28
Pakistan	23
India	11
Albania	10
Germany	9
Switzerland	8
Nigeria	8
Total of all persons rejected at the border (without regard to citizenship)	464

Number of persons to whom residence was refused by top nationalities/citizenships

2006	2007
No one	No one

Number of removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Moldova	15	Dominican Republic	1
Bulgaria	8	France	1
Albania	5	Moldova	1
Croatia	1		
Moldova	1		
Rumania	1		
Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	31		3

With the contribution of

Directory for Migration and Foreigners
Border Police Headquarters (BP MHQ)

Sources of additional information:

- Kosovo in February 2008. Fact Sheet issued by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.
- Approaching European standards of border management. Article downloaded from the webpage of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.
- Cutting the lifeline. Migration, Families and the Future of Kosovo. Study published by the European Stability Initiative. Berlin – Istanbul 18 September 2006.
- Migration and Poverty Reduction in Kosovo. Authors: Zana Vathi, Richard Black. Issued by the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty. University of Sussex. Brighton. February 2007.

Latvia



Geographical Information

Location:	Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Estonia and Lithuania
Area:	Total: 64.589 sq km - water: 1.000 sq km - land: 63.589 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 1.348 km. Border countries: Belarus 141 km, Estonia 343 km, Lithuania 588 km, Russian Federation 276 km
Coastline:	498 km
Population:	2.245.423 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

In Latvia in 2007 the number of migration related apprehensions has decreased by some 5% since the previous year, reaching the level of 5.998 apprehended persons, including EU citizens. The highest risk of illegal migration perpetrated by citizens of countries outside the European Union is associated with citizens of Moldova and Ukraine attempting to travel to other EU Member States and thus transiting through the country. In 2007 there have not been essential changes in the demographic and social composition of migrants apprehended in Latvia.

Risk analysis. In the near future Latvia could develop into a very attractive target country for labour migrants from the former USSR, China, Bangladesh, Thailand and Georgia. The following risks associated with illegal border crossings were revealed:

- *False documents.* For Latvia, the major risk associated with illegal border crossings is the use of false or falsified documents. Analysis of the statistics shows that the number of persons who crossed the border illegally or tried to leave country after the legal entry by using false documents was increasing.
- *Overstaying.* It is a continuing tendency that foreigners enter Latvia legally but overstay their visa and continue to reside and work in the country illegally.

- *Asylum.* The number of asylum seekers was increasing. It is assumed that the number will continue to increase taking into account requirements of the Dublin Conventions.

Organisational setup of smuggling groups

Typically, smuggling networks detected in Latvia are small, consisting only of single groups with a rather limited number of persons involved. The following actions were performed by persons involved in illegal border crossing or human smuggling:

- organising or performing the falsification of travel documents;
- determining travel routes and organising the type of transportation by involving tourism companies or other mediators;
- organising illegal border crossing;
- escorting and meeting potential migrants and if needed, arrange visas, residence permits etc.;
- attempting to corrupt officials;
- controlling the flow of money, by transferring payments through banks or in cash.

Document falsifications. During 2007 the following new tendencies were observed regarding the use of false and falsified travel documents:

- The number of those migrants has increased, who had entered with valid documents and visa issued by the Republic of Latvia, but tried to leave the country by using false or falsified travel documents. In these cases most often Latvian and Lithuanian passports and Romanian ID-cards were used. Falsification was in most cases done by completely changing the data page of the person.
- An increasing number of persons have tried to obtain visas by giving false information about their purpose of stay, who attempted to enter the country but at a later stage attempted to leave the country by using false documents.
- The number of citizens of Moldova detected to use falsified identifications (ID) cards of Romania citizens has also increased.

Routes. During the year 2007 most of the routes used for reaching the EU Member States have remained unchanged. Trains and coaches still are the main means of transport to illegally enter Latvia and to then proceed to other EU countries by using the following routes:

- From Moldova / Ukraine through the Russian Federation (Moscow or St. Petersburg, railway) and Latvia (via Airport "Riga") to the United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy etc.;
- From Moldova /Ukraine through Belarus and Latvia (Airport "Riga") to the United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy etc. ;
- From Moldova or Ukraine (Simferopol) through Belarus to Lithuania or Latvia (Simferopol – Riga, railway);
- From the Russian Federation through Latvia (Airport "Riga") to Ireland, England, Sweden, Finland etc.;
- From Belarus through Latvia (exit through international Airport "Riga") to Ireland, England, Scandinavian countries etc.;
- From Georgia through Latvia (Airport "Riga") to Ireland, England, Scandinavian countries etc.

Other, occasionally used routes mentioned were:

- From Moldova / Ukraine through Russian Federation (Moscow or Kaliningrad) , Lithuania, Latvia (via airport" Riga") to the United Kingdom, Ireland etc.;
- From Moldova or Ukraine (Kiev, airport) through Latvia (airport" Riga" transit) to Ireland;
- From Uzbekistan (Tashkent) through Kiev (Moscow), Latvia (leaving via airport" Riga") to the USA (using false USA visas);
- From South America (citizens of Peru used false passports of Venezuela in order to enter European Union) through Russian Federation (Moscow) and Latvia to Denmark or Netherlands.

Recently on the state border sections Latvia -Russian Federation and Latvia-Belarus the activities of smuggling activities have intensified. It is likely that on these border sections new transit routes are being prepared in order to illegally enter the European Union.

Furthermore, officials of the State Border Guard pay particular attention to the information concerning persons inviting foreigners (especially citizens of Moldova and Ukraine) as well as to the information concerning enterprises and persons, which might employ foreigners lacking any work permission.

Legislation and institution development

In December 2007 Latvia has partially joined the Schengen agreement. Consequently, there were many amendments made in the Immigration Law, Asylum Law, the Latvian criminal codex and other normative acts of the Republic of Latvia according to the Schengen agreement requirements.

Also the Border Guard Law was amended, according to which officials of the State Border Guard have the right to verify the conformity of invitations of foreign citizens to existing rules of entry. The respective investigations can be implemented by entering the buildings or premises used by individuals or legal persons having invited foreigners.

At the Embassies of Latvia, located in the regions of expected high volume of illegal migration, the issuing of visas is facilitated by Immigration Liaison Officers. In April 2007 an Immigration Liaison Officer was seconded to Ukraine. In July 2007 the Latvian liaison officer in Ukraine was accredited also in the Republic of Moldova. The possibility to establish another three Immigration Liaison Officer posts in the Russian Federation, Moldova and Belarus is considered.

On the 1st May of 2007 the State Border Guard of Latvia has reorganised its territorial units at the internal borders with Latvia – Lithuania and Latvia – Estonia. Furthermore, on the 1st of January 2008 three territorial units were reorganised. The aim of these measures is to counteract illegal migration on the internal borders within the EU territory. As a result of these reorganisations the number of immigration officers performing inland immigration checks has been increased to 486 officials.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border
including foreigners and citizens of Latvia

	2006	2007
Entry	7.917.523	8.681.432
Exit	7.717.502	8.274.391
Total	15.635.025	16.955.823

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	1	4
Inland	7	30
Total	8	34

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
10	8

Number of border violators
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Latvia

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Latvia	2.281	Latvia	1.773
Lithuania	838	Lithuania	697
Estonia	1.220	Estonia	592
Russian Federation	706	Russian Federation	1.078
Belarus	230	Belarus	427
Ukraine	227	Ukraine	296
Moldova	85	Moldova	86
Kazakhstan	54	Kazakhstan	132
Kyrgyzstan	44	Kyrgyzstan	126
Georgia	14	Georgia	27

Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Latvia

2006	2007
6.328	5.998

**Number of migration related apprehensions by place
including foreigners and citizens of Latvia**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	4.216	3.974
On rail border crossings	1.456	1.032
On the green (land) border	118	70
At the sea border	214	390
At airports	324	532
In the country	1.428	1.560
Total	7.756	7.558

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Latvia
2006 and 2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions by border section	Number of apprehensions by border section
	2006	2007
Russian Federation	1.438	1.496
Belarus	709	604
Estonia	1.830	1.925
Lithuania	1.695	981

**Persons rejected at the border
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Russian Federation	358	Russian Federation	436
Belarus	111	Ukraine	181
Ukraine	92	Belarus	164
Estonia	67	Kazakhstan	94
Kyrgyzstan	39	Kyrgyzstan	81
Kazakhstan	37	India	28
Moldova	36	Moldova	23
Lithuania	24	Israel	17
Armenia	21	USA	16
Georgia	6	Georgia	7
Total of all rejected persons at the border	1.003	Total of all rejected persons at the border	1.229

**Removed persons
by top nationalities/citizenships removed from Latvia**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Moldova	42	Moldova	56
Russian Federation	39	Russian Federation	34
Ukraine	20	Ukraine	20
Belarus	6	Georgia	12
Azerbaijan	5	Belarus	7
Georgia	4	Armenia	6
Kazakhstan	3	Kazakhstan	3
Armenia	3	Israel	3
Estonia	3	Uzbekistan	2
Uzbekistan	2	Mongolia	2
Total of all removed persons	139	Total of all removed persons	155

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. Latvia has two major international airports: Riga airport and Liepaja airport. Since 2001 the number of apprehensions at these international airports has been steadily increasing and has reached 648 persons in 2007.

Air carrier penalties. The Law of Aviation of the Republic of Latvia air carriers are obliged to submit all data requested by the State Border Guard on passengers flying from non-EU and non-European Economic Area countries. Based on the Council Directive 2004/82/EC of 29 April 2004 the law foresees the obligation of carriers to communicate passenger data.

Moreover, in Latvia air carriers are charged with fines when carrying persons from non-EU countries to Latvia without their passengers' identification documents. As a rule, air carriers control the identification documents of their passengers, and the transport of persons without documents is very rare. In cases when air carriers are undecided in how to process, they regularly consult the responsible state authorities.

Since 2005 air carriers must pay

- approximately 2.400 to 4.000 Euro penalties per carried undocumented person
- and approximately 3.100 to 5.100 Euros for not giving or giving incomplete or false data on passengers

Latvia regularly participates in the FRONTEX Joint operations designed to combat illegal migration on air routes.

Number of apprehensions* at international airports

Apprehensions at airports Year	Number of apprehensions at international airports
2001	310
2002	312
2003	415
2004	319
2005	487
2006	439
2007	648

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

**Number of apprehensions* at international airports in 2007
by international airports**

Major airports Name of airport / city of Latvia	Number of apprehensions at airport in 2007
Riga airport	648
Liepaja airport	0

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

Number of asylum applications lodged at international airport

Year	Number of asylum applications lodged at international airport(s)
2002	-
2003	-
2004	-
2005	1
2006	-
2007	2

With the contribution of

Immigration Board of the Central Board of the State Border Guard of Latvia

Lithuania



Geographical Information

Location:	Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea, between Latvia and the Russian Federation
Area:	Total: 65.200 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 1613 km. Border countries: Latvia 588 km, Belarus 653.5 km, Russian Federation 267.8 km, Poland 103.7km
Coastline:	99 km
Population:	3.565.205 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

In comparison to the year 2006 the number of apprehensions has increased by 8% as more migrants were apprehended at the border crossing points by attempting to leave Lithuania with invalid visas.

The majority of migrants apprehended were detained at the state border with Belarus (48%), the Russian Federation (18%), and at the sea border (13%). Of these, 90% were detained due to illegal stay in the territory of Lithuania, 6% - due to entry into the territory of Lithuania by crossing the state border illegally, 4% - due to entry into the territory of Lithuania via the border crossing points using false / falsified travel documents.

The vast majority of apprehended migrants were visa overstayers, who were detected at border crossing points when attempting to exit Lithuania. The majority of these migrants apprehended were nationals of Belarus, the Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan and Moldova.

Two incidents were reported which can explain the strategy of using false or falsified documents.

- In July 2007 a Cuban citizen arrived in Lithuania from Belarus in a transit train from Moscow heading towards Kaliningrad. Border guards had detected his forged Guatemalan passport as the apprehended person also used a second, a Cuban passport. According to the statements of this individual, the falsified Guatemalan passport was provided in Cuba. The route of his travel has been as follows: Cuba – Russian Federation (Moscow) – Belarus from where he intended to proceed his illegal travel to Lithuania and further on to another EU Member State.
- In August a Moldovan national was apprehended at the Vilnius International Airport when he provided a counterfeit Romanian ID in order to take a flight to Dublin. Also in this case, the apprehended person was in possession of a second passport, a genuine Moldovan passport as well as a counterfeit Romanian driver's license. Both, the counterfeit Romanian ID and driver's license contained the same personal data as that in the genuine Moldovan passport.

The most significant event related to land border security took place on 1 October 2007. A group of 10 migrants (4 Chinese and 6 Vietnamese nationals) were apprehended on the territory of Lithuania at the border with Poland. This apprehension was a result of covert investigation which had lasted for four months. Three facilitators were also apprehended in the context of this case.

On 1 December 2007 Border guards detected three undocumented individuals during a passport control on a train, heading from Lithuania for Poland. While the apprehended persons had themselves presented as two Iraqis and one Palestinian initially during an investigation it was discovered, that, apparently, these individuals were Egyptian nationals, who had arrived in Lithuania by air with Lithuanian visas. This case documents that cases in which Third Country Nationals attempt to obtain visas under false pretences has not completely disappeared.

Legislation

On 30 March 2007, the Minister of the Interior has issued a decree "On the approval of the Rules of taking and implementing decisions with regard to foreigner's obligation to leave, their removal, return and travel in transit across the territory of the Republic of Lithuania".

On 14 June 2007, the Minister of the Interior has issued a decree "On the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania Order No 1V-445 of 21 December 2005 'On the approval of the Rules of the issuance of permits for permanent residence in the Republic of Lithuania to foreigners and assessment of pro forma marriage."

On 28 June 2007, the Minister of the Interior has issued a decree "On the approval of the Rules on the issuance of permanent residence permits in the Republic of Lithuania and the procedure of assessment of marriages of convenience."

On 19 November 2007, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a decree "On the approval of the Rules of the submission of documents for the issuance of a visa, at border crossing points, extension of the duration of stay in the Republic of Lithuania while in possession of a visa, cancellation of a visa, and accreditation of travel organisers and travel agencies".

The State Border Guard Service uses the definition "illegal immigrant". It covers aliens who entered Lithuania illegally and stayed in Lithuania illegally including "smuggled persons".

Statistical tables

**Number of persons legally crossing the border
including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania**

	2006	2007
Entry	10.131.186	11.009.590
Exit	8.181.863	8.839.740
Total	18.313.049	19.849.330

Number of persons claiming asylum*

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	14	26
Inland	445	454
Total	459	480

* Number of claims (first and subsequent claims together)

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted*

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
459	480

* Number of claims (first and subsequent claims together)

**Number of border violators
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Lithuania	283	Lithuania	145
Moldova	43	Russian Federation	39
Russian Federation	41	Belarus	29
Latvia	39	Moldova	26
Belarus	35	Latvia	16
Ukraine	9	Romania	8
Unknown	9	Georgia	5
Georgia	6	Ukraine	3
Stateless	5	Unknown	3
Pakistan	3	Stateless	3

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania**

2006	2007
456	317

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania, by gender**

Gender	2006	2007
Males	362	278
Females	94	39
Total	456	317

**Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation
including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania**

Gender	2006	2007
Males	26	10
Females	18	3
Total	44	13

**Number of migration related apprehensions
by place including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	136	111
On rail border crossings	1	0
On the green (land) border	274	178
At the sea border	5	28
At airports	40	0
In the country	0	0
On other places	0	0
Total	456	317

Lithuania

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania 2006 and 2007

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions by border section	Number of apprehensions by border section
	2006	2007
Belarus	154	99
Poland	73	65
Russian Federation	92	67
Latvia	92	52

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Lithuania

2006	2007
27	109

Number of smugglers in humans apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
19	20

Number of smugglers in humans apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania

Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Lithuania	15
Belarus	2
Moldova	1
Russian Federation	1
Vietnam	1

Number of traffickers in humans apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania

2006	2007
52	31

Number of traffickers in humans apprehended by top nationalities or including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2007
Lithuania	52	Lithuania	31

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Russian Federation	1.466	Russian Federation	1.346
Belarus	857	Belarus	707
Ukraine	312	Ukraine	352
Latvia	169	Kazakhstan	100
Kazakhstan	72	Latvia	85
India	51	India	74
Stateless	43	Kyrgyzstan	64
Poland	42	Moldova	59
Kyrgyzstan	40	Stateless	27
Moldova	33	Uzbekistan	15
Total of all rejected persons at the border	3.342	Total of all rejected persons at the border	3.052

Persons to whom residence was refused by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons in 2007
Belarus	7	Georgia	3
Russian Federation	7	Armenia	2
Ukraine	6	Ukraine	2
Lebanon	4	Japan	1
Armenia	3	Lebanon	1
China	3	Russian Federation	1
Others	5		
Total	35	Total	10

Removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Moldova	46	Russian Federation	38
Russian Federation	32	Belarus	35
Belarus	26	Moldova	23
Ukraine	9	Ukraine	12
China	6	Nigeria	10
Azerbaijan	5	Uzbekistan	5
Kazakhstan	4	Tadzhikistan	4
Georgia	4	Kazakhstan	4
Pakistan	3	Israel	3
Philippine	3	Pakistan	2
Total of all removed persons	149	Total of all removed persons	147

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. Lithuania has three major international airports, all of which are Border Crossing Points (BCP): Vilnius airport BCP, Kaunas airport BCP, and Palangos airport BCP. In 2007 altogether 71 migrants were apprehended at these airports. The major country of origin of apprehended migrants was Moldova.

