

Peter Futo, Michael Jandl (eds.)

**2006 Year Book
on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling
and Trafficking
in Central and Eastern Europe**

**A Survey and Analysis of Border Management and Border Apprehension Data
from 20 States**

**With a Special Survey on
the Use of Counterfeit Documents**

International Centre for Migration Policy Development, Vienna · 2007

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Central and Eastern Europe, International Centre for Migration Policy
Development, Vienna, 2007

Note of the editors:

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

We also would like to thank Jenny Anderson, Tamara Agoli, Vjekoslav Brajovic, Nadia Dimitrova, Brankica Grupkovic, Azra Kraisek, Alenka Mesojedec-Prvinsek, Angelika Mlinar, Marcelo Ribeiro, Sandra Sacchetti, Julien Simon, Guy Schmit, Tomas Urubek and Radim Zak (all ICMPD), Gábor Klein, Katalin Bárdi and Liia Karsakova (Mixolid Statistical Consultancy) for their help in collecting and translating the national contributions to the Yearbook. The responsibility for any editing errors rests solely with the editors.

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
Gonzagagasse 1
A-1010 Vienna
Austria
www.icmpd.org

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Data collection and management carried out by Mixolid Statistical Consultancy, Budapest.

Printed and bound in Hungary.

Cover: Photos by Hungarian Border Guard, Peter Futo and Radim Zak. Collage by Marcelo Ribeiro

ISBN: 3-900411-08-5

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Introduction

This is the 10th edition of our annual Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe, marking an important milestone in the life of a publication that aims to comprehensively document and analyse irregular migration trends in the region. Over this past decade, we have seen changes in migration patterns across the region, driven by economic, political and technological developments. At the same time we have also seen profound changes in the political landscape of Central and Eastern Europe, with many countries of the region joining the European Union and a space of free circulation of goods and persons. Other countries in the region have introduced a tight web of collaboration and exchange.

Over this period, we have first witnessed a continuous rise in irregular migration trends, accompanied by an expansion of the activities of human smugglers who have developed a lucrative business, followed by a determined reaction of States – through their border guards, legal frameworks, criminal justice systems but also through closer international cooperation – to contain and suppress irregular migration and human smuggling. As a result, the States of Central and Eastern Europe – together and individually – today are better prepared to face the challenges of irregular migration as a consequence of globalisation trends than only a decade ago. For those who feared that the 2004 EU enlargement will lead to escalating flows of illegal migration across the eastern borders of the Union, the data compiled in successive editions of the Yearbook indicate that the opposite was the case and that the general downward trend of border apprehensions across the region has continued through 2005 and 2006.

Nevertheless, such favourable trends cannot give rise to complacency. The underlying forces driving irregular migration have hardly changed and new routes and modus operandi of human smugglers are encountered almost daily. A serious development over the past few years has been a widely observed increase in the use of false or falsified documents for irregular migration purposes. Such documents are often of high quality, suggesting the involvement of professional criminal actors on a large scale.

To learn more about the misuse of documents on a regional level, it was decided to carry out a Special Survey that was distributed to Border Guard Services together with the Standard Questionnaire for the annual Yearbook. Most Border Guards, through their special training and daily routine, possess a wealth of information on counterfeit documents that they are willing to share with their colleagues in other States as well. Our Special Survey met with a very good response with most States covered in the Yearbook also providing detailed information in the Special Survey. Based on these answers, a special chapter in this edition provides a regional overview and an analysis of patterns and trends in the use of counterfeit documents. The detailed country information is included in the country chapters as usual.

The annual Yearbook on Illegal Migration forms an important part of ICMPD's services to Member States and the migration management community. Such a comprehensive volume can only be realised through the cooperation and contributions from participating States, who provided the underlying data and information. I want to thank them as well as the editors, collaborators and supporting ICMPD staff for their dedicated work.

Gottfried Zürcher
Director General, ICMPD

Illegal Migration in Central and Eastern Europe in 2006: Summary and Overview

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 March and June 2007.

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 people.
- *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 2005 and 2006.
- *Questions on counterfeit documents.* Moreover, in 2007 most respondents have responded to a Special Questionnaire on the migration-related use of false or falsified documents.

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.

The yearly comparison of the overall number of apprehensions is valid under the following methodological considerations. Each year the summation of apprehensions was extended to those responding countries that have responded to the ICMPD survey and have submitted the requested indicator for the last two years.

Flows of illegal migration in the years 2005 and 2006

In 2006, altogether 122 thousand migration related border apprehensions were recorded at the borders of those 18 countries and territories of Central and Eastern Europe that were able to provide such an indicator. This number is about 9% lower than in the previous year in the same countries. This means that the continuously decreasing trend in the number of apprehensions since 2001 has been extended to this year as well. Altogether, 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 (see also the section on long term trends below).

Number of migration related border apprehensions
by country of apprehension, 2005-2006
Countries in decreasing order of apprehensions in 2006

Place of Apprehension	2005	2006	Change in %	Change in absolute numbers
Turkey	57.428	51.983	-9%	-5.445
Hungary	16.817	15.219	-10%	-1.598
Ukraine	12.977	12.363	-5%	-614
Latvia	8.335	7.001	-16%	-1.334
Croatia	5.406	5.964	10%	558
Bulgaria	5.535	5.518	0%	-17
Czech Republic	5.689	4.371	-23%	-1.318
Slovakia	5.178	4.129	-20%	-1.049
Poland	4.729	4.126	-13%	-603
Slovenia	5.918	4.010	-32%	-1.908
Romania	2.134	2.820	32%	686
Bosnia-Herzegovina	655	1.289	97%	634
Serbia	1.076	1.270	18%	194
Cyprus	1.280	631	-51%	-649
Montenegro	620	503	-19%	-117
Lithuania	551	456	-17%	-95
Estonia	93	119	28%	26
Kosovo, UN Administered Region	452	710	57%	258
Total	134.873	122.482	-9,2%	-12.391

Table based on the apprehension reports of those responding countries of Central and Eastern Europe, that are listed in the above Table. Apprehended own nationals are included. Croatia and Turkey: including apprehensions within the country. Serbia: excluding citizens of own country.

Countries with the highest level of border apprehensions. In the region the scale of illegal migrant activity is the highest in Turkey with more than 50 thousand apprehensions in 2006, with a slightly decreasing trend. Similarly to the last year, Hungary and Ukraine are following, with apprehensions of well over ten thousand persons each, followed by a large number of countries with between 4,000 and 7,000 apprehensions each.

Country-level changes. The observed 9% overall decrease of apprehensions between 2005 and 2006 is unevenly distributed among the countries of CEE.

- Among the responding countries, only Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Estonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia plus the UN-administered territory of Kosovo, have reported a growing number of apprehensions (in relative terms).
- On the other hand, Cyprus, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Slovakia have reported the most dynamically decreasing number of border apprehensions (in relative terms).

Interpretation of border apprehension numbers. The changes in border apprehension numbers can be explained in various ways. In some cases the decrease of apprehensions is the result of decreasing migration pressure, 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. In other cases decreasing apprehensions are the results of improved border management, but it can be also explained by a simplification of border controls. For further discussion of this issue, see the section on long-term trends.

Source countries of illegal migration

The border services contributing to the survey have reported the number of persons apprehended for the top 10 most important countries of origin. 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 illegal migration.

**Number of apprehensions related to border violation,
by main countries of origin of apprehended people**
The 25 most significant countries of origin in decreasing order of 2006 apprehensions.
Apprehensions in Central and Eastern Europe, 2005-2006

Country of origin of apprehended people	Apprehensions		Change in %	Change in absolute numbers
	2005	2006		
Ukraine	10.103	8.512	-15,7	-1.591
Moldova	8.584	7.544	-12,1	-1.040
Iraq	3.649	6.784	85,9	3.135
Serbia-Montenegro	4.604	4.480	-2,7	-124
Bulgaria	4.110	4.173	1,5	63
Pakistan	11.559	4.136	-64,2	-7.423
Mauritania	4.805	3.984	-17,1	-821
Afghanistan	2.928	3.784	29,2	856
Somalia	3.118	3.501	12,3	383
Albania	2.464	3.348	35,9	884
Turkey	4.247	3.311	-22,0	-936
Russian Federation	4.795	3.122	-34,9	-1.673
Georgia	3.575	2.958	-17,3	-617
Latvia	4.297	2.833	-34,1	-1.464
Bangladesh	2.210	2.759	24,8	549
Palestine	1.310	1.673	27,7	363
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.454	1.573	8,2	119
Poland	1.468	1.412	-3,8	-56
Romania	1.299	1.404	8,1	105
Estonia	1.211	1.220	0,7	9
India	1.472	1.130	-23,2	-342
Macedonia	1.068	1.129	5,7	61
China	1.605	1.108	-31,0	-497
Lithuania	1.136	1.077	-5,2	-59
Iran	1.260	1.007	-20,1	-253

Note: Based on the apprehension reports of the following 16 Central and Eastern European countries, which were providing country-of-origin statistics of apprehended migrants: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia-Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, 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. Apprehended own nationals are included.

In 2006 the main regions of origin of illegal migrants were as follows:

- *Former Soviet Union.* In 2006, as in previous years, the share of the countries of the former Soviet Union was very high. As in the previous years, Ukraine was the leading country of origin in terms of number of its apprehended nationals. However, in 2007 the share of Ukrainian nationals within the total number of apprehended migrants in CEE has decreased for the first time since 2003. The share of Moldova was the second highest, but it has decreased as well. The number of apprehended Russian nationals has significantly decreased; the number of apprehended migrants originating from this country has decreased for the fourth consecutive year.
- *Balkan countries.* Similarly to last year's findings, the second important region of origin is the Balkan Peninsula, mainly Serbia-Montenegro, with special focus on the UN-administered territory of Kosovo and Bulgaria. The number of apprehended illegal migrants from Albania has significantly increased. The number of apprehended citizens of Turkey has decreased for the fourth consecutive year, this time very significantly.
- *Rest of Asia.* A third large group of illegal migrants has arrived from the countries of the Middle East, Central and South Asia. The number of illegal migrants arriving from war-torn countries such as Iraq and Afghanistan has significantly increased. On the other hand, the number of migrants arriving from China and the Indian Subcontinent is decreasing. In particular, the number of apprehended Chinese migrants has decreased for the third consecutive year.
- *The share of Africa* and of other regions of the World is not significant among migrants arriving to CEE, with the exception of war-torn Somalia (increasing trend) and Mauritania (decreasing trend).

Demographic characteristics of illegal migrants

In the year 2006 there were not many changes reported in the demographic and social composition of illegal migrants. Most illegal migrants are still single male individuals in their best working years, the majority of them having been educated until the secondary school level. It is not typical that whole families attempt to enter the responding countries illegally. In the last few years it occurred only rarely that authorities have apprehended illegal migrant children without an accompanying person. Generally, illegal migrants entering the CEE region originate from the lower classes of their respective societies, frequently leaving poor and dysfunctional families. The age structure of this group is determined by the demands of the labour markets, i.e. they are typically between 17-55 years.

Women. In 2006 the proportion of apprehended female illegal migrants was around one-sixth of the total of apprehended illegal migrants, signifying a small increase from last year. The number of apprehended female illegal migrant women has increased in 2003, stagnated in 2004 and has increased in 2005 and further increased in 2006. The main reason of this slowly developing tendency is the increasing participation of women in the clandestine labour markets of Western Europe.

The share of women within illegal migrants
Place of apprehension: selected countries of central and Eastern Europe
2005 and 2006

Country of apprehension	2005 %	2006 %
Bulgaria	24,3	27,0
Croatia	8,5	7,2
Cyprus	5,3	3,8
Estonia	18,3	16,1
Hungary	36,0	32,9
Lithuania	19,8	20,6
Montenegro	4,3	4,7
Poland	30,5	16,5
Serbia	10,4	7,3
Slovenia	13,6	10,6
Ukraine	21,4	21,0
Bulgaria	24,3	27,0

Children. The share of minors within the overall number of illegal migrants apprehended in CEE has somewhat decreased in 2006, compared to the previous years. The number of apprehended illegal migrant children varies strongly across countries. A change of this indicator may signify a shift in the proportion of whole families among illegal migrants. On the other hand, comparatively fewer children may appear among illegal migrants, if more families choose to cross clandestinely a whole country instead of turning themselves to local authorities for shelter.

The share of minors within illegal migrants
Place of apprehension: selected countries of central and Eastern Europe
2006-2006

Country of apprehension	2005 %	2006 %
Bulgaria	7,6	5,6
Croatia	8,0	10,3
Cyprus	3,0	1,6
Czech Republic	8,3	4,8
Lithuania	6,2	9,6
Montenegro	8,1	15,7
Poland	4,6	3,6
Serbia	10,3	19,9
Slovenia	12,8	12,6
Ukraine	1,8	0,9

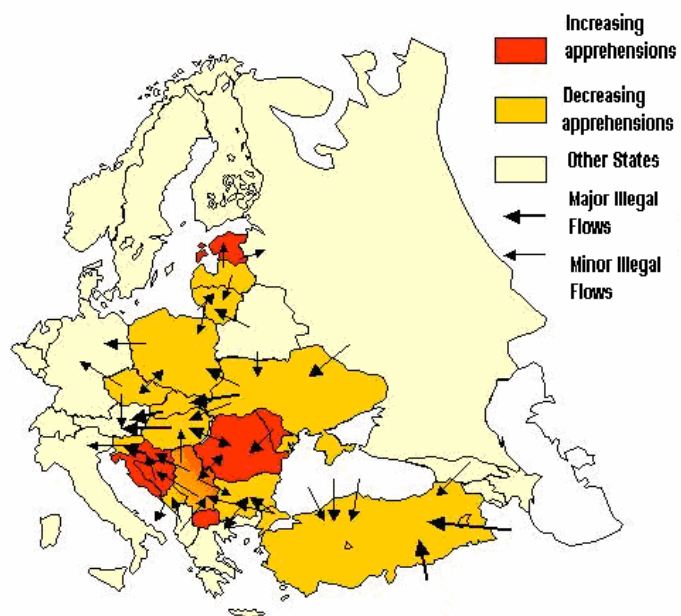
Directions of illegal migration flows in 2005

Detailed data on border apprehensions by border section and direction of movement of the apprehended migrants (in/out), are important to understand at which border a certain country faces particular control problems. Moreover, when compiled with the same data of other countries into a regional map of border apprehensions and directions of movement, a visualization of the main directions and broad routes of illegal migration flows becomes possible.

As can be seen from the map below this regional mapping of illegal migration flows demonstrates that – as in the preceding years – the main direction of illegal migration flows was still from East and South-East to Western and Southern Europe. Regional and sub-regional flows were also directed at the countries in Central and Eastern Europe as destination, rather than only as transit countries. In addition, Turkey and Ukraine, both major source and transit countries for irregular migrants, have also become major destination countries for irregular migrants themselves.

Besides directions of flows, the map below also provides a distinction (by colour) as to which countries have recorded increases or decreases in border apprehensions in 2006 compared to 2005. While the aggregate number of border apprehensions has fallen by around –10% from 2005 to 2006, there were still 6 countries (plus UN-administered Kosovo) that registered increases in their border apprehensions: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Romania and Serbia. 6 out of these 7 are located in Southeastern Europe. And while the absolute numbers were rather insignificant in the case of Estonia, the increases in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia indicate that the “Balkan Route” has again assumed a larger role in illegal migration to Europe. In contrast, the “Central European Corridor” seems to have been less frequently used in the past year (except the route Ukraine – Slovakia – Austria).

Main directions of illegal migration flows in Central and Eastern Europe in 2006



Long term trends

Border apprehensions as an indicator of illegal migration activities are especially interesting for analysing trends. Such trends are of course influenced by a number of factors, not least changes in the way border violations are recorded and compiled into national statistics, which can give rise to statistical breaks in the series that need to be readjusted retroactively. Despite such difficulties, an analysis of statistical trends that prove to be significant and robust over a longer period of time can reveal much about developments in irregular migration.

Trends in border apprehensions as indicators of a rise or fall in irregular border crossings are all the more relevant when trends in one country can be compared with those in other countries and found to be broadly similar. In addition, regional aggregations are more significant when trying to measure whether illegal migration flows through a region (transit migration) is generally increasing or decreasing. The reason is that national trends of one country alone may simply be the result of a change in laws or procedures that trigger a sudden change in the routes of illegal migration flows around a particular country (or, conversely, through it). A common and sustained trend for a larger region, however, is indicative of a real change in the volume of irregular migration activities across a region.

ICMPD has started to collect and compile statistics on illegal migration already in the early 1990s. Since 1997 such statistics have been systematically compiled in the annual Yearbook, which means that for several countries of the region robust time series for a period of 10 years are available. These indicators are displayed in the following table.

Number of migration related border apprehensions including foreigners and citizens of the reporting country, 1997-2006

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Czech Republic	29.339	44.672	32.325	32.720	23.834	14.741	13.206	10.695	5.689	4.371
Hungary*	15.764	22.906	19.213	19.717	16.637	15.976	12.990	13.103	18.294	16.508
Poland*	10.462	7.023	5.289	5.500	6.075	4.269	5.063	6.012	3.231	2.741
Slovakia	2.821	8.236	8.050	6.062	15.548	15.235	12.493	8.334	5.178	4.129
Slovenia	7.000	14.000	17.000	35.914	20.871	6.896	5.018	5.680	5.918	4.010
Total of above 5	65.386	96.837	81.877	99.913	82.965	57.117	48.770	43.824	38.310	31.759
Cyprus*	60	52	231	456	182	725	3.796	2.559	1.280	631
Croatia*	8.303	10.556	12.340	24.180	17.416	5.861	2.915	2.590	3.002	5.665
Turkey	28.439	29.426	47.529	94.514	92.364	82.825	56.219	61.228	57.428	51.983
Total of above 8	102.188	136.871	141.977	219.063	192.927	146.528	111.700	110.201	100.020	90.038

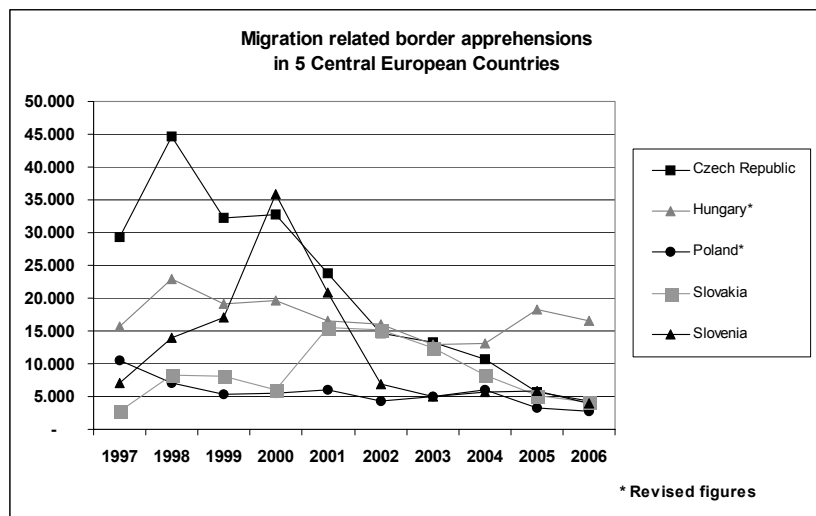
Note: Hungary and Turkey: including apprehensions within the country, otherwise only border apprehensions except Croatia 2006: including apprehensions within the country, Poland: 2005 and 2006 figures exclude readmission, Dublin II transfers, Polish and other EU citizens

* Revised figures

Sources: International Police Cooperation 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 the five Central European countries for which data are available, the overall number of border apprehensions in the second half of the 1990s has grown to around 100,000 but has since fallen significantly below the level of the mid-1990s. However, the peaks of border apprehensions vary within this group of countries with Poland facing an early peak (already in 1995), followed by the Czech Republic and Hungary in 1998, Slovenia in 2000 and Slovakia in 2001. These trends are visualized in the following graph.

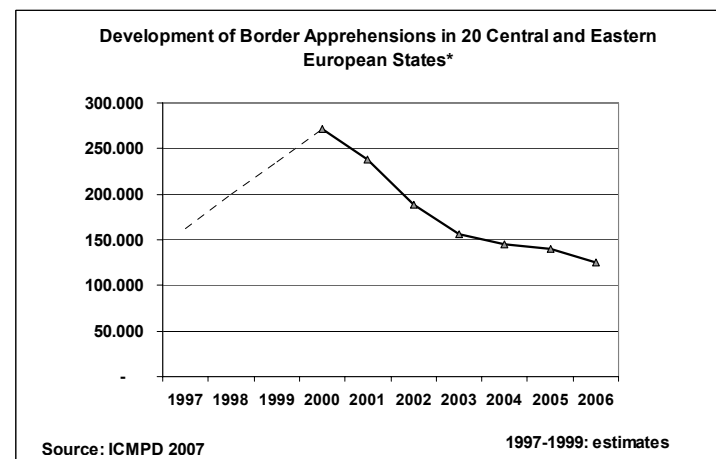


Sources: Alien and Border Police Service of the Czech Republic, Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality, Polish Border Guards, Slovakian Border Guards, Slovenian Border Guards

- The number of apprehended illegal migrants in Cyprus has been relatively low until the year 2002. Apprehensions of illegal migrants then quickly escalated to reach a few thousand, which can be attributed both to the opening of the “Green Line” between the northern and southern half of the country and to the expectation of EU Accession in early 2004. While border apprehensions have been significantly lower in 2006 it should be noted that most illegal migrants are apprehended not at the borders but after entering the Republic of Cyprus from the (northern) areas not effectively control by the Cyprus Government through the Cease Fire (Green) Line.
- Croatia had over 24,000 border apprehensions in 2000, a figure that has since been significantly reduced. While the 2006 figure is not strictly comparable (it includes in-country apprehensions), it does indicate some rise in illegal border crossing activity.

- Apprehension figures for Turkey also include in-country apprehensions (no reliable long-term border apprehension figures are available), but indicate a significantly decreasing trend of irregular migration since the year 2000.

Using the available long-time series and supplementing them with detailed border apprehension data for a total of 20 states in Central and Eastern Europe over the period 2000 – 2006, we can construct a 10-year time series for the region as a whole (a few missing values have been estimated). As indicated in the graph below, the following aggregate trends emerge: Starting from a very low level at the beginning of the 1990s, total border apprehensions in the region as a whole climbed to a peak of around 270,000 in the year 2000. From then on, aggregate border apprehensions have been declining to less than half that level – around 127,000 – in the year 2006. In particular, the declines were steepest between 2001 and 2003 (at -12%, -21%, and -17% respectively), became less pronounced in 2004 and 2005 (at -7% and -4% respectively) and amounted to about -10% in 2006.



Note: Based on the apprehension reports of the following 20 Central and Eastern European countries plus the UN-administered region of Kosovo responding to the annual survey: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Serbia-Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, and Ukraine. The table was computed on the basis of the statistical tables entitled "Number of border violators by country of origin" submitted by the responding states. Apprehended own nationals are included. Some yearly data are estimates. Data on Hungary and Turkey include apprehensions within the country.

To interpret these raw numbers, a number of considerations must be taken into account. First, a certain part of the registered decline in border apprehensions can be directly attributed to changes in the legal and administrative framework pertaining to migration and border crossings. For example, in the years leading up to the latest round of EU enlargements in 2007, the lifting of visa-restrictions for citizens of Bulgaria and Romania in 2002 implied that citizens of these countries could move more freely across borders without resorting to irregular means.

Second, the economic boom over the past 5-10 years in many of the Central and Eastern European countries as well as in Russia and some of the CIS countries are likely to have reduced migration pressures from these regions and, hence, the incentives to look for illegal work abroad. Third, some of the main source countries of illegal migrants in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in Western Europe during the late 1990s and early 2000s (such as Kosovo and Afghanistan) have seen a certain political and economic stabilization that lead to generally reduced outflows from these source countries (as even significant return migration).

Third, the progressive professionalisation and enhancement of border control structures, as detailed in the country chapters of this and previous Yearbooks, may have discouraged more migrants from attempting illegal border crossings in the first place.

Fourth, the professionalisation and enhancement of border control structures may have led to a redirection of illegal migration flows to use new routes via North Africa and the Mediterranean area to Europe (the escalating rise of illegal migrants to the Spanish Canary Islands, the Italian island of Lampedusa and Malta would suggest this explanation to hold, at least partly, true).

Fifth, the recorded statistical trends in border apprehensions could theoretically also reflect only a declining success rate of border guards in detecting illegal border crossings. Such a declining success rate could result, for example, from improved strategies of human smugglers and new, and as yet undetected, forms of document smuggling. As evidenced in this and preceding editions of the Yearbook, irregular migration facilitators are constantly adapting their strategies and modus operandi to keep ahead of border guards and law enforcement. This may be related to the current trend away from illegal crossings at green borders and towards illegal entry attempts at official border crossing points, either concealed in vehicles or via the use of false or falsified travel documents. A declining success rate may also simply be the result of the Dublin II regulation and the introduction of the EURODAC system in the (old and new) EU Member States: While previously border apprehensions often resulted in immediate asylum applications, transfer to accommodation centres and a continuation of the irregular journey to Western European countries, this strategy has become largely ineffective. Repeat asylum applications will in most cases lead to readmission to the first country of asylum and thus, the incentives to remain clandestine during the whole transit phase are much more stringent than before.

And finally, sixth, there is the strong possibility that there are fewer detected irregular border crossings not because there are necessarily so many fewer irregular migrants but because irregular migrants find other means of crossing borders that are at least *quasi-regular*. An example would be obtaining regular visas by misrepresenting the purpose of travel and/or residence (e.g. student visas, au pairs, business trips through fake invitations, overstaying tourist visas, sham marriages, etc.) or through corruption and bribery. (Recent visa-scandals in Western embassies across the region and globally provide some hints on such phenomena of irregular migration which, strictly speaking, do not involve illegal border crossings and do thus not result in border apprehensions).

Which of these interpretations now applies to explain the decrease in the number of border apprehensions? While it is hard to say with any degree of certainty, it is probable that all of them contain some truth, to varying degrees, and together account for the trends we are currently witnessing.

A quantitative comparison of legal and illegal border crossings

An important factor in border management (besides geographical, geopolitical and many other factors) is the amount of border traffic occurring at official border crossings. In this regard, the countries of the region differ widely, with the amount of border traffic related mainly to a country's geographical location, in addition to its absolute size, income or population size. Countries along major transit routes or with many cross-border links to their neighbours have relatively more legal border crossings than countries with less transit traffic. This explains why relatively small countries like Croatia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia, for example, have to deal with more border crossings than much bigger countries like Romania, Turkey or Ukraine.