Air carrier sanctions. In Lithuania the rules of air carrier activities and the sanctions in case of non-compliance are laid down in the Law on the Basics of Transportation Activity (No. I-1863, dated 8 October 1991); new edition adopted on February 28, 2002. No. IX – 747 (Official Gazette, 20. March 2002, No. 29-1034).

Penalties for carriers transporting undocumented passengers to Lithuania range from LTL 11.000 to 18.000. (In 2007 1 Lithuanian Lita was worth 0,28 Euro). During the years 2005- 2007, the established range of penalties for carriers remained the same.

**Number of apprehensions* at international airports
by direction of illegal migration**

Apprehensions at airports Year	Number of apprehensions of persons entering at an international airport	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving at an international airport	Number of apprehensions at international airports
2000	22	5	27
2001	23	14	37
2002	38	6	44
2003	50	35	83
2004	17	23	40
2005	22	69	91
2006	20	69	89
2007	11	60	71

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

**Number of apprehensions* at international airports in 2007
by international airports.**

Major airports Name of airport / city Lithuania	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Lithuania at an airport in 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Lithuania at airport in 2007	Number of apprehensions at airports in 2007
Vilnius airport BCP	11	51	62
Kaunas airport BCP	0	8	8
Palangos airport BCP	0	1	1

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

**Persons apprehended* at international airports of Lithuania by top citizenships
in 2006 and 2007**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
Moldova	16	Moldova	15
Russian Federation	16	USA	7
USA	8	Belarus	5
Ukraine	6	Israel	5
Kazakhstan	5	Australia	4
Georgia	4	Ukraine	3
Armenia	4	Kazakhstan	3
South Africa	3	Brazil	2
Egypt	2	Nigeria	2
Belarus	2	Russian Federation	2
Total of all apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports	89	Total of all apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports	71

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

Number of asylum applications lodged at international airports

Year	Number of applications
2000	3
2001	0
2002	2
2003	0
2004	0
2005	0
2006	1
2007	7

With the contribution of

State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of Interior (SBGS)
Migration Department at the Ministry of Interior (MD)

Poland



Geographical Information

Location:	Central Europe, East of Germany
Area:	Total: 312.685 sq km - water: 8.220 sq km - land: 304.465 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 2.788 km. Border countries: Belarus 416 km, Czech Republic 790 km, Germany 467 km, Lithuania 103 km, Russian Federation(Kaliningrad Oblast) 210 km, Slovakia 541 km, Ukraine 529 km
Coastline:	491 km
Population:	38.500.696 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular Migration flows

In 2007 no significant changes were noticed in terms of main irregular migration routes, the modus operandi and nationalities involved. A decrease was however observed in the number of apprehensions of Third Country Nationals, individually as well as in groups, and in refusals of entry. The number of asylum applications, submitted mainly by Russian citizens of Chechen origin, has increased.

- In 2007 Poland was still considered a transit country for majority of migrants illegally crossing the Polish border. The transit corridor from The Russian Federation to the EU (the so-called Eastern-European route) was mainly used by citizens of the Russian Federation of Chechen origin who, as a rule, apply for refugee status at the Border Guard Station in Terespol at the Polish – Belarusian border. Most irregular migrants from India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Russian Federation (Chechens) have attempted to reach Austria, Belgium and Italy through Poland.

At the end of the year 2007 Poland has accessed the Schengen Area (21st of December). Consequently, the abolishment of the stationary border control at the internal borders has facilitated entrance to Poland and further migration to Western Europe. This situation also opened new possibilities for irregular migration and development of new modi operandi to cross internal borders and to widen the use of forms for legalising the stay of migrants in Poland. For this reason the year 2007 was also considered a “preparation time” for changed strategies in (facilitated) border crossing attempts.

While the main trends in illegal border crossings basically remained the same, some changes can still be reported:

- A 70% decrease in refusals of entry for Moldovan citizens was observed after Romania and Bulgaria have entered into the EU (January 2007). Moldovan citizens apprehended increasingly used Romanian passports or ID cards. In general, the number of Non-Romanian persons using Romanian travel documents to cross the Polish borders has increased.
- An almost 22% decrease of apprehension for illegal border crossing was observed. Altogether 2.143 (in 2006 – 2.741) persons were apprehended from third countries. Ukrainian citizens still dominated apprehensions by 50%, followed by citizens of the Russian Federation (mainly of Chechen origin) – 322, Moldova - 151, Vietnam – 103, Belarus – 58, China -54, Georgia – 45 and Armenia - 44. The overall decrease in apprehensions was especially visible in case of Moldovan (57%) and Vietnamese (48) citizens.
- A 36% decrease in the number of aliens apprehended in co-operation with Police and other state services during legality of stay control in Poland (in 2007 – 2.495; in 2006 – 3.894) was observed.
- A substantial increase of entry refusals was observed especially for citizens of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka. This was connected with the discovery of the smuggling of Polish visas out of Polish consulates, especially in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), and also with an increased use of false and falsified residence documents for the purpose of study or work.
- Legally obtained visas were used to further migrate or perform trade activities illegally.
- An increase in apprehensions of aliens was observed, who had legally or illegally stayed in Poland and had planned to illegally leave the country for other EU Member States soon after the Schengen enlargement.
- A substantial increase of asylum applications was observed, mainly by Chechens (50% increase) in the 4th quarter of 2007, especially prior to the Schengen enlargement.

- The increase in using another person's original documents was observed most frequently at the Polish-German border, mainly performed by Ukrainian and Russian travellers.
- A general decrease in the use of falsified documents including visas was noticed with the exception of the air border crossing points where it has increased due to the fact that migrants were searching for new possibilities to enter EU/Schengen countries. Besides the already well-known phenomenon of the use of falsified Polish and Lithuanian documents and stamps by Ukrainian citizens, also the use of falsified Romanian and Bulgarian documents by Moldovan and Ukrainian citizens has appeared.
- An increase of Chechen smuggling groups was observed, who had facilitated migrants illegal border crossing at the Polish-German border section by transportation of migrants mainly in lorries.
- A decrease was observed in the number of apprehension of migrants hidden in means of transport. It was explained that this decrease can be understood as a direct result of the Polish-German co-operation in counteracting illegal border crossing activities.
- A substantial increase of migrants detected in international means of transport (buses, trains) had been observed immediately after Poland's entrance to the Schengen Zone on 21st of December. Citizens apprehended in this regard were mainly citizens of the Russian Federation of Chechen origin and Ukraine. The Polish Border Guard has taken the necessary measures against this phenomenon.

Organisation of smuggling of persons

In 2007 no significant changes were noticed in the organisation of smuggling of persons in comparison to year 2006. Smuggling groups and networks were complex international hierarchies organised in three levels: leadership, coordinators and executors-facilitators of illegal transfers (guides, drivers, etc). Smaller groups consisted of only two levels in which coordinators were also involved in execution of transfers.

The ethnic composition of smuggling groups and networks was mixed including both the nationalities of migrants illegally transferred, and of the countries on the respective routes used. In 2007 altogether 63 persons (in 2006 – 80) were apprehended organising and / or accompanying groups of migrants in illegal border crossings. Persons apprehended were mainly citizens of Vietnam (20) and Poland (19) but to a lesser extend also citizens of Ukraine (8), Russian Federation (6, including 5 of Chechen origin), Lithuania (6), Latvia (3) and China (1).

As a rule, smugglers of Polish citizenship were often at the medium or lower levels of the crime groups. Besides them citizens of the Russian Federation of Chechen origin, Ukraine, Vietnam, Czech Republic, Germany, Moldova, Lithuania, Armenia and Belarus were often involved in the criminal activity. Citizens of Poland and neighbouring countries (Ukraine, Germany, Czech, Lithuania) and living in border regions were mainly accompanying migrants by illegal border crossings and less involved in the overall organisation of international human smuggling operations. A decrease was observed in the involvement of Polish facilitators and an increase was observed in the engagement of citizens of the Russian Federation of Chechen origin. The domination of citizens of Vietnam and of the Russian Federation in the structures of organised smuggling groups was explained by the following factors: shared citizenship, the same ethnic origin, relationships established in previous smuggling projects or from previous convictions. The above factors are understood also to increase group cohesion within organisations of smugglers.

Size of smuggling groups. In 2007 altogether 33 criminal groups were identified for which the smuggling of persons was the only or the dominant activity. Small groups prevailed (up to 10 members). 27 groups consisted of less than 20 members and only 6 groups were bigger. The total number of suspected persons in this regard was 265.

Hiding tactics. Migrants, who were smuggled by Chechen groups across the Polish-German border, were mainly hidden in lorries. The Chechen organisers recruited drivers of TIR – lorry drivers of Lithuanian and/or Latvian origin who understand and speak Russian and operate cheaper. Migrants were hidden among commodities in which hiding is easy, are hard to destroy, or are not very expensive (like wood, furniture, carpets, paper, peat, or even in freezers).

Communication was performed mainly by phones and - in case of important matters - during personal meetings. Internet communications are more and more used. Mobile phones and SIM cards are often changed or used for one criminal act. Deleting IMEI numbers in phones is also used in order to prevent identification of the user. (The International Mobile Equipment Identity or IMEI is a number unique to every GSM and UMTS mobile phone.)

Profits gained from smuggling of migrants has occasionally reached even 4.000 Euro per smuggled person according to testimonies of migrants. From the smuggling activity of one person from Ukraine to Western Europe organisers gain a profit of 2.000 Euro. The smallest profit reported was 1.000 Euro per person.

Increasing professionalism. In 2007 the previous trends in performing human smuggling operations have continued: smugglers have improved their professionalism, flexibility and tactics. The full service for migrants ranged from the planning of the route and its segmentation into stages, through supplying migrants with necessary documents and elaborating several successful methods of transfer. These methods were chosen according to current possibilities, depending on the intensification of border control on particular border sections as well as on the available financial resources. It was reported that smugglers have either concentrated on human smuggling activities or, alternatively, have linked it with supplementary activities such as falsification of documents or also trafficking in human beings.

In 2007 no significant change was noticed in the tactics applied for border violation. Still many migrants apprehended – 60% - were apprehended in border crossing points (in 2006 – 56%). At the same time the decrease of apprehensions in border crossing points was smaller (a decrease by 13%) than at the green border (a decrease by 27%). The explanation of these phenomena may be the improvement of protection of the green border in latest years and the increasing use of different possible ways of legal entry to Poland.

The main routes to Poland have led, as in previous years, from Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. As a rule, citizens of third countries arrived to Moscow, Minsk or Kiev by land or air ways legally or illegally. Furthermore irregular migration to Poland and Western countries was facilitated by professional human smuggling networks operating in Russia, Ukraine, Poland and other EU countries.

The major routes identified were:

- Ukraine - Poland - Western Europe
- Ukraine - Poland - United Kingdom
- Turkey – Ukraine - Poland - Germany
- Russian Federation - Belarus - Poland - EU countries
- Russian Federation - Ukraine - Poland - EU countries
- Moldova - Ukraine - Poland - EU countries
- Asia - Ukraine - Poland - Western Europe
- Turkey – Russian Federation - Lithuania - Latvia - Poland
- Ukraine/Moldova - Poland - Austria –Italy

The switching of legal and illegal phases of the migration process has remained similar:

- *Legal entrance* with the use of (falsified) visas or original passports and then overstaying or exit (across green border individually or in groups, in concealment in transport means or with use of forged travel documents, or other persons documents).
- *Illegal entrance* and exit (across green border individually or in groups, in concealments in means of transport or with the use of forged travel documents or another persons documents).

The legalisation of stay in Poland in many cases has served for further illegal migration to other EU countries. Legalisation attempts encountered were:

- marriages of convenience
- inscription for studies at private universities
- invitations by firms to bring aliens from migration risk countries
- declaration to undertake self-employed work in Poland
- application for refugee status at Polish-Belarusian border but travel further on to other EU Member States
- use of false or original ID cards and stay cards of other persons issued by other EU Member States in order to start business or work in Poland
- adoption of convenience by citizens of Poland or by migrants having the right to stay in Poland
- falsification of border control stamps
- falsification and use of documents of crews of merchant ships.

Legislation

Work permit regulation. In 2007 a Decree of the Ministry of Work and Social Policy of 27 June 2007 was issued. This Decree has amended the Regulation of the Ministry of Work and Social Policy of 30 August 2006 “On work of foreigners not obliged to obtain work permit”. The amendment has introduced the possibility to work without permit in Poland for citizens of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. Citizens of these countries are allowed to work for 3 months during a period of 6 months if a Polish employer registered in Polish local Work Offices has officially declared their temporary employment.

In 2007 executive protocols to readmission agreements between Poland and Slovenia and between Poland and Latvia entered into force.

Institutional development

Schengen. 2007 was the last year of preparation to the Schengen membership. The fulfilment of requirements in this respect was confirmed by three Schengen evaluation missions on land and maritime borders, as well as on preparation to co-operation in SIS (Schengen Information System).

On the 21st of December 2007 Poland entered the Schengen Zone and the border control on land and maritime borders were abolished. (The border control at airports of new Schengen countries was however kept longer, until 28th March 2008). At the same time the Border Guard introduced compensatory measures including: enhanced control on international transportation routes in border regions as well as inside the country. This provision was introduced by the amendment to the Law on Border Guard in 2007. This Law also includes among the responsibilities of the Border Guard the prevention of terrorist activities.

A new Operation Support Department was established within the Border Guard to assist regional units in performing their task under new conditions which require more flexible use of resources. Since a growing number of Border Guard helicopters and aircrafts have to be managed, a Border Guard Aviation Bureau was created.

Co-operation Poland-Germany. The concept of co-operation between the Polish Border Guard and the German Federal Police on internal borders was prepared for new conditions after Poland's accession to the Schengen zone. The document deals with co-operation in substantial and logistic issues.

On the 20th of December the Polish-German Centre for Border, Police and Customs Services Co-operation was opened in Swieck at the Polish-German border. The Centre replaced three Polish-German contact points for co-operation of border services as one Border Centre would facilitate information exchange between various Polish and German services responsible for law enforcement in the border regions.

Co-operation Poland- Czech Republic. The Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Czech Republic on co-operation in combating organised crime, public order protection and co-operation in border regions which had been signed on the 21st June 2006 entered into force on the 2nd August 2007. This Agreement constitutes the basis for closer co-operation in regard to information exchange at common contact points and joint patrols and trans-border pursuit. An executive agreement on joint patrols between Polish Border Guard, Polish Police and Czech Police was signed on the 17th of December 2007.

Co-operation Poland-Slovakia. The second common Polish-Slovakian contact point was opened on 30 April 2007 in Trstena.