Improved means of travel, more cross-border trade through globalisation and regional integration (like the recent EU enlargement), higher factor mobility and growing international tourism are factors that increase the numbers of international border crossings. On the other hand, a higher share of direct international flights that reduce the number of transits on land routes would imply a lower number of legal border crossings. Nevertheless, the number of legal border crossings remains high and continued to increase slightly in 2006, as can be seen from the following table:

Legal border crossings of selected Central and Eastern European countries
Entries only, in thousand persons, 2001-2005

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% change in 2001-6	% change in 2005-6
Bosnia - Herzegovina	20.000	21.632	23.460	23.397	25.028	24.755	24%	-1%
Bulgaria	7.750	8.725	9.644	10.875	11.531	11.695	51%	1%
Croatia	68.151	66.486	67.862	67.389	66.928	69.601	2%	4%
Cyprus	3.662	3.355	3.687	3.698	3.853	3.909	7%	1%
Czech Republic	138.622	131.109	130.135	131.691	136.123	136.328	-2%	0%
Hungary (2)	45.007	48.323	50.475	54.193	57.176	54.919	22%	-4%
Estonia* (1)	6.450	6.548	7.255	8.195	8.648	8.003	24%	-7%
Latvia*	4.712	4.645	4.823	5.500	6.670	7.983	69%	20%
Lithuania*	7.581	6.132	5.752	6.199	6.795	10.131	34%	49%
Poland	113.005	94.237	89.483	98.330	104.340	108.474	-4%	4%
Romania	10.951	10.100	11.751	13.247	12.794	14.593	33%	14%
Slovakia (1)	45.406	43.344	42.433	46.482	51.252	53.293	17%	4%
Slovenia	92.146	91.141	91.255	94.073	84.727	76.149	-17%	-10%
Turkey	15.771	18.004	19.388	23.970	28.328	27.085	72%	-4%
Ukraine*	27.193	27.940	30.614	34.028	36.848	38.637	42%	5%
Total (15 states)	606.407	581.721	588.017	621.267	641.041	645.555	6%	1%

* Revised figures

(1) Estonia and Slovakia: 2005 figure is total border crossings (entries and exits) divided by 2; Bosnia-Herzegovina: 2001 figure is estimate.

(2) Hungary: 2006 figure is from Hungarian Statistical Office

From the above table it emerges that the total number of legal entries in the 15 states listed was over 645 million persons in 2006. Adding the number of registered exits (which are, however, often undercounted compared to entries), the total number of legal border crossings in these 15 countries combined in 2006 was about 1.28 billion, about 1% more than in 2005 and some 7% more than in 2001.

Legal border crossings of selected Central and Eastern European countries
In thousand persons, 2001-2005

Direction	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Entries	608.912	584.181	590.434	624.044	643.528
Exits	598.676	578.553	577.691	613.575	634.648
Total (of the 16 states of the previous table)	1.207.588	1.162.734	1.168.125	1.237.619	1.278.176

Relating these figures to the number of apprehended illegal entrants gives us a sense of the difficulties of efficient border management. In the 15 states listed above, which together registered around 1,28 billion legal border crossings, around 120,000 apprehensions for border violations have been effected, which implies that for the region as a whole, the number of regular border crossings has exceeded the number of discovered irregular border crossings by a factor of roughly 10.000. If we relate the number of apprehensions only to legal entries, the factor is about 5.000. As we will see in the next section, in 2006 roughly 60% of all border apprehensions of a sample of countries providing such statistics were effected at official border crossings. Thus, extrapolating that around 72.000 (60% of 120,000) apprehensions were made at official border crossing points, we arrive to the remarkable conclusion that this accounts for only 0,0056% of all persons legally crossing a border in the region! Or, in other words, border guards faced the difficult job of identifying one irregular migrant among every 17.777 legal border crossers.

Given these statistical relations it immediately becomes apparent that, together with the need to uphold an efficient flow of cross-border traffic, identifying illegal movements across official border crossing points presents a particular challenge for the responsible authorities.

Modes of illegal border crossing

In general, illegal migrants and their facilitators use a wide variety of ways for illegally crossing state borders. Statistics on apprehensions at various border types are again included in most country chapters of this Yearbook (disaggregated by road border crossings, rail border crossings, airports, green borders, and - where applicable - sea borders).

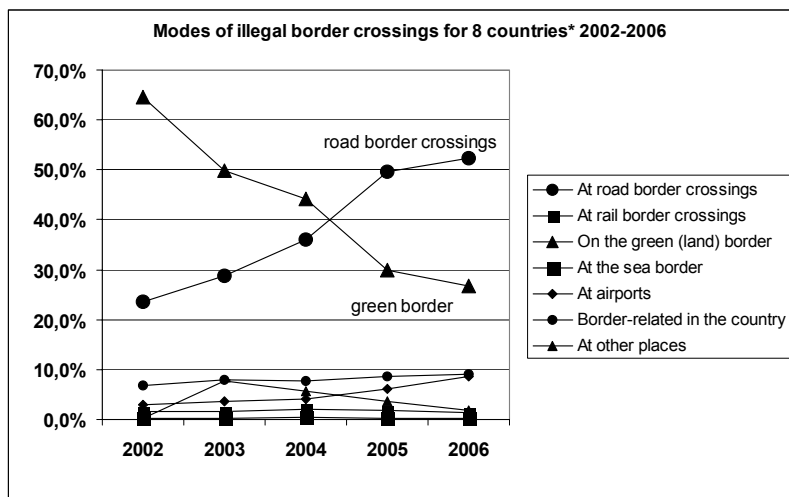
In 2006 as in the two previous years, several states have again recorded a relative increase in the use of official road border posts for illegal crossings, despite the general trend of fewer border apprehensions on green borders. In 2006, the share of apprehensions at official (road) border crossings in the 8 countries for which full time-series were available for the first time exceeded 50% of all border apprehensions. In addition, the share of irregular migrants apprehended at airports (mostly with false or falsified documents) has been growing rapidly in the region from a low level, and in 2006 reached about 10% of all border apprehensions. The methods employed include the use of false or falsified travel documents (see the next chapter on a detailed analysis of this method) as well as the hiding of people in various means of transport travelling in legal cross-border traffic. Thus, irregular migrants have increasingly been found hiding special cavities of vehicles, such as double floors in the boots of cars, inside lorries, in modified bedrooms for drivers in busses, behind the decks of train carriages or inside transport containers. This trend becomes most visible if we look only at the 8 countries for which complete data for apprehensions by border type are available for the years 2002-2006, as can be seen from the following table:

**Migration related apprehensions in selected Central and Eastern European countries by type of border where the apprehension took place
Number of persons, 2001-2005**

Place of apprehension	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
At road border crossings	10.584	12.193	14.673	19.314	17.767
At rail border crossings	682	697	823	732	468
On the green (land) border	29.008	21.034	18.004	11.640	9.060
At the sea border	107	98	189	125	67
At airports	1.349	1.576	1.667	2.382	2.906
In the country	3.095	3.395	3.128	3.385	3.086
At other places	72	3.287	2.315	1.418	615
Total (8 countries*)	44.897	42.280	40.799	38.996	33.969

* 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, Poland and Romania: road border crossings include rail border crossings.

Thus, this remarkable trend – first identified in the 2004 Yearbook – has continued and intensified across the region. Besides the limited number of countries represented in the above table and in the chart below (for reasons of data availability over the whole period), other countries have also reported an increasing share of apprehensions at official (road) border crossing points and at airports (e.g. Estonia, Montenegro and Slovakia). However, in some countries (e.g. Slovenia, Serbia and Ukraine), migrants illegally crossings at the green border still make up the largest share of all border apprehensions.



* 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, Poland and Romania: road border crossings include rail border crossings.

Having identified a significant and sustained trend in a number of countries, it is still difficult to interpret it. Given the fact that illegal crossings at official border control points make up only a miniscule share of all legal border crossings, even a slight change in the success rate of border guards in the detection of irregular migrants would have large effects on the number of border apprehensions. A rising efficiency in the control of cross-border flows of traffic and people (e.g. through the use of modern technologies such as carbon dioxide detectors, better training for the identification of forged documents or better technologies such as the docu-box for checking counterfeit documents) could lead to more apprehensions out of a constant or even declining flow of irregular migrants. On the other hand, there could also be a real shift away from green borders and towards official border control posts as the former have become harder to cross clandestinely (e.g. through better border policing or better equipment such as the installation of heat sensitive cameras). A third possibility is that irregular migrants do not want to cross green borders with the intention of getting caught any longer (due to the implementation of the EURODAC system), which would lead them towards attempting illegal crossing at official border crossing points.

Weighting all these options, on balance it still seems likely that a real shift towards illegal border crossings at official border crossing points and away from green borders is taking place. As mentioned before, at the moment even sophisticated systems of border checks do not allow the control of all passing vehicles. With growing cross-border traffic and the simplification of control procedures for EU citizens, the potential for misusing vehicles (e.g. with EU Member State number plates) and false or falsified documents for illegal migration is significant, as will be shown in the special chapter on the use of false or falsified documents.

Organisational set-up of smuggling organisations

According to the experiences of the border management agencies, smuggling is rarely the business of one person or an opportunist. Usually, the smuggling organisation consists of a small number of traffickers or a limited network of traffickers that is hierarchically structured. Its members operate in several countries and cooperate with other human smuggling networks.

In 2006 the knowledge about smuggling groups has been enriched by the following contributions.

- *In the Czech Republic* the number of criminal groups and persons suspected of human smuggling were estimated by the "Trafficking in human beings branch" of the "Organized crime combating unit". According to this estimation hundreds of criminals and several independent groups of smugglers operated in the territory of the Czech Republic. The experiences made in the Czech Republic have shown that criminal organisations dealing with people smuggling usually do not deal with other criminal activities.

- *The Hungarian Border Guard* has made the observation that approximately half of the members of the criminal groups are not Hungarian citizens, but recently the role of foreign offenders in criminal groups operating in Hungary has increased. In nearly all cases the persons leading these organisations are foreigners. Hungarian offenders have mainly performed transportation and minor organisational tasks, as well as acquiring documents for falsifying. It is a common method of smuggling, that the citizenship or nationality of the smuggler in humans is identical with that of the smuggled person or with the origin of the travel documents in question.

Hierarchy. Criminal groups organizing illegal migrant transfers have complex structures. Their members are mostly divided into three levels:

- Leadership level: the main organizers who live in the large cities of the target countries and of the countries of origin. They do not take part in illegal transfers but supervise it by maintaining contacts with organizers of a particular phase of illegal transfer in each country, often using the services of intermediary persons.
- Medium level – coordinators in the target or transit country, who organize transfer at borders, recruit persons to direct participation in the transfer of illegal migrants, pay for their services, square with them, organize means of communication and transport.
- Low level – persons who directly deal with the transfer of illegal migrants: guides, organizers of accommodation, drivers, facilitators. They are recruited mainly from the border regions.

Smuggling groups may include members from the following groups:

- Locals from border regions and dwellers of central regions of the country;
- Public officials
- Various economic agents
- Representatives of law enforcement agencies
- Representatives of expatriate diasporas.

Characteristics of operations. The modus operandi of criminal groups are similar, despite different territorial ranges. The following characteristics have been observed:

- the whole operation is divided into stages,
- clear division of roles, tasks and hierarchy of the group and distribution of responsibility,
- careful selection of members and facilitators,
- usage of specialized equipment,
- precision in planning of tasks and coordination of whole route through several countries,
- deliberate way of acting including scenarios in case of apprehension: depriving illegal migrants of documents and money, instruction to apply for refugee status, to deliver false personal data, to pretend not to know the language in which officers like to communicate.

Phases of smuggling operations. The operations of human smugglers can be partitioned into the following phases:

- recruitment of migrants
- organizing the falsification of travel documents or falsifying these documents;
- in case of necessity arrange visas, residence permits;
- determination of travel route and type of transportation of illegal immigrants, often by using tourism companies or other mediators;
- organizing the illegal smuggling of human beings across the state border;
- meeting and escorting these persons;
- transport and accommodation services
- bribing officials of controlling institutions;
- controlling the flow of money, performing payments through banks or in cash;
- co-ordinating individual issues and actions.

One part of the smuggling group is established in the countries of origin. This group usually offers to the illegal migrants mediation to the EU countries or to other parts of the world. In the countries of origin the demand for smuggling services is motivated mainly by the bad economic situation. Relatives of illegal migrants or other people are waiting for them in destination countries or they claim asylum.

In some cases criminal groups have bribed police officers who had access to confidential databases to check if they are the subject of police inquiries.

Adaptability and innovations. Smuggling organisations adapt flexibly to the needs and to the development of the conditions of smuggling. These organisations are able to react to the situation very quickly, e.g. after the detection of transit routes or the way of falsifying travel documents they are able to use another method in a very short time. This flexibility gives criminal groups an advantage ahead of law enforcement agencies. Although the modus operandi of criminal activities shows a certain stability over the years, smugglers regularly introduce innovations into their operations in terms of

- new routes,
- new ways of document falsifications,
- new fictional pretexts for staying in the transit and target countries legally (such as tourism, sport, study, business or marriage),
- new ways of combining legal entries with illegal exits
- new techniques of crossing the green border
- new tactics for travelling through the Border Control Points by using counterfeit documents or by hiding in a vehicle

Besides criminal organisations, solitary persons are also involved in the smuggling of illegal migrants. Solitary persons are involved typically in smuggling their own nationals through the border. Individual illegal migrants who want to enter the target countries for job purposes often use the technique of *fraudulent invitations*.

Smuggling fees

Smuggling fees depend on the distance, on the tactics and logistics of border crossing and on the solvency of the migrant.

- For shorter illegal migration routes within Europe the price of smuggling may range between 2,000 to 5,000 Euros. Prices paid by Chinese migrants travelling illegally to a developed country may amount to twice as much, up to 10,000 Euro and more.
- Higher fees were paid by illegal immigrants travelling in bigger groups, hidden in lorries and truck trailers. Illegal border crossing is cheaper for migrants travelling alone and crossing the green border.
- The Office of Illegal Immigration & Trafficking in Human Beings of Turkey has reported that the price of smuggling services depends on the solvency of the migrant as well. In particular, while Asian migrants pay between 2,000 \$ -8,000 \$ for smuggling services and accommodations in the transit cities, migrants from African countries such as Somalia and Mauritania pay smaller fees to the smugglers: between 200\$-3,000\$.

However, according to well documented cases reported by the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of Slovakia, for long distance migrants arriving from Asian countries the fee for the route from the country of origin to the final destination may amount to some 10,000 – 12,000 USD. In particular, the fee for the transport through the Slovak territory is about 500 – 600 USD. A smuggler receives about 280 USD per migrant. The payment depends on the type of service rendered, e. g. transport, temporary accommodation, meal etc.

The services of several countries have observed a significant rise in the smuggling fees, such as Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia. One of the main reasons is more effective border surveillance due to an increased number of border police officers at borders. Additionally, some effective international actions against criminal networks contributed to higher fees. However, some other border management services - such as the Office of Illegal Immigration & Trafficking in Human Beings in Turkey - have observed that during the last few years the fees taken from the migrants have decreased.

Indicative smuggling fees reported by border management agencies for the year 2006

Reporting country	Smuggling from	Smuggling to	Price in Euro / person
Bulgaria	Turkey	Bulgaria	1.000 On foot through the green border
Bulgaria	Turkey	Bulgaria	1.300 Hiding in a train
Bulgaria	Moldova	Greece	2.000 to 2.700 Price has increased over the year 2006
Lithuania	Ukraine	Great Britain	3.000 to 3.500
Lithuania	Moldova	Western Europe	5.500 to 6.500
Macedonia	Albania	Greece	1.200 to 1.500
Romania	India, China, Pakistan	Western Europe	4.300 to 6.200
Romania	Moldova	Western Europe	2.500 to 3.000
Romania	Turkey	Western Europe	2.000
Serbia	Albania	Developed countries	1 500 to 5.000
Serbia	China	Developed countries	5.000 to 10.000

Migrants are often cheated by their smugglers, most frequently this occurs when hiding in certain means of transportation.

Despite lack of detailed data one can estimate that the profits gained by criminal groups are very high, which allows them to buy modernized equipment (e.g. devices for observation at night), to purchase false documents and to bribe state services officers. Profits are also invested in property, luxury goods and into businesses for legalization purposes.

Investigations have shown that some members of criminal groups have collected the payments in bank branches via the bank service Western Union from different senders from the countries of origin or countries of final destination.

Apprehensions of human smugglers

As noted in previous editions of the Yearbook, there is a widespread conviction that nowadays the majority of illegal migrants use the help of human smugglers. In order to address illegal migration, states have devoted increasing attention and resources to the fight against human smuggling, both at the borders and within their territories and through international cooperation. While in 2005 apprehensions of human smugglers across the region were stagnating, in 2006 this number has somewhat decreased. For 15 states for which such data were available, the total number of apprehended human smugglers declined by about 6% in 2006 compared to 2005, whereby the most significant decrease in the absolute numbers of apprehended human smugglers has taken place in Hungary and Slovenia.

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended, including foreigners and citizens of the reporting country Selected countries of CEE, 2005-2006

Country	Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006	Change in absolute numbers
Bosnia-Herzegovina	51	64	13
Bulgaria	138	161	23
Croatia	270	358	88
Cyprus	19	15	-4
Estonia	3	3	0
Hungary	682	578	-104
Latvia	3	10	7
Lithuania	14	19	5
Montenegro	10	14	4
Poland	393	375	-18
Romania	115	69	-46
Serbia	87	140	53
Slovakia	249	305	56
Slovenia	817	398	-419
Turkey	834	951	117
Ukraine	77	88	11
Total (15 states)	3.762	3.548	-214

Removals of irregular migrants

Since 2004 this annual survey of illegal migration in the region includes a question on the removal of unauthorized migrants from the territories of the responding states. In most cases the evolving system of readmission agreements is the legal basis for removing irregular migrants who are not, or no longer, authorized to remain in the country. Most states also have special agreements with neighbouring countries on returns according to simplified procedures in place.

Number of persons removed from the reporting country in 2005 and 2006*

Reporting country	2005	2006	Change in % 2005 to 2006
Bulgaria	493	570	15,6
Croatia	2.068	2.347	13,5
Cyprus	2.849	2.983	4,7
Czech Republic	761	665	-12,6
Estonia	61	91	49,2
Hungary	4.376	3.032	-30,7
Latvia	190	139	-26,8
Lithuania	189	149	-21,2
Moldova	560	470	-16,1
Montenegro	665	449	-32,0
Poland	5.462	3.789	-30,6
Romania	618	681	10,2
Serbia	567	1.541	171,8
Slovakia	2.686	2.603	-3,1
Slovenia	3.207	3.252	1,4
Turkey	57.428	51.983	-9,5
Ukraine	12.375	11.128	-10,1
Total (16 states)	96.560	87.878	-9,0

*Note: Includes the number of effectively deported people in that year.

The total number of deported people in the 16 reporting states exceeds 85,000. As in previous years, Turkey has reported that it returned a significantly higher number of people than the other states of the sample taken together.

During the years 2003 to 2005 the total number of removals from the sample of reporting states of the region has stagnated. In 2006 the overall number of removals has significantly decreased. This tendency corresponds to the decrease of the overall number of apprehensions of illegal migrants. Altogether 9% less people have been deported, by taking into consideration the reports of 16 countries. While Hungary and Poland have removed some 30% fewer people from their territories than the year before, Serbia has reported a three-fold increase in the number of removed people compared to 2005.

Statistics on Human Trafficking

There are several definitions of human trafficking in use in the countries covered by this Yearbook, though they all more or less tend to conform with the definition provided in the *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*. According to this definition, "Trafficking in Persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat, or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, 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. Exploitation shall include at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs." (*Article 3 of the Protocol, signed in Palermo, December 2000*).

However, despite this widely accepted definition (indicated by the number of States who have signed and ratified the Protocol), it is surprisingly difficult to compile meaningful statistics on identified victims of human trafficking and/or human traffickers. The following table provides a compilation of such statistics provided by States covered in the annual Yearbook.

Comparative data on Human Trafficking reported by selected CEE countries

	UN Protocol signed in:	UN Protocol ratified in:	Number of trafficked persons				Number of apprehended traffickers			
			2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Albania	2000	2002		90	23			96	18	
Armenia	2001	2003	1	4			1	4		
Azerbaijan	2000	2003		30	9					
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2000	2002	7	3	1	1	2	3	10	5
Bulgaria	2000	2001	18	68			11	55		38
Croatia	2000	2003	8	19	6	13	6	25	10	
Cyprus	2000	2003		117	55	103		194	74	114
Czech Republic	2002							61	25	
Georgia	2000	2006								1
Hungary	2000	2006								4
Lithuania	2002	2003			25	27				15
Macedonia	2000	2005		11	3			42	6	
Montenegro		2006			8	1				7
Poland	2001	2003		16	0		2	4	1	
Romania	2000	2002	600	201	301	347	77	133	232	293
Serbia	2000	2001		43	44	57		51	43	84
Slovenia	2001	2004	20	6	4	16	9	2	4	11
Turkey	2000	2003	102	239	256	246	149	227	379	422
Ukraine	2001	2004			1.441	1.361				

Sources: ICMPD 2003/2004/2005/2006 Yearbook

As can be seen from this table, the available statistics are largely incomplete, with only 4 full time series for the period 2003-2006 and two further time series on 2004-2006. There are a number of reasons why it is so difficult to collect good statistics on human trafficking:

- The responding Border Guard Services are usually only one of several authorities dealing with human trafficking in the country and important competencies for dealing with trafficking cases (as well as statistics) are vested in other institutions;
- The legal regulations pertaining to human trafficking are still evolving and international instruments are only slowly implemented in many states (see the dates of signature and ratification of the UN Protocol);
- Many countries did not have any laws on human trafficking until recently (and thus no system for identifying victims and perpetrators);
- It is generally very difficult to identify victims of human trafficking and also to distinguish them from non-victims;
- There are many institutions and organisations active in the field of anti-trafficking (such as police, NGOs, etc.) but there is often no centralized data collection system in place.

Despite these shortcomings of official law enforcement statistics, a number of observations can be made on the basis of the available data.

- First, the number of identified victims of human trafficking appears to be very low compared to both the number of apprehended illegal migrants and the number of smuggled migrants.
- Second, the small numbers of detected cases seem to have little relationship with the high numbers of “estimated” cases of trafficking victims often cited in the media.
- Third, the number of identified traffickers appears to be as high and higher as the number of identified victims (however, the category of “identified traffickers” is not well defined and could include suspected, arrested, prosecuted or convicted persons).
- Fourth, there appears to be no clear trend that could indicate a rise or fall in human trafficking activities. In many countries, the increase of attention and resources (personnel, investigations, etc.) would lead us to expect a higher number of identified cases/victims even without an increase in human trafficking as such (i.e. a higher detection rate). This could be the case in some of the countries listed while other countries, who have also devoted more resources to the problem, have seen upward as well as downward variations in the number of identified trafficking victims.

Several countries have also supplied additional data on structural aspects of human trafficking. These data concern the age and gender of identified trafficking victims as well as the nationality of identified traffickers.

- *Gender.* Generally speaking, the available data confirm the common perception that the overwhelming majority (typically over 80%) of identified trafficking victims are female. This may be connected to the focus of law enforcement on the victims of sexual exploitation rather than other forms of human trafficking (e.g. labour exploitation or begging).
- *Age.* In those countries reporting the percentage of minors (defined according to national laws) among identified trafficking victims, the share is usually very low (typically between 1% and 10%).

- *Nationality.* Finally, regarding the nationality of the perpetrators, most identified traffickers (typically over 90%) are nationals of the country reporting these data, indicating that human traffickers focus mostly on their own country where they have local expertise and strong connections to carry out their crimes.

Development of migration related national legislation

In 2006 a further refinement and adaptation of the relevant legislation has taken place in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. This includes the drafting and passing of new and amended laws regarding the conditions of entry, exit and stay of foreign citizens. Moreover, in various countries the legal status of the implementing border management organisations was adapted to new circumstances. In particular, the following relevant developments have been reported:

- *Bulgaria.* On 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.
- *Croatia.* In 2006 the drafting of a new Aliens Act and Asylum Act has started and is expected to be passed in mid-2007.
- *Czech Republic.* In 2006 the Act on stay of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic was amended. This amendment has brought changes in the field of travel documents and conditions of foreigners’ stay in the Czech Republic. In 2006 The Act on Asylum was amended as well.
- *Estonia.* At the end of 2005, the following laws were passed in the State Assembly: Amendments of the Refugees Act, Border Guard Act, Police Act, State Border Act, Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act. These laws came into force at the beginning of 2006.
- *Hungary.* In 2006 the Hungarian parliament has passed the amendment of the Law 39 of 2001 on the Entry and Stay of Foreigners and its implementing decree, which reduced the burdens of the foreigner in visa-, and (short- and long-term) residency-related procedures.
- *Lithuania.* On 28 November 2006, the Law on amendment of the Law on Legal Status of Aliens of the Republic of Lithuania was passed.
- *Macedonia.* In 2006, the Law on Foreigners and the law on State Border Surveillance were enacted. These laws regulate and sanction illegal crossing of the state border and illegal residence in Macedonia.
- *Moldova.* In 2006 the Penal Code has been complemented with a new legal provision 362/1 “Organisation of illegal migration” which already was the basis of 35 criminal charges brought in 2006.
- *Montenegro.* In 2006 the Criminal Code of the Republic of Montenegro was adopted and as of July 2006 a new crime – smuggling of people (Art. 405 »Illegal state border crossing and smuggling of people«) - has been incorporated. Moreover, new laws on the State Border Surveillance and on Asylum have been passed.
- *Romania.* On 29 January 2006, the Law No. 248/29.07.2005 has entered into force, “On the Regime of free circulation of the Romanian citizens abroad”. The Romanian Border Police and Passports’ General Directorate has elaborated new Methodological Norms in order to apply the provisions of this law.

- *Serbia*. Since 1 January 2006, the new Criminal Code has legal definitions for „Human Trafficking” (Art. 388 CC), “Irregular border crossing and human smuggling” under the Article 350 of the Criminal Code, “Children trafficking for adoption” under the Article 389 of the Criminal Code, and “Holding in Slavery and Transportations of Enslaved Persons” under the Article 390 of the Criminal Code. The above definitions are all in accordance with international conventions and norms.
- *Slovakia*. In January 2006 a modification of the Penal Code has taken place. The changes bring stricter penal sanctions for human smuggling.
- *Slovenia*. In 2006, Slovenia amended the Aliens Act. One of the most important amendments in this Act refers to the implementation of the Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on residence permits 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. According to the modified Aliens Act, the police can allow the victims of trafficking in human beings, who illegally reside in Slovenia, to stay in Slovenia up to three months if they co-operate within the criminal investigation.
- *Ukraine*. In 2006 Border Management services have taken charge of deportations of illegal migrants apprehended in border regions (Article 32 of the Law on Legal Status of Aliens and Persons without Citizenship). Agencies of the Interior Ministry can only apprehend and deport aliens - or persons without citizenship from Ukraine – if an order of the administrative court has been issued previously. Moreover, the Law on “Responsibility of air carriers for transporting passengers without documents across national border” has entered into force. The draft of this law has been developed by the border management agency.

International co-operation and international agreements

In 2006 the network of international co-operation of border management services has been further developed. Co-operation has been intensified within the specialised international organisations of the EU (e.g. Frontex), under the relevant agreements of the EU (e.g. the Schengen Treaty and the Prüm Treaty) and within the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI). Bi-lateral agreements with special respect to readmission agreements constitute a special, important subset of international co-operation. Readmission agreements generally are a great help in transferring foreigners illegally present on the territory of the responding countries and contribute positively to public order.

- *Armenia*. In 2006 negotiations on the readmission of illegal migrants were successfully finished with Poland, Czech Republic, Germany, Kingdom of Sweden and the Benelux countries and negotiations were underway with the Russian Federation, Republic of Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine and Norway.
- *Bulgaria*. Representatives of the Border Police Main Directorate participate in the “Border and forged documents” working party meetings in Brussels.
- *Croatia* has so far concluded 24 readmission agreements, 17 of which with EU Member States. The readmission agreement with the Republic of Slovenia entered into force on 1 July 2006. Negotiations on readmission agreements with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine, Moldova, Slovakia and Cyprus have been initiated in the course of 2006.