Co-operation Poland-Ukraine. An additional protocol to the agreement between chiefs of the Polish Border Guard and the Ukrainian State Border Service on intelligence co-operation was signed in order to establish closer co-operation of the departments for internal affairs of the Polish and the Ukrainian border services.

Co-operation Poland-Vietnam. A Polish – Vietnamese expert group was established to improve co-operation in the realisation of a readmission agreement.

Co-operation Poland-Estonia. The Executive Agreement about the co-operation between the Polish and the Estonian Border Guards was signed based on the Polish-Estonian governmental agreement on co-operation in combating organised crime and other crimes.

The Polish Border Guard continued participation in different forms of bilateral co-operation with neighbouring countries and other EU and third countries border services. In particular, the Polish Border Guard was engaged in transferring experiences and best practices to Ukraine and Georgia.

Multilateral co-operation. Polish officers have participated in activities of Frontex, BSRBCC, IBPC, Visegrad Group plus Austria and Slovenia, Task Group for Organised Crime in Baltic Sea Region and others. The Polish Border Guard took part in the following joint operations of Frontex: AGELAUUS, FIVE BORDERS (Ursus I-IV), GORDIUS, PANDORA/MINERVA, ZEUS, ARIADNA, LONG STOP, HERAKLES and EXPRESS.

A team was set up to participate in Rapid Border Intervention Teams (RABIT) established by Frontex.

The Border Guard started to participate in ICONET - Internet based secure information exchange system on illegal migration between EU countries.

Human resources. In 2007 the Border Guard has recruited 699 new functionalities who partially enlarged the number of Border Guard officers or replaced those retired.

Infrastructure. The infrastructure of the Border Guard has been newly equipped with financial support of the Schengen Found and Norwegian Finance Mechanism.

- New detention centres were established in Białystok (close to Polish-Belarus border) and in Biała Podlaska (close to Polish-Ukrainian border).
- Three new Border Guard posts were built on the external border.
- The Border Guard IT Central was launched; computational power of BG IT system was enhanced and additional new IT equipment was supplied.
- The Border Guard has bought new vehicles: 179 patrol cars, 70 all-terrain vehicles, 60 minibuses and 4 vehicles to transport apprehended persons.
- The Border Guard Sea Regional unit received 4 hybrid patrol vessels. Other specialised equipment, weapons and uniforms were also purchased.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Poland

	2006	2007
Entry	109.578.315	104.250.240
Exit	109.680.219	104.366.994
Total	219.258.534	208.617.234

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	3.453	6.790
Inland	3.660	3.237
Total	7.113	10.027

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

	2006	2007
Geneva Convention status granted	485	180
Tolerated stay	2.110	2.920
Total	2.595	3.100

Poland

**Number of border violators
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Poland ***

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Ukraine	1.234	Ukraine	1.046
Poland	952	Poland	663
Moldova	354	Russian Federation	322
Czech Republic	240	Germany	199
Russian Federation	295	Czech Republic	164
Vietnam	197	Moldova	151
Germany	137	Vietnam	103
Unknown	109	Unknown	72
Belarus	69	Belarus	58
China	69	China	54
Total	4.126	Total	3.222

*without readmission and Dublin II transfers to Poland

**Number of migration related border apprehensions,
not including EU citizens***

2006	2007
2.741	2.143

*Not including Polish and other EU citizens

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
not including EU citizens**

Gender	2006	2007
Males	2.296	1.864
Females	445	279
Total	2.741	2.143

**Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation
not including EU citizens**

Gender	2006	2007
Total	98	109

**Number of migration related apprehensions
by place of apprehension not including EU citizens**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	1.456	1.256
On rail border crossings	114	112
On the green (land) border	884	636
At the sea border	9	9
At airports	140	128
In the country	138	2
Total	2.741	2.143

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
not including EU citizens
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Poland by border section 2006	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Poland by border section 2006	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2006
Germany	58	924	982
Ukraine	836	208	1.044
Czech Republic	45	97	142
Slovakia	41	118	159
Belarus	48	23	71
Lithuania	16	1	17
Russian Federation	18	3	21
Sea border	11	8	19
Air border	59	81	140

**Number of migration related apprehensions
by border section not including EU citizens 2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Poland on the border with that country 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Poland on the border with that country 2007	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2007
Germany	31	733	764
Ukraine	600	262	862
Czech Republic	44	99	143
Slovakia	41	56	97
Belarus	77	21	98
Lithuania	14	0	14
Russian Federation	23	3	26
Sea border	4	5	9
Air border	72	56	128

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Poland

	2006	2007
Total	689	441
Of the total: women	78	52
Of the total: minors	74	28

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Poland**

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
291 (including 80 with groups)	204 (including 63 with groups)

Poland

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Poland**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Poland	217	Poland	101
Ukraine	14	Ukraine	19
Lithuania	12	Lithuania	17
Russian Federation	11	Germany	15
Germany	10	Russian Federation	13

Number of persons being trafficked into Poland

	2007
Total	7
Of the total: women	7
Of the total: minors	0

**Number of traffickers in humans apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Poland**

2006	2007
0	4

**Number of traffickers in humans apprehended
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Poland**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2007
Poland	0	Poland	4

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Ukraine	20.410	Ukraine	15.334
Belarus	11.464	Belarus	9.630
Federation Russian	3.853	Federation Russian	4.410
Republic of Moldova	1.268	Republic of Moldova	330
Stateless Person	330	China	237
Romania	322	Kazakhstan	180
Kazakhstan	236	Turkey	170
Turkey	209	India	162
Bulgaria	139	Nigeria	153
Nigeria	114	Vietnam	109
Total of all rejected persons at the border	40.332	Total of all rejected persons at the border	32.204

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by top nationalities/citizenships***

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Ukraine	579	Ukraine	442
Armenia	281	Vietnam	176
Vietnam	299	Armenia	114
Belarus	110	China	105
Russian Federation	109	Belarus	97
Bulgaria	72	Russian Federation	91
Turkey	58	Albania	61
Tunisia	54	Turkey	51
China	53	Nigeria	47
Nigeria	35	USA	30
Total of all refused persons of any nationality	2.018	Total of all refused persons of any nationality	1.636

*including permits for long-term residence and for specified period

Removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships removed from Poland

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Ukraine	1.982	Ukraine	1.592
Moldova	470	Russian Federation	260
Russian Federation	383	Vietnam	215
Vietnam	154	Armenia	207
Belarus	152	Moldova	183
Armenia	149	Belarus	160
Bulgaria	79	China	55
Georgia	69	Mongolia	52
Mongolia	49	Georgia	49
Afghanistan	48	India	29
Total of all removed persons	3.789	Total of all removed persons	3.030

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. Poland has 8 major airports: Warszawa-Okęcie, Kraków-Balice, Gdańsk-Rębiechowo, Wrocław-Strachowice, Katowice-Pyrzowice, Poznań-Ławica, Rzeszów-Jasionka and Polana Jakuszycka – Harrachov. Since 2001 the number of migration related apprehensions at these airports has stagnated; in 2007 altogether 199 persons have been apprehended for this reason, most of them at the Warsaw Airport. The leading countries of citizenship among persons apprehended at airports were Ukraine and China.

Penalties to air carriers. Air carriers must pay penalties for transporting undocumented migrants to Poland. The number of undocumented persons transported into the country by air carriers has increased from 2000 until 2003 and since then it has decreased, reaching the level of 13 persons in 2007. Similarly, the total sum paid by air carriers has increased from 2000 to 2003 and has decreased since then, reaching the level of 48.500 Euro in 2007.

No significant influence of the above sanctions has been noticed by the Border Guard on their number of illegal border crossings via air routes.

The Border Guard focuses on constant improvement of identification of false documents by analyses and trainings as well as regular exchange of information and best practices with other border services. The officers of the Border Guard regularly participate in international seminars, trainings, information exchange, joint operations and other forms of co-operation.

- EU Air Border Centre (ABC). The Polish Border Guard has cooperated in the framework of activities co-ordinated by the EU Air Border Centre (ABC) since its establishment in 2003. The Special Point of Contact in Warsaw-Okęcie Air Border Crossing Point was established in January 2004 during the first joint operation of ABC. The co-operation involves information exchange about various phenomena connected with illegal migration by air routes, including the use of false documents and the dissemination of Early Warning Reports about specific risks. In the years 2004-2005 the Border Guard participated in 8 joint operations of ABC.
- *Frontex*. In 2006 the Border Guard took part in the joint Frontex operation AMAZON focusing on irregular migration from Latin America. A Polish expert participated in the works of elaborating the Common Core Curriculum which partly concerns air borders. In 2007 the Border Guard has joined two Frontex air operations:
 - AGELAU (minors entering the EU)
 - and LONG STOP (prevention of illegal migration from Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh).

**Number of apprehensions* at international airports
by direction of illegal migration**

Apprehensions at airports Year	Number of apprehensions of persons entering at an international airport	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving at an international airport	Number of apprehensions at international airports
2000	43	156	199
2001	97	114	211
2002	83	144	227
2003	61	154	215
2004	73	151	224
2005	67	92	159
2006	80	59	139
2007	43	156	199

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

Number of apprehensions* at international airports in 2007 by international airports

Major airports Name of airport / city of Poland	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Poland on at airport in 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Poland at airport in 2007	Number of apprehensions at airport in 2007
Warszawa-Okęcie / Warszawa	67	45	112
Kraków-Balice / Kraków	7	5	12
Gdańsk-Rębiechowo / Gdańsk	3	2	5
Wrocław-Strachowice / Wrocław	1	2	3
Katowice-Pyrzowice / Katowice		3	3
Poznań-Ławica / Poznań	1	1	2
Rzeszów-Jasionka / Rzeszów	1		1
Polana Jakuszycka - Harrachov / Jakuszyce		1	1

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

**Persons apprehended* at international airports
by top citizenships of in 2006 and 2007**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
Ukraine	62	Ukraine	37
Unknown	22	China	21
Poland	17	Unknown	14
Moldova	9	Poland	9
Belarus	7	Nigeria	8
Armenia	5	Moldova	7
Russian Federation	5	Bangladesh	6
Egypt	3	Malaysia	4
Ghana	3	Belarus	3
Cameroon	3	Armenia	3
Total of all apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports	159	Total of all apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports	139

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

Number of asylum applications lodged at international airport(s)

Year	Number of asylum applications lodged at international airport(s)
2000	281
2001	105
2002	8
2003	13
2004	14
2005	145
2006	198
2007	123

Changes on type of sanctions since 2000

Year	Number of fines	Penalties paid
2000	249	441.200.€
2001	327	836.500.€
2002	463	1.792.000.€
2003	542	2.082.000.€
2004	462	1.408.500.€
2005	73	246.000.€
2006	31	91.000.€
2007	13	48.500.€

Data refers to Border Guard's applications to chiefs of regional state administration to apply to courts to impose fines on airlines.

With the contribution of

Polish Border Guard Headquarters

- Strategic Analyses Bureau
- Border Department
- Intelligence and Investigation Department
- Department for Aliens Issues
- International Co-operation Bureau
- Legal Affaires Bureau

Office for Foreigners

- Informatics, Documentation and Statistics Bureau

Romania



Geographical Information

Location:	South-Eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Ukraine
Area:	Total: 237.500 sq km - land: 230.340 sq km - water: 7.160 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 2.508 km. Border countries: Bulgaria 608 km, Hungary 443 km, Moldova 450 km, Serbia 476 km, Ukraine (north) 362 km, Ukraine (east) 169 km
Coastline:	225 km
Population:	22.246.862 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

In 2007 the number of migration related border apprehensions in Romania have increased by 12% compared to 2006, and has reached the level of 1.421 persons apprehended. The main border sections where apprehensions took place were Hungary (46,5%), the Republic of Moldova (25,3%) and Serbia (14,4%). The main countries of origin of apprehended persons were Moldova (47%), Turkey (16%) and Serbia (14%).

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

Smugglers revealed by the Romanian law enforcement organisations had offered forged visas, transport and hiding places in vehicles and safe places of accommodation for migrants. It was reported that smugglers also announce their smuggling services in local newspapers.

Communication. Smugglers regularly use pre-paid phone cards which are not suitable for wire-tapping and identification of the user. They use GPS devices for using alternative roads. They regularly use radar detection devices in order to avoid undesirable checks by the traffic police. Until 2007 the use of radar detection devices was illegal in Romania.

Smuggling fees. Since 2006 the amount of smuggling fees has not changed substantially. Operational data of the Romanian Border Police shows that in 2007 the following fees were paid:

- From India, China, Pakistan to the EU: 3500-5000 USD
- From Moldova to the EU: 2500 – 3000 Euro. Note: more than this was paid for a good quality counterfeited Romanian Identity Card.
- From Turkey to the EU: 2000 Euro.

New tendencies. During the past few years the prevailing modus operandi of illegal migration in Romania was to enter Romania illegally and subsequently to exit illegally to more developed countries of the EU. However, in 2007 an increasing number of migrants have been apprehended who used legal methods for entry by entering on the basis of short term study, business or tourism, but would travel onward illegally. This phenomenon was particularly observed in regard to citizens of Moldova, Turkey and China who, after legal entry and guided by either co-nationals, or by Romanian smugglers attempted to exit the country by illegally crossing the border either (a) through the border crossing points with forged passports, Identity Cards and/or visas, or (b) by being hidden in vehicles, or (c) over the green border, by avoiding the Border Crossing Points.

During 2007 the following tactics were recorded according to nationality:

- *Moldovan citizens.* It was observed that a number of migrants from Moldova entered Romania legally but, subsequently used falsified Romanian passports or Identity Cards belonging to other persons (person replacements), falsified Lithuanian passports, or also falsified Italian residence permits by attempting to leave the country. Some Moldovan citizens attempted to enter Romania illegally by using falsified passports and identity cards. Prior to the Schengen enlargement many of these persons had been apprehended while attempting to cross the border with Hungary in order to reach the Schengen area.
- *Ecuadorian citizens.* Apprehended Ecuadorian citizens, after having legally entered Romania, use forged or falsified Italian passports or attempt to cross the border illegally in order to get to other EU Member States.

- *Turkish citizens.* Apprehended Turkish citizens, after they had entered Romania legally have false documents (e.g. Turkish passports belonging to other persons, or Romanian identity cards belonging to other persons) for onward travel especially through the border with Hungary. Other citizens of Turkey tried to enter Romania illegally, on the basis of forged Schengen visa or with forged Bulgarian identity cards, in order to get to enter the Schengen area (main destination: Germany).
- *Serbian citizens.* After they had entered Romania illegally through the green border, apprehended Serbian citizens applied for refugee status at the border police authorities as soon as they are detected.

In 2007 citizens of the following countries were detected at the green border while attempting to enter into or to exit from Romania: Pakistan, Russian Federation, Georgia, Ukraine, Liberia, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Serbia, Nigeria, Ecuador.

Risk analysis

The territory of Romania lies at the traditional migration routes. In 2007 Romania became a member of the EU which has motivated more illegal border crossings and human smuggling activities through or to Romania.

Since 1 January 2007 Romanian and Bulgarian nationals enjoy Freedom of Movement within the European Union travelling with ID cards only. This fact has increased the use of counterfeit Romanian ID cards especially by Moldovan and Turkish citizens.

Following the planned accession of Romania to the Schengen Area in 2011, an increased pressure of illegal migration is to be expected. Risk analysis shows that nationals of the following countries are most likely to take advantage of these developments: Turkey, Georgia, Moldova, China and India. For Chinese nationals, Romania has already become a country of destination.

Moreover, due to the dynamic progress of the Romanian economy, it is expected that the human smuggling networks originating from the former CIS Countries will increasingly extend their activities to and within the country. Law enforcement agencies expect an increased irregular migration flow and human smuggling and trafficking activities especially by Chinese citizens.

Legislation

In 2007 the following decrees were issued by the Romanian Government.

- Government Emergency Ordinance (G.E.O. no. 55/2007) for setting up the Romanian Office for Immigration by reorganising the former Authority for Aliens and National Refugee Office;
- Governmental Decision No. 639/2007 defining the organisation and tasks for the Romanian Office for Immigration;
- Government Emergency Ordinance (G.E.O. No. 56/2007) regulating employments and commissions of foreigners in Romania;

- Draft order of the minister of the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform establishing the tasks of the responsible institutions for implementing the data in the Eurodac System and the Methodology for implementing the relevant EU legislation in this field;
- Government Emergency Ordinance (G.E.O. No. 102/2005) regarding the free movement of EU and EEA citizens on the Romanian territory;

The Border Police of Romania uses the UN definitions of Smuggling and Trafficking.

Institutional development

In 2007 the Romanian Refugee Office has been merged with the Authority for Aliens, within the structure of Romanian Immigration Office.

An Inter-Ministerial working Group has been set up, for the Coordination of the Implementation of the National Strategy of Romania regarding Immigration for 2007-2010. The Group consists of representatives of all the Ministries and institutions dealing with legal and illegal migration in Romania. An Action Plan for 2007 has been approved through a Governmental Emergency Ordinance, with specific tasks and deadlines for all the parties involved and a Draft of the Action Plan for 2008 to be approved.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Romania

	2006	2007
Entry	14.593.287	17.917.682
Exit	14.823.743	18.701.556
Total	29.417.030	36.619.238

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	51	237
Inland	330	420
Total	381	657

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
46	161

**Number of border violators by top nationalities/citizenships
including foreigners and citizens of Romania**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Moldova	951	Moldova	672
Turkey	44	Turkey	234
Somalia	36	Serbia	193
Georgia	35	Iraq	74
China	33	Somalia	57
Ukraine	22	Ukraine	40
Russian Federation	15	Albania	8
Nigeria	14	Liberia	8
Bangladesh	13	Georgia	6
Afghanistan	11	Libya	6

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Romania**

2006	2007
1.268	1.421

**Number of migration related apprehensions
by place of apprehension of illegal migrants
including foreigners and citizens of Romania**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	554	764
On rail border crossings		
On the green (land) border	674	597
At the sea border	3	7
At airports	37	53
In the country	-	-
On other places	-	-
Total	1.268	1.421

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Romania
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Romania by border section 2006	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Romania by border section 2006	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2006
Hungary	20	576	596
Ukraine	61	0	61
Moldova	327	65	392
Bulgaria	12	36	48
Serbia	4	127	131
Airports	18	19	37
Ports	2	1	3

Romania

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Romania
2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Romania by border section 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Romania by border section 2007	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2007
Hungary	15	646	661
Ukraine	63	5	68
Moldova	325	35	360
Bulgaria	53	14	67
Serbia	192	13	205
Airports	23	30	53
Ports	6	1	7

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Romania

2006	2007
777	1164

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Romania**

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
69	46

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
by top nationalities/citizenships
including foreigners and citizens of Romania**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Romania	56	Romania	33
Moldova	5	Bulgaria	8
Bulgaria	4	Turkey	2
Italy	1	Serbia	1
Germany	1	Moldova	1

Number of persons being trafficked in Romania

	In 2006	In 2007
Total	347	712 (705 Romanians, 7 foreigners)
Of the total: women	153	145
Of the total: men	177	492
Of the total: minors	17	75 (10 boys, 65 girls)

**Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Romania**

2006	2007
293	408

**Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended
by top nationalities/citizenships
including foreigners and citizens of Romania**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2007
Romania	279	Romania	394
Moldova	9		
Spain	3		
Italy	2		

**Persons rejected at the border
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Moldova	36.987	Moldova	5.411
Ukraine	5.757	Ukraine	1.643
Bulgaria	1.473	Turkey	841
Serbia	536	Serbia	429
Turkey	477	Russian Federation	195
Russian Federation	262	China	111
China	120	Bulgaria	94
Macedonia (FYROM)	78	Ecuador	52
India	40	Macedonia (FYROM)	40
Ecuador	34	India	38
Total of ALL rejected persons at the border (of any country or nationality)	48.210		9.753

Note: the large difference between the 2006 and 2007 rejection numbers is explained by the introduction of a visa regime for Moldova, starting 01. January 2007. In 2006, there were some administrative requirements to be accomplished by citizens of Moldova at the entry, but no visa was required, therefore those citizens of Moldova who did not fulfil the above mentioned administrative conditions at entry were rejected. In 2007, people not being able to fulfil the conditions of visa did not receive their visas and have not appeared on the borders. This explains the decrease in the number of rejections at the border.

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Turkey	993	Turkey	1.337
Moldova	932	Moldova	1.304
China	305	China	431
Israel	130	Serbia	247
Syria	104	Iraq	105
Ukraine	106	Ukraine	97
Germany	53	India	73
Italy	84	Syria	73
USA	82	USA	72
Greece	58	Lebanon	69
Total of ALL refused persons of any nationality	4.169		4.470

Romania

Removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Moldova	370	Moldova	196
Turkey	93	Turkey	90
China	58	China	23
Pakistan	7	Ukraine	13
Ukraine	20	Serbia	12
Syria	15	Nepal	11
Serbia	12	Iraq	6
Lebanon	3	Russian Federation	6
Iran	3	Albania	5
India	4	Israel	5
Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	681		431

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. Romania has three major airports: Otopeni (Near Bucharest), Timisoara and Baneasa (North of Bucharest). Since 2000 the number of persons apprehended for illegal migration at the airports of Romania has significantly decreased. In 2007 the number of such persons has reached 53. The overwhelming majority of these persons were apprehended at the Otopeni Airport.

Number of apprehensions at international airports Breakdown: by direction of illegal migration (IN or OUT).

Apprehensions at airports Year	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING Romania at an international airport	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING Romania at an international airport	Number of apprehensions at international airports
2000	145	97	242
2001	145	108	253
2002	63	53	116
2003	60	40	100
2004	34	47	81
2005	50	50	100
2006	18	19	37
2007	23	30	53

Number of apprehensions at international airports in 2007 Breakdown: by international airports.

Major airports Name of airport / city of Romania	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING Romania at airports in 2007	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING Romania at airports in 2007	Number of apprehensions at airports in 2007
Otopeni	19	29	48
Timisoara	3	0	3
Baneasa	1	1	2

**Number of persons apprehended at international airports
in 2006 and 2007, by top citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
Moldova	19	Turkey	14
Turkey	5	Moldova	10
Iran	3	Malaysia	4
Ukraine	3	Iraq	4
Albania	2	Colombia	3
Pakistan	1	Ukraine	2
Zimbabwe	1	Somalia	2
Costa Rica	1	Iran	2
Austria	1	Albania	2
Italy	1	Sri-Lanka	1
Total of ALL apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports (of any country or nationality)	37	Total of ALL apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports (of any country or nationality)	53

Number of asylum applications lodged at international airports of Romania

Year	Number
2000	-
2001	-
2002	14
2003	6
2004	1
2005	5
2006	9
2007	11

With the contribution of

General Inspectorate of Border Police
Republic of Romania

Serbia



Geographical Information

Location:	South-eastern Europe, between Macedonia (FYROM) and Hungary
Area:	Total: 77.474 sq km – water: 0 sq km – land: 77.474 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 2.026 km. Border countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina 302 km, Bulgaria 318 km, Croatia 241 km, Hungary 151 km, Kosovo 352 km, Macedonia (FYROM) 62 km, Montenegro 124 km, Romania 476 km
Coastline:	0 km
Population:	10.159.046 note: all population data includes Kosovo (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

During the year 2007, altogether 874 foreign nationals have been apprehended on the territory of the Republic of Serbia who had illegally entered the country. Comparing with 2006 (with 1270 apprehensions) this represents a decrease of 31%.

- *Albanian nationals.* In 2007 measures taken by the Border Police in connection with illegal border crossings to a larger extent were directed towards Albanian nationals, giving 39% (332) of the total number of 874. The basic reason for the Albanian citizens' migrations across the Republic of Serbia towards the EU countries is explained as economically motivated (especially towards Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Germany).

- *Others.* Measures had also been taken against the following nationals: Macedonia (FYROM) (128), Turkey (78), Bosnia and Herzegovina (54), Romania (39), Bulgaria (38), China (25), Georgia (21), Croatia (17), Iraq (13), Germany (13), Ethiopia (12), Montenegro (12), Moldova (7), Pakistan (7), Cameron (6), etc.

The overwhelming majority of migrants apprehended were adult male persons. Out of the total number of foreign nationals (874) who have illegally entered the territory of the Republic of Serbia in 2007,

- the number of minors was 195 (22%),
- the number of female foreign nationals was 77 (9%).

After the parallel review of the measures taken against the foreign citizens illegally crossing the state border in 2006 and 2007, the following trends can be noted:

- approximately 54% decrease of Albanian nationals,
- approximately 95% increase of Macedonian nationals,
- approximately 42% decrease of Turkish nationals,
- approximately 65% decrease of Romanian nationals,
- approximately 95% decrease of Moldovan nationals.

The year 2007 was marked by the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the EU and the introduction of new visa regulations for Moldovan citizens by Romania. As a consequence, Serbian authorities observed a significant decrease in the number of migrants from these countries entering Serbia illegally.

A large number of migrants entered the territory of the Republic of Serbia across the administrative border crossing point of Kosovo and Metohia. In 2007 approximately 40% of all apprehended migrants have arrive from this direction. Serbian authorities argue that illegal migrations across the territory of the Republic of Serbia would only be successfully controlled by a full co-operation with UNMIK police forces and special measures taken by the Republic of Albania in controlling migrations of their nationals.

Since from the 1st of January 2008 the Schengen Agreement came into force in the Republic of Hungary, an increase is expected in the number of citizens of non-EU member countries illegally crossing the border of Serbia toward the Republic of Hungary and continuing their travel further on to other EU countries.

In 2007 Serbian authorities have filed criminal charges against a large number of human smugglers. Most of these persons were nationals of the Republic of Serbia (127). Criminal charges for human smuggling have also been brought against other nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina (6), Germany (5), Bulgaria (4) and Turkey (2) Georgia, the Republic of Korea, Montenegro, Macedonia (FYROM), Holland, Austria and Romania. Authorities explain that the decrease of Albanian and Turkish nationals smuggled through the territory of the Republic of Serbia is basically the result of a successful international policing performed by Macedonia (FYROM), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, the Republic of Serbia, etc.

A comparative review of the number of measures taken by the Police Directorates in the connection with illegal border crossing at certain sections during the period 2006 – 2007 shows the following:

- decrease of measures taken by the Police Directorate Sremska Mitrovica by about 71%,
- decrease of measures taken by the Police Directorate Belgrade by about 28%,
- the Police Directorate Vranje approximately same number,
- decrease of measures taken by the Police Directorate Novi Sad by about 17%,
- decrease of measures taken by the Police Directorate Kraljevo by about 41%,
- increase of measures taken by the Police Directorate Subotica by about 150%.

In 2007, out of the total number

- police officers of the Police Directorate Belgrade - Directorate for foreigners, processed the largest number of cases of migrants who had illegally entered the territory of the Republic of Serbia - 22% (188)
- followed by the Police Directorate Sremska Mitrovica 15% (133),
- and by the Police Directorate Subotica 8% (73) etc.

Illegal residence. In 2007, 54 foreign citizens have been found illegally resident in the Republic of Serbia. This is a significant decrease compared to 2006, when there were 385 foreign citizens found illegally residing in the country (a decrease by a factor of seven). The composition by countries of origin in 2006 shows the most important: Romania - 202, Macedonia (FYROM) - 30, Bulgaria- 28, Bosnia and Herzegovina -23. Also in 2007, citizens of Romania have constituted the majority of persons apprehended for illegal residents.

Criminal charges. In 2007, altogether the police officers of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia brought 89 criminal charges against persons perpetrating the criminal act of illegal state border crossing and human smuggling under the Article 350 of the Criminal Code. In comparison to 2006 this is an increase by 11%, when 79 criminal charges had been brought.

In 2007, 152 criminal charges were brought against persons based on the above mentioned article 350 Criminal Code. This is similar to 2006 with 140 persons processed under this article. In 2007 The composition by country of origin of perpetrators , was as follows: Serbia - 127, Bosnia and Herzegovina - 6, Germany – 5 , Bulgaria – 4 , Turkey – 2 and one person from each of the following countries: Georgia, Korea, Montenegro, Macedonia (FYROM), Netherlands, Austria, Romania, Stateless.

Smuggled persons. In 2007, altogether 343 smuggled persons had been recorded of which 75 were citizens of Albania, - 40 of Serbia (of which: 27- Autonomous Province of Kosovo), – 22 of Turkey, - 12 of Romania, 3- of each of the following countries: Chin, Iraq, Macedonia (FYROM), Moldova, Bulgaria and Pakistan, 2 of Georgia, and one person of each of the following countries: Iran, Croatia, Cuba and Chile.

Readmission to Hungary.

- *Acceptances.* In accordance with the Readmission Agreement of Third Country Nationals with the Republic of Hungary 45 requests had been approved by Serbian authorities: 10 requests for citizens of Albania, 9 of Macedonia (FYROM), 6 of Georgia, 6 of Ethiopia, 4 of China, 3 of Vietnam, 3 of Iraq, 2 of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1 of Tunisia, 1 of India.
- *Rejections.* Under the same Agreement 13 requests had been rejected by Serbian authorities: 6 requests for citizens of the Russian Federation, 2 of Macedonia (FYROM), 2 of Georgia, 1 Iraq, 1 Armenia, 1 of Albania.

Readmission to Croatia.

- *Acceptances.* In accordance with the Readmission Agreement of Third-country nationals with the Republic of Croatia, 89 requests had been approved: 40 request for citizens of Albania, 17 of Turkey, 10 of Iraq, 7 of Macedonia (FYROM), 4 of Pakistan, 4 of Moldova, 4 of Armenia 1 of Sierra Leone. 1 of the Russian Federation, 1 of Georgia.
- *Rejections.* Under the same Agreement, 32 requests had been rejected: 19 requests for citizens of Albania, 4 of Turkey, 4 of Pakistan, 3 of Georgia, 1 of Ukraine, 1 of Macedonia (FYROM).

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

The authorities of Serbia observed basically two categories of what was identified as typical organisational characteristics of human smuggling activities on the territory of the Republic of Serbia:

- individual smugglers and
- small groups or loose networks of facilitators

Typical means of transport used for the smuggling in humans to and through the Republic of Serbia are motor vehicles. Communication facilities used by smugglers were primarily mobile phones and radio-stations and in some cases also wireless phones with signal amplifiers.

The following illustrative cases of attempted border violations in 2007 were provided:

- In the beginning of February of 2007 a German national was apprehended on the border crossing point Preševo for attempting to smuggle 3 nationals of Iraq, who had been hidden in the freight trunk of a lorry.
- By mid-October 2007 a German national had been apprehended at the border crossing point Šid, for attempting to smuggle altogether 9 persons (Serbian and Albanian nationals) from the area of Kosovo and Metohia through the administrative border crossing point. These persons were hidden in cavities of the mobile home vehicle.
- During October and November 2007, 3 criminal charges were filed against 5 Serbian nationals for facilitating the illegal crossing of the state border of 24 Serbian citizens of Roma ethnicity, who had been accompanied by these facilitators while illegally crossing the state border and entering into Romania by foot.

The following illustrative cases of smuggling fees in 2007 were provided:

- Evidences show that smugglers are charging from 2.000 to 4.000 EUR for an illegal transfer of Albanian nationals (39% of total of smuggled persons) through the Republic of Serbia towards EU countries. This fee is usually paid to the smugglers by the family members of the facilitated person, after his/her arrival in the country of destination.
- During January 2007, police officers from the Police Directorate Belgrade, the Directorate for foreigners, and the Department for the suppression of illegal migration and human trafficking have broken up a smuggling network smuggling Chinese nationals to EU Member States by using forged Korean passports. On that occasion, it was discovered that the smuggled Chinese nationals had been paying 10.000 US dollars to be facilitated illegal entry into the EU.