- *Czech Republic*. The treaty between the Czech Republic and Austria on police cooperation and on a second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual cooperation in criminal cases from 20 April 1959 came into the force on 1 July 2006. The above treaty enables the cross border chasing of persons who committed a crime or cooperated in the crime or are prosecuted for a crime which is the subject of extradition.
- *Latvia*. A Protocol was signed between the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation on the establishment of a joint working group between Latvia and the Russian Federation on issues regarding the fight against illegal migration.
- *Macedonia*. In 2006 the Governments of the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Bulgaria have signed an Agreement on cross border police cooperation.
- *Montenegro* has signed bilateral Readmission Agreements so far with 16 countries. The signature of a Readmission Agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina is under way.
- *Poland*. In 2006 an Agreement between the Minister of Interior and Administration of the Republic of Poland and the Federal Ministry of Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany on transit transfer of third countries citizens was signed. Later in this year several more bilateral agreements with the Republic of Latvia and with the Republic of Macedonia (on readmission) and with Lithuania (on combating organized and other crimes) were signed.
- *Slovenia*. In 2006, the Slovenian Police continued with its necessary technical and legislative preparations to join the Prüm Treaty and to access to the Schengen Information System (SIS). Moreover, in 2006 the Slovenian Border Police has also cooperated closely with Frontex in different fields (training, joint actions, etc.) in order to prevent illegal migration.

Institutional development and capacity enhancement of border management agencies

In 2006 the border management agencies of Central and Eastern Europe have undergone a significant development in terms of staff, infrastructure, technical devices and organisational sophistication in order to meet the recent challenges of migration management. The countries of the region have further improved the logistical, informatics and telecommunication capabilities of their border services through investment projects. Within-country agreements have been developed in order to improve the co-operation among various government agencies of the same country. In particular, the following relevant events have been reported:

- *Bulgaria*. A Government decree of 31.05.2006. has been adopted on the co-operation between border control and customs authorities in the border zone.
- *Croatia*. In 2006 the implementation of a new organisational and personnel concept of the Border Police has been finished which has involved an increase of the number of regularly employed border police staff. A project has been started in order to enlarge the existing Aliens Reception Centres and to establish additional centres.

- *Cyprus*. The island state has reinforced the Port and Marine Police, in terms of means and equipment, increased the frequency of patrols by sea and air, and a V.M.S. (Vessel Monitoring System) was set up in the Coastal Radar Control Department providing the ability to monitor in real time the trips of all Cyprus flag fishing vessels, 15 metres long and above.
- *Czech Republic*. Border management procedures were changed at airports due to the fact that international airports will serve as the only external Schengen border in the Czech Republic.
- *Estonia*. In the framework of a PHARE project, the border guard, police and the Citizenship and Migration Board were supplied with an Automated Fingerprinting Identification System.
- *Hungary*. According to the Programme of the Hungarian Government, in the coming years the Border Guard will be integrated into the National Police.
- *Latvia*. An agreement was signed between the State Border Guard and the State Police on acquisition and exchange of information in the field of the illegal immigration as well as an interagency agreement between the State Border Guard and State Labour Inspectorate on common cooperation on the exchange of information.
- *Poland*. According to yearly plans more than 1,300 new Border Guard officers were employed while the last conscript functionaries have left the Border Guard. New guarded centres for aliens and detentions for expulsion were constructed close to the external EU border. In 2006 the Border Guard obtained also new equipment, among others: 5 helicopters and 2 hovercrafts. In 2006 common return flights were developed with Austria (to Armenia, Georgia) and Germany (to: Benin, Togo and Cameroon).
- *Romania*. On the 1 October 2006 the posts of altogether 638 contracted border policemen have been transformed into fully employed border police agent posts.
- *Slovakia*. In 2006 an organisational change of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police has taken place in order to intensify border surveillance, border control of persons, vehicles and goods, revealing of cross-border criminal activities.
- *Ukraine*. In 2006 the density of deployment of the border management forces has been increased. As a result, the length of border section under oversight of one division has been shortened to a maximum of 25 to 50 km. An IT system of operational-information divisions has been created and provided with means of data gathering and processing. This system extends across various regional agencies of the National Border Management Service.

Border management strategies. In 2006 several countries of the region have reported the development of border management strategies. This includes the development of the implementation of administrative procedures regarding asylum seekers, smuggled and trafficked persons. Examples include:

- *Bulgaria*. The Strategy of Integrated Border Management was adopted with Decree No. 47/27.01.2006 of the government of the Republic of Bulgaria.
- *Latvia*. The instruction of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia on a "Unified program for the development of asylum and migration management system" has established activities for improving the mechanism for the fight against illegal migration.
- *Lithuania*. On 8 June 2006, according to a decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the new version of the action plan on the adoption of the National Schengen Acquis was approved.
- *Montenegro*. The Strategy for integrated border management of Montenegro was adopted in February 2006, as well as the Action Plan for its implementation.
- *Serbia*. A "Strategy for combating human trafficking" was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia in 2006.

The Use of False or Falsified Documents for illegal migration purposes

Results of the ICMPD Special Survey 2007

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 the growing importance of false or falsified documents in illegal migration across the region. While previous editions of the Yearbook have drawn attention to this phenomenon in special sections of the overview chapters, there was also a demand for learning more details about the phenomenon on a comparative regional level. Therefore, a Special Survey has been designed, building on previous knowledge and experience of ICMPD staff and collaborators, and has been dispatched together with the General Questionnaire for the annual Yearbook. A majority of states responding to the General Questionnaire this year have also answered to all or some of the ten questions in the Special Questionnaire and have thereby provided detailed insights into the use of false or falsified documents for illegal migration purposes. The following chapter summarizes this information and gives some statistical analyses on the structure and scope of this phenomenon in the countries of the region.

Note on terms and definitions:

There are a number of ways in which documents can be fraudulently used for illegal migration purposes. Some documents may be complete counterfeits and others may be forged or falsified, while yet others may be authentic documents but used by somebody else. In this chapter, the general terms „*use of false or falsified documents*“ or „*use of counterfeit documents*“ refer to the fraudulent use of travel documents for the purposes of illegal migration and illegal border crossing. The following more detailed terminology will also be used in this chapter:

1. False documents (complete counterfeits)
2. Falsified documents (original documents changed ex post)
3. Forged documents (also called “camouflage” documents, these are counterfeit documents that have no originals as such or look different from the originals)
4. Fantasy documents (documents from countries/organisations that do not exist)
5. Impersonation (use of authentic documents by somebody else)
6. Fraudulent acquisition (e.g. by theft, corruption, use of sham data)

The following chapter provides an overview and analysis of the use of false or falsified documents (counterfeit documents) across the region. The analysis is based on the responses to the Special Questionnaire that were received from 16 border guard services across the region. These special contributions provided a wealth of information that can only be briefly summarized in this short chapter. A fuller account of the information received from each State is contained in the country chapters of this Yearbook.

General overview

Despite a general trend towards fewer border apprehensions across the region, in recent years many countries covered by the annual Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe have reported a significant and often growing number of false or falsified documents detected at their border crossing points. There are good indications that this trend is connected to wider developments in the legal and administrative setting of border management and the ongoing political and economic integration of the region in Europe. Most prominently, of course, the enlargement of the European Union to the East has increased the number of EU citizens significantly, which also means that the number of EU-internal travel documents has grown substantially. Since the citizens of new and old EU countries can travel among their countries with the simple use of ID cards instead of mandatory passports, this means that also the potential for misuse by unauthorized travellers has grown. Many countries have reported the use of counterfeit travel documents (such as old-style passports from new EU Member States still in use but easier to forge) for illegal migration purposes. In addition, passports from further Accession and Third Countries that have become visa-exempt have also become the target of falsifications.

At the same time, the continuing economic boom and the greater economic integration of the new EU Member States has significantly increased cross-border trade and exchange, leading to more legal border crossings among which those attempting to cross illegally can hide, often with the use of false or falsified documents. Moreover, to promote the welcome expansion of cross-border links and exchange, old and new EU Member States have implemented measures aimed at facilitating border crossings and passport controls for EU nationals at EU-internal border check points. At many border crossing points a “one stop” control system has been introduced, whereby control procedures are carried out only in one border check point of two neighbouring states, thus allowing faster crossing of vehicles and persons.

While documents, and especially passports, of a large number of countries were forged or falsified, there are clear regional patterns in the use of such documents – generally most counterfeit travel documents presented to border guards pretend to belong to citizens of neighbouring countries, who would be least suspicious in normal cross-border flows. For example, in Poland, Lithuanian, Polish, and Ukrainian documents were altered most frequently, while their holders were mainly citizens of Ukraine and Moldova. On the other hand, the forged documents most frequently used in Bosnia-Herzegovina were those listing their owners as citizens of Serbia, Croatia and Macedonia, while in Serbia, false or falsified passports mainly referred to a citizenship of Macedonia, Turkey or Bulgaria.

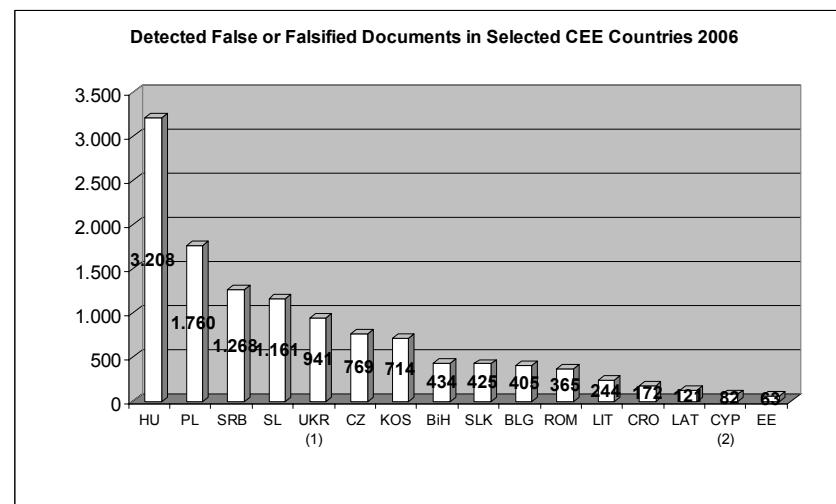
There are, of course, clear advantages for irregular migrants in the use of counterfeit documents listing their owners as coming from a Member State of the European Union. The border services of Ukraine, for example, report a significant increase in the number of its own nationals, who were holding passports of Lithuania, Poland, Latvia, Estonia or the Czech Republic when returning to Ukraine, mostly from illegally working abroad. The reason documents of these countries are so "popular" among Ukrainian job seekers is that holders of Polish, Czech, and the Baltic states' passports can travel to EU countries without visas. The same is true, of course, of other countries as well. For example, while being outside the time frame of this Survey, the recent EU accession of Romania and Bulgaria in early 2007, has already led to a noticeable increase of detected counterfeit Romanian ID cards, held mainly by citizens of Moldova and Ukraine (as noted by Slovakian border guards). This development was also noticed by Romanian Border Guards, especially with regard to Moldovan citizens who enter Romania legally as tourists but also in regard to Turkish nationals who use forged Bulgarian passports (exploiting the large presence of ethnic Turks in Bulgaria as a cover). Thus, it is to be expected that the trend of falsifying travel documents of EU Member States will continue for some time, and here mainly passports, ID cards, residence permits or visa stickers of Schengen States.

Before turning to an analysis of the statistics supplied by the States responding to our Special Survey, it should be noted that statistics on the detection of counterfeit documents are subject to the same problems of interpretation as other apprehension statistics referring to illegal migration. In particular, the level of skills and specialized equipment of border guards and police officers has an important influence on the capacity of law enforcement personnel to detect counterfeit documents in the first place. The quality of falsifications is often very high and access to accurate and timely information on the latest trends in the ways and means of counterfeiting travel documents is crucial and may not be available in equal measure at all times and in all places.

Moreover, the illegal use of detected false and falsified documents is highly dependent on legal and administrative developments and changes in the countries of origin, transit and destination of irregular migrants using such documents. For example, Hungary which typically records the highest number of counterfeit documents (mainly falsifications of visas and residence permits) in 2006 registered a 70% decrease of visa and residence permit falsifications and attributes this development to the recent regularization of some 510,000 irregular migrants in Italy. A large part of regularized persons were Ukrainians working in Italy, who had previously transited through Hungary. As a result the number of detected falsifications of Italian residence permits in Hungary decreased dramatically without, however, implying a permanent downward trend of in the use of counterfeit documents.

Trends in the use of counterfeit documents

During 2006, the 15 countries (plus the UN administered territory of Kosovo) responding to the Special Questionnaire detected a total of 12.132 false or falsified documents at their borders, mostly during personal checks at official border crossing points. By far the highest number of detected counterfeit documents were detected by Hungarian border guards, followed by those of Poland, Serbia, Slovenia and Ukraine.



Sources: Border Guard Services or Migration Authorities of States
 Notes: (1) Ukraine: Total does not include documents seized during inland controls; (2) Cyprus: Includes only passports examined by the Cyprus Police Laboratories

Most countries responding to the Special Questionnaire have also provided a breakdown of their statistics for the past 3 years. As can be seen from the table below, these short time series indicate that the total number of detected counterfeit documents for all the countries in the table together increased between 2004 and 2005 but substantially decreased in 2006 to below the 2004 level. This is also true for most countries individually, except Bosnia-Herzegovina and Ukraine, who registered slight increases in 2006.

**Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents
by country where these documents were detected**

Reporting State/ Year of Detection	2004	2005	2006
Bosnia-Herzegovina	458	334	434
Bulgaria	532	545	405
Cyprus (2)	102	112	82
Czech Republic	845	902	769
Estonia	75	86	63
Hungary	3.329	5.456	3.208
Kosovo	1.160	1.050	714
Latvia	82	166	121
Lithuania	330	325	244
Poland	2.777	2.304	1.760
Romania	715	509	365
Slovakia	647	368	425
Slovenia	1.330	1.455	1.161
Ukraine (1)	698	912	941
Total (14 States)	13.080	14.524	10.692

Sources: Border Guard Services or Migration Authorities of States

Notes: (1) Ukraine: Total does not include documents seized during inland controls; (2) Cyprus: Includes only passports examined by the Cyprus Police Laboratories

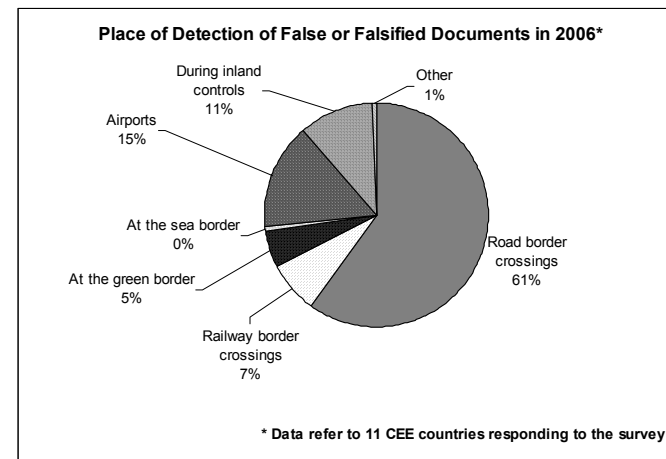
Rather than looking only at the sheer numbers of detected cases of counterfeit documents across the region, we may ask ourselves how this relates, first, to the volume of border apprehensions in the region and, second, to the general volume of cross-border traffic, among which the users of counterfeit documents are detected. In other words, what is the relation of detected document abuses detected at border crossings to all detected illegal border crossings on the one hand and to all registered legal border crossings (the percentage of documents used for cross-border travel that is identified as counterfeit by border guards) on the other hand?

First, the total share of illegal migrants detected with counterfeit travel documents out of all border apprehensions (at official and unofficial border crossing points) is significant. For the 15 countries in the region providing figures on detected false or falsified documents the aggregate share in 2006 was 17%, though it should be noted that this average masks significant variations between countries (e.g. 18% for the Czech Republic, 21% for Hungary but 43% for Poland, 10% for Slovakia and only 3% for Croatia).

Second, using the numbers of legal border crossings supplied by the responding countries, we find that the incidence of identified false or falsified documents among all recorded cross-border movements varies widely among countries in the region but in general is exceedingly small. On average only 10 cases of using counterfeit documents per 1.000,000 legal border crossings are detected. Again, this average ratio masks large variations: In Croatia only 1, while in Kosovo as many as 100 cases of counterfeit document uses are detected per million persons legally crossing the borders of responding states! This provides a good illustration of the difficulties encountered to safeguard document integrity for migration purposes in view of the enormous volumes of cross-border traffic.

Place of detection

In the questionnaire of this Special Survey, the participating States were asked to provide detailed statistics on the type of border where counterfeit documents were detected. While there were some variations among the answers, the general tendency can best be established by looking at the average distribution of the places of detection of those 11 border services and migration authorities that have supplied these statistics.

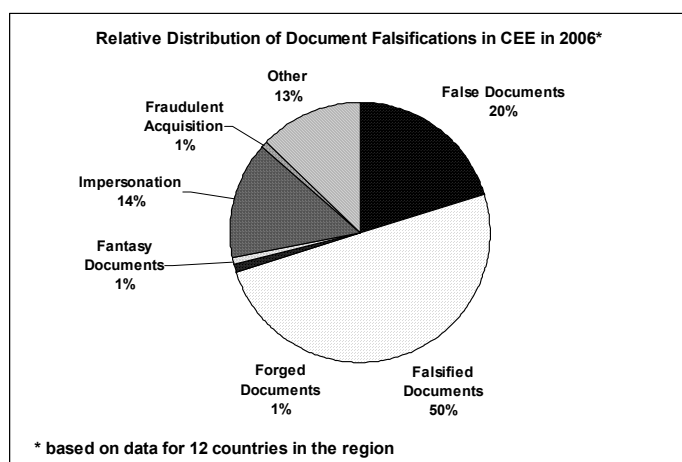


Sources: Border Guard Services or Migration Authorities of the following 11 countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Ukraine.

As can be seen from the graph above, the large majority of counterfeit documents are detected at official road border crossings (61% in 2006), while only around 15% were detected at airports. A further 7% were detected at railway border crossings (often inside trains) and 5% at the green borders. Inland controls made up 11% of detections, while the sea borders accounted for less than 1% of all detections across the region. This patterns has remained fairly stable for the years 2004 to 2006 and is also characteristic for most countries of the region. Important exceptions are Bulgaria and the Czech Republic, where a relatively high share (30% and 38%, respectively) of all false or falsified documents were detected at the airports and Kosovo, where the large majority (95%) such documents were detected at the airport.

Types of document falsifications

Looking at the types of document falsifications or document abuses detected across the region, we can see that – in the aggregate – it was mainly document falsifications (by various methods, see further below) that were registered by the border guards of the 11 states supplying comprehensive information on this issue. Document falsifications made up 50% of all counterfeiting, while the use of false documents (complete counterfeits) made up 20% of all detected cases. Impersonation (use of authentic documents by somebody else) made up a further 14% of cases, while other types of document abuse were far less common (see below). Again, these aggregates mask some important divergence across countries, but reflect the general trend in the region. However, some deviations from this trends are noticeable in the case of Slovenia and Kosovo, where the share of false documents (complete counterfeits) accounts for a relatively high 59% and 44%, respectively, and Poland and Romania, where impersonations account for 25% and 42%, respectively, of all detected cases of document abuses.



Sources: Border Guard Services or Migration Authorities of the following 12 countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

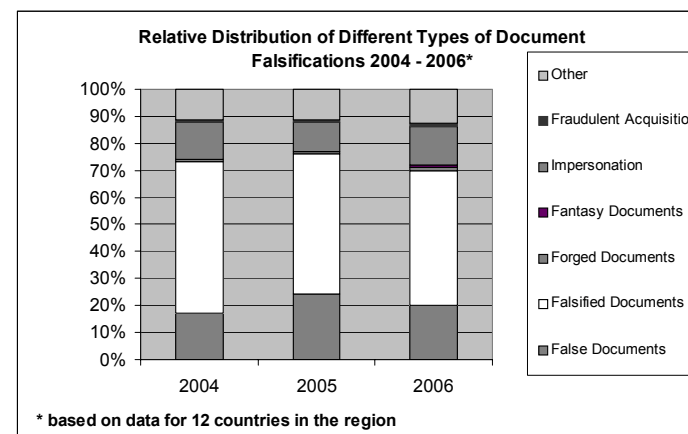
Moreover, as can be seen from the table below, these trends have been fairly stable over the past 3 years for which data are available.

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents by type of document falsification

Type of counterfeiting	2004	2005	2006
False Documents	2.206	3.461	2.102
Falsified Documents	7.307	7.471	5.163
Forged Documents	132	119	109
Fantasy Documents	6	14	87
Impersonation	1.790	1.578	1.499
Fraudulent Acquisition	90	122	99
Other	1.476	1.609	1.320
Total	13.007	14.374	10.379

Sources: Border Guard Services or Migration Authorities of the following 12 countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

However, apart from the general rise and then decline in the number of detected counterfeit documents, the relative share of different types of document falsifications has remained roughly stable on average, with false documents accounting for some 20% and falsified documents accounting for some 50% of the total, as can be seen from the following graph.



Sources: Border Guard Services or Migration Authorities of the following 12 countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Kosovo, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

Types of documents used

According to most states, the type of counterfeit document that is used most frequently for irregular border crossings are passports (false, falsified, impersonated, etc.). More detailed information supplied by some States indicates that the share of passports among detected false or falsified documents is typically between 40% and 60%. Within this group, it was mostly passports listing their holders to be EU citizens that were false or falsified, since their owners do not need visa stickers to enter most countries. Older versions of passports of the Baltic States are still used, but reportedly much less frequently than only a year ago. Instead, new type Polish, Lithuanian and other passports (Czech Republic, France, Latvia, Netherlands, Slovakia, UK, Ukraine,..) are now often falsified and are apparently of a very high quality. As a new trend, in the second half of 2006 (and continuing into 2007), the number of detected counterfeit Romanian or Moldovan passports has increased in several countries. Generally, the number of countries whose travel documents have been forged or falsified seems to have increased. When irregular travel documents of non-EU states were used, these were often travel documents of Turkey, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong and others.

Apart from passports the most important documents used for counterfeiting purposes are mainly false visas, ID cards and residence permits of European States – the latter often from Italy, Germany, Greece and Portugal (the decrease in detected false Italian residence permits due to the last regularization has already been mentioned above).

In addition, many States report significant numbers of forged border stamps, fake working permissions, forged driving licences and other false or falsified travel documents. Some States have reported that the number of seizures of false and falsified driving license and vehicle registration documents is rising, particularly at the internal EU borders.

Methods of falsification and forgery

In most responding States, the main technical processes of document falsification and forgery were photo substitution (replacing original photographs with those of the illicit document holder) and page substitution (applied to passports, I.D. cards, visa stickers and other travel documents). These often occur on a high technical level, and are carried out whether the picture in the travel document is physically present (not-integrated picture) or not present (integrated picture – substituting laser engraved photos with new ones).

In addition, modifications of written data (name, date of birth, expiration date of the document, correction of the date of validity for visas, etc.) by erasing or altering text is also a frequent method of document falsification. For example, visas are often falsified by chemical or mechanical removal of the original inscriptions and by replacing them with new inscriptions, including also by sticking on the original parts of visa labels. Besides these main technical methods of document falsifications, other methods have also been mentioned by many States as significant: replacing or removing data pages in authentic passports, producing entirely false passports (complete counterfeits), forgery of border crossing stamps, adding an extra sticker on the data page, modification or forgery of visa stickers.

A good example of the sophistication of document falsifications relates to an observed method of photo and data substitution in Lithuanian passports, a document type that was repeatedly reported to be prone to falsification: The data pages are split in half, the photos and personal data of the holders are erased (probably by the use of chemicals), new printed photos and data are added (for which the same printing technique is used as the genuine one, but of a lower quality) and finally the split pages are reassembled. This falsification technique leaves only minor damages to the data page but the code carries wrong check digits.

Besides these technical methods of document falsifications, the use of travel documents belonging to another person has made up only a relatively small part of all detected document abuses. In addition, the production of complete fantasy travel documents or the production of counterfeit passports by using stolen forms (whereby real personal data of the illicit holder are entered) have been reported to occur only infrequently by the border guard services in 2006.

Finally, it should be mentioned that document abuse does not only occur through falsification or counterfeiting of documents but also through obtaining genuine travel documents on false grounds. For example, Latvia has reported that in 2006 an increasing number of persons were detained at the state border because officials of the State Border Guard had grounded suspicions that their visas were received by submitting false information regarding their purpose of entry into Latvia. It has been found out that these persons wanted to enter Latvia legally in order to leave the country by using false documents.

Main reasons for the fraudulent use of documents

As reported by our responding States, in most cases the fraudulent use of documents was connected with the attempt of illegal border crossing. As many States in Central and Eastern Europe consider themselves to be transit, rather than destination, countries for irregular migrants, most responding States emphasized that the detected holders of counterfeit documents had used them mostly with the intention to migrate further to Western European countries for illegal work purposes.

On the other hand, those States that have already become significant destination countries for irregular migrants also pointed to the fraudulent use of documents in entering their country for the purpose of illegal residence, illegal work or for claiming asylum.

It has also been pointed out that among these individuals caught with counterfeit documents either for transit or stay purposes, there are many irregular migrants who had earlier been deported from countries of the European Union and are now on the EU blacklist for non-admission.

Some States have also mentioned that besides this main reason for the fraudulent use of documents (illegal border crossing), such use was sometimes also connected with trafficking in human beings, or the smuggling of goods or vehicles (for example, the smuggling of stolen vehicles to the western Balkan countries). No other reasons for the fraudulent use of documents were reported by responding countries (such as criminal actions or terrorism).