The following modes of illegal border crossing were identified:

- *Through the green border.* The majority of border violations were attempted cases of smuggling foreign and domestic citizens across the "green border" towards the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Hungary.
- *Through official border crossing points.* In such cases forged documents were used in order to enter or exit Serbia. Most of such cases had been recorded by attempted
 - entry into the Republic Serbia from Macedonia (FYROM) at the border crossing Preševo,
 - exit from the Republic of Serbia towards Croatia, at the border crossing Batrovci;
 - exit from the Republic of Serbia and enter into the Republic of Hungary.

Legislation

In the year 2007 there have been no significant changes in the legislation of the Republic of Serbia that would effect on the course of illegal migrations in the country.

During 2007, the new Law on Asylum was adopted and became effective on 1st of April 2008. The Law foresees that the competent authorities of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia undertake all necessary actions regarding the asylum applications within the country. Previously refugee issues were under the competence of UNHCR.

The Republic of Serbia uses the UN definitions of Smuggling and Trafficking. The number of smuggled persons is significantly higher than the number of trafficked persons. In 2007 more than 300 persons were smuggled through territory of the Republic of Serbia and 96 were identified as victims of trafficking. In some cases smuggled persons were also identified as victims of trafficking.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Serbia

	2006	2007
Entry	19.437.870	21.698.688
Exit	18.468.372	21.231.083
Total	37.906.242	42.929.771

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	8	0
Inland	36	66
Total	44	66

Number of persons whose asylum claims was accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
0	34

Note: During 2007, there were 66 persons claiming asylum of which 34 were accepted. These persons have obtained refugee status under the mandate of UN High Commission for Refugees. From those 34 claims that were accepted, 17 claims were submitted during 2006 and 17 claims during 2007. During 2007 altogether 3 claims were refused, 7 claims were withdrawn, 13 persons abandoned their intention and 2 appeals are in procedure. Until April 1st 2008 asylum claims were under the jurisdiction of UN High Commission for Refugees. From April 1st 2008, asylum claims are under jurisdiction of Division for Asylum which is organisational unit of Border Police Directorate.

Number of border violators, by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Serbia

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Albania	717	Albania	332
Turkey	134	Macedonia (FYROM)	128
Romania	112	Turkey	78
Moldova	110	Bosnia-Herzegovina	54
Macedonia (FYROM)	66	Bulgaria	38
Bulgaria	22	China	25
Bosnia - Herzegovina	18	Georgia	21
Hungary	11	Croatia	17
Croatia	10	Iraq	13
India	7	Germany	13
Serbia	-	Serbia	315

Number of migration related border apprehension of foreigners * by gender*

Gender	2006	2007
Males	1.177	797
Females	93	77
Total	1.270	874

*Only foreigners, not including citizens of Serbia. In 2007 an additional number of 315 Serbian citizens were apprehended for border violation.

Serbia

Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation including foreigners and citizens of Serbia

Gender	2006	2007
Males	252	190
Females	1	5
Total	253	195

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section including foreigners and citizens of Serbia 2007

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Serbia by border section 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Serbia by border section 2007	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2007
Hungary	9	87	96
Macedonia (FYROM)	35	15	50
Bosnia - Herzegovina	75	96	171
Croatia	33	88	121
Bulgaria	14	13	27
Romania	21	167	188
Albania*	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Data for Border Section with Albania missing

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Serbia

	2006	2007
Total	434	343
Of the total: women	28	20
Of the total: minors	81	95

Number of smugglers in humans apprehended, including foreigners and citizens of Serbia

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
186	152

Number of smugglers in humans apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Serbia

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Serbia	127	Serbia	152
Croatia	2	Bosnia - Herzegovina	6
Slovakia	1	Germany	4
Turkey	1	Bulgaria	2
Bosnia - Herzegovina	1	Turkey	2
Ukraine	1		
Albania	1		

Number of persons being trafficked into Serbia

	2006	2007
Total	56	96
Of the total: women	42	34
Of the total: minors	29	35

Number of traffickers in humans apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Serbia

2006	2007
77	74

Number of traffickers in humans apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Serbia

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2007
Serbia	70	Serbia	73
Moldova	2	Jordan	1
Montenegro	1		
Turkey	1		
Bosnia – Herzegovina	1		

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Romania	3.812	Romania	3.950
Bosnia – Herzegovina	3.255	Bulgaria	3.757
Bulgaria	2.887	Bosnia - Herzegovina	3.290
Turkey	1.022	Macedonia (FYROM)	1.253
Croatia	540	Turkey	1.042
Ukraine	454	Croatia	934
Macedonia (FYROM)	377	Germany	791
Germany	301	Italy	506
Hungary	151	France	355
Italy	132	Austria	237
Total of all rejected persons at the border	15.329	Total of all rejected persons at the border	18.993

Persons to whom residence was refused by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
China	2.830	China	3.374
Romania	1.343	Albania	331
India	184	Romania	283
Albania	145	India	171
Iran	54	Iran	141
Total of all refused persons of any nationality	5.612	Total of all refused persons of any nationality	5.439

With the contribution of

Ministry of the Interior, Border Police Directorate
 Department for Combating Cross-border Crime and Criminal Intelligence Affairs
 Republic of Serbia

Slovakia



Geographical Information

Location:	Central Europe, South of Poland
Area:	Total: 48.845 sq km – water: 45 sq km – land: 48.800 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 1.524 km. Border countries: Austria 91 km, Czech Republic 215 km, Hungary 677 km, Poland 444 km, Ukraine 97 km
Coastline:	0 km (landlocked)
Population:	5.455.407 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

The Slovak Republic is primarily a transit country for third-country nationals travelling towards Western European countries. Most of the persons apprehended for attempted illegal border crossing would apply for asylum with the intention to legalise their stay at least for a short period of stay as in his case immediate repatriation will not be carried out. Frequent escapes from reception centres are tangible evidence that in these cases the travel is continued the Western Europe. This observation is also supported by the fact that many of these migrants are later on apprehended for illegal border crossing by the Slovak or the Austrian border authorities refused entry or taken back to the Slovak Republic under the provisions of Dublin II.

In 2007 the Slovak Border Police apprehended 3.405 migrants when attempting to cross the state border illegally and 3.356 aliens who were illegally residing in the country. These numbers show a decreasing tendency in comparison with 2006 when 4,129 migrants were apprehended when attempting to cross the state border illegally 3.491 aliens who were illegally residing in the country.

It is necessary to point out that Ukraine is the country with highest overstay rates of its citizens, both in 2006 and 2007. Ukrainian citizens comprise approximately one third of the total number of foreigners detected during routine checks for overstaying. Ukrainian migrants apprehended for illegal residence, as a rule, had legally entered the Slovak Republic, did not depart with the expiry of their visa or residence permit but remained in Slovakia unlawfully.

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

The authorities of Slovakia face the following types of human smuggling activities. In 2007 approximately 65 % of suspected smugglers were accused as single persons without any concrete evidence of a link to any internationally active group or network, most of them citizens of Slovakia. However, evidences show that most accused smugglers had been members of smaller hierarchical structures working rather regionally. There are also larger organisations with a clear division of tasks e.g. drivers, falsifiers of documents, recruiters, money collectors, etc. At the top of these structures is an organiser, who coordinates all activities in the group and distributes the money among the actors in the group. The main organisers are aliens who mostly come from the states like India, Vietnam, China, Russian Federation and who have direct contacts to Moldova, Ukraine, Hungary, Italy, the Czech Republic or Germany. The head of the organisation is linked with recruiters from abroad - mainly from the country of origin or transit country of illegal migrants (e.g. Moldova, Ukraine, Russia) The main organizer is usually of the same nationality of origin as the migrants themselves (e.g. India, Vietnam, China, Russia). Other members of the group - drivers and providers of accommodation are mainly of Slovak nationality. The persons of Slovak citizenship accused for migrant smuggling belong to the lower and middle level in the above suggested hierarchical structure.

The activities of smuggling groups in Slovakia are mainly targeted at the provision of services like accommodation, food and transport through the territory of the country. Smugglers work on the basis of long term strategies which include conspiracy, hierarchical coordination and management. Some changes can be observed in tactical matters in regard to the methods used by guides to prevent their revelation, transporting migrants or choose the appropriate routes. As a rule, Ukrainian guides hand over migrants to Slovakian guides and subsequently migrants are handed over to guides operating in Austria or the Czech Republic.

The following modes of illegal border crossing were identified:

- via the green border on foot, whether without assistance or assisted by smugglers or traffickers
- via the border crossing points by the use of false or forged documents, by using genuine documents by unauthorised person, undocumented but hidden in vehicles.

Most migrants apprehended entered Slovakia by crossing the state border with Ukraine by foot or hidden in vehicles. Later on they would be transported by vehicles towards the Austrian or the Czech state border which they would also cross by foot or hidden in the vehicles. Routes are easily changed reacting to the information on the positions of police patrols provided by the drivers of escort vehicles of the smugglers.

Means of transport. Typical for the transport in human smuggling through the territory of the Slovak Republic is the use of public transport such as taxi services, bus services, truck transport and railway transport. Smugglers also use special modified vehicles for the transport, e. g. personal motor cars, trucks, pick-ups, cistern trucks but also inflatable rubber boats to cross the border rivers of Slovakia from the territory of Hungary and Ukraine. In many cases river crossing was also used for reaching Austria from the Slovak Republic, especially by warmer weather.

Communication. For the purposes of keeping their activities secret, smuggling groups are using wireless stations and mobile phones with different SIM cards.

Document handling. The use of false documents is very widespread, whereas the original documents of the migrants are taken away by the smugglers in the country of origin or in the transit country.

Smuggling fees. The fees paid for travel through the territory of the Slovak Republic and through the Border Crossing Point range from 300 to 600 USD per person facilitated. It depends on the service of the smugglers and on territory where smugglers are active. The fees for a smuggler driving across the border range from 2.000 - 15.000 SKK (63€ to 469€) or 2.000 - 4.000 SKK (63€ to 125€) per person facilitated.

Innovations of smugglers. While the routes as such are not changed, human smugglers striving to prevent their revelation change methods and ways of transporting migrants. Traditionally, two main routes for human smuggling exist in the Slovak territory: The so called "Northern route" and the "Southern route" which lead from the Slovak-Ukrainian state border on the Eastern part of Slovakia to the Slovakian-Austrian or the Slovakian-Czech state border on the Western part of the country. However, with the entry of the Slovak Republic into the Schengen area a new route (mainly used by Chechen nationals) leading from Poland to the Slovakian-Austrian state border was established.

Legislation

In 2007 two amendments were made to the Act No 48/2002 Coll. on the Stay of Foreigners. The reason to amend this Act was the harmonisation of the Slovak legislation to three EU Council Directives, namely

- Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to Third Country Nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities;
- Council Directive 2004/114/EC of 13 December 2004 on the conditions of admission of Third Country Nationals for the purposes of studies, student exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service;
- and Council Directive 2005/71/EC of 12 October 2005 on a specific procedure for admitting Third Country Nationals for the purposes of scientific research.

The internal decrees and instructions of the Minister of Interior and of the Director of Bureau of Border and Alien Police have been amended for the purpose of implementing the changes connected with the entry into force of EC Regulation No 562/2006 of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code). The modification was also based on the analysis of performance of the units of Border Police Service and of the Police Force, following the organisational changes made within the Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

The U.N. definitions of human smuggling and trafficking are officially used in Slovakia and incorporated into the Penal Code.

Most migrants apprehended by the units of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police testify that they had crossed the borders voluntarily without any form of coercion or violence and thus had been smuggled. If any indication of violence or coercion is registered the case is transmitted to the Bureau combating organised crime that has the relevant jurisdiction in regard to human trafficking.

Institutional development

As a consequence of the entry of the Slovak Republic into the Schengen area in 2007 the Bureau of Border and Alien Police has experienced large organisational changes.

In October 2006 the Bureau of Border and Alien Police was separated from the Presidium of the Police Force. On the basis of the Decree of the Minister of Interior the Bureau of Border and Alien Police was integrated within the organisational structure of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. The new organisational chart follows the recommendations of the Schengen Catalogue or recommendations for the correct application of the Schengen Acquis and the best practices.

As part of the organisational changes, a Department of the Central Visa Authority was established at the Alien Police Department of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

One of the key issues was the legislative, operational, organisational and structural reinforcement of the status of the Border Police Directorate in Sobrance which is in the vicinity of the North-Eastern border of Slovakia. Within this Directorate a Risk Analysis and Statistics Department and a Training Department was established, and the Mobile Intervention Unit was reinforced. Among others, the following relevant changes were initiated after 1 May 2007:

- A regional office of the Serious Crime Investigation Department was established in Sobrance;
- The Eastern Regional Office of the Department of Operative-Investigation Activities of the National Unit Combating Illegal Immigration was strengthened.

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. Slovakia has three major airports: Airport M.R. Štefánika in Bratislava, and the airports in Košice and in Poprad. In 2007 altogether 103 persons were apprehended at these airports for reasons of illegal border crossing. Most of these persons were apprehended at the Bratislava Airport. The majority of apprehended persons were citizens of India and Ukraine. All persons apprehended at the airports of Slovakia intended to transit to Western European countries.

Sanctions of air carriers. The duties and sanctions of air carriers are regulated by Act No 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Foreigners Paragraph 51 and Paragraph 77 as follows:

Paragraph 51:

(1) A carrier, performing transport of persons by airway or water road to territory of the Slovak Republic, may not transport a foreigner to the border crossing point of the Slovak Republic, who does not have the necessary documents for entrance. Such duty shall apply also to a carrier, who transports persons on regular international bus lines, except for rim-land transport.

(2) a Carrier, having transported a foreigner to border crossing, shall be obliged immediately to transport him back to the state, where he was transported from or to state, which issued the travel document he travelled with or to any other state, where his admission is ensured, in cases when

- a) foreigner was refused entry to the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- b) foreigner performed transit through the territory of the Slovak Republic and the authorities of another state refused entrance to him/her and returned him/her to the territory of the Slovak republic or
- c) another carrier having the duty to transport the foreigner to other state, refused to perform the transport.

(3) Should the carrier not be able to fulfil the duty provided in paragraph 2, he shall be obliged to immediately provide for the alternative transport of foreigner and to bear its costs or if immediate alternative transport is not possible, to assume the responsibility for costs on residence and return of the respective foreigner.

(4) On request of the police unit on border crossing a Flight operator is obliged to provide information on passengers, transported to the territory of the Slovak Republic through external state border,. A Flight operator is obliged to send this information in electronic form at the very latest by the time of registration termination of passengers prior to departure. In case of malfunction of electronic connections, the operator shall be obliged to send such information in another appropriate manner.

Paragraph 77:

The flight operator who fails to provide information under Paragraph 51 par. 4 or provides such information incompletely or incorrectly shall award a fine for administration offence ranging from 120.000 to 200.000 SKK (approx. 3750€ to 6250€) for each flight performed.

Since the introduction of air carrier sanctions Slovakian authorities have not observed any changes regarding the use of air routes by illegal migrants. No effects of carrier sanctions were observed.

Measures and projects against illegal migration by air routes. The measures of the Slovakian Border Guard against illegal migration by air routes are based on a system of risk analyses. These analyses are assessing the actual security situation, by using the Border Guard's own statistics, regular situational reports and ad hoc reports from other units.