Origins, destinations and main routes in the fraudulent use of documents

Closely connected to the main reasons for the fraudulent use of documents are the routes of irregular migrants using such documents as identified by border guards. Generally, irregular migrants travelling with false or falsified documents mainly use routes from North-Eastern, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe towards western Europe. The following information on the main routes has been provided by responding States for 2006:

- Bosnia-Herzegovina: Forged documents were used mainly by citizens of Serbia and Montenegro from Kosovo for transit through Bosnia-Herzegovina with the final destination of Western European countries.
- Czech Republic: As in previous years, in 2006 the largest group (38%) of illegal migrants using irregular travel documents when crossing the state border illegally were Ukrainian nationals. Around two thirds of persons with irregular travel documents were detected upon leaving the Czech Republic in transit to other countries, mostly on the border sections with Germany, Austria and at airports.
- Estonia: A significant share of migrants using irregular documents were detected in transit upon leaving the country in coaches through the border crossing points at the Estonian-Latvian border. Other main travel routes were: Ukraine – Belarus – Lithuania – Latvia – Estonia; Moldova – Belarus (Minsk) or Moldova – Russian Federation (Moscow) – Russian Federation (Kaliningrad) – Lithuania – Latvia – Estonia; Kiev (Ukraine) – Tallinn (Estonia) by plane or coach; and Russian Federation – Estonia via mainland transportation.
- Kosovo: The overwhelming majority of irregular travel documents were detected at Pristina airport, while the main destinations of migrants were usually Western European countries
- Latvia: The main routes of persons apprehended with false or falsified documents were from Moldova and Ukraine through Latvia to the United Kingdom and Ireland
- Lithuania: Most often persons legally arrive from Ukraine, Belarus or Moldova, then obtain falsified Lithuanian documents and continue their travel through Poland to Western European countries
- Poland: Several routes of persons apprehended with false or falsified documents were mentioned: From Russia, Moldova, and Ukraine legally to Poland, then further to the Czech Republic and afterwards to Austria, Italy or Great Britain; from Vietnam through South Korea to the Russian Federation (by air), then via mainland transportation through Belarus or Lithuania to Poland and subsequently to Western Europe; from Ukraine via the southern Polish border to Western Europe and probably to the USA (new is the use of false Israeli passports in organized illegal migration of Ukrainians and Moldavians)

- Romania: For Romania it was pointed out that it was mainly legal entry with short term visas, followed by illegal border crossing over the green border with Bulgaria (Chinese nationals), Hungary (Turkish nationals) or Serbia (African migrants) that were detected. In addition, legal entry by Moldovans was often followed by illegal exit either through the green border with Hungary or Serbia or through official border crossing points with Hungary or Serbia with the use of counterfeit documents or by hiding in vehicles. Romanian citizens for whom the right to travel abroad was restricted due to previous irregular migration or illegal work abroad also often used Romanian or Lithuanian false or falsified passports.
- Serbia: The numbers of border apprehensions indicate that the country is used as a transit country by migrants entering Serbia on the border with Macedonia (Preshevo) and leaving the country through the borders with Croatia (Batrovci) and Hungary (Horgosh)
- Slovakia: Either from Russia or from more distant countries in Asia (China, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan) via CIS countries by air to Russia, then overland across the Russian-Ukrainian border by trucks or vans to Ukraine, or directly from Ukraine, across the Ukraine-Slovak border, then continuing to the Austrian border; or from Moldova via Romania across Hungary to the Slovak border
- Slovenia: Irregular migrants with counterfeit documents were mainly citizens from Serbia, Romania and Turkey transiting the country from South-Eastern to Western Europe on three routes: Serbia – Croatia – Slovenia – Italy; Serbia – Croatia – Slovenia – Austria; or Romania – Serbia – Croatia – Slovenia – Italy. Around 73% of counterfeit travel documents were detected upon entry at the Slovenian-Croatian border.
- Ukraine: The main routes of persons apprehended with false or falsified documents were the following: Legal or illegal entry to CIS countries and following illegal transit to Ukraine – this applies mostly to nationals of African and Asian countries, entering Ukraine from the territory of the Russian Federation and Belarus; legally leaving the country of permanent residence, entering Ukraine with the stated purpose of tourism, study, business and private visit, then further staying on in Ukraine illegally while seeking ways to move on to Central and West European countries; legal or illegal entry to Ukraine with a swift/immediate transit to Central and Western European countries, making use of the existing networks of guides and facilitators.

Organisational structures and inter-agency cooperation

Most responding States have a *special unit* for intelligence gathering and analysis for the fight against counterfeit documents within the State Border Guard administration. In other countries/regions such units are currently under establishment (Kosovo, Latvia). These units usually conduct strategic and operational analyses and disseminate the findings to central, regional and local border guard units/border crossing points on the ground. Some units prepare regular (e.g. quarterly like in the Czech Republic) analyses on irregular travel documents or include such analyses in weekly or monthly threat assessment reports (e.g. in Estonia).

To fulfil their tasks some countries of the region have implemented electronic information systems using sophisticated software as a useful tool for quick retrieval of photo and textual information on counterfeit documents. Hungary, for example, has created a database called NEKOR (National Complex Document Registry System) that is operated by the Documentation Division of the Border Management Department of the Hungarian Border Guards. In Poland, two special electronic databases were created in the Criminological Laboratory of the Border Guard to enhance the capacities to counteract the use of forged and falsified documents. These databases include patterns of legal documents that allow border crossing as well as forged, falsified and illegally issued documents, visas and control stamps and are available via an internal Border Guard Intranet in each border post. Information is obtained from other countries' laboratories or during meetings of EU Council working groups. Romania uses an I2 database. Another example is the electronic database (intranet) of the Slovenian Police in which all significant samples of forged documents are stored for easy retrieval.

In many responding States other institutions outside the border guard services (often reporting to other Ministries) are dealing with counterfeit documents as well. The information exchange among the border guard units and these various institutions is often the subject of special regulations and procedures especially if classified information is involved. This is sometimes regulated by special bilateral agreements between the different state services involved. Informal cooperation often takes place at working level, during meetings as well as in joint trainings on document security.

The following table provides an overview of relevant units within the border guards as well as an indication of separate institutions or agencies in other ministries that are charged with issues of document security.

Organisational arrangement of the fight against counterfeit documents in selected Central and Eastern European Countries

Country	Special unit or units dealing with counterfeit documents within the Border Guards	Other institutions/departments dealing with document security
Croatia	Department for Analysis and Development	
Cyprus	Crime Analysis Office of the Police Headquarters	National Security Authority (NSA)
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit on Documents Analytical and Operational Unit 	
Estonia	Analysis Section of Intelligence Department	Estonian Citizenship and Migration Board
Hungary	Documentation Division of the Border Management Department; NEKOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute of Experts of the Special Service of National Security National HQ of the Police, Crime Directorate - Criminal Expert and Research Institution
Kosovo	Special Intelligence Unit under establishment	
Latvia	Special Intelligence Unit under establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Forensic Science Bureau at the Ministry of Justice Departments within the Ministry of the Interior
Lithuania	Document Examination Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service of Technological Security of the Ministry of Finance Lithuanian Police Forensic Science Centre of the Ministry of Interior Forensic Science Centre of the Ministry of Justices
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Analysis Unit within the Intelligence and Investigation Department Criminological Laboratory - Strategic Analyses Bureau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Criminological Laboratory of the Headquarters of the Police Department of Technical Assistance of the Internal Security Agency Laboratory of Research and Development Centre of Polish Security Printings Works Department of Criminology of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Romania	Risk Analysis Unit with subordinated regional compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Institute for Personal Data Records at the Romanian Police National Institute for Forensic Expertise at the Ministry of Justice
Serbia	Section for Criminal Intelligence Affairs	
Slovak Republic		National Unit for the Fight Against Illegal Migration at the Ministry of Interior
Slovenia	Slovenian Border Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Ministry of Interior
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Passport Control at the State Border Guard Service Criminal Analysis Unit of the National Border Management Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Criminal Research Centre of the Ministry of Interior Regional Criminal Research Units

Training programmes against the use of counterfeit documents

Continuous training on the latest developments in document falsifications and on new technologies and equipment for the detection of false and falsified documents is perhaps the single most important factor in the successful fight against counterfeit documents. Almost all responding States reported about the important role played by such trainings in the organisational development of border guard services and related agencies. Training normally takes place during the Border Guard officers' education as well during regular trainings on the job. Specialised training and seminars often target experts on document security and higher-level officers who then act as multipliers within their organisations ("train the trainers").

Training courses are mostly tailored according to the needs of the participants, for example by offering courses for border guard posts as an introduction to the basic skills in the field of irregular travel documents, while special units often have their own training programmes, which react to the specified needs of the service. Several border guard services are currently in the process of integrating their training programmes on document security into the daily routines of their tasks – for example, Croatia has recently implemented a National Border Management Information System and Cyprus has recently established a special Office within the Cyprus Police Academy that is in charge of the organisation and supervision of all training programmes. In Lithuania the "Programme for the development of the verification and examination of travel documents" has already been established in 2001. The goal of the program is to establish a single SBGS verification and examination system compatible with EU regulations. In Romania, the Border Police has a network for Train the Trainers in the field of security features and detection of documents. Trainings are periodically carried out by specialist officers from the Forensic Service/Compartments (GIBP/CIBP). In Slovenia the special training programme on counterfeit documents is named PROGLIS and is targeting all police officers deployed at the border crossing points. In Ukraine, regular training courses on counterfeit travel documents are organized by the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service.

International co-operation

Information exchange, expert seminars and training courses are often organized in cooperation with other European countries, either at the level of the European Union or outside of it with the support of EU funds and programmes. For EU Member States the standards and exchange of intelligence information with their counterparts in other EU countries are of paramount importance for the development of their capacities to fight the use of counterfeit documents. The most important EU platforms for collaboration and exchange on counterfeit documents are:

- The Working Group Frontiers/False Documents of the Council of the European Union
- Meetings, seminars, working groups and trainings organized by Frontex (European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders)
- The F.A.D.O (False and Authentic Documents Online) Users Working Group (FUG) of the Council of the European Union

Frontex coordinates operational cooperation between Member States in the field of the management of external borders and assists Member States in the training of national border guards, including the establishment of common training standards on counterfeit documents. Training programmes on counterfeit documents are designed to fulfil the standards of the EU for the management of external borders. Thus, in several countries of the region the Frontex ACT training programme „Common advanced level training programme on falsified documents and harmonization of English terminology“ was implemented in 2006 or early 2007. This specialized training programmes is targeting specialists within the national administrations that can then act as multipliers within their organisations.

The EU system F.A.D.O (False and Authentic Documents Online) is a computerized image archiving system for EU Member States which can be accessed by authorized persons carrying out document checks in the Member States. The goal is to create a Uniform European Image Archive System that serves as a common database for all EU Member States with examples of real documents and possible forgeries. Every EU Member State has a representative in the F.A.D.O Users Working Group (FUG).

Apart from EU programmes, special training courses are carried out in cooperation with bilateral partners and international organisations. For example, in Cyprus the USA Embassy in Nicosia, the UK High Commission in Athens and the Embassy of The Netherlands in Amman organizes special seminars for the recognition of falsified travel documents. The Slovak Republic is also involved in a cooperation project on counterfeit documents with The Netherlands. The Slovenian Border Police has been involved in Twinning Projects on the use of forged documents and the Border Guard Service of Lithuania exchanges information on false and falsified Lithuanian documents and on the identification of individuals with similar centres abroad on demand, mostly with Germany, Latvia, Estonia and Poland.

Even in non-EU Member States in Central and Eastern Europe, seminars and training courses are often funded by programmes of the European Union to enhance document security across the region. In Bosnia such specialist training seminars have been funded by the European Commission while in Kosovo some international cooperation projects designed to counteract the use of counterfeit documents have been financed by the European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR) and implemented with the help of the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). In Ukraine, representatives of the Ukrainian Border Management service regularly take part in trainings on counteracting the use of forged and falsified documents organized by border management organisations of EU countries (Germany, France, Austria, etc).

Case study: the work of the Hungarian Border Guard against document counterfeiting

Administrative and legal proceedings

When a traveller crosses the border, the border guard is visually inspecting all conditions of border crossing, including those of personal identification and originality of legal documents. In case the guard has doubts about the genuineness of the presented legal documents while matching those to the personal identification marks of the person, he will proceed to a more thorough inspection. If the thorough inspection raises further suspicion, the guard will proceed in taking the suspect into custody treatment. The guard will place the suspect under custody to premises reserved for that purpose. (Legal ground: Police Law 1994, No. XXXIV 33.§).

The border guard who has noticed, or has become aware of, a criminal act that is connected with his competences must lay down the information against the perpetrator in a report. All documentation and evidence must be attached to the report. (Legal ground: Decree on the procedures of the Border Guard No. 40/2001. Ministry of Internal Affairs regulation 32.§ and Law on Penal Procedure 1998, No. XIX 71.§)

In case of suspicion on counterfeiting, the official in duty of the Border Guard branch office will prepare a report about the inspected document, in which he will point out his observations on the current case of document forging. He will also add to the record which inspections the documents were subjected to, that is which anomalies or changes made the suspicion substantial. This report is not regarded as a piece of evidence, yet it is sufficient base an investigation upon, hence it is adequate to invoke prosecution.

With this report the Border Guard Office will hand over the subject to the investigating authority of jurisdiction, and will also forward the report about the act of apprehension, an expert opinion, and the forged document itself.

Criminal investigations of falsification cases including that of the passport, or any other document which can be used for passing through the borders of the country, along with the warrant of forgery is to be carried out by the Border Guard if they become aware of the felony during their duty of inspection. (Legal ground: Penal Code. 274. §, Penal Code. 277. §, Law on Penal Procedure 1998, No. XIX 36. §)

Upon arrival of the file at the investigating authority, the chief of the investigative authority will allocate the case to a case worker. The case will be filed including all incoming documents that have arrived from the Border Guard Branch Office. The counterfeit document will be scanned and deposited into the database of the investigative authority.

The Border Guard is using a computer system by the name "Neozsaru". This IT system manages and processes complete sets of document samples, handles the backtracking of those in its archiving database, and moreover offers sample forms for all kind of reports to be produced.

The investigation is being initiated by the public prosecutor or by another investigative authority. Within a 24 hours reach, the investigative authority will notify the prosecutor as well as the plaintiff about the ongoing investigation, or about the rejection of the same. It must be verified whether the suspect is listed in any criminal archive. All documents of prior convictions (if any), must be obtained in case they have relevance to the current criminal act or may include any previous penal consequence of a legal act. (Legal ground: Law on Penal Procedure 1998, No. XIX 170. §)

In case the subject is not speaking Hungarian, a defence counsel is to be appointed to the ongoing penal procedure. During the procedure, the authority has to do everything within its powers to invite a defence counsel for the suspect straight from the first hearing. The suspect has the right for defence from the moment of apprehension. Enough time must be given to the suspect and her or his defence for adequate preparation. In case the accused is not speaking Hungarian, an interpreter is to be appointed.

As soon as the interpreter and the defence counsel are available, the hearing of the suspect is initiated. The detailed regulations regarding the hearings are stated in the legislative provision of jurisdiction. The interrogative questions are to be put in a pre-determined order and all necessary warnings and information have to be announced. It is advisable to make sure before the hearing, that the accused accepts the person of the interpreter. In case the accused is not a Hungarian citizen, it must be verified, whether he or she has requested informing the diplomatic representatives of his country, or not, and the investigative authority must act accordingly.

During the hearing, the suspect will be informed that his / her finger-prints, palm-prints, and photo will be taken. After this information, the finger-prints, palm-prints and photos will be taken. (Legal ground: Law on criminal registry 1999. No. LXXXV). However, since the criminal act of forging of documents can be penalized with up to 3 years in detention, no DNA samples are necessary. (Legal ground: Law on Penal Procedure. 274. §)

The legislative authority will remit the digital photos, finger-prints and palm-prints of the accused to the dactyloscopic and photo archive. (Legal ground: Law on criminal registry 1999. No. LXXXV. 18. §. Moreover: 7/2000. Joint decree the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Justice)

In the case of falsification of legal documents the investigative authority will notify the Counter Organized Crime Coordination Headquarters. (Legal ground: Law on organized crime, and counter measures of all related phenomena 1999. No. LXXV. 4/A. § and related amendments)

In case the suspect has pleaded guilty of the falsification of documents to which he is accounted for, and does not plead otherwise, the appointment of a document investigation specialist is not necessary. The testimony of the accused is a piece of evidence and the Public Prosecution and the court are free to use that testimony in giving the verdict. In case the accused is in denial, and does not approve the fact that the documents are forged, and is determined in the authenticity of those, a specialist is to be appointed. (Legal ground: Law on Penal Procedure 1998, No. XIX 99. §)

The Specialist Institution of National Security gives an expertise opinion on the following legal documents, and on other written documents suspected of falsification:

- Passports
 - Documents of personal identification for Hungarian citizens
 - Certificates, warrants and licences such as driving licences and firearm permits for Hungarian citizens
 - Permits of residence for non Hungarian citizens staying in Hungary
- (Legal ground: Decree on forensic specialists 2/1998. (V.19.) Ministry of Justice.

The falsified document, as proof of evidence is confiscated by the authority. About the decision of confiscation a verdict will be formulated and this report will be recorded within the ongoing proceedings. The confiscated evidence is attached to the case reports and further handled together with those. (Legal ground: Decree on the handling of confiscated items during penal procedure 11/2003. 2. §. Joint decree of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.

When the investigative authority had finished all its investigative acts and will have properly come out with its opinion statement, it will then piece together all the documents of that investigation. The report will include the statement of fees, moreover it will include all related documents which are required to determine the penal responsibility and the calculation of penal costs. The case worker will file and number the investigative reports as he or she will also make a copy of those.

The following step will be the presentation of case documents. It must be made possible, for both the suspect and the defence to become familiarized with all documents that may serve as grounds for the accusation, with the exception of confidential documents. (Legal ground: Law on Penal Procedure 1998, No. XIX 193.§)

Subsequently, the investigative authority prepares the investigation reports and hands them over to the accusing authority. The chief of the investigative body will make a proposition to the public prosecutor, whether the case is to be dismissed or the accusation is to be carried out. The investigative body then prepares a datasheet for the United Police and Counsel of Criminal Statistics. The investigative documents, the statistical datasheet along with the evidence attached to the reports are handed over to the relevant public prosecution office.

Frequently, human smugglers are attempting to transfer illegal immigrants with false passports across the national border. In that case the perpetrator is committing a double felony in which one is the smuggling of humans, and another is giving aid to the criminal act of document forgery.

During an investigation, it is to be observed and taken into account whether the person who used the forged document has also been the one who falsified it. In case the suspicion is raised that the document bearer was also the one who forged it, the place of jurisdiction will be of that area where the criminal act of falsification has taken place. However, in general case the responsible jury is that in whose area of jurisdiction the criminal act was committed. (Legal ground: Law on Penal Procedure 1998, No. XIX 17.§)

Investigation Case 1: Manipulation of stolen documents

In January 2006, the Criminal and Reconnaissance Office of the Budapest Border Guard Directorate has initiated the prosecution against a Hungarian citizen G.P. and 11 of his associates. Amongst the suspects were also an Egyptian citizen and two Syrian citizens, while the rest were all of Hungarian citizenship. The three main suspects were those who have committed the acts of falsification and attempts to forge documents as well as the selling of passports, residence permits, identification cards, driver licences, university degrees and certifications, taxation reports and certificates of good character. As a result of the investigation the three main suspects were accused along with nine other persons, accused partly for aiding a criminal act and partly for associating in instigating the series of falsification acts.

Previously, the National Police had informed the Border Guard that pocket snatchers were uncovered in a crowded Budapest market (*Lehel Piac*) and were selling the stolen documents in a pub. Subsequently, investigators of the Border Guard have been deployed to the above mentioned pub where they have observed that some Hungarian citizens were covertly handing over a passport to one another and to a person of Arab appearance in that specific pub. One Hungarian citizen, a woman working in the pub, was identified by her car, and it was found that her son is listed in an Interpol warrant of caption for falsification of documents.

The persons who had handed over the particular passport were arrested in the pub, and the passport was confiscated. The passport was a Hungarian passport, in which the photo was manually replaced, as a documentation specialist had later determined. Furthermore, a 4x5 cm ID head photo was found in the clothing of the apprehended Syrian citizen; this photo was identical to that which was to be seen in the confiscated passport. It was then suspected, that it was the Syrian citizen who had ordered the falsification of the Hungarian passport.

A house search was carried out in the pub, in the suspects' residence and in the rented office place of P.G. – the man who became the primary suspect in this case. Passports, German visas, licenses, personal ID cards, school certificates and official stampers were confiscated in the previously mentioned spots. Also confiscated were the computers, printers, scanners, CD and floppy drives, ultra-violet lamps, various chemicals, special paper sheets and foils, fine grained emery-paper, scalpels, magnifying glass and glue. All in all, more than 900 pieces of evidence were confiscated from the house of the primary suspect.

A legal proceeding was initiated against the three main suspects, i.e. against two Hungarian and one Syrian citizen. The investigation was made by the Criminal and Reconnaissance Office of the Border Guard Directorate. Following the custody period, the suspects were set free. However, after a couple of days, it was found that the suspects were continuing their criminal activities. They were then caught red-handed and as a result of the search, further forged documents were found.

As part of the proceedings, an IT specialist was appointed, who gave an evaluation regarding the usage of the confiscated computer hardware. The IT report gave solid ground to the suspicion that in the time period between May 2004 and January 2006 the documents involved in the case were stolen from their proper owners and were manipulated and forged with the use of computer technology, printing techniques and chemical appliances.

While examining the previously mentioned facts, the Border Guard suggested a prosecution procedure before the Public Prosecution Office of Budapest 17th and 18th District, according to the Penal Procedure Law 193§.

Investigation Case 2: Falsification of Romanian passports

In 2004, the Criminal and Reconnaissance Office of the Border Guard Directorate raised the profound suspicion of the falsification of documents against three Romanian and one Hungarian citizen. The latter person has carried out the acts of falsification with the assistance of the former two persons. The crime associate of the forger had been taking up orders from various Romanian and Moldovan citizens to falsify their passports, and has mediated and assisted in carrying out those requests. Moreover, the forger's crime associate had occasionally purchased passports from Romanian and Moldovan persons which were subsequently manipulated by the forger to match the identities of other persons.

The case was discovered as follows. Previously, one of the Romanian suspects was expelled for 3 years from the Republic of Hungary by the District Jury of Central Pest. Despite the expulsion, the subject did not leave the Hungarian Republic. During an identification check, in January 2003 in Budapest, the suspect has attempted to identify himself with a forged passport, which was manipulated in such a way that the photo matched his appearance, yet the name was that of another person. According to his testimony, he had previously entrusted a fellow country man to mediate on his behalf to obtain a falsified passport.

The investigation has determined and the testimonials of apprehended suspects have shown, that the witnesses had seen various Romanian passports, furthermore Romanian, Hungarian, Italian and Spanish driving licences, Hungarian IDs and Hungarian border cross stampers in the Budapest apartment of the forger. The forger's main technique of falsification was to remove the foil which covers the photo, to switch the photos, and to return the foil onto the new picture, as well as to detach and subsequently sew back the spinal binding attachment of the passport.

Based on the previously mentioned facts, the Criminal and Reconnaissance Office of the Border Guard Directorate suggested a prosecution procedure before the Budapest Public Prosecution office of Budapest 6th and 7th District.

Investigation Case 3: Falsification of Austrian border pass stamp

In 2007, the Criminal and Reconnaissance Office of Nagylak, which is subordinated to the Orosháza Border Guard Directorate has initiated investigations against a Romanian citizen, with the profound suspicion of the falsification of documents.

In March 2007, the suspect has attempted to leave Hungary by showing a falsified Austrian border pass stamp in an otherwise authentic Romanian passport. The body of investigation proceeded with the hearing of the suspect in the presence of an interpreter and a defence attorney. During the hearing, the suspect admitted that he had been staying in Spain for the past two years for working purposes, and had previously ordered - through intermediaries in The Netherlands - false stamps to his passport. The forged stamps had cost him 200 Euros.

The suspect was handed over to the Romanian Border Guard officials after the hearing. With the testimonial evidence of the hearing, the expert report, and the document study, the Border Guard have forwarded the case and its related documentation to the Makó Town Public Prosecution Office, suggesting a prosecution procedure.

The Case Study was based on the contribution of:

Headquarters of the Hungarian Border Guard.

Country Chapters

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-Naxçivan exclave 221 km, Georgia 164 km, Iran 35 km, Turkey 268 km
Coastline:	0 km (landlocked)
Population:	2.650 (July 2007 est.)

Migration flows

During the 1990s over 800,000 citizens have left Armenia, more than one-quarter of the population of the country. Some of them have already settled down in different countries and integrated into the host society, while others couldn't adapt to the new conditions and, as the situation in Armenia has improved, decided to return to Armenia. Consequently, during 2005-2006 a positive migration balance was registered in Armenia. Recently, there is a great potential of persons wishing to return to Armenia, while, on the other hand, there is a considerable number of Armenian nationals illegally residing in foreign countries who face the problem of forced return, mostly because their asylum applications lodged in different countries have been rejected.

According to estimations, three-quarter of Armenian emigrants have settled in the Former Soviet Union countries, mainly in the Russian Federation, 15% in various European countries, and 10% have settled in the USA. More than 60% of these emigrants are men, mainly the working and reproductive age groups (20-44). Children and the elderly are under-represented within the group of emigrants. The average educational level of emigrants significantly exceeds the average national standards.

In 2005 a sociological survey covering interviews with 2,500 persons was published by the Armenian Sociological Association ("Trafficking and Labour Exploitation of Armenian Migrants", Yerevan- 2005). The study has found that a significant part of the Armenian population is familiar with going and working abroad. A significant share of the respondents has planned to engage in illegal migration. The sociological survey has recorded that 13.9% of Armenian families continues to be involved in labour migration. Altogether 51 % of those looking for a job abroad explained this by the absence of jobs in Armenia, whereas 43% by a lack of sufficiently paid jobs. The majority of the respondents was aware of the potential dangers of labour migration outside of the law. Respondents felt that the Russian Federation was the country with the highest risk potential for labour exploitation, whereas Turkey was considered the main destination country in terms of exploitation for commercial sex. The majority of the respondents seemed ignorant about the conditions and procedures for legal migration.

Activities against illegal migration

The history of activities targeted at combating illegal migration in the Republic of Armenia goes back to 2001. In this year migration authorities in Southern Caucasus countries as origin countries for illegal migration and West-European countries such as Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland have approved an initiative called 'Cluster proposal'.

The parties of the above initiative have agreed upon implementation of joint projects involving the following five main activities:

- information dissemination aimed at promoting public awareness in the countries of origin on real opportunities of migration in the countries of destination and circumstances they can expect therein;
- information exchange between authorities concerned;
- technical co-operation and capacity strengthening;
- conclusion of agreements pertinent to the return of citizens;
- implementation of joint projects targeted at the reintegration of returnees.

Since 2001 several international follow-up meetings have taken place, and the resulting proposals and decisions have been continuously implemented.

Information dissemination. In 2002 a Migrants Service Point (MSP) was established and begun to operate under the auspices of the RA State Department for Migration and Refugees with the support of the IOM Office in Armenia. The purpose of the newly established center was to prevent illegal migration through information dissemination.

Reintegration assistance to nationals returning from Switzerland. Since 2004 the Migration Agency of the Ministry of Territorial Administration of the Republic of Armenia together with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation has implemented a programme named "Return Assistance Programme for Armenian Nationals from Switzerland". The programme objective is to arrange the return of rejected asylum seekers of Armenian nationality from Switzerland and their subsequent reintegration in Armenia.

Programme components are:

- Assistance in job placement;
- Assistance in small business establishment;
- Training courses for returnees and their family adult members;
- Education of family minors of school age;
- Social and psychological assistance;
- Organisation of medical examination, if necessary.

Reintegration assistance to nationals returning from France. Parallely, a project with analogous aims has been underway since November, 2005 in partnership with the National Agency for Aliens Admission and Migration of the Government of France, the Armenian Association for Social Assistance (France) and the French-Armenian Development Foundation (Armenia). The name of the project is "Return to Sources" and it aims to organize the return of rejected asylum seekers of Armenian nationality from France and their subsequent reintegration in Armenia.

Readmission agreements. Armenia has concluded readmission agreements with a wide range of countries of destination of migrants. The conclusion of readmission agreements in Armenia is considered as a constituent part of the policy carried out for fighting illegal migration. Readmission agreements have been signed with three states - Danish Kingdom, Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Lithuania. In 2006 negotiations on readmission of illegal migrants were successfully finished with Poland, the Czech Republic, Germany, the Kingdom of Sweden and the Benelux countries and negotiations were underway with the Russian Federation, the Republic of Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine and Norway.

Activities against Trafficking in Human Beings

Armenia is a source as well as a transit country for trafficked persons. The destinations of these victims are mainly the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), Turkey, Russian Federation, as well as Greece and other European countries.

The legal framework of anti-trafficking activities is as follows.

Ratified international laws:

- Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Signed international agreements:

- Optional Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air of the TOC,
- Optional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children of the TOC
- Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

National Law:

- The content of the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol was adopted as Article 132 (trafficking) of the Criminal Code in August 2003.
- In 2006 the Government has worked on the draft Law on Trafficking.

Since 2003 the Government operates an Inter-Agency Commission for Anti-Trafficking Issues. In 2006 the Government has worked on the National Anti Trafficking Action Plan for 2007 – 2009. The Plan includes measures for prevention, protection of victims and the punishment of perpetrators. Moreover, the development of regional cooperation is foreseen and aimed at signing bi-lateral agreements on extradition and readmission.

A number of NGOs are implementing projects aimed for raising the level of awareness towards human trafficking.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	845,8	983,7
Exit	833,3	962,0
Total	1.679,1	1.945,7

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	-	-
In the country	162	650
Total	162	650

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
56	198

With the contribution of

Mr. Gagik Yeganyan
Head of Migration Agency
Ministry of Territorial Administration of the Republic of Armenia

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:	4.552.198 (July 2007 est.)

The use of forged and falsified documents

In 2006 most of the forged documents discovered by the State Border Service were used in attempting to enter Bosnia-Herzegovina. The forged documents were mainly used by citizens of Serbia-Montenegro from the Kosovo territory, and the final destination of those persons was one of the West Europe countries.

In the second half of 2006 there was an increase in cases related to document misuse, basically due to the application of the complete falsification method. Most often passports of Serbia, IDs of Montenegro and passports of Macedonia were falsified completely. These criminal acts were perpetrated mostly by persons from the territory of Kosovo and the Republic of Albania.

The main technical procedures of forgery and falsification are as follows:

- In 2006 the majority of the uses of falsified documents were committed by replacement of a photo.
- This was followed by the use of completely falsified documents.
- Finally many perpetrators have falsified documents by changing their content. In the majority of these cases modifications relate to correcting dates of validity of the document and to the general data of the document holder.

Number of detected forged and falsified documents by place of discovery

Place of arrest	Number of discovered documents 2004	Number of discovered documents 2005	Number of discovered documents 2006
Road border crossings	383	273	388
Railway border crossings	-	-	-
green borders	-	-	-
blue borders	-	-	-
Airports	75	64	46
During control within Country	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	458	337	434

The following forged documents were most frequently misused in the course of 2006:

- Passports: 84 cases. (Serbia and Montenegro 35, Croatia 13, Macedonia 13, Republic of Turkey 5 etc.);
- Visas: 20 cases. (Germany 10, Austria 5, Spain 2, Italy 1, Belgium 1 etc.);
- Personal Identification Cards: 20 cases (Serbia and Montenegro 11 etc.);
- Traffic licenses: 49 cases. (Bosnia-Herzegovina 16, Germany 10, Italy 13 etc.);
- Driving licenses: 26 cases (Serbia and Montenegro 7, Macedonia 4, Bosnia-Herzegovina 3 etc.);
- Green cards: 22 cases. (Bosnia-Herzegovina 11, Germany 8 etc.);
- Residence permits: 17 cases. (Germany 6, Belgium 4, Austria 2 etc.).

The State Border Service of Bosnia and Herzegovina occasionally organizes seminars and presentations dealing with falsified documents. The majority of these seminars have taken place as parts of projects financed by the European Commission.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	25.028.541	24.754.788
Exit	23.844.279	23.786.096
Total	48.872.820	48.540.884

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	20	1

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1. Bosnia-Herzegovina	283	1. Bosnia-Herzegovina	730
2. Serbia-Montenegro	140	2. Serbia-Montenegro	256
3. Croatia	129	3. Albania	89
4. Albania	39	4. Croatia	67
5. Kosovo Territory	21	5. Macedonia	35
6. Macedonia	13	6. Romania	32
7. Romania	7	7. Bulgaria	16
8. Iraq	6	8. Kosovo Territory	15
9. Bangladesh	4	9. Turkey	15
10. Slovenia	3	10. Russian Federation	4

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

2005	2006
655	1.289

Number of migration related border apprehensions by direction of illegal migration including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina 2005

Place of apprehension	While attempting to enter Bosnia-Herzegovina	While attempting to leave Bosnia-Herzegovina	Total
On official border crossing points	113	91	204
Outside official border crossing points	338	113	451
Airports	0	0	0

Number of migration related border apprehensions by direction of illegal migration including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina 2006

Place of apprehension	While attempting to enter Bosnia-Herzegovina	While attempting to leave Bosnia-Herzegovina	Total
On official border crossing points	483	270	753
Outside official border crossing points	317	219	536
Airports	0	0	0

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green
border including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina
2005**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Bosnia-Herzegovina on the border with that country 2005	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Bosnia-Herzegovina on the border with that country 2005	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
1.Croatia	249	165	414
2.Serbia	121	39	160
3.Montenegro	81	0	81

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green
border 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 people ENTERING Bosnia-Herzegovina on the border with that country 2006	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Bosnia-Herzegovina on the border with that country 2006	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
1.Croatia	247	351	598
2.Serbia	490	132	622
3.Montenegro	63	6	69

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Bosnia-Herzegovina

	2005	2006
Total	101	122
Of the total: women	9	1
Of the total: minors	13	2

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
51	64

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
by main countries of origin
including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1.Bosnia-Herzegovina	39	1.Bosnia-Herzegovina	48
2.Croatia	5	2.Macedonia	32
3.Serbia-Montenegro	3	3.Serbia-Montenegro	11
4.Macedonia	1	4.Croatia	2
5.Slovenia	3		

Number of people being trafficked into Bosnia-Herzegovina

	2005	2006
Total	1	1
Of the total: women	1	1
Of the total: minors	1	-

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

2005	2006
10	5

**Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended
by main countries of origin
including foreigners and citizens of Bosnia-Herzegovina**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006
1.Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	1.Bosnia-Herzegovina	5

**Persons rejected at the border
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
Serbia-Montenegro	1.693	Serbia-Montenegro	1.694
Croatia	1.678	Croatia	1.688
Slovenia	587	Slovenia	543
Switzerland	461	Bulgaria	501
Romania	432	Romania	469
Bulgaria	429	Switzerland	450
Israel	279	Mexico	133
Hungary	155	Italy	107
Albania	144	Albania	90
Mexico	141	Hungary	79
Total (of any country of origin)	7.758		7.829

With the contribution of

Mr. Vinko Dumančić

Director of the State Border Service of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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 148 km, Romania 608 km, Serbia 318 km, Turkey 240 km
Coastline:	354 km
Population:	7.322.858 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

The Bulgarian-Turkish border is the main channel through which illegal migrants enter the Republic of Bulgaria. In 2006 a significant decrease of 34% in the migration pressure from Turkey to Bulgaria was noticed in comparison to 2005. Illegal migrants also use routes via Greece in order to enter Bulgarian territory. On the Bulgarian-Greek border section most of the detained trespassers were citizens of Moldova, Afghanistan, China and other states. In 2006 increased attempts of Moldovan citizens have been noticed to trespass illegally the state border in the direction of Greece. On this border section the number of detained Moldovan trespassers has doubled in comparison to 2005. On the other hand, there is a significant decrease in the number of citizens of Afghanistan compared to 2005.

Tactics and techniques of smuggling in humans

In 2006 the most typical way of smuggling humans from Turkey was by hiding them in the compartments of the international train from Istanbul to Sofia. Migrants are hidden in the compartments under-roof space or under the seats. Smugglers communicate routinely via mobile phone – and increasingly, by using the Internet.

The smuggling fee for illegal migrants from Turkey to the Republic of Bulgaria depends on the modus operandi. If the person enters on foot through the green border the fee is 1,000 Euro. For hiding in a transport means (train) the fee is approximately around 1,300 Euro.

As a whole a tendency of increasing smuggling fees has been observed. One of the reasons behind this change was that effective measures have been implemented to combat illegal migration. In the beginning of the year 2006 it has been observed that the fee for smuggling illegal migrants from Moldova on the route Moldova-Greece was 2,000 Euro, but by the end of the year it has increased to 2,700 Euro.

It is a new trend that an increasing number of illegal migrants who have been detained on the green border declare that they are tourists. This explanation has been chosen mainly by persons possessing valid travel documents. Detained citizens of Middle and Near East countries attempting illegal entry invariably claim asylum. On the other hand, citizens of Moldova almost never claim asylum.

Most attempts of illegal border crossing have been registered at the green border. There is no such problem at the sea border.

The number of attempts of crossing the border with false documents is slightly decreasing. Entire documents are seldom forged as their quality is low. An increasing number of illegal border crossings is to be expected whereby individuals are using documents of other persons with similar facial features.

Legal and institutional development

On 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 the 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 activities are carried out, as well as the aims and tasks of the joint control and mobile surveillance groups.

Bulgarian law clearly differentiates between human smuggling and human trafficking. In 2006 there was a legal case when a smuggler of two Ukrainian women was initially indicted for human smuggling. Later the two smuggled women testified that they have been smuggled through the green border with the aim of sexual exploitation. Consequently the smuggler was also charged with trafficking in human beings.

Representatives of the Border Police Main Directorate participate in the "Border and Forged Documents" working party meetings in Brussels.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	11.531.719	11.694.782
Exit	11.275.667	11.557.812

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1. Bulgaria	3.826	1. Bulgaria	4.135
2. Afghanistan	480	2. Turkey	269
3. Turkey	259	3. Moldova	190
4. Moldova	113	4. Afghanistan	119
5. Romania	88	5. Serbia	73
6. Serbia-Montenegro	68	6. Romania	63
7. India	56	7. Iraq	62
8. Iraq	52	8. Macedonia	54
9. Ukraine	46	9. Georgia	53
10. Macedonia	44	10. China	45

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

2005	2006
5.535	5.518

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	4.189	4.028
Females	1.346	1.490

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	348	197
Females	72	114
Total	420	311

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

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On road border crossings	3.330	3.548
On rail border crossings	94	80
On the green (land) border	1.030	672
At the sea border	24	19
On airports	1.057	1.199
In the country	-	-
On other places	-	-
Total	5.535	5.518

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria 2005

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Bulgaria on the border with that country 2005		Total number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Bulgaria on the border with that country 2005		
1. Romania	246	106	352
2. Serbia-Montenegro	868	339	1.207
3. Macedonia	92	109	201
4. Greece	1.240	667	1.907
5. Turkey	666	121	787
6. At the sea border	18	6	24
7. On airports	914	143	1.057

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria 2006

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Bulgaria on the border with that country 2006	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Bulgaria on the border with that country 2006	Total number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
1. Romania	214	68	282
2. Serbia-Montenegro	1.047	335	1.382
3. Macedonia	84	68	152
4. Greece	1.179	430	1.609
5. Turkey	749	124	873
6. At the sea border	17	4	21
7. On airports	1.069	130	1.199

Number of people being smuggled into Bulgaria in 2006

	Number of persons
Total	461
Of the total: women	55
Of the total: minors	82

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
138	161

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1. Bulgaria	73	1. Turkey	83
2. Turkey	44	2. Bulgaria	65
3. Germany	5	3. Greece	5
4. Holland	4	4. France	2
5. Iraq	3	5. Iraq	2

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

2005	2006
n.a.	38

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006 by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Bulgaria

Citizens of the following countries	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended
1. Bulgaria	32
2. Slovenia	2
3. France	2
4. Macedonia	1
5. Netherlands	1

Number of persons rejected at the border by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Turkey	1.874	1. Turkey	1.412
2. Germany	691	2. Germany	625
3. Moldova	285	3. France	240
4. Greece	281	4. Greece	217
5. Serbia- Montenegro	248	5. Macedonia	195
6. Macedonia	222	6. Bosnia	193
7. Ukraine	189	7. Serbia	187
8. Italy	179	8. Russian Federation	178
9. Russian Federation	172	9. Without nationality	165
10. Bosnia-Herzegovina	164	10. Ukraine	162
Other	2.256	Other	2.224
Total (of any country of origin):	6.561		5.798

Number of removed persons removed from Bulgaria by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Turkey	146	1. Moldova	183
2. Moldova	81	2. Turkey	92
3. Afghanistan	54	3. Georgia	48
4. Algeria	25	4. China	38
5. Romania	23	5. Iraq	34
6. China	23	6. Iran	23
7. Tunisia	17	7. Afghanistan	23
8. Ukraine	15	8. Macedonia	17
9. Palestine	15	9. Romania	14
10. Georgia	13	10. Palestine	13
Total (of any country of origin)	493		570

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False documents	238	228	133
Falsified documents	113	115	88
Forged documents	21	58	49
Fantasy documents	0	0	0
Impersonation	115	54	77
Fraudulent acquisition	0	0	0
Other	45	90	58
Total	532	545	405

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents by place of detection

Place of apprehension	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
Road border crossings	309	247	220
Railway border crossings	20	22	7
At the green border	0	0	0
At the sea border	0	1	0
Airports	158	185	120
During inland controls	-	-	-
Other	45	90	58
Total	532	545	405

Number of detected cases of falsification and forgeries by the main technical processes used in 2006

Bulgarian citizens		Foreign citizens	
Stamp forgery	106	Photo substitution	87
Remised passports	69	Form forgery	33
Photo substitution	21	Document forgery	30
Form forgery	21	Page substitution	16
Page substitution	12	Remised document	15

With the contribution of

Mr. Rossen Yordanov
Deputy Director, Chief Directorate of Border Police, Ministry of the Interior

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:	4.493.312 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

In the period 2005 – 2006 there has been an increase in illegal crossings of the state border. While in 2005 the number of persons apprehended for illegally crossing the state border was 5.169, in 2006 this number has increased to 5.665 persons, which is an increase of 9.6%. In terms of national composition, 35% of illegal crossings have been perpetrated by citizens of Serbia - mostly ethnic Albanians from Kosovo - followed by nationals of Albania with 29%, and other citizens of Southeastern European countries.

The largest number of aliens who illegally enter Croatia come from the territory of Serbia and Montenegro. In total, some 90% of illegal migrants originate from Western Balkan countries (Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Albania), i.e. South-East European countries. Illegal migration in Croatia is mostly of transit character. About 10% of illegal migrants stay in Croatia, and these are nationals of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro who come to Croatia with an intention to find work.

The lack of travel and other identity documents is still one of the major problems faced by illegal migration police officers. There were 1.733 such cases last year in comparison to 2005 when there were 1.414 such cases. As a result of that, a great number of aliens cannot be removed immediately from the country. These persons are accommodated at the Aliens Reception Centre, which has resulted in an increase of costs for forced removal.

The Migration Service of the Republic of Croatia has shown extreme efficiency in solving cases of migrants who have illegally crossed the state border, and in removing such aliens, by taking into account the limited number of its officers and its modest financial capabilities. In 2006, a total of 2,684 cases or 47% of all recorded illegal crossings of the state border resulted in forced removal.

In Croatia the internal and external border security and the control of illegal migration has been further developed by integrating the respective institutions into international structures.

The use of forged and falsified documents

In 2006 the Croatian border management authorities have detected 172 cases of uses of counterfeit documents.

Legislation

The area of illegal migration in Croatia is regulated by the following laws and decrees.

- Aliens Act (Official Gazette 109/03 and 182/04),
- the Criminal Code (Official Gazette 110/97, 27/98, 50/00, 129/00, 51/01, 111/03, 190/03, 105/04, 84/05 and 71/06),
- the Police Act (Official Gazette 129/00),
- the State Border Surveillance Act (Official Gazette 173/03, 100/04, 141/06, 8/07 and 40/07),
- the Asylum Act (Official Gazette 103/03) and pertaining secondary legislation. The latter are partially harmonized with the Acquis Communautaire of the EU.

In 2006 the drafting of new Aliens Act and Asylum Act has started and they are expected to be passed in mid-2007.

The Republic of Croatia has so far concluded 24 readmission agreements, 17 of which with EU Member States. 17 agreements have been harmonized with the EU readmission agreement form, while 7 agreements have still not been harmonized. Here one should note that the readmission agreement with the Republic of Slovenia is fully in line with the said form, and entered into force on 1 July 2006.

With a view to further harmonizing the existing agreements with the aforementioned form, the conclusion of new readmission agreements with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Ukraine, Moldova, Slovakia and Cyprus has been initiated in the course of 2006.

Institutional development

In line with negotiations started by the Republic of Croatia for the accession to the European Union, strategic guidelines have been defined, primarily relating to the following issues:

- further harmonization of legal regulations with European Union standards,
- implementation of an organisational and personnel concept at regional and local levels,
- improving technical equipment of the border police,
- professional training and education of the border police through CARDS projects
- and the modernization of the information system.

Illegal migration issues are primarily and closely under the responsibility of the Illegal Migration Department within the State Border Directorate, General Police Directorate at the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia. Likewise, illegal migration issues are also dealt with by the Aliens Reception Centre and a Mobile Unit for state border surveillance, within the State Border Directorate. From the aspect of criminal justice, illegal migration issues are dealt with by the Organised Crime Department within the Criminal Police Directorate, which is, among other things, responsible for processing of criminal acts of illegal transfer of persons across the state border, of human trafficking and other criminal acts that are directly or indirectly related to illegal migration.

Taking into account the limited accommodation capacities at the existing Aliens Reception Centre (only 116 beds), last year a procedure was started to establish two new transit reception centres with the capacity of 30 to 40 beds, in the area near the state border with Serbia (near Tovarnik) and the southern part of the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina (in Sinj). The deadline for the establishment of the said centres is 2009.

With a view to fighting illegal migration in a more successful manner, in 2006 the implementation of a new organisational and personnel concept has been finished. In the framework of this project vacancies have been filled for illegal migration police officers in Police Administrations / Police Stations.

International activities are mostly related to joint meetings of representatives of the Croatian Ministry of the Interior and the representatives of the neighbouring countries (ministries of the interior) aiming at strengthening interstate and inter-border cooperation in combating illegal migration, as well as the implementation of the existing readmission agreements.

The activities are carried out through seminars, focused on the assessment of the situation in the area of legislation, procedures and practice in the treatment of illegal migrants, conditions, organisation and functioning of the Aliens Reception Centre.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	66.928.138	69.601.155
Exit	65.166.039	67.103.477
Total	132.094.177	136.704.632

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	9	44
Inland	162	44
Total	171	88

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
0	1

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Croatia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
Serbia-Montenegro	1.705	Serbia-Montenegro	1.999
Albania	1.180	Albania	1.647
Bosnia-Herzegovina	586	Bosnia-Herzegovina	591
Macedonia	469	Macedonia	647
Turkey	360	Turkey	322
Moldova	357	Croatia	299
Croatia	237	Moldova	150
Romania	142	Romania	79
Slovenia	81	Palestine	34
Bangladesh	35	Italy	46

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

2005	2006
5.406	5.964

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	4.730	5.256
Females	439	409
Total	5.169	5.665

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

Gender	2005	2006
Total	430	615

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 2005
On road border crossings	54
On rail border crossings	13
On the green (land) border	2.935
At the sea border	0
On airports	0
In the country	573
On other places	0
Total	3.575

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of Croatia 2005

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Croatia on the border with that country 2005	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Croatia on the border with that country 2005	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
Slovenia	152	3.415	3.567
Hungary	10	12	22
Serbia	746	2	748
Montenegro	73	0	73
Bosnia-Herzegovina	288	53	341
Sea border	33	49	82

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green
border including foreigners and citizens of Croatia 2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Croatia on the border with that country 2006	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Croatia on the border with that country 2006	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
Slovenia	122	3.403	3.525
Hungary	11	15	26
Serbia	706	2	708
Montenegro	154	1	155
Bosnia-Herzegovina	485	101	586
Sea border	94	55	149

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
270	358

Number of people being trafficked into Croatia

	2005	2006
Total	6	13
Of the total: women	5	13
Of the total: minors	3	-

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

2005
10

**Number of persons rejected at the border
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Bosnia-Herzegovina	6.507	1. Bosnia-Herzegovina	12.928
2. Serbia-Montenegro	2.695	2. Serbia-Montenegro	5.382
3. Macedonia	954	3. Macedonia	1.697
4. Romania	392	4. Romania	728
5. Slovenia	354	5. Slovenia	542
6. Ukraine	308	6. Ukraine	495
7. Turkey	289	7. Turkey	448
8. Bulgaria	177	8. Bulgaria	165
9. Moldova	83	9. Moldova	136
10. Italy	162	10. Italy	145
Total (of any country of origin)	14.127		25.417

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006
Bosnia-Herzegovina	908	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.281
Serbia-Montenegro	78	Serbia-Montenegro	68
Romania	52	Romania	85
Hungary	27	Hungary	15
Macedonia	19	Macedonia	25
Slovenia	19	Slovenia	23
Germany	12	Germany	22
Albania	7	Albania	21
Italy	7	Italy	18
Turkey	5	Turkey	12
Total (of any country of origin)	1.217		1.698

**Removed persons
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
Serbia-Montenegro	607	Serbia-Montenegro	951
Albania	543	Albania	560
Bosnia-Herzegovina	250	Bosnia-Herzegovina	351
Macedonia	186	Macedonia	182
Turkey	131	Turkey	125
Romania	116	Romania	45
Moldova	140	Moldova	31
Bulgaria	22	Bulgaria	21
Slovenia	20	Ukraine	13
Italy	1	Slovakia	4
Total (of any country of origin)	2.068		2.347

With the contribution of

Mr Zlatko Sokolar, Head of the Department
Ministry of the Interior, Border Police Directorate, Department of illegal Migrations

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:	788.457 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

According to the Police Statistical records, there has been an upward trend in the number of illegal immigrants over the period 2002 – 2005. Based on the same sources for the year 2006 the number of illegal immigrants significantly decreased, due to the preventive measures taken by the responsible Authorities of the Republic of Cyprus.

Due to the preventive measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus in terms of manpower and technical equipment at the point of entry/exit, the vast majority of illegal immigrants, enter the Republic of Cyprus through the areas where the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control (i.e. areas occupied by Turkish troops since 1974). The main route used by illegal immigrants to enter the Republic of Cyprus, was from Turkey to occupied areas of the island and then to areas controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, through the Cease Fire Line.

For the year 2006, the main countries of origin of illegal immigrants, were Syria, Turkey, Georgia, Iran and Pakistan.

The demographic and social composition of illegal immigrants can be considered stable. The majority of illegal immigrants are male, whereas the number of women and children is limited.

Organisational set-up of smuggling in humans

According to the Aliens & Immigration Unit records, smuggling is rarely the business of one person or an opportunist. Usually, the smuggling organisation consists of a small number of traffickers or a limited network of traffickers that is hierarchically structured. Its members operate in several countries (such as Syria, and Turkey) and cooperate with other human trafficking networks. According to available information these networks cooperate with each other.

The vast majority of illegal immigrants enter the Republic of Cyprus from the areas which are not under the effective control of the Government (i.e. areas occupied by Turkish troops since 1974), using an airplane, a ship or a boat. Illegal migrants then succeed in entering the areas in which the Republic of Cyprus exercises effective control (free areas), through the Cease Fire Line, using vehicles (car or minibus) or on foot.

According to the testimonies of the apprehended illegal immigrants, 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 \$2,000 per person.

According to Police Statistics, the majority of illegal immigrants up to 2002 came from neighbouring countries, such as Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey, which was to be expected due to the proximity of these countries. Over the last 4 years another group of illegal immigrants began to arrive to the Republic of Cyprus coming from Asian countries, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. Relevant figures for the years 2000-2006, are illustrated in the table below:

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Illegal Immigrants	224	182	725	3.796	5.287*	5.191**	3.778***

Footnotes to the table

* For the year 2004, out of 5,287 Illegal Immigrants, 5,280 entered the Republic of Cyprus from the areas which are not under the effective control of the Government (occupied areas). Out of these 5,280, a number of 2,728 applied for asylum.

** For the year 2005, out of 5,287 Illegal Immigrants 5,175 entered the Republic of Cyprus from the areas which are not under the effective control of the Government (occupied areas). Out of these 5,175, a number of 3,911 applied for asylum.

*** For the year 2006, out of 3,778 Illegal Immigrants 3,762 entered the Republic of Cyprus from the areas which are not under the effective control of the Government (occupied areas). Out of these 3,762, a number of 2,000 applied for asylum.

Since Cyprus has no green/land borders, the main route used by illegal immigrants to enter the Republic of Cyprus was from Turkey to occupied areas of the island and then to areas controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus through the Cease Fire Line.

The blue border (coastline) of Cyprus has a length of 417 n. miles, out of which 218 n. miles have been occupied by Turkish troops since the invasion in 1974. Consequently, more than half the island's coastline remains out of the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, resulting in a vulnerability of these territories to illegal immigration.

The Port & Marine Police carry out patrols in the territorial waters that are under the control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, in order to detect and prevent illegal immigration. The patrols are carried out in addition to the advanced Offshore Coastal Radar System, which is installed on the island. Traffickers are aware of these border enforcement measures. Thus, in terms of blue borders, illegal immigrants use routes through the coastline which is not under the effective control of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Use of False or Falsified Documents

In 2006 there was an increase in the use of falsified European Travel Documents, especially passports, mostly by Iraqis, Kurds and Turks trying to travel to Europe. Passports are the most often forged/falsified documents. The most commonly used documents were the passports of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Lithuania and Iraq.

All Iraqi passports that were found to be falsified had a photo substitution. Most of the falsified UK passports had a page substitution, whereas Dutch passports had an extra sticker on the data page. The Lithuanian passports had the most "professional" falsification. The data pages were split in half, the photos and personal data of the holders were erased (probably by the use of chemicals), new printed photos and data (including MRZ) were added (same printing technique was used as the genuine one, but of lower quality) and finally the split pages were reassembled. This falsification technique left only minor damages to the data page but the MRZ carried wrong check digits.

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents*

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False Documents	21	21	22
Falsified Documents	81	90	60
Forged Documents	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fantasy Documents	----	1	----
Impersonation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fraudulent Acquisition	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	102*	111*	82*

* The above figures represent only passports examined by the Cyprus Police Laboratories.

The main technical processes of falsification and forgeries were photo and page substitution. Very few documents had modifications on the written data (date of birth and/or expiration date of the document).

Usually the main reason for the fraudulent use of documents is to achieve entrance to the country. However in some cases this is done for claiming asylum, illegal residence or illegal work.

Apart from the basic training of newly recruited Police Members, the Cyprus Police Academy, in cooperation with the Police Criminalistic Services, the USA Embassy in Nicosia, the UK High Commission in Athens and the Embassy of The Netherlands in Amman organizes special seminars for the recognition of falsified travel documents. The seminars are attended by Police Members involved in border control at the points of entry/exit of the Republic, as well as by Members of the Criminal Investigation Department.

In addition to that, a three week programme for Special Police Officers took place in May 2007, based on FRONTEX prototypes, on the recognition of forged and falsified documents.

Recently, a special Office has been established in the Cyprus Police Academy, which is in charge of the organisation and supervision of these training programmes.

In 2002, the Crime Analysis Office was established under the administration of the Criminal Investigation Department, of the Police Headquarters. The Office conducts strategic and operational crime analysis, using sophisticated software and high- tech IT equipment. The Crime Analysis Office collects, analyses and distributes criminological data and intelligence to the relevant Police Branches.