The Border Control Unit of the Bratislava-Ružinov Airport participated in the following international border management projects:

- 2005: three actions – RIO 5, ABC # 6, ABC # 7,
- 2006: three actions – AGEALUS, TORINO 2006, NEO – WCH in football DEU,
- 2007: LONG STOP I 2007, HYDRA
- 2008: LONG STOP II 2008, ZARATHUSTRA

**Number of apprehensions* at international airports
by direction of illegal migration**

Apprehensions at airports Year	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Slovakia at an international airport	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Slovakia at an international airport	Number of apprehensions at international airports
2005	31	54	85
2006	57	49	106
2007	39	64	103

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

**Number of apprehensions* at international airports in 2007
by international airports.**

Major airports Name of airport / city of Slovakia	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Slovakia at an airport in 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Slovakia at an airport in 2007	Number of apprehensions at an airport in 2007
M.R. Štefánika Bratislava	39	61	100
Košice	0	1	1
Poprad	0	2	2

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

Slovakia

Number of persons apprehended at international airports by top citizenships in 2006 and 2007

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
Ukraine	11	India	15
Romania	4	Ukraine	15
Nigeria	4	Nigeria	5
Pakistan	2	Moldova	2
China	2	Vietnam	1
Uganda	1	Slovakia	1
Sudan	1	Serbia – Montenegro	1
Slovenia	1	Croatia	1
Italy	1	Latvia	1
Macedonia (FYROM)	1		
Total of all apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports	28	Total of all apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports	42

Number of asylum applications lodged at international airports

Year	Number of asylum applications lodged at international airport(s)
2000	0
2001	0
2002	0
2003	0
2004	0
2005	55
2006	28
2007	27

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia

	2006	2007
Entry	53.292.771	56.282.735
Exit	52.669.288	55.950.531
Total	105.962.059	112.233.266

Illegal immigration across the state border of Slovakia, 2006 and 2007

Modus operandi	Via border crossing point						Via green border	Total
	Misuse of false or forged documents	Genuine documents misused by unauthorised person	Undocumented	Avoiding border checks	Hidden in means of transport	Hidden in trains	On foot	
2007	389	141	11	22	345	146	2.351	3.405
2006	219	144	19	8	310	142	3.287	4.129

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	553	193
Inland	2.318	2.450
Total	2.871	2.643

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
8	14

**Number of border violators
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Moldova	1.251	Moldova	903
Russian Federation	544	Ukraine	524
India	464	Pakistan	459
China	317	India	322
Ukraine	264	Russian Federation	307
Pakistan	233	Georgia	264
Georgia	221	Iraq	90
Iraq	198	Bangladesh	87
Bangladesh	188	China	80
Palestine	114	Afghanistan	57

**Number of migration related border apprehension
including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia**

2006	2007
4.129	3.405

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia, by gender**

Gender	2006	2007
Males	3.084	2.605
Females	1.045	800
Total	4.129	3.405

**Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation
including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia**

Gender	2006	2007
Males	140	92
Females	78	30
Total	218	122

Slovakia

**Number of migration related apprehensions
by place of apprehension of illegal migrants including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	1.354	873
On rail border crossings	153	146
On the green (land) border	3.290	2.351
At airports	55	61
In the country	2.749	3.330
On other places	19	0
Total	7.620	6.761

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Slovakia by border section 2006	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Slovakia by border section 2006	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2006
Austria	4	1.306	1.310
Czech Republic	2	83	85
Ukraine	2.308	11	2.319
Poland	207	30	237
Hungary	21	123	144
Airport	4	30	34

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia
2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Slovakia by border section 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Slovakia by border section 2007	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2007
Austria	1	1.346	1.347
Czech Republic	15	126	141
Ukraine	1.674	10	1.684
Poland	66	16	82
Hungary	68	42	110
Airport	5	36	41

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Slovakia

	2006	2007
Total	1.153	856

Number of smugglers in humans apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
305	278

Number of persons being trafficked into Slovakia

	2006	2007
Total	31	15
Of the total: women	29	15
Of the total: minors	1	1

Number of traffickers in humans apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia

2006	2007
11	9

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Ukraine	1.273	Ukraine	1.394
Serbia and Montenegro	232	Moldova	174
Romania	208	India	65
Turkey	161	China	35
China	121	Syria	35
Moldova	111	Russian Federation	26
Germany	103	Turkey	18
Vietnam	86	Serbia and Montenegro	17
Russian Federation	83	Vietnam	13
India	59	Romania	12
Total of all rejected persons at the border	3.058	Total of all rejected persons at the border	1.855

Persons to whom residence was refused by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Ukraine	1.152	Ukraine	1.449
Moldova	948	Moldova	637
India	284	Pakistan	284
China	217	India	190
Pakistan	172	Georgia	140
Bangladesh	136	Russian Federation	128
Russian Federation	97	China	80
Palestine	82	Bangladesh	72
Georgia	78	Iraq	44
Iraq	66	Vietnam	40
Total of all refused persons of any nationality	3.499	Total of all refused persons of any nationality	3.296

Slovakia

**Removed persons
by top nationalities/citizenships removed from Slovakia**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Ukraine	744	Ukraine	972
Moldova	668	Moldova	663
India	232	Pakistan	234
China	203	India	149
Pakistan	157	Georgia	130
Bangladesh	133	Russian Federation	76
Palestine	84	Bangladesh	59
Russian Federation	67	China	56
Georgia	59	Iraq	31
Iraq	22	Afghanistan	28
Total of all removed persons	2.415	Total of all removed persons	2.398

With the contribution of:

Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic
Bureau of Border and Alien Police

Slovenia



Geographical Information

Location:	Central Europe, Eastern Alps bordering the Adriatic Sea, between Austria and Croatia
Area:	Total: 20.273 sq km –water: 122 sq km – land: 20.151 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 1.382 km. Border countries: Austria 330 km, Croatia 670 km, Italy 208 km, Hungary 102 km
Coastline:	46.6 km
Population:	2.007.711 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

Illegal border crossings in the Republic of Slovenia are in constant decrease in the recent years. In 2007 there were 2.479 illegal border crossings detected in the country. This figure represents a 38,4 % decrease in comparison with the year 2006. This decrease was the smallest number of illegal border crossings during the last five years. In 2007, the highest numbers of illegal border crossings were detected in the last months of the year (November: 159 and December: 154). Most of the illegal border crossings were detected at the Croatian border section.

The vast majority of migrants apprehended were persons from the region of Kosovo (Serbia), followed by citizens of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia (FYROM) and Turkey.

It appears that the general trend in irregular migration routes have changed significantly. Part of the routes in the Balkan area has been redirected from this region to other EU countries, especially towards the new EU Member States Romania and Bulgaria with the trend of continuing the route to the countries of Central Europe.

The Border Police Division of the General Police Directorate has investigated 195 criminal offences of human smuggling in the year 2007 and 248 in the year 2006. There were 568 persons convicted of criminal offences of human smuggling in the year 2006 and 296 persons in the year 2007. Analyses show that the increase of the number of border guards has contributed to discouraging illegal border crossing attempts.

Most of the illegal border crossing attempts to Slovenia took place at the route from the region of Serbia and Kosovo, Macedonia (FYROM) and Turkey via Montenegro to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The route forks in Croatia and follows separate directions to the Croatian coastal region (Rijeka), to the central region (Zagreb and Karlovac) and to the Northern region (Varaždin and Čakovec). There is a tendency of increasing importance of the coastal route, the shortest way to Italy.

The use of forged and counterfeit documents is in decrease. There were 1.161 cases of forged and counterfeit documents detected in the year 2006 and 999 cases in the year 2007. It appears that the forgeries tend to be of more sophisticated quality. Most of the persons detected in connection with using forged documents were of Serbian and Turkish nationality. Most of the documents in use were Serbian passports.

The number of asylum seekers has grown significantly in comparison with the number of migrants convicted for illegal migration. The share of Asylum seekers within the number of migrant apprehended for illegal border crossing has increased from 14,5 % in the year 2006 to the share of 17,3 % in the year 2007.

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

The authorities of Slovenia face the following types of human smuggling organisations.

Group size. If the facilitation takes several countries to transit it usually involves small groups of facilitators of a single nationality. Their co-operation takes place all the way that needs to be transited illegally. Each facilitator is responsible for a part of the trip or a single border crossing. Several cases involved the provision of staying in a "safe house" in order to collect the members of the group or to wait for suitable circumstances to cross the border.

Communication. Most common is the use of cellular phones for communication. The phones are usually changed immediately after conducting a criminal offence of human smuggling. The Border Police has detected that some better-organised groups use the means of eavesdropping to monitor the use of radio communication of the police.

Transport. As regards the transportation means, smugglers regularly use their own cars and lorries to transport migrants to the border. If migrants are transported illegally over the border they are hidden within the trailers of the trucks (among the cargo) or within the specially designed compartments of the trucks, mobile homes or vans. In some cases persons who would observe police activities are involved.

Smuggling fees. The fees of smuggling services remained quite the same through all the year. The fee on the route

- from Macedonia (FYROM) to Slovenia and other central European countries was 2.200 to 2.500 EUR,
- from Kosovo and from Albania 2500 to 3000 EUR,
- from Turkey 3000 EUR and from Iran 4.650 EUR.
- The fee from Iraq to Germany was in range of 7000 to 14000 USD.

The above data was obtained from interviews with migrants who had been smuggled.

Modes of illegal border crossing. The modes of illegal border crossing remained mainly the same. The quality of forged documents however was getting more sophisticated. Utilising international railway connections has increased in the last part of the period examined. Most illegal border crossings were however conducted by walking over the green border, in most cases with the assistance of facilitators. The involvement of facilitators has been decreasing in the recent period as observed in the analyses of the Border Police. Most of those persons having crossed the border illegally have done so near border crossing points and over natural paths not licensed for border crossing e.g. local roads and railways. Migrant smuggling hidden in means of transport is predominantly committed by facilitators from Turkey.

A special mode of illegal border crossing has been detected at the railway BCP Dobova (transit route from Zagreb). Two groups of migrants of Serbian nationality were detected under the canvas covering the military equipment of the KFOR force operating in Kosovo. As the transport was guarded by soldiers the competent military authorities were informed about this incident.

Legislation

Schengen. On 21 December 2007 Slovenia has adopted the Schengen regime of border control in full power. Several organisational changes, especially in the field of human resources have been conducted. The number of police officers has been increased to the extent to provide an optimal level of border control.

UN definitions of human smuggling and trafficking. The distinction between smuggling and trafficking in human beings is adopted in Slovenian legislation in two different criminal acts in the Penal Code (Article 311 regulates Human Smuggling; Article 387.a "Trafficking in Human beings"):

The Convention on Transnational Organised Crime including the two supplementing protocols on human Smuggling and Trafficking (Palermo Protocols) were ratified and the relevant amendments of the Penal Code have entered into force in 2004.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border
including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia

	2006	2007
Entry	76.148.807	79.457.345
Exit	77.257.111	80.179.980
Total	153.405.918	159.637.325

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
Total	579	434

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
9	9

Number of border violators
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Albania	895	Serbia	875
Serbia	634	Albania	424
Macedonia (FYROM)	292	Macedonia (FYROM)	200
Turkey	261	Bosnia - Herzegovina	200
Bosnia - Herzegovina	236	Turkey	166
Croatia	194	Croatia	119
Slovenia	136	Slovenia	74
Georgia	47	Georgia	47
Pakistan	34	Pakistan	34
Montenegro	15	Montenegro	22

Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia

2006	2007
3.992	2.479

Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia, by gender

Gender	2006	2007
Males	3.000	1.757
Females	274	136
Total	3.274	1.893

Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation
including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia

Gender	2006	2007
Males	226	175
Females	14	10
Total	240	185

**Number of migration related apprehensions by
place including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On road border crossings	1.038	404
On rail border crossings	11	14
On the green (land) border	2.031	1.611
At the sea border	2	1
At airports	32	12
In the country	867	438
On other places	45	14
Total	4.026	2.494

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Slovenia by border section 2006	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2006
Austria	67	67
Croatia	3.129	3.129
Italy	545	545
Hungary	110	110

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia
2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Slovenia by border section 2007	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2007
Austria	46	46
Croatia	1.913	1.913
Italy	277	277
Hungary	123	123

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Slovenia

2006	2007
406	321

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia**

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
634	405

Slovenia

Number of smugglers in humans apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Slovenia	356	Slovenia	255
Croatia	167	Croatia	71
Serbia	46	Serbia	25
Bosnia - Herzegovina	21	Bosnia - Herzegovina	18
Italy	13	Macedonia (FYROM)	8

Number of persons being trafficked into Slovenia

	2006	2007
Total	20	1
Of the total: women	18	1
Of the total: minors	3	1

Number of traffickers in humans apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia

2006	2007
14	3

Number of traffickers in humans apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2007
Slovenia	10	Slovenia	2
Slovakia	4	Serbia	1

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Croatia	5.537	Croatia	4.241
Serbia	2.823	Serbia	1.745
Bosnia - Herzegovina	1.803	Bosnia - Herzegovina	1.462
Macedonia (FYROM)	1.014	Macedonia (FYROM)	801
Turkey	903	Turkey	628
Albania	828	Albania	596
Ukraine	439	Ukraine	406
Moldova	185	Moldova	179
Russian Federation	227	Russian Federation	154
Montenegro	36	Montenegro	42
Total of all rejected persons at the border of any country or nationality	25.107	Total of all rejected persons at the border of any country or nationality	11.770

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Serbia	33	Serbia	239
Macedonia (FYROM)	18	Bosnia - Herzegovina	166
Bosnia - Herzegovina	18	Macedonia (FYROM)	992
Montenegro	5	Croatia	32
Croatia	5	Montenegro	23
Ghana	4	China	8
Albania	1	Ukraine	7
Canada	1	Dominican Republic	4
China	1	Thailand	4
Nigeria	1	Moldova	2
Total of all refused persons of any nationality	89	Total of all refused persons of any nationality	583

**Removed persons
by top nationalities/citizenships removed from Slovenia**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Serbia	445	Serbia	322
Albania	194	Albania	102
Bosnia - Herzegovina	115	Bosnia - Herzegovina	93
Romania	112	Croatia	86
Croatia	66	Turkey	62
Turkey	57	Macedonia (FYROM)	61
Macedonia (FYROM)	55	Romania	18
Bulgaria	34	Ukraine	12
Moldova	27	Moldova	6
Ukraine	23	Bulgaria	5
Total of all removed persons of any nationality or country	1.232	Total of all removed persons of any nationality or country	854

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. Slovenia has three international public airports, of which Jože Pučnik Airport (Brnik Airport) near Ljubljana is the biggest. With 96 apprehensions in 2007 the number of migration related apprehensions at these airports has continuously decreased since 2000. Most frequently, the countries of origin of apprehended illegal migrants are Kosovo, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

Air carrier sanctions. There are air carrier sanctions in place in Slovenia. Fines are regulated in the Aliens Act. A carrier who transports a person without a valid travel document or without a permit to enter to Slovenia and a carrier who does not return the refused passenger immediately is fined.

Since the introduction/changes of air carrier sanctions no significant changes in illegal migration on air routes have been detected. Air carriers usually respect their duty to return the refused passengers.

Training of airport personnel. All border guards participate in basic and advanced training courses on the detection of forged and counterfeit travel documents. The personnel of the airports are provided with basic course of detection of forged and counterfeit travel documents.

International projects for combating illegal migration via air routes:

- Slovenia participates in the ABC programme (Air Border Centre) in Rome, the focal point of air borders control.
- Slovenia participates in FRONTEX activities regarding the air borders (AGELAUS, AMAZON, AMAZON II, HYDRA, LONG STOP).

Number of apprehensions* at international airports

Apprehensions at airports Year	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Slovenia at an international airport
2000	292
2001	272
2002	162
2003	140
2004	200
2005	164
2006	156
2007	96

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

Number of apprehensions* at international airports in 2007

Major airports Name of airport / city of Slovenia	Number of apprehensions at airports in 2007
Aerodrom Jožeta Pučnika Brnik	64

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to enter Slovenia at international airports in 2005, 2006 and 2007 by country of departure

Country of departure of illegal migrant	Number of persons apprehended at international airports of Slovenia		
	In 2005	In 2006	In 2007
Kosovo	70	12	19
Russian Federation	23	19	10
Turkey	27	11	12
Hungary	2		4
Albania	12	6	4
Bosnia - Herzegovina		1	4
Macedonia (FYROM)	5	2	7
Other(Germany, France)	25	105	36

**Persons apprehended* at international airports by top citizenships
in 2006 and 2007**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
India	17	Serbia (Kosovo)	19
Russian Federation	14	Peru	11
Serbia (Kosovo)	12	Macedonia (FYROM)	7
Turkey	9	Morocco	6
Albania	6	Russian Federation	6
Ukraine	5	Turkey	6
Peru	4	Albania	4
Macedonia (FYROM)	2	Bosnia - Herzegovina	4
Morocco	2	Moldova	4
Bosnia - Herzegovina	1	Ukraine	4
Total of all apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports of any country or nationality	156	Total of all apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports of any country or nationality	96

* includes number of persons to whom entry was refused at airports.