In Cyprus the National Security Authority (NSA) is the competent authority for the physical and electronic security of EU classified documents/information. According to the General Orders (Department of Public Service Administration) every Ministry/Department/Service has its own Registry for documents archiving.

In 2006, the Forensic Document Examination Laboratory of the Criminalistic Services of the Cyprus Police participated in the following projects:

- ENFSI of the Council of the European Union
- SCIFA Article 6 Committee WG of the Council of the European Union
- F.A.D.O (False and Authentic Documents Online) WG of the Council of the European Union
- Frontiers /False Documents WG of the Council of the European Union

Partners to these seminars/projects were laboratories and organisation from European Countries. Funding Agency for the projects/seminars was the European Union.

Legislation

The Cyprus Police is the main law enforcement agency and has the authority to act throughout the territory of the Republic of Cyprus for the maintenance of law and order, the preservation of peace, the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension and presentation of the offenders before the court. This authority emanates from:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus
- The Police Law 73 (I)/2004
- Police Regulations
- Police Standing Orders (issued by the Chief of Police)

- The Criminal Code, Cap. 154
- The Criminal Procedure Rules, Cap. 155

In addition, the following laws and international / bilateral agreements related to illegal migration are in force:

- The Aliens & Immigration Unit enforces and implements the Aliens & Immigration Law Cap.105 as amended by Laws of 1974-2004 and the Aliens and Immigration Regulations of 1972-2002.
- The aerial surveillance and related tasks are assigned to the Police Air Wing on the basis of (a): Civil Aviation Law 213(I)/2002, (b) Civil Aviation Law 114(I)/2004 as amended and (c) the Civil Aviation Law 83(I)/2005 as amended.
- The Joint Investigation Team operates on the basis of the Law of 2004 (L.244 (I)/2004)
- Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union (Ratification Law 25(III)/2004)
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the three Additional Protocols (Ratification Law 11(III)/2003)
- Convention on Mutual Assistance and Cooperation between Customs Administrations (Ratification Law 29(III)/2004)
- Convention on the Establishment of a Europol Police Office (Europol Convention), (Ratification Law 38(III) 2002 and 58(III)/2004)

The following bilateral Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding are in force:

- Co-operation Agreement for Combating Terrorism, Organized Crime and Drug Smuggling (15/3/1991) and Agreement between Cyprus and Italy on Co-operation in the fight against organized crime and other forms of Crime (28/6/2002), Ratification Law 22 (III)/2003
- Agreement between Cyprus and Hungary on Combating Terrorism, Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime (Nicosia, 16/9/1991) and its additional Protocol signed on 28th September 1992 and Agreement between Cyprus and Hungary on Combating Terrorism, Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime (Budapest, 13/6/1996)
- Agreement on Co-operation between Cyprus and Poland in Safeguarding Security and Public Order, Preventing and Investigating Crime (26/10/1992) and Agreement on Co-operation in Combating Organized and other Forms of Crime, (Ratification Law 34(III)/2005)
- Agreement between the Ministry of Justice and Public Order of Cyprus and the Ministry of Public Order of Greece on Co-operation in Security Matters Nicosia, 11 December 1993
- Agreement on Co-operation between Cyprus and Malta in Combating Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime (17/9/1999). L.15(VII)/1999
- Agreement on Co-operation between Cyprus and Slovenia in the Fight Against Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime (4/12/2002), Ratification Law 28(III)/2003
- Agreement on Co-operation between Cyprus and Estonia in Combating Organized Crime and other forms of Crime (8/1/2004), Ratification Law 13(III)/2004

- Agreement on Co-operation between Cyprus and Ireland in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Money Laundering, Organized Crime, Trafficking in Persons, Terrorism and other Serious Crime (8/3/2002), Ratification Law 34(III)/2002
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of Cyprus and Austria in the field of Justice and Home Affairs, signed on 8/10/2004. The Memorandum contains specific provisions on the exchange of information and documentation.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of Cyprus and the United Kingdom concerning the Implementation of the Protocol on the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in Cyprus in so far as it concerns illegal Migrants and Asylum Seekers, Nicosia, 20/2/2003
- Agreement on Co-operation between the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of France on Security Matters, signed on 4/3/2005
- Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Latvia on Co-operation in Combating Terrorism, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime, signed on 11/4/2005
- Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and Slovakia on Co-operation in combating organized crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as other types of crime (26/2/2004), Ratification Law 5(III)/2005
- Agreement on Co-operation between the Ministry of Interior of Cyprus and the Federal Ministry of Interior of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, signed in Prague at 7/12/1992, which remains in force between Cyprus and the Czech Republic in accordance with the Exchange of Letters of 19 January 1999
- Agreement between Cyprus and Romania on Co-operation in the Fight against International Crime (7/6/1995), L. 16(VII)/1995
- Agreement on Co-operation between Cyprus and Bulgaria in the Fight Against Cross Border Organized Crime, Terrorism, Trafficking in Human Beings and Illicit Drug Trafficking (2/12/2003), Ratification Law 48(III)/2004
- Agreement between the Ministries of the Interior of Cyprus and the Syrian Arab Republic in the fields of Crime and Illicit Trafficking and Smuggling of Drugs (4/4/1989), Protocol for Co-operation in the field of Security (14/5/1991) and the Protocol amending the afore-mentioned Protocol, signed on 11/11/2003
- Agreement on Co-operation between Cyprus and Egypt on Security Matters (7/6/1994)
- Agreement on Co-operation between Cyprus and China on Public Security Matters (18/10/1994)
- Agreement on Co-operation between Cyprus and Israel in Combating Illicit Trafficking and Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and Terrorism and other Serious Crime (9/1/1995)
- Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Republic of Lebanon on cooperating in combating the illicit use of and trafficking in drugs (19/7/2002), Ratification Law 5(III)/2004
- Agreement on Co-operation between Cyprus and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Combating the illicit Use of and the Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and Organized Crime (15/5/2001)

Cyprus has ratified numerous related International Conventions that provide for the protection of trafficked victims of sexual exploitation and other related offences. Among those is the UN Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. This protocol was ratified by Law 11(III)/03. For the above reasons, Cyprus law clearly differentiates between smuggling and trafficking. Up to now smuggled and trafficked people have not been involved in the same cases.

Institutional development

For the year 2006, the Republic of Cyprus, within the framework of its obligations after accession to the EU, has taken additional preventive measures for combating the phenomenon of illegal immigration. These measures include the reinforcement of its human resources, organisation of services, acquisition of means and equipment, training, operational activities and national and international cooperation.

Specifically, the following measures have been taken:

- Reinforcement of the Port and Marine Police, in terms of means and equipment.
- Increase in the frequency of patrols by sea and air.
- Establishment of the offices of Combating Illegal Immigration and Trans-Border Crime, at the Police Aliens and Immigration Department.
- A national contact point for FRONTEX was appointed.
- Advance training courses for Border Guards were implemented by the Cyprus Police Academy.
- Closer and more effective cooperation with other EU Member States was established.
- In addition, Police Personnel who are involved in border control, follow training courses, in Cyprus and abroad, on issues related to illegal migration, including the Schengen Aquis.
- One V.M.S. (Vessel Monitoring System) was set in the Coastal Radar Control Department providing the ability to monitor in real time the trips of all Cyprus flag fishing vessels, 15 metres long and above, which are obliged to participate in the V.M.S.
- The Port & Marine Police maintains close cooperation with the UNFIL's fleet, which has been expanded in the Eastern Mediterranean since the armed warfare between Lebanon and Israel and intelligence is shared regarding Maritime Traffic – suspicious vessels movements in the near territory.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	3.853.165	3.909.018
Exit	3.828.715	3.919.413
Total	7.681.880	7.828.431

Number of persons claiming asylum

Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
7.746	4.545

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
41	37
Humanitarian/Subsidiary Protection: 122	Humanitarian/Subsidiary Protection: 151

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1.Syria	660	1. Syria	381
2.Turkey	166	2. Turkey	83
3.Iran	119	3. Georgia	41
4.Georgia	69	4. Iran	35
5.Pakistan	62	5. Pakistan	24
6.Bangladesh	44	6. Jordan	18
7.Lebanon	21	7. Bangladesh	7
8.Jordan	16	8. India	5
9.Ukraine	16	9. Egypt	5
10. Palestine	15	10. Lebanon	5

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

2005	2006
1.280	631

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	1.212	607
Females	68	24
Total	1.280	631

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	27	3
Females	12	7
Total	39	10

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 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On road border crossings	-	-
On rail border crossings	-	-
On the green (land) border	-	-
At the sea border	16	16
On airports	-	-
In the country	1.264	615
On other places	-	-
Total	1.280	631

Number of „smugglers in humans” apprehended including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
19	15

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1. Cyprus*	5	1. Syria	5
2. Syria	3	2. Cyprus	4
3. Iraq	2	3. Egypt	3
4. Iran	2	4. Turkey	2
5. Palestine	2	5. Iran	1

* Includes Greek and Turkish Cypriots

Number of people being trafficked into Cyprus

	2005*	2006
Total	55	103
Of the total: women	55	81
Of the total: minors	-	22

*Based on Law 3(I)/2000 "The Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Exploitation of Young Persons Law".

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

2005*	2006
74	114

*Based on Law 3(I)/2000 "The Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Exploitation of Young Persons Law".

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Cyprus

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006
1. Cyprus	54	1. Cyprus	95
2. Russian Federation	5	2. Moldova	3
3. Ukraine	3	3. Romania	3
4. China	3	4. USA	2
5. Bulgaria	2	5. China	2

Persons rejected at the border by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Russian Federation	241	1. Romania	209
2. Jordan	139	2. Bulgaria	194
3. Bulgaria	136	3. Russian Federation	164
4. Syria	134	4. Syria	111
5. Ukraine	124	5. Ukraine	104
6. Romania	99	6. Georgia	67
7. Moldova	87	7. Moldova	65
8. India	75	8. India	63
9. Lebanon	75	9. Iran	62
10. Uncertain	74	10. Lebanon	48
Total (of any country of origin)	2.018		1.830

Removed persons by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Syria	820	1. Syria	633
2. Turkey	231	2. Bangladesh	345
3. Iraq	197	3. Sri Lanka	239
4. Bangladesh	196	4. Pakistan	210
5. Pakistan	196	5. Turkey	165
6. China	144	6. Egypt	162
7. Sri Lanka	117	7. Iran	162
8. Ukraine	111	8. Georgia	111
9. Russian Federation	106	9. India	106
10. Georgia	92	10. Philippines	98
Total (of any country of origin)	2.849		2.983

With the contribution of

Mr. Andreas Pafitis, Chief Superintendent
Director of the European Union & International Police Cooperation Directorate
Cyprus Police Headquarters

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:	10.228.744 (July 2007 est.)

Definitions and overview of illegal migration

In the Czech Republic is illegal migration distinguished into two categories:

- *Illegal migration across the state border.* Under this category are counted detected cases of illegal entry to the territory of the Czech Republic for 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 + Czech Republic citizens)

- *Illegal stay in the territory of the Czech Republic – violation of residence rules.* Under this category are counted detected cases of illegal stay of foreigners inland – violation of conditions under which foreigners could stay in the territory. (persons = foreigners). In the Czech Republic this category is statistically recorded since 1999.

In 2006 a continuous decrease in the number of detected illegal migrants was recorded. There were 11,488 (-4,001 persons, i.e. -25,8 %) illegal migrants detected in the territory of the Czech Republic in 2006.

- *Illegal migration across the state border.* In particular, 4,371 persons were detected when illegally crossing the border of the Czech Republic (-1,318 persons, i.e. -23,2 %)
- *Illegal stay in the territory of the Czech Republic – violation of residence rules.* As of the category “illegal migration-violation of residence rules” 7,117 persons were detected (-2,683 persons, i.e. – 27,4 %).

Details of illegal migration across the state border

In 2006 altogether 4,371 persons were detected when illegally crossing the border of the Czech Republic (-1,318 persons, i.e. -23,2 %) In this category an ongoing decrease of detected illegal migrants was recorded in 2006. The decrease in the number of detected persons illegally crossing the state border in both directions was almost on the same level as in 2005. In particular,

- In the direction into the Czech Republic 1,621 persons (-519 persons, i.e. -23,9 %) were detected
- in the opposite direction i.e. from the Czech Republic 2,750 persons (-809 persons, i.e. – 22,7 %) were detected.

Compared to the previous year, within the number of illegal migrants there was a noticeable increase in the share of persons detected at the state border.

**Illegal migration across the state border of the Czech Republic
by border sections and directions
2005 and 2006**

	Border section Km	2005	Compo-sition by place of detection	2006	Compo-sition by place of detection	Change in comparison to the previous period		
						in [%]	number	
Detected events		2.876		2.481		-13,7	-395	
Detected persons		5.689	100,0	4.371	100,0	-23,2	-1.318	
from that	in direction to CR	3.559	62,6	2.750	62,9	-22,7	-809	
	In direction from CR	2.130	37,4	1.621	37,1	-23,9	-509	
Border section with	Poland	761,0	1,965	34,5	1,385	31,7	-29,5	-580
	Germany	810,3	1,233	21,7	1,047	24,0	-15,1	-186
	Austria	467,3	1,618	28,4	1,111	25,4	-31,3	-507
	Slovak Republic	251,8	243	4,3	284	6,5	16,9	41
	airports in CR		630	11,1	544	12,4	-13,7	-86
	Inland*	0	0,0	0	0,0		0	

*Since 1.1.2004 migration data is collected and processed according to the CIREFI methodology. Due to this change, data characterising illegal migration inland are shifted from the category illegal migration across the state border to the category illegal migration – violation of residential rules.

The results of the above table show that there was a sharp decrease in the number of detected persons on the following four border sections:

- The highest number of persons was reported from the border with Poland in 2006 (1,385 persons, i.e. 31,7 %; - 580 persons, i.e. - 29,5 %).
- Austria border section: (1,111 persons, i.e. 25,4 %; -507 persons, i.e. -31,3 %)
- Germany border section: (1,047 persons, i.e. 24,0 %; -186 persons, i.e. -15,1 %).
- Altogether 544 persons were detected at the air border (i.e. 12,4 %; -86 persons, i.e. -8,6 %).

On the other hand, an increase in comparison to the year 2005 was recorded at the border with Slovakia where 284 persons, i.e. 6,5 % (+41 persons, i.e. +16,9 %) were detected.

By citizenship. Within the category “illegal migration across the state border” there were reported

- 695 citizens of the Czech Republic, i.e. 15,9 % (-249 persons, i.e. -26,4 %)
- and 3,676 foreigners, i.e. 84,1 %, (-1,069 persons, i.e. -22,5 %).
- Among foreigners, Ukrainians were most often detected 654, i.e. 14,0 % (+42 persons, i.e. +6,4 %),
- Polish: 460 persons, i.e. 10,7 % (-8 persons, i.e. -1,7 %)
- and Germans: 289 persons, i.e. 7,6 % (-43 persons, i.e. -14,9 %).

It is very important to distinguish the reasons for which the persons were arrested at the borders. While citizens of the Czech Republic and EU citizens were detected at the borders mostly in connection with tourism and sports, citizens of non-EU states have been detained due to “real” illegal migration.

**Illegal migration across the state border of the Czech Republic
by citizenship of illegal migrants
2005 and 2006**

	2005	Composi-tion by main countries of origin	Composi-tion of foreign border violators main countries of origin	2006	Composi-tion by main countries of origin	Composi-tion of foreign border violators main countries of origin	Change in comparison to 2005	
							in [%]	Absolu-te number
Detected persons	5.689	100		4.371	100		-23,2	-1.318
from that CR citizens	944	16,6		695	15,9		-26,4	-249
foreigners	4.745	83,4	100	3.676	84,1	100	-22,5	-1.069
Main countries of origin								
Ukraine	612	10,8	12,9	654	15,0	17,8	6,9	42
Poland	468	8,2	9,9	460	10,5	12,5	-1,7	-8
Germany	332	5,8	7,0	289	6,6	7,9	-13,0	-43
China	261	4,6	5,5	241	5,5	6,6	-7,7	-20
Russian Federation	661	11,6	13,9	186	4,3	5,1	-71,9	-475
Moldova	230	4,0	4,8	146	3,3	4,0	-36,5	-84
Vietnam	121	2,1	2,6	136	3,1	3,7	12,4	15
Unknown	209	3,7	4,4	123	2,8	3,3	-41,1	-86
Iraq	35	0,6	0,7	112	2,6	3,0	220,0	77
Mongolia	188	3,3	4,0	110	2,5	3,0	-41,5	-78

Facilitation. In 2006 out of the total number 4,371 detected illegal migrants – violators of the state border, there were 684 persons (i.e. 15,6 %) who used assistance when crossing the border. The number of facilitated persons has decreased by 77 persons (i.e. - 10,1 %) in comparison to the year 2005. Among the facilitated persons there were mainly Ukrainians, Chinese, Russians, Egyptians, Vietnamese and Moldovans.

Illegal migrants were facilitated across the green border as well as at the border crossing points. At the border crossing points they used false or falsified travel documents or they were hidden in means of transportation.

Hiding in vehicles. The Composition of hidden illegal migrants by the type of vehicles used was as follows:

- 43,2 % of them were hidden in lorries
- and 27,8 % in personal cars,
- the rest of illegal migrants were hidden in minibuses and in caravans.

More than 50 % of persons hiding were reported from the German border section (105 persons, i.e. 62,1 %). The largest group were Chinese (63 persons, i.e. 37,3 %), followed by citizens of Asian countries (Iraqi, Indians, Vietnamese) but also by Ukrainians.

Counterfeit documents. There were 689 persons reported (-93 persons, i.e. -11,9 %) who used false or falsified travel documents with the aim to cross the state border illegally in 2006. The monthly average of detected illegal migrants using false or falsified travel documents was 57 persons. Altogether 15,8 % out of all persons detected as illegal migrants used false or falsified travel documents. The highest number of illegal migrants who have used false or falsified travel documents was detected at the air borders (291 persons, i.e. 42,2 %; +11 persons, i.e. +3,9 %). Out of this number 27,7 % of illegal migrants were detected at border section with Germany, 17,0 % at the border section with Austria. The smallest numbers were reported from the Polish (10, 0 %) and Slovak (2,9 %) border sections.

Repeated attempts. Altogether 245 persons (i.e. 5,6 %; - 74 persons, i.e. -23,2 %) out of the number of illegal migrants were detected as repeatedly attempting illegal border crossing. Roughly one half of illegal migrants detected repeatedly were detected at the Austrian border section.

Details of illegal migration – violation of residence rules

The number of detected foreigners in the category illegal migration – violation of residence rules has decrease in 2006 compared to 2005. Altogether 9,800 foreigners (-6,896, i.e. -41,3%) were detected in 2006. There is still a decreasing trend in the number of detected foreigners staying in the territory of the Czech Republic illegally.

- There was a significant fall in number of foreigners detected inland (5,094 foreigners, -2,561 foreigners, i.e. -33,5 %) in comparison to the previous period.
- On the other hand the number of foreigners detected as illegally present in the Czech Republic on the border crossing points when leaving the state remained nearly at the same level (2,023 foreigners, -122 foreigners, i.e. -5,7 %).

By citizenship. A decrease in the number of detected foreigners in the category of „illegal migrants – violators of residence rules” was recorded in all of the TOP 10 nationalities [with the exception of Mongolian nationals (109 persons, i.e. 1,5 %; +24 persons, i.e. +28,2 %)].

- Within the category of „illegal migrants – violators of residence rules” Ukrainian nationals remain predominant. In 2006 4,853 Ukrainians (i.e. 68,2 %, -1,985 persons, i.e. -29,0%) committing this offence were detected. During the last years Ukrainians were entering the Czech Republic legally but after expiration of their visas these persons did not leave the Czech Republic.
- The second most numerous group (but with a long distance) were Vietnamese (518 persons, i.e. 7,3 %; -80 persons, i.e. -13,4 %)
- and Russians nationals (203 persons, i.e. 2,9 %; -83 persons, i.e. -29,0 %).

In 2006 76 foreigners, i.e. 1,1 % (-31 persons, i.e. -28,9 %) illegally staying in the Czech Republic who were in possession of irregular travel documents were detected. Most frequently Ukrainians have used irregular travel documents for committing the offence of “illegal migration – violation of residence rules” Most frequently the following types of irregular travel documents were presented: documents with changed picture or their own travel documents in which a false border crossing stamp was detected.

Illegal migration – violation of residence rules by place of apprehension Czech Republic, 2005 and 2006

	2005	Com- po- sition	2006	Com- po- sition	Change	
					In [%]	In absolute number
Illegal migration – violation of residence rules						
detected events	8.453		6.299		-25,5	-2.154
detected persons	9.800	100,0	7.117	100,0	-27,4	-2.683
out of it						
detected inland	7.655	78,1	5.094	71,6	-33,5	-2.561
detected on BCP when leaving CR	2.145	21,9	2.023	28,4	-5,7	-122
altogether inland	7.655	100,0	5.094	100,0		
out of it detected						
<i>during checks and security operations</i>	4.767	62,3	3.115	61,2	-34,7	-1.652
<i>foreigners reported themselves</i>	2.822	36,9	1.889	37,1	-33,1	-933
on BCP when leaving CR	2.145	100,0	2.023	100,0		
<i>on border section with airports</i>	169	7,9	136	6,7	-19,5	-33
<i>Poland</i>	1.806	84,2	1.799	88,9	-0,4	-7
<i>Austria</i>	11	0,5	7	0,3	-36,4	-4
<i>Slovak Republic</i>	43	2,0	37	1,8	-14,0	-6
<i>Germany</i>	116	5,4	44	2,2	-62,1	-72

Note: BCP – border crossing point

**Illegal migration – violation of residence rules
by citizenship
Czech Republic, 2005 and 2006**

	2005	Compo- sition by county of origin	2006	Compo- sition by county of origin	Change	
					in [%]	number
Persons detected as violators of rules of residence*	9.800	100,0	7.117	100,0	-27,4	-2.683
out of it: *						
Ukraine	6.838	69,8	4.853	68,2	-29,0	-1.985
Vietnam	598	6,1	518	7,3	-13,4	-80
Russian Federation	286	3,2	203	2,9	-29,0	-83
Belarus	298	3,0	195	2,7	-34,6	-103
Slovakia	166	2,9	140	2,0	-15,7	-26
China	311	1,7	127	1,8	-59,2	-184
Mongolia	85	1,7	109	1,5	28,2	24
Moldova	167	1,6	106	1,5	-36,5	-61
Romania	160	0,9	96	1,3	-40,0	-64
Bulgaria	63	0,7	61	0,9	-3,2	-2

* Note: sorted according to number detected persons

Organisational set-up of smuggling in humans

The number of criminal groups and persons suspected of human smuggling were estimated by the "Trafficking in human beings branch" of the "Organized crime combating unit". According to this estimation hundreds of criminals and several independent groups of smugglers operated in the territory of the Czech Republic.

Smuggling organisations have established structures, flexibly adapting to the needs and to the development of the conditions of smuggling. Smuggling organisations are able to react to the situation very quickly, e.g. after the detection of transit routes or the way of falsifying travel documents they are able to use another method in a very short time. This flexibility gives criminal groups an advantage ahead of law enforcement agencies.

Typically, one part of the smuggling group is established in the countries of origin. This group usually offers mediation to illegal migrants for the way to EU countries or to other parts of the world. Smuggling organisations usually supports illegal migrants with food, accommodation or false or falsified travel documents. Relatives of illegal migrants or other people are waiting for them in destination countries or they claim asylum. Close cooperation between smuggling organisations are not usual. Most criminal activities of smuggling groups is done by their proper members.

The most often used modus operandi of smuggling groups is the exploitation of a bad economic situation in countries of origin. Most illegal migrants want to help their family members who are staying in countries of origin. Criminal organisations recruit people willing to emigrate from their home countries and thus they have perfect information on the family situation. The biggest source countries of illegal migration to or via the Czech Republic were Vietnam, China, India, Egypt, Iraq and former Soviet Union countries. Illegal migrants from Vietnam and China transited mostly via former Soviet Union countries, Poland and the Czech Republic. Destination countries were mostly western countries of the EU, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Suspects in human smuggling cases belong to diverse social groups. Experience has shown that criminal organisations dealing with people smuggling usually do not deal with other criminal activities.

Tools and devices. Smuggling organisations are using for their work communication devices and means of transport which are used for transportation of illegal migrants and last but not least false or falsified travel documents. Mobile phones play a very important role in communication among smugglers. Members of smugglers organisations very often change SIM cards in their mobile phones to create difficulties during the detection of mobile phone numbers and their users. New trends in the way of transportation of illegal migrants across the state border were reported in 2006. Especially lorries and vans were used for the transport of illegal migrants. False or falsified travel documents were still used in 2006.

Smuggling fees. The main income of this criminal activity is the money paid by illegal migrants in countries of origin. Smuggling fees are paid mainly in Euros and US dollars. The amount paid to the criminal organisation is divided out among the members of the criminal organisation in particular transit countries. Usual prices are between 10 – 15,000 USD, depending on the country of origin. The yield of smuggling organisations is usually used for pay off of the criminal group members. Smuggling fees stayed in 2006 on a similar level as they were in 2005.

Asylum. In 2006 there was a visible continuation of the decrease in the number of asylum claims (3,016 claims; - 1,005 claims, i.e. -25,0 %). On the other hand there was an increase in the number of asylum claims lodged at the airports in 2006, 854 asylum claims (+318 asylum claims, i.e. +59,3 %). During the year 2006 there were 205 persons (-29 persons, i.e. -12,4 %) who claimed asylum when detected at the border when attempting to cross the state border illegally.

BCPs used increasingly by illegal migrants. In 2006 in the Czech Republic an increasing trend has been observed in the use of border crossing points for illegal border crossing. Altogether 1,393 persons (-208 persons, i.e. -13,0 %) were detected at the border crossing points, which constitutes 31,9 % of the border violations by illegal migrants. This proportion shows a visible increase in comparison to the year 2005 when the rate was 28,1 %. Going back to 2004, one finds that in that year only 14,0 % of illegal migrants were detected at the border crossing points. This is a clearly growing tendency.

The use of false or falsified documents

In 2006 the local units of the Alien and Border Police Service have reported 11,488 persons who were detected as illegal migrants in the territory of the Czech Republic (-4,001 persons, i.e. -25,8 %), including persons detected when illegally crossing the border of the Czech Republic and persons in connection to illegal migration-violation of residence rules.

In 2006 altogether 765 persons (-124 persons, i.e. -13,9 %) were detected when using false, falsified or travel documents belonging to another person in the territory of the Czech Republic. These perpetrators constitute 6,7 % of the total number of illegal migrants detected in the Czech Republic.

- *Border violators.* In particular, altogether 689 persons were detected in connection to illegal migration across the state border using irregular travel documents (-93 persons, i.e. -11,9 %).
- *Overstayers.* On the other hand, 76 persons producing irregular travel documents during their illegal stay in the territory of the Czech Republic were detected (-31 persons, i.e. -28,9 %). These persons were detected during checks inland or when leaving the Czech Republic. In inland irregular travel documents are usually detected during checks of foreigners, in connection to administrative matters, during common checks provided by other police units or when committing crimes.

The main reason for using irregular travel documents in 2006 was illegal border crossing, mostly due to transiting through the Czech Republic to other EU states, and illegal stay which is connected to illegal employment.