Asylum applications lodged at the international airport of Slovenia

Year	Number of asylum applications lodged at the international airport
2003	2
2006	8

Sum of fines paid by air carriers

Year	Fines/penalties
2001	834,59 EUR
2008	5.300 EUR

With the contribution of

Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia
General Police Directorate
Border Police Division

Turkey



Geographical Information

Location:	South-Eastern Europe and South-Western Asia. Bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Georgia, and bordering the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, between Greece and Syria
Area:	Total: 780.580 sq km – water: 9.820 sq km – land: 770.760 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 2.648 km. Border countries: Armenia 268 km, Azerbaijan 9 km, Bulgaria 240 km, Georgia 252 km, Greece 206 km, Iran 499 km, Iraq 352 km, Syria 822 km
Coastline:	7.200 km
Population:	71.892.807 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

Turkey lies at the crossroads of Asia, Middle East and Europe, bordering eight countries and has a long coastline. The country has a long, mountainous, and steep land border in the Eastern and Southern part. In addition, the short distance between Turkey’s Western shores and the Greek islands encourages illegal migration via the Aegean Sea.

The country has been seriously confronted with various forms of illegal border crossing and human smuggling. Turkey is considered as a main destination country to work and live, but also as a temporary station for migrants on their way to other destinations.

The migration system of Turkey is increasingly complex, involving irregular migrants, transit migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and persons of regular (legal) migrant status.

- Turkey is in a situation of receiving immigrants from Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and other Asian countries who are mainly entering to the country illegally, especially from the mountainous, rough green borders in the Eastern region of Turkey. Most of these persons are trying to travel further on to EU Member States. It is reported that a substantial proportion of foreigners entering Turkey destroy their passports after arrival and some pass with counterfeit documents. Furthermore, a substantial number of migrants apprehended by the Turkish Coast Guard Units declare to be citizens of Mauritania and Somalia, since these countries have no embassy or any other diplomatic representation in Turkey. In this regard, Turkey faces major difficulties when returning Mauritanian and Somalian migrants back to their countries.
- Although emigration is still at high level recently Turkey has become an important country of destination for migrants in the CEE region. Predominantly persons from the Balkan States and from the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) choose Turkey as a country to settle, to work and stay.

As a result of intensified efforts carried out by law enforcement agencies to combat illegal border crossing and human smuggling, in 2006 altogether 51.983 migrants bound for Europe were apprehended. In 2007 this number has increased to 64.290. This increase in apprehensions is partly due to improved control efforts and partly due to the traditional underlying causes of migration pressure such as the continuing political instability in the Middle East, conflict situations and economic hardship in some Asian and African countries.

Turkish authorities have intensified their efforts to dismantle networks of human smugglers. As a consequence, the number of apprehensions of smugglers has increased. In 2005 altogether 834 smugglers, in 2006 altogether 951, and in 2007 altogether 1.242 smugglers were apprehended.

Organisational setup of smuggling in humans

The authorities of Turkey face the following types of human smuggling organisations. As a rule, these criminal groups have a well functioning hierarchical structure extending over various countries. Members of such organisations are carefully chosen and perform their activities secretly. Investigations have revealed large networks which are able to transport migrants over long distances across various borders, and to hand them over to the other teams of smugglers. Smugglers systematically misuse the asylum policies of the EU and assist migrants they had facilitated in applying for asylum in EU Member States by preparing counterfeit documents. Investigations have also revealed that radical militant organisations such as PKK-Kongra/Gel are involved in migrant smuggling for financing other illegal activities.

Technical facilities used in smuggling in humans. For transportation of migrants, smugglers used trucks, vans, cars and sea vessels. Illegal border crossing attempts via the Aegean Sea have also been carried out by means of inflatable rafts or small high speed boats to prevent being detected by radar. Some 90% of the attempts detected in the Aegean Sea were carried out by such inflatable rafts which were sometimes overloaded and caused a series of deadly accidents. Smuggling networks are capable to obtain and use forged or fraudulent documents. Smugglers regularly use excellent communication systems by using any contemporary technical equipment such as mobile phones or the internet and would utilise international bank accounts for money transfer.

Smuggling fees. Smugglers apprehended took between 2.000 \$ - 8000 \$ from each migrant facilitated, for transport services and for accommodations in the respective transit cities. This amount can change according to the guaranteed reliability of reaching the destination.

- If the migrant has no concern over the price and must reach a specific place in Europe, the smuggler offers an individual service by accompanying and assisting him/her at the border crossings.
- On the other hand, migrants who can pay less are joined to groups which are however more likely to be detected.

Migrants from Eastern African countries pay much smaller fees. In these cases the reported amount ranged from 200 \$ - 600 \$. Thus, with an increasing diversification of countries of origin smuggling were changing and have decreased during the last few years.

New phenomena. The visa exemption granted by Syria for citizens of North African countries was identified as one main factor leading to an increase in illegal border crossings at the southern border with Syria. Most of these migrants transit Turkey in order to reach the Greek islands with the aim of applying for asylum.

Legislation

Turkey has signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the supplementary Protocol on the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and Human Trafficking. This agreement and its addition were accepted in Turkish Grand National Assembly on 18 March 2003.

In this regard the Penal Code introduced a provision (Article 79) stipulating penalties of 3 to 8 years imprisonment and a judicial fine up to ten thousand days to migrant smugglers. If the crime is committed by perpetrators acting as an organisation, the penalty to be imposed shall be increased by half. Article 79 also provides for security measures (such as confiscation of assets, withdrawal of license etc.) on legal entities involved in migrant smuggling.

Article 79 of the Turkish Penal Code includes the definitions of migrant smuggling and stipulates imprisonment of 3 to 8 years and a judicial fine up to ten thousand days. It also prescribes security measures for the legal entities which are involved in migrant smuggling. Article 79 of the Turkish Penal Code states as follows:

Migrant Smuggling, Article 79

(1) Any person who, by illegal means and with the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, a material gain:

- a) enables a non citizen to enter, or remain in, the country, or
- b) enables a Turkish citizen or a non citizen to go abroad,

shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of three to eight years and a judicial fine of up to ten thousand days.

(2) Where the offence is committed in the course of the activities of a criminal organisation, the penalty to be imposed shall be increased by one half.

(3) Where the offence is committed by a legal entity, the relevant security measures shall be imposed upon that legal entity.

Article 80 of the Turkish Penal Code includes the definitions of human trafficking and stipulates imprisonment of 8 to 12 years and judicial fine up to ten thousand days. It also prescribes security measures for the legal entities which are involved in Trafficking in Human Beings. In line with the Palermo Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Article 80 of the Turkish Penal Code is as follows.

Human Trafficking, Article 80

(1) Any person who recruits, transports, transfers, harbours a person from one place to another or brings a person into the country or takes a person out of the country, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation in prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs shall be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years and to a judicial fine of up to ten thousand days.

(2) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in section (1) shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in section (1) have been used;

(3) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person under eighteen for the purpose set down in section (1) shall be sentenced as set down in section (1) even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in section (1).

(4) Security measures shall be imposed upon legal entities in respect of the aforementioned offences.

In 2003, a new Law on Work Permits for Foreigners has entered into force. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security is authorised to issue all types of work permits for foreigners to ensure better management and control over the process. The Law aims at providing legal protection for foreigners against labour exploitation and at extending legal and administrative safeguards to private services. The Law prescribes administrative penalties both for an alien working without a work permit and for an employer who recruits and employs aliens lacking a work permit.

Supplementing the 2003 Road Transportation Law, a Road Transportation Regulation became effective in 2004. The Regulation states that if a person is sentenced for migrant smuggling the transportation permit shall be cancelled for 3 years and the vehicle used will be confiscated. .

Furthermore, the following legal instruments are dealing with illegal migration:

- Passport Law No: 5682
- Turkish Criminal Code No: 5237
- Code on Criminal Procedure No: 5271
- Law No: 5683 on Residence and Travel of Aliens
- Law No: 4817 on Work Permits for Aliens.

As mentioned above *The UN definitions of Smuggling and Trafficking* are adopted in national law. Although there is generally, no connection between these two types of crime observed occasionally a smuggled migrant can be subject for trafficking during the course of the smuggling process. Such cases are however very rarely observed in Turkey (max 2 or 3 cases in a year). In such cases investigations about the traffickers and the supportive procedures such as victim protection are immediately initiated.

Development of the equipment of border management

Projects providing thermal cameras and obtaining fast patrol boats were negotiated with the European Union in 2007. In this context, 3 thermal cameras and 3 fast patrol boats will be provided by the end of 2008.

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and citizens of Turkey

	2006	2007
Entry	27.085.138	31.106.833
Exit	26.649.373	30.865.912
Total	53.734.511	61.972.745

Number of persons claiming asylum

Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
3.553	5.787

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
1.816	2.658

**Number of border violators,
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Turkey**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Iraq	6.412	Iraq	9.384
Mauritania	3.984	Palestine	8.313
Afghanistan	3.665	Pakistan	6.970
Pakistan	3.508	Afghanistan	6.614
Somalia	3.468	Somalia	3.921
Bangladesh	2.313	Mauritania	3.830
Turkey	2.052	Turkey	2.476
Georgia	1.989	Georgia	2.439
Palestine	1.525	Myanmar	1.502
Iran	972	Syria	1.383

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
including foreigners and citizens of Turkey, by gender**

Gender	2006	2007
Males	42.782	52.882
Females	9.201	11.408
Total	51.983	64.290

**Number of migration related apprehensions at the sea border
including foreigners and citizens of Turkey**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
At the sea border	1.665	4.832

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Turkey

	2006	2007
Total	1665	4832
Of the total: women	85	532
Of the total: minors	1580	4300

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of your own country**

Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
951	1.242

**Number of smugglers in humans apprehended
by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Turkey**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Turkey	845	Turkey	1.154
Iraq	31	Iraq	18
Somalia	13	Iran	17
Iran	10	Afghanistan	12
Bangladesh	8	Pakistan	8

Number of persons being trafficked into Turkey

	2006	2007
Total	246	148
Of the total: minors	14	8

Turkey

Number of traffickers in humans apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Turkey

2006	2007
422	308

Number of traffickers in humans apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships including foreigners and citizens of Turkey

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of traffickers in humans apprehended in 2007
Turkey	375	Turkey	264
Moldova	12	Moldova	10
Russian Federation	10	Russian Federation	10
Azerbaijan	7	Azerbaijan	7
Kyrgyzstan	5	Kyrgyzstan	4

Persons rejected at the border by top nationalities/citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Georgia	1.922	Georgia	4.275
Moldova	1.155	Moldova	1.774
Ukraine	709	Iraq	1.349
Iraq	696	Russian Federation	784
Russian Federation	658	Ukraine	745
Azerbaijan	390	Syria	741
Syria	308	Azerbaijan	670
Kyrgyzstan	248	Turkmenistan	482
Armenia	207	Kyrgyzstan	315
Stateless	189	Bulgaria	249
Total of all rejected persons at the border	8.107	Total of all rejected persons at the border	14.265

Removed persons by top nationalities/citizenships removed from Turkey

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Iraq	6.412	Iraq	9.384
Mauritania	3.984	Palestine	8.313
Afghanistan	3.665	Pakistan	6.970
Pakistan	3.508	Afghanistan	6.614
Somalia	3.468	Somalia	3.921
Bangladesh	2.313	Mauritania	3.830
Turkey	2.052	Turkey	2.476
Georgia	1.989	Georgia	2.439
Palestine	1.525	Myanmar	1.502
Iran	972	Syria	1.383
Total of all removed persons	44.675	Total of all removed persons	53.301

Illegal migration on air routes

Turkey has 8 major airports: Istanbul, Van, Antalya, Izmir, Ankara, Adana, Trabzon and Samsun. The number of persons apprehended on these airports for migration related offences is high in international comparison and shows a steeply increasing tendency. The main countries of origin of migrants apprehended at airports are Moldova and Iraq, followed by citizens of the countries of the CIS.

**Number of apprehensions at international airports
Breakdown: by direction of illegal migration (IN or OUT).**

Year	Total number of apprehensions on international airports
2006	3.699
2007	6.365

**Number of apprehensions at international airports in 2007
Breakdown: by international airports.**

Major airports Name of airport / city of Turkey	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING Turkey on at airport in 2007	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING Turkey at airport in 2007	Total number of apprehensions at airport in 2007
Istanbul	781	1.441	2.222
Van	N.A.	N.A	168
Antalya	7	142	149
Izmir	6	106	112
Ankara	0	80	80
Adana	17	63	80
Trabzon	1	9	10
Samsun	0	5	5

Note: Only foreign subjects are included.

Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to ENTER Turkey at international airports in 2005, 2006 and 2007

**Breakdown: by country of DEPARTURE of illegal migrant
(I.e. in which country did the illegal migrant board the airplane?)**

Country of DEPARTURE of illegal migrant	Number of persons apprehended at international airports of Turkey		
	In 2005	In 2006	In 2007
Germany	8	15	7
North Cyprus Turkish Republic		1	18
Belgium	2	2	
Azerbaijan	1		
Saudi Arabia	1	1	

**Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to LEAVE Turkey at international airports in 2005, 2006 and 2007
Breakdown: by country of DESTINATION of illegal migrant
(I.e. into which country wanted the illegal migrant travel with the airplane?)**

Destination country	Number of persons apprehended at international airports		
	In 2005	In 2006	In 2007
Germany	91	90	92
France	31	32	26
England	11	10	24
Switzerland	5	7	20
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus	11	25	20
Belgium	14	9	13
Netherlands	8	15	10
Sweden	4	7	6
Austria	3	7	8
Denmark	2	3	2

Number of persons apprehended at international airports in 2006 and 2007 by top citizenships

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of apprehended persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of apprehended persons in 2007
Moldova	1.072	Moldova	1.908
Iraq	766	Iraq	1.699
Ukraine	411	Turkmenistan	416
Russian Federation	386	Azerbaijan	394
Turkey	232	Ukraine	385
Stateless	188	Russian Federation	380
Azerbaijan	182	Turkey	265
Turkmenistan	103	Kyrgyzstan	222
Uzbekistan	94	Stateless	190
Kyrgyzstan	89	Greece	144
Total of ALL apprehended persons in 2006 at international airports (of any country or nationality)	3.699	Total of ALL apprehended persons in 2007 at international airports (of any country or nationality)	6.365

With the contribution of

Department of Foreigners Borders and Asylum, Directorate General of Turkish National Police under the Ministry of Interior.

Department of Illegal Migration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

Ukraine



Geographical Information

Location:	Eastern Europe, bordering the Black Sea, between Poland, Romania, and Moldova in the West and Russian Federation in the East
Area:	Total: 603.700 sq km – water: 0 sq km – land: 603.700 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 4.663 km. Border countries: Belarus 891 km, Hungary 103 km, Moldova 939 km, Poland 526 km, Romania (south) 169 km, Romania (west) 362 km, Russian Federation 1.576 km, Slovakia 97 km
Coastline:	2.782 km
Population:	45.994.287 (July 2008 est.)

Irregular migration flows

The total number of migrants apprehended in 2007 has decreased approximately by 30%, compared with the years 2005 and 2006. It was suggested that this could be attributed to the active measures in the fight against illegal migration on the side of both legal enforcement in the Ukraine and in other countries.

For the last four years certain structural changes can be observed in the flows of illegal migration through the territory of Ukraine. Since 2004 the proportion of apprehended migrants arriving from the countries of CIS has increased, reaching approximately 64% of the whole number of apprehended migrants. In this group most migrants have arrived from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan. These tendencies have continued in up to the present, including the year 2008.

In comparison to the year 2006, in 2007 an increased number of migrants from Iraq and Vietnam have been apprehended for illegal border crossing on the Eastern section of the state border. This is a relatively new tendency which was not observed in 2005.

Organisational setup of smuggling organisations

The authorities of Ukraine face the following types of human smuggling networks. These groups are well organised and consist of various subordinated smaller groups, each being specialised for different functions such as transfer of foreigners to the state border, across the state border, illegal transit of foreigners through the territory of Ukraine to the Western border section and finally, guiding foreigners across the border and to a country of the European Union.

Operational information reveals that these human smuggling groups have well developed international contacts and are hierarchically structured. Representatives of such smuggling network are to be found in practically all countries through which the respective routes lead into the Ukraine. The actions are well planned, including the timing of the meetings and the logistical details of food provision, catering and transporting. It is observed that foreign smuggling networks intensify co-operate with Ukrainian smugglers.

For the transport of migrants lorries are used which allow for hiding. This includes also personal cars and minibuses. Smugglers communicate through mobile radio sets with short effective range using the following devices: Alinco, Motorola, Kenwood; moreover mobile telephones are used and SIM cards are periodically changed. Smugglers occasionally use the methods of law enforcement agencies such as

- reconnaissance along the routes that they are going to use,
- control of airwaves,
- use of night vision gears and other electronic optical instruments.

Smuggling fees. Since 2005 and 2006 the prices for human smuggling through Ukraine have increased. This change can partially be attributed to the improved measures of law enforcement agencies. The average price of smuggling one person from South-East Asia or Africa through the Russian Federation into the European Union costs between 7 and 12.000 USD. Migrants travelling the same routes by using international airlines pay approximately 19.000 USD.

According to operational information of the State Border Guard Service, illegal border crossing from Moldova has been re-orientated to the direction of Romania. Moreover, an increasing number of Moldovan citizens have chosen the following route: they have obtained visas for Hungary or Slovakia in Kishinev, and have entered these countries legally, continuing their way illegally to Western and Southern European countries.

It is a persisting problem that many potential migrants arrive to Ukraine legally but continue their travel illegally.

Most migrants apprehended arrived to Ukraine on foot, accompanied by a human smuggler. In some cases, smugglers wear masks and follow the group from a certain distance. Through this tactic smugglers hope to escape from border guards, or to create obstacles against proving their unlawful activities in cases when the migrants are apprehended. After the unlawful crossing of the border, migrants are accompanied to their temporary lodgement in order to hide themselves before being transported further on. In the spring and summer season migrants often have to wait in the woods in the vicinity of human settlements.

In recent years human smugglers have planned, organised and executed their actions more cautiously. In almost all cases of human smuggling detected the activity had a trans-national character. Human smugglers were often accompanied by locals living near the border who find proper orientation by day and also at night. The development of the tactics of human smugglers has rendered their detection and proof of their activities increasingly difficult.

Legal framework

In 2007 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a decree (No 917, 11.July 2007) which provided for changes in the rules regarding the entry of citizens of certain countries and persons without citizenship into Ukraine. Analogously also the rules of transit of these persons were modified. According to this decree, citizens of certain countries and persons without citizenship may enter or transit Ukraine only if they possess the necessary financial means to provide their stay. Moreover, the decree defines the scope of countries of which the citizens should register themselves at the authorities when residing in the Ukraine. The obligation to register depends on the type of visa regime with the respective country of origin and on the length of stay in Ukraine. The decree has defined which Ukrainian governmental agencies are entitled to make decisions about shortening the period of residence for a foreigner or for a stateless person.

Statistical tables

**Number of persons legally crossing the border
including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine**

	2006	2007
Entry	76.815.997	86.777.240
Exit	38.637.165	43.869.669
Total	38.178.832	42.907.571

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2006	Claimed in 2007
At the border	1.615	1.404
Inland	1.959	2.155
Total	3.574	3.559

Ukraine

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2006	Claims accepted in 2007
44	33

Note: Data provided by the Ukrainian State Committee on Nationality and Religious Issues.

Number of border violators, by top nationalities/citizenships, including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of border violators in 2007
Ukraine	4.236	Ukraine	4.156
Moldova	3.472	Moldova	2.816
Russian Federation	1.221	Russian Federation	1.148
India	632	Pakistan	543
Belarus	407	Georgia	490
China	401	Belarus	320
Pakistan	368	India	281
Georgia	361	Iraq	158
Bangladesh	223	Vietnam	123
Vietnam	169	Somalia	120

Number of migration related border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine

2006	2007
12.363	10.984

Number of migration related border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine, by gender

Gender	2006	2007
Males	9.772	8.787
Females	2.591	2.197
Total	9.772	8.787

Note: the above numbers contain the number of children as well.

Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine

Gender	2006	2007
Males	103	97
Females	13	28
Total	116	125

**Number of migration related apprehensions by
place of apprehension of illegal migrants
including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine**

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2006	Number of apprehensions in 2007
On the border	12.104	10.891
In the country, apprehended by the Border Services	259	93
In the country, apprehended by other services subordinated to the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine	1.604	1.667
Total	13.967	12.651

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Ukraine by border section 2006	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Ukraine by border section 2006	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2006
Poland	1	736	737
Slovakia	7	3.269	3.276
Hungary	1	160	161
Romania	1	19	20
Moldova	13	0	13
Russian Federation	393	24	417
Belarus	76	19	95

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine
2007**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Ukraine by border section 2007	Number of apprehensions of persons leaving Ukraine by border section 2007	Total number of apprehensions by border section 2007
Poland	3	417	420
Slovakia	12	2422	2434
Hungary	9	253	262
Romania	0	59	59
Moldova	75	2	77
Russian Federation	334	42	376
Belarus	41	13	54

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Ukraine

2006	2007
1.347	1.121

Ukraine

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine

	Apprehensions in 2006	Apprehensions in 2007
Apprehended by the State Border Service of Ukraine	47	41
Apprehended by other services subordinated to the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine	27	22

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by top nationalities/citizenships , including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2007
Ukraine	39	Ukraine	20
Moldova	3	Moldova	10
Georgia	2	Russian Federation	2
Uzbekistan	2	Sweden	2
Italy	1	Belarus	1

Number of persons being trafficked into Ukraine

	2006	2007
Total	393	366
Of the total: women	332	262
Of the total: minors	52	55

Note: based on the data of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine

2006	2007
308	304

Note: based on the data of the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine

Top nationalities/citizenships of apprehended "traffickers in humans"

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007
Russian Federation	Russian Federation
Moldova	Moldova
Poland	Poland
Czech Republic	Czech Republic
Turkey	Turkey

**Persons rejected at the border
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of rejected persons in 2007
Moldova	10.164	Moldova	13.321
Uzbekistan	2.719	Uzbekistan	5.055
Armenia	2.290	Tajikistan	3.373
Azerbaijan	2.062	Azerbaijan	1.938
Tajikistan	1.435	Armenia	1.831
Russian Federation	1.180	Russian Federation	1.476
Turkey	1.069	Romania	1.354
Romania	788	Kyrgyzstan	983
Poland	676	Turkey	937
Kyrgyzstan	648	Georgia	800
Total of ALL rejected persons (of any nationality or country)	28.417	Total of ALL rejected persons (of any nationality or country)	36.612

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2007
Russian Federation	2.222	Russian Federation	2.406
Azerbaijan	1.531	Azerbaijan	1.712
Moldova	1.437	Uzbekistan	1.626
Uzbekistan	1.195	Moldova	1.583
Georgia	991	Georgia	1.323
Armenia	862	Armenia	930
China	541	Pakistan	486
India	354	China	280
Pakistan	291	Tajikistan	267
Belarus	248	Kyrgyzstan	252
Total of ALL persons (of any nationality or country) to whom residence was refused	12.280		13.644

**Number of persons removed by the State Border Service of Ukraine
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Moldova	3.434	Moldova	2.905
Georgia	421	Georgia	507
China	421	Russian Federation	319
Russian Federation	410	Uzbekistan	90
Vietnam	138	China	86
India	104	Azerbaijan	82
Uzbekistan	75	Pakistan	64
Azerbaijan	70	Armenia	61
Egypt	61	Vietnam	59
Armenia	61	Turkey	46
Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	5.406	Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	4.464

**Number of persons removed by the
services subordinated to the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine
by top nationalities/citizenships**

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006	Citizens of the following countries in 2007	Number of removed persons in 2007
Russian Federation	2.016	Russian Federation	2.327
Azerbaijan	1.667	Azerbaijan	1.847
Moldova	1.523	Moldova	1.844
Uzbekistan	1.227	Uzbekistan	1.693
Georgia	1.015	Georgia	1.414
Armenia	845	Armenia	959
China	587	China	314
Belarus	263	Kyrgyzstan	260
India	217	Tajikistan	244
Vietnam	176	Turkey	241
Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	11.128	Total of ALL removed persons (of any nationality or country)	12.783

Illegal migration on air routes

Apprehensions. Ukraine has five major international airports: Kiev-Borispol, Odessa Airport, Simferopol Airport, Donetsk Airport and Dnepropetrovsk Airport. Since 2001 the number of migrants apprehended on these airports has slowly increased and reached 45 persons in 2007. In 2007 the leading countries of departure of migrants apprehended at airports was Iraq and China.

Penalties for air carriers. In 2002 the Law „Responsibility of air carriers for transporting undocumented passengers through the state border of Ukraine” entered in force. International co-operation has assisted the Border Service to effectively enforce this law. Since 2002 in practically all cases air carriers were capable for transporting back those passengers who were rejected entrance by the Border Service. Since the introduction of these measures foreign air carriers transport a decreasing number of undocumented migrants into the Ukraine. On the other hand, Ukrainian air carriers were not able to reduce the number of undocumented migrants transported into the country, because in many countries these airlines do not have representatives.

The total sum of penalties paid by air carriers under the above mentioned Law has shown a steady increase since 2001 reaching the equivalent of 500.000 Euro in 2007.

During the last few years the Border Service has not implemented special projects or programmes dedicated to reducing illegal migration on air routes.

**Number of apprehensions at international airports
Breakdown: by direction of illegal migration (IN or OUT).**

Apprehensions at airports Year	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING Ukraine at an international airport	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING Ukraine at an international airport	Number of apprehensions at international airports
2001	21	18	39
2002	25	13	38
2003	1	1	2
2004	9	13	22
2005	26	15	41
2006	29	18	47
2007	20	25	45

**Number of apprehensions at international airports in 2007
Breakdown: by international airports.**

Major airports Name of airport / city of Ukraine	IN: Number of apprehensions of persons ENTERING Ukraine on at airport in 2007	OUT: Number of apprehensions of persons LEAVING Ukraine at airport in 2007	Number of apprehensions at airport in 2007
Kiev- Borispol	7	19	26
Odessa Airport	10	0	10
Simferopol Airport	0	4	4
Donetsk Airport	3	1	4
Dnepropetrovsk Airport	0	1	1

Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to ENTER Ukraine at international airports in 2005, 2006 and 2007

**Breakdown: by country of DEPARTURE of illegal migrant
(i.e. in which country did the illegal migrant board the airplane?)**

Country of DEPARTURE of illegal migrant	Number of persons apprehended at international airports of Ukraine		
	In 2005	In 2006	In 2007
Moldova	10	Iraq	12
China	8	China	9
Kyrgyzstan	5	Moldova	4
Syria	5	Armenia	3
Turkey	5	Georgia	3
Dominican Republic	2	Russian Federation	3
Lebanon	2	Turkey	3
Russian Federation	2	Lebanon	2
Azerbaijan	1	Somalia	2
Georgia	1	Uzbekistan	2
Others	6	Others	2
Total	47	Total	45

Ukraine

Number of asylum applications lodged at the international airports of Ukraine

Year	Country of origin	Number of applicants
2005	Cameroon	1
2006	Somalia	1
	Congo	1
2007	Iraq	2
	Somalia	1

Penalties paid under the Law

„Responsibility of air carriers for transporting undocumented passengers through the state border of Ukraine”.

Year	Number of cases when air carriers were fined under the Law	Fines/penalties in Ukrainian Hryvnia*
2002	74	288.950
2003	472	1.677.360
2004	641	2.410.412
2005	600	2.374.610
2006	583	2.560.360
2007	963	3.962.080

* In 2007 one Ukrainian Hryvnia was worth 0, 13 Euro.

With the contribution of

State Border Service of Ukraine
Ministry of Interior of Ukraine

Outline of the Questionnaires

Standard Questionnaire

Open questions, identical with those from previous years

- *Flows of illegal migration.* What were the main events, trends, tendencies of illegal migration in your country? What was the main difference between the years 2006 and 2007 from the point of view of the actual demographic processes of illegal migration? How does this fit into the long-term evolution of illegal migration trends?
- *Change of demographic and social composition of illegal migrants.* What is the major change occurring during the last years regarding the demographic and social composition of illegal migrants? Compared to previous years, are there more (or fewer) women, more (or fewer) whole families, more (or fewer) persons of lower (higher) social status among the border violators? What are the recent trends and why?
- *Legislation.* What developments took place in 2007 regarding the legislation on illegal migration? What are the laws, decrees, and international agreements of 2007 influencing the policies on illegal migration in your country? Does your country use the UN definitions of Smuggling and Trafficking? If not, what definitions are in use?
- *Institutional development.* What developments took place in 2007 regarding the development of law enforcement institutions combating illegal migration (e.g. border guards)? Please include the main events regarding resource development, organisational development and other related events which might have an impact on enforcing laws on illegal migration.
- *Smuggling organisations.* What are the organisational, technical and ethnic characteristics of smuggling networks? What is new in human smuggling that did not exist 2-3 years before? Please give detail on the reactions of smugglers to changes in legal regulations, and on the reactions of smugglers to changes in border enforcement measures. Are there new forms of smuggling with false documents, or changes in smuggling routes, or in the means and techniques of entry? Is there an evidence for repeated entry of illegal migrants? Are there evidences on the changing of fees of smuggling services? If yes, please describe the amount of fee in typical cases.
- *Modes of illegal border crossings.* Recent trends in the modes and ways of illegal border crossings. Evidences of the shift towards illegal migrants increasingly using the official border crossing points for illegal crossings instead of the green and blue borders.

Statistical tables for 2006 and 2007, identical with those from previous years.

- Number of persons legally crossing the border. Breakdown: entry and exit.
- Number of persons claiming asylum.
- Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted.
- Number of border violators.
- Number of migration related border apprehensions. Breakdown: by gender.
- Number of migration related border apprehensions. Breakdown: by top countries of origin.
- Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation
- Number of migration related apprehensions by place of apprehension of illegal migrants.
- Number of migration related apprehensions by border section and direction of migration (entry and exit).
- Number of persons being smuggled into your country.
- Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended.
- Number of persons being trafficked into your country.
- Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended.
- Persons rejected at the border. Breakdown: by top countries of origin.
- Persons to whom residence was refused. Breakdown: by top countries of origin.

Special Questionnaire

Open questions on illegal migration via air routes

- Do you have an idea on the share of persons apprehended at airports by entering who intended to REMAIN in your country?
- Do you have an idea on the share of persons apprehended at airports by entering who intended to TRANSIT your country?
- Are there air carrier sanctions in place in your country? Please explain the development of penalties to be paid by airlines if they unable to effect the return of a foreign citizen whose entry is refused in your country. Please give an overview on changes regarding type of sanctions since 2000.
- Did you observe any changes regarding the use of air routes since the introduction/changes of air carrier sanctions? What are the effects of carrier sanctions on the use of air routes by illegal migrants?
- Does your organisation/country have special programmes to counteract illegal migration on air routes?
- Does your organisation/country participate in international co-operation projects designed to combat illegal migration on air routes? Please explain what type of co-operation projects did your country participate since 2000?

Statistical tables about illegal migration on air routes

- Number of apprehensions at international airports. Breakdown: by direction of illegal migration (IN or OUT). Time series 2000 to 2007.
- Number of apprehensions at international airports in 2007. Breakdown: by international airports.
- Number of apprehensions at international airports. Breakdown: top 10 citizenships of persons apprehended at international airports in 2006 and 2007.

- Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to ENTER your country at international airports in 2005, 2006 and 2007. Breakdown: by country of DEPARTURE of illegal migrant. (I.e. in which country did the illegal migrant board the airplane?)
- Number of apprehensions of illegal migrants attempting to LEAVE your country at international airports in 2005, 2006 and 2007. Breakdown: by country of DESTINATION of illegal migrant. (I.e. into which country wanted the illegal migrant travel with the airplane?)
- Number of asylum applications lodged at international airport(s) of your country? Time series since 2000 to 2007.