By country of origin of illegal migrants. The biggest number of foreigners using irregular travel documents were nationals of European countries (494 persons, i.e. 64,6 %). In comparison to the same period of 2005 an increase in the rate of Asian nationals 188 persons, +41 persons, i.e. +27,9 % was observed. There was a moderate number of African nationals, too (49 persons, +8 persons). There was a significant decrease in the number of South American nationals, mostly due to a fall in the number of Peruvian nationals (-19 persons).

By place of detection. More than one third of persons producing irregular travel documents were reported at the airports in 2006 (291 persons, i.e. 38,0 %) and from border crossing points on the German border section (192 persons, i.e. 25,1 %). At the German border the direction from the Czech Republic has predominated. In comparison to the year 2005 there was an increase in the number of detected persons entering the Czech Republic or attempted to do so in possession of irregular travel documents at the air border (+49 persons, i.e. +34,5 %).

By documents used. Illegal migrants have used in most of the cases (566 persons, i.e. 82,1 %) irregular passports. There was a significant increase in the number of used irregular identification cards recorded (123 persons, +36 persons, +41,2 %) especially in December 2006: 25 persons (i.e. 20 % of the total number of irregular ID cards).

Discovered counterfeit documents. Altogether 769 irregular travel documents were detected in 2006. Of this number 692 in the category of illegal migration across the state border (i.e. 90 %). Out of the 769 travel documents 626 were passports, 136 ID cards and 7 resident permits (Italy).

Interpretation of the statistical results. Although the number of detected false and falsified documents has decreased, this should not be interpreted as a real decline of the number of people using counterfeit documents. The simplification of checks of EU citizens at BCPs has contributed to this statistical result. Moreover, irregular documents are used by illegal migrants in increasingly sophisticated ways, the quality of changes made into the travel documents are in some cases on a very high level. For this reason it is very important to develop the skills of police officers providing checks at BCPs and to continuously update their knowledge about the very last trends in falsifying travel documents.

**Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents
Czech Republic, 2005 and 2006**

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False documents	18	21	46
Falsified documents	548	623	496
Forged documents	-	-	-
Fantasy documents	-	1	-
Impersonation	57	91	101
Fraudulent acquisition	-	-	-
Blank stolen	3	11	8
More hits	58	35	55
Other	161	120	63
Total	845	902	769

**Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents
by place of detection
Czech Republic, 2005 and 2006**

Place of apprehension	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
Road border crossings	551	506	430
Railway border crossings	-	-	-
At the green border	13	29	5
At the sea border	-	-	-
Airports	185	282	291
During inland controls	96	85	43
Other	-	-	-
Total	845	902	769

The misuse of travel documents can be characterised by the following facts:

- *EU states.* The most often misused travel documents were those which allowed travel without visa in 2006. Among the travel documents of the EU states which were misused the most often belong Polish, Lithuanian, Czech, Slovakian, Latvian and French travel documents. The quality of counterfeited travel documents is rising (especially new type of Polish passport and new ID card). A significant decrease of detected Lithuanian travel documents was recorded, almost 50 %. There was a slight increase in the number of detected Slovakian travel documents in 2006. Mostly Slovakian passports were used, more than 50 % of all detected Slovakian travel documents (e.g. substitution of pictures). Travel documents of the Czech Republic were detected slightly less in comparison to the year 2005, most frequently Czech passports.

- *Non-EU states.* The most often detected irregular travel documents of non-EU states were travel documents of Turkey, Japan, Syria, Vietnam, Romania, Korean republic, Malaysia and Hong Kong. A significant increase in the number of counterfeit Japanese travel documents was reported (covering of original foils by second foil, forgery of identification pages). Travel documents of the Korean Republic were detected mostly in the second half of 2006 and the most frequent way of counterfeiting was the forgery of the identification page.

Methods of falsifying IDs of the Czech Republic. Impersonation is the most frequently used method. Within ID cards of the models 1994, 1995 and 1996 the picture was often substituted. Similarly, impersonation was the most frequently used method when fraudulently using ID card type 2000.

Main technical processes of falsification and forgeries

- Substitution of the picture in travel documents where the picture is physically present (non integrated picture)
- Substitution of the picture in travel documents where the picture is not physically present (integrated picture)
- Modification of printed data (changes of the name, surname, date of birth, validity, etc.)
- Use of travel documents belonging to another person
- Forgery of data pages including changes of covering foils
- Forgery of inside endpapers of travel documents (if one of the endpapers includes an identification page)
- Forgery of inside identification pages of travel document (imitation of polycarbonate, etc.)
- Modification of visa stickers (modification of printed data, picture substitution, etc.)
- Forgery of visa stickers
- Forgery of border crossing point stamps
- Collage of travel documents and visa stickers
- Forgery of ID cards
- Fantasy travel documents
- Blank stolen and other documents

**Illegal migration across the state borders when using irregular travel documents
Czech Republic, 2005 and 2006**

	2005	Composi- tion by direction and border section	2006	Composi- tion by direction and border section	Change in comparison to the previous period	
					in [%]	Absolute number
Total number of persons using irregular travel documents	782	100,0	689	100,0	-11,9	-93
out of that						
Direction from the CR	575	73,5	452	65,6	-21,4	-123
Direction into the CR	207	26,5	237	34,4	14,5	30
Out of that on the border section						
Poland	97	12,4	69	10,0	-28,9	-28
Germany	247	31,6	191	27,7	-22,7	-56
Austria	140	17,9	118	17,1	-15,7	-22
Slovakia	18	2,3	20	2,99	11,1	2
Airports	280	35,8	291	42,2	3,9	11

In 2006 the largest group of illegal migrants using irregular travel documents when crossing the state border illegally remained Ukrainian nationals (264 persons, i.e. 38,3 %). Out of the total number of Ukrainian illegal migrants detected at the state border almost 40 % used irregular travel documents.

76 persons producing irregular travel documents during their illegal stay in the territory of the Czech Republic were detected (-31 persons, i.e. -28,9 %).

Organisational arrangement of the fight against the use of falsified documents

- In 1991 within the organisational structure of the Directorate of Alien and Border Police Service an Analytical and Operational Unit was established. This unit is responsible for securing, collecting, processing, assessing of migration data and analysing of information on illegal migration. Processed information is fed into the statistical information on illegal migration in the Czech Republic. An analysis of irregular travel documents is prepared quarterly. Information on illegal migration and irregular travel documents is prepared for both management and local units to secure feedback to local units.
- In 1992. within the Directorate of Alien and Border Police Service an organisational unit was established which is responsible for document security. This unit is dealing with technical aspects of counterfeiting travel documents.

Since the beginning of the year 2007 the collection of information on countries of origin and target countries has been extended to the air borders as well.

Training programmes on falsified documents

- Since the beginning of the year 2006 a Frontex ACT training programme „Common advanced level training programme on falsified documents and harmonization of English terminology“ was applied within all Regional Directorates of the Alien and Border Police Service. This training programme is targeted to the police officers specialized in the detection of irregular travel documents. The aim is to prepare a sufficient number of skilled police officers who will be able to use the training programme but will also be able to train other police officers.
- Besides the above mentioned training program, the Alien and Border police service uses its own training programs targeted to the field of travel documents, profiling, portrait identification of persons, etc. These programmes are intended for police officers deployed to the first control line and secure an introduction to the basic skills in the field of irregular travel documents. Special units of the Alien and Border Police Service are preparing their own training programmes which react to the specified needs of the service.

Legislation

The treaty between the Czech Republic and Austria on police cooperation and on the second amendment to the European Convention on Mutual cooperation in criminal cases from 20 April 1959 came into force on 1 July 2006. Protection of the state border is mentioned especially in article 14 of the treaty – Combined patrols at the state borders. Patrol service will be conducted on the basis of regularly worked out security analysis for the:

- strengthening of security on the common state border
- prevention of illegal migration
- prevention of cross border criminality
- prevention of other dangers to public security and
- strengthening of police cooperation on the common state border.

The above treaty also regulates police cooperation on common border sections. In particular, it enables the cross border chasing of persons who committed crimes or cooperated in the crime or are prosecuted for a crime which is subject to extradition. Other cases when cross border chasing is possible if the person escaped

- from the execution of punishment,
- from custody
- or from protective treatment.

In 2006 the Act on stay of foreigners in the territory of the Czech Republic was amended. This amendment has brought changes in the field of travel documents and conditions of foreigners' stay in the Czech Republic.

In 2006 The Act on Asylum was amended as well.

UN definitions of smuggling and trafficking. The Czech Republic does not use UN definitions of smuggling and trafficking in humans. The respective definitions are to be found

- in the Criminal Prosecution Code 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

During the year 2006 various measures were taken that are connected to the accession of the Czech Republic to the Schengen agreement. In particular, border management procedures were changed at airports. Due to geographical reasons international airports will serve as the only external Schengen border in the Czech Republic. In the same time preparation for a reorganisation of the Alien and Border Police Service took place last year. It will be carried out after the abolishment of the land border protection.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	136.123.399	136.328.181
Exit	135.027.543	135.275.762
Total	271.150.942	271.603.943

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	536	854
Inland	3.485	2.162
Total	4.021	3.016

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

	2005	2006
Number of claims	4.021	3.016
Claims accepted	251	268
Complementary protection	79	96

Number of border violators by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
The Czech Republic	944	The Czech Republic	695
Russian Federation	661	Ukraine	654
Ukraine	612	Poland	460
Poland	468	Germany	289
Germany	332	China	241
China	261	Russian Federation	186
India	235	Moldova	146
Moldova	230	Vietnam	136
Bulgaria	216	Unknown	123
Unknown	209	Iraq	112

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

2005	2006
5.689	4.371

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	3.613	2.807
Females	1.462	1.258
Children	474	209
not stated	140	97
Total	5.689	4.371

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

Gender	2005	2006
Total	474	97

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 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On road border crossings	877	849
On rail border crossings	-	-
On the green (land) border	4.182	2.978
At the sea border	-	-
On airports	630	544
In the country	-	-
On other places	-	-
Total	5.689	4.371

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic 2005

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING the Czech Republic on the border with that country 2005	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING the Czech Republic on the border with that country 2005	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
Germany	149	1.084	1.233
Austria	310	1.308	1.618
Slovakia	221	22	243
Poland	1.026	939	1.965
Airports	425	205	630

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic 2006

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING the Czech Republic on the border with that country 2006	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING the Czech Republic on the border with that country 2006	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
Germany	109	938	1.047
Austria	210	901	1.111
Slovakia	270	14	284
Poland	682	703	1.385
Airports	350	194	544

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into the Czech Republic

	2005	2006
Total	90	54
Of the total: women	35	19
Of the total: minors	11	2

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

	Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
Assisting persons	420	328
Persons prosecuted under the Penal Code, section 171a, Coll.	207	136

Number of "smugglers in humans" „assisting” persons” apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of the Czech Republic

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
The Czech Republic	237	The Czech Republic	196
Poland	48	Poland	29
Germany	18	Germany	16
Vietnam	15	Vietnam	11
Russian Federation	14	Russian Federation	9

Persons prosecuted under the Penal Code, section 171a, Coll.

Citizens of the following countries in 2004	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
The Czech Republic	144	The Czech Republic	74
Russian Federation	12	Poland	12
China	7	Ukraine	9
Poland	7	Mongolia	8
Vietnam	7	China	7

**Persons rejected at the border
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
Ukraine	724	Turkey	468
Russian Federation	695	Romania	392
Turkey	657	Ukraine	385
Germany	499	Russian Federation	279
Serbia-Montenegro	463	Serbia-Montenegro	175
Bosnia-Herzegovina	214	Vietnam	129
Stateless	182	China	114
Romania	181	Bulgaria	96
Belarus	152	Bosnia-Herzegovina	73
Bulgaria	148	India	73
Total (of any country of origin)	6.280		3.147

Persons to whom residence was refused

2005	2006
7.828	7.281

**Removed persons by main countries of origin
Administrative expulsion**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
Ukraine	6.527	Ukraine	4.482
China	534	Vietnam	289
Russian Federation	509	China	282
Vietnam	431	Moldova	192
Moldova	342	Belarus	178
Belarus	304	Russian Federation	178
India	187	Romania	136
Romania	150	Mongolia	129
Mongolia	130	India	105
Turkey	100	Iraq	83
Total (of any country of origin)	10.094		6.960

**Realization of administrative expulsion
by main countries of origin**

Country of origin	Number of removed persons in 2005	Country of origin	Number of removed persons in 2006
Ukraine	432	Ukraine	418
Moldova	73	Vietnam	49
China	45	India	22
Mongolia	26	Russian Federation	22
Belarus	26	Moldova	20
Turkey	18	Belarus	19
Russian Federation	13	Mongolia	18
Georgia	12	China	16
Bulgaria	6	Romania	14
Lithuania	2	Serbia-Montenegro	11
Total	761		665

With the contribution of

Mr. Luděk Peške
Analytical and operational unit of Alien and Border 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:	1.315.912 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

In 2006 the Estonian Border Guard has been engaged in 63 illegal immigration cases and detained 109 illegal immigrants. In 2005 there were 60 illegal immigration cases and 90 illegal immigrants were detained. Compared with 2005, the year 2006 showed that illegal immigration cases were detained more or less on the same level.

The general situation regarding illegal immigration and human smuggling in Estonia is stable and controllable. Human smuggling in its classical sense, where illegal immigrants are transported in groups secretly across the border, occurs very rarely in Estonia. The characteristic method is border crossing by using falsified documents.

Characteristic ways of illegal immigration are as follows:

- Using falsified documents,
- Crossing the border between legal border crossing points
- Entering Estonia legally with the claimed aim of tourism, but then leaving Estonia using falsified documents
- Staying in Estonia with the purpose of illegal residence and work.

During 2005-2006 most detected illegal border crossings took place at the external border of the EU. The majority of border violators are with citizens of the Russian Federation, who have crossed the border illegally for the purposes of living and working in Estonia without a legal basis. Only one instance of illegal border crossing has occurred at the Estonian-Latvian border.

Moldova and the Republic of Ukraine can be mentioned as the main source countries of illegal immigration. The illegal migrants of those countries travel either alone or in small groups through Estonia to other Member States of the EU, where communities of Moldovans and citizens of Ukraine have already been established.

The main reason why Estonia is chosen as a transit country is that compared with Latvia and Lithuania, Tallinn has a more frequent and close air- and vessel traffic with the Nordic Countries and other Member States of the EU.

Compared to the last years, Estonia has not observed an increase in the amount of persons applying for asylum.

The proportion of organised crime in illegal immigration increases about 10% per annum. The main emphasis is still on the border crossing points, through which illegal migrants are moving, by using falsified documents. Rush hours are being used to cross the border using falsified documentation. Typical illegal migrants are heading for Western European countries for illegal work and residence. However, a significant number of illegal immigration cases also occur on the green border.

Organisational set-up of smuggling in humans

Criminal networks dealing with illegal immigration are spreading their activities by combining various types of crimes (for example, combining illegal immigration and human trafficking). They use new routes and enlist accomplices in different states.

As a rule, illegal immigrants are travelling by coaches through border crossing points that are open for international traffic. According to the trend, they arrive to Estonia on legal grounds and move on from here using counterfeit documents. They do not use phones for communication.

Smuggling fees. The amount depends upon the length of the journey and the number of people. Compared with the last years, the smuggling fees are growing. In 2006, the smugglers received 590 to 4,000 Euro for supplying counterfeit documents and/or arranging the travel.

On the basis of detected cases and in the course of criminal proceedings, it has become clear, that falsified documents used for illegal immigration have been provided by organised criminal groups in the countries of origin and in the transit countries.

Forged and falsified documents

In 2006, the use of falsified documents as a trend of the last years continued, whereby the older versions of citizen passports of Baltic States are used for the transportation of illegal immigrants to the Western European countries.

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents
Estonia, 2006

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False documents	35	22	15
Falsified documents	6	59	39
Forged documents	3	0	0
Fantasy documents	0	0	0
Impersonation	1	5	9
Fraudulent acquisition	2	0	0
Other	28	0	0
Total	76	86	63

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents
by place of detection

Place of apprehension	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
Road border crossings	N.a.	N.a.	14
Railway border crossings	N.a.	N.a.	0
At the green border	N.a.	N.a.	0
Total at land borders	26	29	14
At the sea border	6	7	17
Airports	11	10	22
During inland controls	33	40	10
Other	0	0	0
Total	76	86	63

From experience it is possible to say that in the first half of 2006 the main kind of falsifications were photo and page substitutions in Romanian passports and the older versions of citizen passports of Baltic States. However, by the end of 2006 already new Lithuanian passports were involved in cases of substituted photos of laser engraved.

Main technical processes of falsification and forgeries:

- Photo substitution – 32 cases
- Modification of the written data – 15 cases

- Stamp and visa forgeries – none
- Page substitutions – 7 cases
- Other: Use of authentic documents by somebody else – 9 cases.

Main routes (origin, transit and destination countries) of persons apprehended with false or falsified documents:

- Ukraine – Belarus – Lithuania – Latvia – Estonia – and from here by using various kinds of mainland transportation.
- Moldova–Belarus (Minsk) or Moldova–Russian Federation (Moscow)–Russian Federation (Kaliningrad) – Lithuania-Latvia - Estonia – and from here by using various kinds of mainland transportation.
- Kiev (Ukraine) – Tallinn (Estonia) – plane or coach
- Russian Federation – Estonia – and from here by using various kinds of mainland transportation.

The majority of the above people cross the Estonian-Latvian border by coaches.

In Estonia the Estonian Citizenship and Migration board deals with document security.

The Analysis Section of the Intelligence Department at the Estonian Board of Border Guards is a special unit for intelligence gathering and analysis. There are analyses produced by the border guard intelligence section such as weekly and monthly reports about the situation at- and near-border areas, outlined risks and threats and an annual report about activities in the area of responsibility. This unit reports to the governing board of the Estonian Border Guard and to the Estonian Ministry of the Interior. The unit exists since 1998.

Estonian representatives participate in various international projects. There are INTERPOL worldwide conferences on “Document security”, various projects organised by the EU and NGO’s. Estonia also participates in the FADO Project of the EU, in order to create a common document database for all EU member states and to exclude possible forgeries. Moreover, Estonia maintains a domestic workgroup whose responsibility is to increase document security.

Legislation and institutional development

At the end of 2005, the following laws were passed in the State Assembly:

- Amendment of the Refugees Act,
- Border Guard Act,
- Police Act,
- State Border Act
- Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act.

These laws came into force at the beginning of 2006. In 2006 there were no developments regarding the legislation on illegal migration in Estonia.

The Border Guard Act now contains articles, according to which the Border Guard has the right to photograph and fingerprint detained persons and to compare their data with the data in the databases of the Border Guard and other governmental institutions. The Border Guard has now been granted the right to take DNA tests from the detained person, if that’s the only possibility in establishing the correct identity of the person.

In domestic law the fingerprinting of persons caught in illegal border crossings, and those aliens living in Estonia without legal grounds, was constituted according to the Regulation 2725/2000 of the Council of the European Union. According to the domestic law, the gathered fingerprints should be entered into the national fingerprint register and the data should also be transmitted for comparison to the EURODAC system’s central unit according to the Regulation 407/2002 of the Council of the European Union.

The photographing and fingerprinting of those applying for asylum was also established. That data should also be entered into the national fingerprint register and transmitted for comparison to the EURODAC system’s central unit according to the Regulations 2725/2000 and 407/2002 of the Council of the European Union.

In the framework of the PHARE project, the border guard, police and the Citizenship and Migration Board were supplied with the Automated Fingerprinting Identification System (AFIS). The mentioned system makes the capability of Estonian law-enforcement bodies and immigration authorities in fighting crime and illegal immigration more effective, supporting the gathering, managing and exchange of fingerprint data between internal and international institutions and the EURODAC system.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Total (Entry and exit together)	17.296.207	16.005.755

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	4	1
Inland	7	6
Total	11	7

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
0	0

Number of border violators, including foreigners and citizens of Estonia

2005	2006
157	119

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

2005	2006
93	112

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	76	94
Females	17	18
Total	93	112

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	1	4
Females	1	0
Total	2	4

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

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On road border crossings	21	24
On rail border crossings	5	6
On the green (land) border	4	6
At the sea border	4	14
On airports	6	21
In the country	28	10
On other places	25	31
Total	93	112

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of Estonia 2005

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Estonia on the border with that country 2005	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Estonia on the border with that country 2005	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
1. Russian Federation	14	5	19
2. Latvia	9	2	11

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of Estonia 2006

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Estonia on the border with that country 2006	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Estonia on the border with that country 2006	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
1. Russian Federation	11	19	30
2. Latvia	6	0	6

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
3	3

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Estonia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1. Estonia	3	1. Latvia	2
		2. Russian Federation	1
Total	3		3

Persons rejected at the border by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. India	710	1. India	1204
2. Russian Federation	276	2. Philippines	395
3. Philippines	249	3. Russian Federation	324
4. Unknown	131	4. China	222
5. Myanmar	82	5. Ukraine	78
6. Pakistan	52	6. Unknown	75
7. China	49	7. Myanmar	64
8. Cape Verde	33	8. Pakistan	55
9. Ukraine	25	9. Indonesia	40
10. Romania	15	10. Bangladesh	32
Total (of any country of origin)	1885		2669

Persons to whom residence was refused by main countries of origin

2005	2006
315	254

Removed persons by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Russian Federation	34	1. Russian Federation	37
2. Moldova	8	2. Moldova	15
3. Ukraine	5	3. Ukraine	8
4. Georgia	5	4. Belarus	5
5. Unknown	3	5. Kazakhstan	5
6. Armenia	1	6. Armenia	4
7. Azerbaijan	1	7. Georgia	3
8. Brazil	1	8. Azerbaijan	2
9. Kazakhstan	1	9. China	1
10. Romania	1	10. India	1
Total (of any country of origin)	61		91

With the contribution of

Captain Kuldar Kesküla
Chief of Analysis Section
of the Estonian Board of Border Guard

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:	9.956.108 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

In Hungary in 2006 the number of illegal border crossings and the attempts thereof (including those rejected at the border) has increased by 26%. On the other hand,

- the number of detected offences including document forgeries has decreased by 48%
- the number of apprehended smugglers in humans has decreased by 15%
- the number of violations against the prohibition of entry and residence has significantly increased by 75%.

Altogether, the number of unlawful acts in the area of illegal migration decreased by 15% compared to the statistical data in 2005.

Apprehensions by geographical place. In 2006 the number of unlawful acts of illegal migration

- discovered on the external borders of the European Union, has stagnated
- discovered on the internal borders of the EU has decreased by 25%
- discovered within the territory of Hungary (i.e. in depth) has decreased by 10%.

Apprehensions by direction of illegal migration. In 2006 the unlawful acts of illegal migration

- that have been committed while the illegal migrant attempted to leave the territory of Hungary, made up 65% of the total number of discovered unlawful acts of illegal migration
- upon entering Hungary: 15% of the total
- discovered within the territory of Hungary (i.e. in depth): 20% of the total.

Apprehensions by border type.

- The ratio of the unlawful acts of illegal migration committed at the Green Border was 13%,
- the ratio of such acts committed at the border checkpoints was 67%
- and the rest was discovered within the territory of Hungary (i.e. in depth).

In the area of falsification of official documents significantly fewer apprehensions (-61%) took place at the internal borders. This decrease was mainly attributable to the drop in the falsification of Italian residence permits.

Most of the violations of the prohibition of entry and residency were detected at the external border of the EU.

The breakdown of illegal migration offences by border section.

- Most of the unlawful acts committed in the area of illegal migration were committed on the Romanian border section (41% of the total)
- followed by the Austrian relation (22%)
- the Ukrainian border section (11%)
- and Budapest (9%).

The breakdown of illegal migration offences by citizenship of the offenders.

- 54% of the offenders were Romanian citizens,
- 21% Ukrainian
- and 6% were Serbian-Montenegrin citizens,
- while all other citizenship categories did not reach 5% each.

Compared to the same period of last year, it is the number of Romanian offenders that has increased most significantly, which is due partly to their intention to migrate illegally to Western-Europe, partly to their illegal stay and employment in Hungary. Since Italy has legalized the residence of hundreds of thousands of foreign workers, this has directly contributed to the decrease of Ukrainian illegal migrants apprehended in Hungary,

Tactics and techniques of illegal migration

Illegal migration in the territories of Hungary, and the related circle of offenders smuggling in humans can be described as follows.

The organisations are hierarchical. In nearly all cases the persons leading these organisations are foreigners (Ukrainians, Arabs, Romanians, Turks). The organizers manage the crimes via intermediary persons. In 2006 foreign citizens, who had arrived in Hungary earlier, and are in possession of permanent residence permits (Ukrainian, Arabic, Moldovan, Turkish and Chinese citizens), have played an important role in these crimes. Hungarian offenders have mainly performed transportation and minor organisational tasks, as well as acquiring documents for falsifying.

Among the offenders acting in different roles there are often similarities detected through the cooperation with other Hungarian Government agencies and authorities of the neighbouring or third countries.

In 2006 the role of foreign offenders in criminal groups has further increased: they typically appear at the border only in order to commit a crime, only for the duration of the criminal act. According to the statistical records currently available, some 50% of the members of the criminal groups are not Hungarian citizens. The number of Ukrainian, Serbian, Romanian and Moldovan citizens is still dominant.

Among the smugglers in humans apprehended – following the trends of last year – Hungarian citizens prevail. But the number of Romanian smugglers in humans is showing an upward trend (138%), following the number of Hungarian smugglers, and even surpassing them in certain months at the end of 2006. In addition, a large number of Ukrainian, Serbian-Montenegrin, and Polish smugglers were apprehended. It is more and more common that Austrian and German smugglers in humans emerge as well.

It is a common method of smuggling, that the citizenship or nationality of the smuggler in humans is identical with that of the smuggled person or with the origin of the travel documents in question.

The total number of smuggled humans show a 29%-increase, compared to the previous period.

- The most significant groups are still Ukrainians, their number has increased by 367 persons (+ 111%),
- and Serbian-Montenegrins.
- The number of Turkish and Moldovan citizens has significantly decreased by 57% and by 38%, respectively, but it is still dominant.

In the case of smuggling more persons, the composition of their respective citizenships, in general, is unified. The typical motivation of the illegal migrants is to find employment in the target countries. The target country of the strongest Ukrainian and Serbian-Montenegrin migration is still – via Austria or Slovenia – primarily Italy, and, in smaller proportion, some other countries of the European Union.

It is common that individuals previously expelled from the target countries get in touch with such individuals in their home countries who, in exchange for fees, provide help for people who want to migrate illegally. Connections are made by advertising, or by following the instructions of acquaintances who either live at home or have successfully migrated.

It often happens that migrants from Bangladesh, Pakistan and China only realize the country they arrived in at the time of the inland controls by the authorities, because in most cases they arrive in Hungary in disguised vehicles. (minibus with curtains, vans), and while hiding, they cannot identify the directions or the countries they cross.

Concerning the citizens of the neighbouring countries, especially in the cases of the smuggling of Ukrainian, Romanian and Moldovan citizens, the following gathering and departure stations are used:

- Cernovci and its surroundings in Ukraine;
- Arad, Tirgu Mures and Timisoara in Romania
- and Subotica in Serbia.

Entry to Hungary can take place in 3 ways.

- *Across the Green Border.* The number of attempts to enter through the Green Border has significantly fallen in 2005-2006. The main reason for this is that the Border Guards have introduced effective measures: mobilizing forces at the main target directions, extension of in-depth control, technical innovations (hand and mobile heat cameras, step sensors) and efficient work in combating crimes. Therefore criminal groups focus on the use of falsified documents. There is no significant green-border smuggling of humans at the Slovenian and Slovakian borders, but the number of illegal entries has increased at the Romanian border territories, especially by Moldovan migrants.
- *With Falsified Documents.* Following the accession of Hungary to the European Union the number of illegal border crossings with the use of false and falsified documents, and other travel-related documents (identity cards, residence permits) has significantly increased. The most frequently used travel documents had Hungarian, Polish, Lithuanian, Slovakian origin in 2006. Due to the on-going counter-measures carried out by the Border Guards in 2005 and 2006, the rising trend in the falsification of official documents has again dropped by May-June 2006, with hiding becoming the main modus operandi in July and August.
- *Hidden in a vehicle.* A significant part of illegal migrants attempt border crossing while hidden in the trunks of cars, in cargo spaces of lorries or in the roof spaces of railway wagons. Hiding was the dominant trend in the middle of 2006, when nearly half of all illegal border crossings were carried out in this way. Thanks to the fast counter-measures, this trend has dropped by September.

Fee for smuggling in humans. Part of the previously-agreed fee for smuggling is paid for the smuggler in the country of origin, and then the bill has to be fully settled during the trip or in the country of destination. Payment can take place via bank transfer by the relatives at home, or by handing over payment for legal or illegal work done in the country of destination. The organizers and leaders receive their part via bank transfer, and they do not directly participate in committing the crimes. The fee for the illegal transfer of Moldovan citizens is 3,000 to 4,000 Euro, similar to last year. At the Hungarian border, the transfer fee from the border to a nearby motorway (ca. 5 kilometres) is 50 Euro per person.

Forged and falsified documents

In 2006 there were 3,208 apprehended cases of document falsification, accounting for 5.66% of the total of the unlawful acts detected by the Hungarian Border Guard in that year.

The statistical features of the use of false and forged documents differ by the direction of the journey of the perpetrators.

- *Entry.* The detected uses of false and forged documents by citizens entering the country, has increased dramatically, by 228% (+164 persons). The number of application of overwriting and deletion increased by 48% (+79 persons) and impersonation grew by 30% (+16 persons). The modus of photo substitution decreased by 25% (-42 persons) and falsification of visas or residence permits nearly halved (drop of 49% or -524 persons), and there was a fall in the number of documents issued on false pretences (or blank documents) by 41% (-9 persons). There was a slow rise in the number of page substitutions, missing pages or stamp forgeries.
- *Exit.* The detected uses of false and forged documents by citizens leaving the country, has decreased considerably compared to the previous year, by 81% (-1,721 persons), concerning visa or residence permit forgeries, a fall of 35% (-138 persons) concerning impersonations and a fall of 33% (-145 persons) concerning photo substitutions. The number of stamp forgeries also dropped, by 20% (-44 persons) and those using blank documents by 21% (-5 persons). There was an increase in the number of uses of false or forged passports by 61% (+89 persons), and in the number of overwritings by 18% (+9 persons).

In summary, regarding the modus operandi the most significant increase was seen in the number of uses of false or forged documents, by 117% (+253 persons), followed by the number of overwritings and deletions, by 41% (+88 persons). The number of impersonations and photo substitutions decreased compared to the last year by 27% (-122 persons) and 31% (-187 persons), respectively. Although decreased by 70% (-2,245 persons), still the most typical modus was the falsification of visas or residence permits. The number of detected documents issued on false pretences decreased by 30% (-14 persons), as well as that of stamp forgeries, by 6% (-29 persons).

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False documents	352	1.569	688
Falsified documents	2.202	2.887	1.608
Forged documents	-	-	-
Fantasy documents	6	12	87
Impersonation	315	447	327
Fraudulent acquisition	23	46	32
Other	431	495	466
Total	3.329	5.456	3.208

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents by place of detection

Place of apprehension	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
Road border crossings	2.560	4.676	2.274
Railway border crossings	344	217	150
At the green border	21	44	42
At the sea border	0	16	1
Airports	196	275	215
During inland controls	73	92	89
Other	-	-	-
Total	3.191	5.299	2.757

Unlawful acts involving the use of specific documents:

- There was a considerable fall in the number of unlawful acts where Italian residence permits were involved, by 373% (-2,149 persons). The reduction is due to the fact that the Italian authorities regularized the residence of approximately 510,000 persons illegally residing in Italy. For persons having a registered employment a permit granting their legal stay in Italy was issued. The vast majority of persons thus legalized were Ukrainians, therefore as an impact of this measure the number of falsifications of such documents dropped.
- The number of Serbian, Bulgarian and Polish personal passports or Hungarian IDs used was less than what was observed in 2005.
- In 2006 the number of illegal acts where Romanian or Moldovan personal passports were involved has increased by 115% (+82 persons) and by 64% (+36 persons), respectively.

Main technical processes of falsifications and forgeries

Method	Number of cases discovered in 2006
Photo substitution	420
Modification of the written data	305
Stamp and visa forgeries	951
Page substitutions	237
Other false or forged	470
Issued on false pretences	32

The Documentation Division of the Border Management Department of the Hungarian Border Guards has been dealing with document falsifications and related issues since 1994.

Hungary has created a special centre to counteract the use of forged and falsified documents. The so-called NEKOR (National Complex Document Registry System) has been implemented and is operated by the Documentation Division of the Border Management Department of the Hungarian Border Guards. The software that is used allows for the quick and safe retrieval of photo and textual information of national or foreign, original or false/falsified secure documents. In 2007, besides the Border Guards, the NEKOR system is expected to be available for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office for Immigration and Nationality, the Police and the Institution of Experts of the Special Service of National Security.

The following organisations are dealing with document forgeries in Hungary:

- Institution of Experts of the Special Service of National Security
- Documentation Division of the Border Management Department of the Hungarian Border Guards
- National HQ of the Police, Crime Directorate
- Criminal Expert and Research Institution

The Hungarian Border Guards, the National HQ of the Police and the Criminal Expert and Research Institution are subjected to the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement. The information exchange among these organs is regulated at several levels, and done in an electronic format. The host of all information concerning Hungarian documents is the Institution of Experts of the Special Service of National Security.

Hungary participates in international cooperation projects designed to counteract the use of forged and falsified documents. The Documentation Division of the Border Management Department of the Hungarian Border Guards, with an exclusive access in Hungary, operates the Uniform European Image Archive System. The EU system is called FADO (False and Authentic Documents). FADO, for the high level control in EU Member States, is a computerized image archiving system which can be accessed by persons carrying out document checks in the Member States.

Hungary also cooperates with Frontex, the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders. This Agency was established by Council Regulation (EC) 2007/2004/ (26.10.2004, OJ L 349/25.11.2004). Frontex coordinates operational cooperation between Member States in the field of management of external borders.

- it assists Member States in the training of national border guards, including the establishment of common training standards;
- carries out risk analyses;
- follows up the development of research relevant for the control and surveillance of external borders;
- assists Member States in circumstances requiring increased technical and operational assistance at external borders;
- and provides Member States with the necessary support in organising joint return operations.

Legislation

In 2006 the Hungarian parliament passed the following laws in the area of illegal migration:

On 1 January 2006, the amendment of the Law 39 of 2001 on the Entry and Stay of Foreigners and its implementing decree came into force, which reduced the burdens of foreigners in visa-, and (short- and long-term) residency-related procedures.

In 2006 – in order to bring the implementing decree in line with EU legislation (the 895/2006/EC and 896/2006/EC Resolutions of 14 June 2006) the 170/2001 (IX.26.) Government Decree on the implementation of the Law 39 of 2001 has been amended as follows. Foreign nationals subject to visa requirements do not have to get a transit visa in the case of possession of a:

- visa or residence permit issued by a Member of the Schengen Agreement;
 - visa or residence permit issued by the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia or Slovakia;
 - residence permit issued by Switzerland or Liechtenstein
- valid for the whole transit time, but at the most 5 days.

Due to the amendment, of the Section 146 of the Act XIX of 1998 on Criminal Procedure on 1 July 2006, the number of foreign nationals whose travel abroad may be restricted during the criminal procedure has been reduced. According to the new regulation, the passport has to be withdrawn only in the case of arrest, domestic custody, prohibition of leaving the residence and temporary forced medication.

In the previous period the principle of equality before the law was violated by the fact that various persons were in different situations in the criminal procedure depending on whether they were Hungarian citizens, citizens of the European Union or citizens of other countries. Consequently, the laws in force became obsolete. The new regulation has abolished the withdrawal of the travel documents of the accused as an independent coercive measure in the criminal procedure. At the same time it has maintained the former regulation, according to which concerned foreigners are prohibited from leaving the country.

Institutional development of the relevant Government agencies

The fight against illegal migration falls within the competency of the Border Guards and also within the Office of Immigration and Nationality. The Border Guards take measures against illegal actions committed at the state border.

In 2006 the Ministry of the Interior was dissolved. The name of the new Ministry is Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement. Both the Border Guards and the Office of Immigration and Nationality act under the direction of the new Ministry.

According to the Programme of the Hungarian Government the Border Guard will be integrated into the National Police. However, by 2006 this reform was only at the level of planning.

Statistical tables

Number of foreigners legally crossing the border

	2005	2006
Entry	38.389.109	40.788.691
Exit	35.079.461	36.303.494
Total	73.468.570	77.092.185

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	209	272
Inland	1.400	1.845
Total	1.609	2.117

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
97	99

Number of border violators by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Hungary

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1.Ukraine	3.905	1. Ukraine	2.090
2.Serbia	854	2. Romania	995
3. Romania	813	3. Moldova	745
4.Moldova	747	4. Serbia	579
5.Georgia	118	5. Hungarian	273
6.Bangladesh	103	6. Georgia	193
7.Turkey	175	7.Turkey	107
8.Hungarian	175	8. Macedonia	35
9.Macedonia	44	9. India	22
10. India	42	10. Bangladesh	15

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

2005	2006
16.817	15.219

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	9.607	9.190
Females	5.397	4.497
Total	15.004	13.687

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	0	1
Females	0	0
Total	0	1

**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 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On road border crossings	11.906	10.394
On rail border crossings	637	387
On the green (land) border	2.193	2.158
At the sea border (river borders only)	17	10
On airports	303	254
In the country	2.848	2.866
On other places	66	74
Total	18.295	16.508

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green
border including foreigners and citizens of Hungary
2005**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Hungary on the border with that country 2005	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Hungary on the border with that country 2005	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
1.Austria	385	4.860	5.557
2.Serbia	409	82	936
3.Slovenia	27	208	264
4.Croatia	40	42	250
5.Romania	616	5.249	6.450
6.Ukraine	1.079	1.056	2.203
7.Slovakia	60	131	660

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green
border including foreigners and citizens of Hungary
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Hungary on the border with that country 2006	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Hungary on the border with that country 2006	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
1.Austria	393	2966	3671
2.Serbia	472	113	1041
3.Slovenia	44	310	367
4.Croatia	59	80	352
5.Romania	599	5817	6782
6.Ukraine	670	995	1756
7.Slovakia	144	287	804

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Hungary

	2005	2006
Total	924	1189
Of the total: women	417	624
Of the total: minors	0	0

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
682	578

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
by main countries of origin
including foreigners and citizens of Hungary**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1.Hungarian	269	1.Hungarian	201
2.Ukrainian	130	2.Ukrainian	97
3.Serbian	45	3.Romanian	95
4.Romanian	40	4.Serbian	29
5.Polish	30	5.Polish	7

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

2006
4

**Persons rejected at the border
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1.Romania	7.212	1.Romania	11.012
2.Ukraine	5.130	2.Ukraine	4.617
3.Serbia	2.135	3.Serbia	2.208
4.Moldova	883	4.Moldova	878
5.Bosnia-Herzegovina	648	5. Unknown	610
6.Turkey	530	6. Bosnia	514
7.Stateless	496	7. Stateless	466
8.Bulgaria	407	8. Turkey	393
9.Russian Federation	398	9. Bulgaria	376
10. Unknown	353	10 Russian Federation	352
Total (of any country of origin)	20.196	Total (of any country of origin)	23.159

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006
1.Romania	975	1.Romania	851
2.Ukraine	195	2. Ukraine	166
3.Serbia and Montenegro	62	3.Vietnam	94
4.Vietnam	36	4.China	53
5.China	31	5.Serbia and Montenegro	48
6.Izrael	28	6.Mongolia	39
7.Mongolia	26	7.Izrael	21
8.Russian Federation	23	8.Nigeria	20
9.Turkey	17	9.America	16
10.Nigeria	14	10.Korea	12
Total (of any country of origin)	1534		1409

Persons removed by the Hungarian Border Guard by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1.Romania	2.735	1.Romania	2.024
2.the Ukraine	955	2.the Ukraine	312
3.Serbia and Montenegro	120	3.Serbia and Montenegro	190
4.Vietnam	83	4.Tunisia	90
5.Moldova	67	5.Moldova	64
6.Turkey	52	6.China	54
7.China	48	7.Vietnam	32
8.Mongolia	41	8.USA	25
9.Slovakia	33	9.Mongolia	24
10.Bulgaria	22	10.Slovakia	22
Total (of any country of origin)	4.376		3.032

**Persons against whom the Office of Immigration and Nationality has issued deportation orders
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of deportation orders in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of deportations in
1. Romania	383	1. Romania	432
2. Ukraine	162	2. Serbia	118
3. Serbia	51	3. Ukraine	93
4. Moldova	30	4. Moldova	22
5. Turkey	15	5. China	14
6. Bulgaria	15	6. Turkey	12
7. China	6	7. Slovakia	10
8. Macedonia	6	8. Mongolia	9
9. Vietnam	4	9. Russian Federation	6
10 Nigeria	4	10. Vietnam	4
Total (of any country of origin)	725		748

In 2005 the Office of Immigration and Nationality has ordered the deportation of 725 foreigners. Within these orders the number of deportations enforced by the Police was 405, while the number of deportations realized by the Border Guards was 320. In 2006 the number of deportation orders has slightly risen, the Office has ordered the deportation of 748 aliens, from which the Police has carried out 457, while the Border Guards have realized 291.

With the contribution of

Cpt. Botond Sárközi
National Headquarter of Border Guards (Határőrség Országos Parancsnoksága)
Department for Risk Management (Kockázatelemző Osztály)

Ms. Ilona Szuhay
Head of International Department
Office of Immigration and Nationality

Kosovo - Territory administered by the United Nations

Location:	South-eastern Europe, bordering Serbia to the North and Albania and Macedonia to its South.
Area:	10.887 km ²
Population:	2.100,000 inhabitants (2007 estimate of the Statistical Office of Kosovo)
Capital:	Pristina (0.2 million inhabitants)
Legal status	Kosovo is a United Nations protectorate since 1999.

Migration situation

The Kosovo region is considered to be one of the gateways of illegal migrants for entering into Western Europe, especially from the countries of Eastern and Southeastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

Since the end of the Kosovo conflict in 1999 a substantial Kosovo Albanian diaspora has evolved in Europe which is heavily involved in remitting money to their families in Kosovo. These remittances provide a vital source of income for the region, comprising approximately one-fourth of total GDP. The flow of migration out of Kosovo has been recently affected by changes in the asylum rules for people from Kosovo.

Forged and falsified documents

In Kosovo the main reasons for the fraudulent use of documents are:

- illegal border crossing,
- illegal residence,
- illegal work,
- illegal transit migration.

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False documents	450	460	311
Falsified documents	481	437	283
Forged documents	108	61	60
Fantasy documents	0	0	0
Impersonation	0	0	0
Fraudulent acquisition	0	0	0
Other	121	92	60
Total	1.160	1.050	714

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents by place of detection

Place of apprehension	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
Road border crossings	83	87	29
Railway border crossings	0	0	0
At the green border	0	0	0
At the sea border	0	0	0
Airports	824	721	602
During inland controls	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total	907	808	631

Number of counterfeit documents detected in 2006 in Kosovo by type of document

Type of document	Number of cases
Forged passports	319
Forged residence permits	127
Forged ID cards	107
Forged driving licenses	55
Forged visas	47
Forged travel documents	24

Number of counterfeit documents detected in 2006 in Kosovo by main technical processes of falsification

Technical process	Number of cases
Modification of written data	450
Photo substitution	367
Page substitution	84
Visa forgery	47

In 2006 the Border and Boundary Police has implemented a project whereby an Intelligence Unit will be established. This Unit is recently in the setup phase. The staff of the Border and Boundary Police participates in international cooperation projects designed to counteract the use of forged and falsified documents. Some of these projects are financed by the European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR) and implemented with the help of the International Centre for Migration Policy Development.

Legal and institutional arrangement of migration management

According to the UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999), in Kosovo the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) has obtained competency for external relations and foreign affairs. This includes migration management as well.

The relevant institutions are as follows.

UNMIK Border Police. For implementing the regulations about entry and exit into and from Kosovo the relevant body is the UNMIK Border Police. The Border and Boundary Police element of the UNMIK Police (BBP) is one of the principal agencies with legal responsibility for management of the Kosovo border/boundary. It exercises control over borders & boundaries of Kosovo including implementation of the law on boundaries of Kosovo. It maintains an Office for the movements of persons in/out of Kosovo and an Office for Deportees at the Airport, it checks on arrivals and verifies identities. The legal basis is UNMIK Regulation 2005/16 "On the Movement of Persons Into and Out of Kosovo" and AD 2006/8 "On Implementing UNMIK Regulation 2005/16".

UNMIK Civil Registry. For registration of Kosovo's habitual residents the relevant body is the UNMIK Civil Registry. This office ensures physical protection of the registry of habitual residents of Kosovo, reviews all eligibility cases, authorizes processing of travel documents and ID cards.

The Central Processing Centre of UNMIK produces civil documents. Legal Basis: UNMIK Reg 2000/13 2000/13 "On the Central Civil Registry" and UNMIK Reg 2000/21 "On the Promulgation of the Law on Civil Status Registers" adopted by the Assembly of Kosovo. UNMIK Regulation 2006/26 "Amending UNMIK Reg. 2001/19" "On the Executive Branch of the PISG "

UNMIK Office For Registration of Foreigners. This office is responsible for the registration of foreigners. It contains a Section on Illegal Immigration and Foreigners. Legal Basis: UNMIK Regulation 2005/16 UNMIK Regulation 2005/16 "On the Movement of Persons Into and Out of Kosovo" AD 2006/8 "Implementing UNMIK Regulation 2005/16"

UNMIK Police Anti Trafficking Unit. This unit is responsible for the investigation of cases, data collection, victims advocacy & support, public information collection.

The UNMIK Office for Returns, Communities & Minority Affairs implements the regulations on the repatriation of persons originating from Kosovo on the basis of UNMIK policy on repatriations. UNMIK objects to involuntary repatriations of persons still in need of international protection in Kosovo, including particularly vulnerable categories (elderly without social support, unaccompanied children, separated families, persons from mixed marriages, children, etc.).

UNHCR – The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is responsible for asylum affairs. It is responsible for status determination procedures and the reception of asylum seekers according to the Geneva Convention (1951).

The Kosovo Police Service was originally subordinated to the UNMIK Police according to UNMIK Regulation 2005/53 "Amending UNMIK Regulation 2001/19 on the Executive Branch of the PISG 2001/19 on the Executive Branch of the PISG" and UNMIK Regulation 2006/26. However, UNMIK has implemented a policy of transferring these responsibilities to the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government, (PISG) in Kosovo. In particular, PSIG maintains a Ministry for Internal Affairs.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) in Kosovo has the following competencies: Oversight of the Kosovo Police Service (KPS), emergency preparedness and response, civil registration, migration / border management / asylum. Legal Basis: UNMIK Regulation 2005/53 "Amending UNMIK Regulation 2001/19 on the Executive Branch of the PISG."

Statistical tables

Number of persons legally crossing the border including foreigners and local citizens of Kosovo

	2005	2006
Entry	3.945.733	3.644.540
Exit	3.768.700	3.477.662
Total	7.714.433	7.122.202

Number of legal border crossings in 2006 by border sections

Border section	Entry	Exit	Total
Albania	463.237	431.314	894.551
Serbia	1.604.281	1.427.572	3.031.853
Macedonia	827.557	854.449	1.682.006
Montenegro	327.251	336.672	663.923

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

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On road border crossings	0	0
On rail border crossings	0	0
On the green (land) border	451	640
At the sea border	1	0
On airports	0	70
In the country	0	0
On other places	0	0
Total	452	710

With the contribution of

Mr. Wolfgang Schaefer
Head of Border and Boundary Police, Pristina, Kosovo.

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: 1.150 km Border countries: Belarus 141 km, Estonia 339 km, Lithuania 453 km, Russian Federation 217 km
Coastline:	531 km
Population:	2.259.810 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

The geographical location of the Baltic states offers suitable circumstances for the transit of illegal migrants to Western Europe, Scandinavia and other economically developed states. However, the recent changes in Latvia's labour market might become a considerable factor for attracting economic migrants as well as illegal immigrants into this country.

Illegal migrants mainly are using trains and coaches to enter Latvia and then proceed to other EU countries. Most of the routes used by illegal migrants for reaching the EU Member States remain unchanged. During 2005 and 2006 illegal migrants from Moldova and Ukraine mainly were using the route through the Russian Federation. The most frequented routes were as follows:

- Russian Federation (through Moscow) – Latvia (exit through international airport “Riga” or Riga city port) – Ireland, England, Sweden, Finland etc;
- Moldova / Ukraine - Russian Federation (through Moscow to Kaliningrad) – Lithuania - Latvia (exit through international airport “Riga” or Riga city port) - Ireland (Dublin), England (London), Sweden, Italy (Milan) etc;

- Belarus - Latvia (exit through international airport “Riga” or Riga city port) – Ireland, England, Scandinavian countries etc.
- Uzbekistan – Russian Federation (through Moscow) – Latvia (exit through international airport “Riga”) – U.S.A.

In comparison with 2005 the routes for entering EU countries used by illegal immigrants have not changed.

In 2006 100 foreigners were detained for illegal crossing of the border of the Republic of Latvia. From the 100 illegal migrants who were detained at the state border

- 59 were detained at the land border, among them 23 at the „green border”,
- 41 at the air border (Riga airport).
- During the period under consideration such cases were not detected at the sea border.

Tactics and techniques used by illegal migrants

In 2006 it was established that illegal smuggling in human beings across the Latvian border in most cases has been organized and performed as the result of coherent operation of the criminal groups of several countries. The operations of smugglers in humans can be partitioned into the following phases:

- organizing the falsification of travel documents or falsifying these documents;
- determination of travel route and type of transportation of illegal immigrants, often by using tourism companies or other mediators;
- organizing the smuggling of human beings across the State border;
- meeting and escorting these persons;
- in case of necessity arrange visas, residence permits;
- bribing officials of controlling institutions;
- controlling the flow of money, performing payments through banks or in cash;
- co-ordinating individual issues and actions.

Criminal processes. During 2006 several persons were detected and detained: smuggled people, participants of criminal groups who organized the transit of illegal immigrants through Latvia, but also officials of the State Border Guard who were involved. Smuggled persons were mostly citizens of Moldova and Ukraine. In 2006 the criminal investigation units of the State Border Guard initiated and performed investigation of

- 16 criminal processes (in 2005 – 12) regarding illegal smuggling in human beings across the State border,
- 9 criminal processes (in 2005 – 0) regarding the provision of illegal stay in the Republic of Latvia
- and 5 criminal processes (in 2005 – 7) against border guards as state officials who committed crimes.

Faked / fraudulent invitations. During the period under consideration a new tendency became visible. In visa applications persons indicated that their aim is a visit to friends or tourism but after entering state at the official Border Control Points they could not explain to whom they are going. In particular, they were not able to identify their inviter's place of residence, could not recognize the inviter by the photo. After examination of the personal belongings fatigue clothes and instruments testifying that persons are entering the state for job purposes were found. There were also cases when in the personal belongings a lot of different identification documents were found: photos, foreign telephone numbers which aroused suspicion that in reality the person is planning to travel to another European Union state (mostly using false documents). These signs show that persons enter into Latvia legally but try to travel further on to Europe using false documents thus using Latvia only as a transit country.

A sophisticated trick used on airports. By evaluating activity methods of illegal migrants in 2006 a new tendency has emerged. An increasing number of illegal immigrants - when leaving the country at the airport "Riga" - try to register themselves simultaneously for two flights. One flight to the home country or other CIS country using one's national passport, and a second flight to the country of destination, this time by using a false passport at registration. The falsification signs of this passport are sophisticated enough to mislead the officials of the airline. However, during the border control these persons show the national passport which is registered for returning to their home country. Finally, upon entering the departure hall of the airport, they go to the flight of their real destination and show boarding passes received by using false passports.

Smuggling fees. Summarising information received during criminal investigations one can conclude that in 2006 smuggling fees have ranged between 2,000 to 3,000 Euros. Smuggling fees increased in comparison with the previous years.

Forged or falsified documents

In 2006 the number of persons who were trying to enter Latvia using false travelling documents has somewhat decreased.

During 2005/2006 the following tendencies in the usage of false or falsified documents were observed:

- The number of countries whose travel documents are used by illegal immigrants has increased.
- Illegal migrants have been detected who have used falsified data sheets of new edition passports of the Republic of Lithuania.
- False or falsified passports from time to time are produced by using stolen forms, whereby real personal data of illegal immigrants had been entered.
- An increasing number of persons were detained at the state border because officials of the State Border Guard had grounded suspicions that their visas were received by submitting false information regarding their purpose of entry into Latvia. It has been found out that these persons wanted to enter Latvia legally in order to leave the country by using false documents.

Smugglers often try to use passports of those countries whose citizens do not need a visa to enter Europe. Counterfeit passports are as a rule obtained in home countries, in neighbour countries or in Latvia. Falsifications of passports were mainly related with the complete change of data pages in the citizen passports of Lithuania.

**Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents
Latvia 2006**

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False documents	3	38	54
Falsified documents	69	113	60
Forged documents	-	-	-
Fantasy documents	-	-	-
Impersonation	7	13	3
Fraudulent acquisition	3	2	4
Other	-	-	-
Total	90	166	121

**Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents
by place of detection
Latvia 2006**

Place of apprehension	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
Road border crossings	47	86	74
Railway border crossings	1	3	3
At the green border	-	-	-
At the sea border	9	7	-
Airports	33	70	44
During inland controls	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	90	166	121

In Latvia the following institutions deal with document security:

- Ministry of Justice (State Forensic Science Bureau)
- Ministry of the Interior (Security Police, State Police, State Border Guard, Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs).

Exchange of information between these institutions is made through a joint database, within the normal cooperation.

At the moment there is no special unit for intelligence gathering and analysis at the State Border Guard but it is planned to form one in the near future. For the time being intelligence gathering and analysis is done by particular Boards of the State Border Guard and the complete risk analysis is submitted to the Chief of the State Border Guard. In Latvia there are no special programmes to counteract the use of forged and falsified documents.

Legislation

In 2006 the following relevant legal material was issued and the following agreements have been reached:

- The instruction of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia on a "Unified program for the development of the asylum and migration management system" has established activities for improving the mechanism for fighting illegal migration.
- A Protocol was signed between the Republic of Latvia and Russian Federation on the establishment of the Conjoint working group between Latvia and the Russian Federation on issues regarding fighting illegal migration.
- An agreement was signed between the State Border Guard and the State Police on acquisition and exchange of information in the field of illegal migration and an interagency agreement between the State Border Guard and the State Labour Inspectorate on common cooperation in the exchange of information.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	6.778.834	7.983.142
Exit	6.573.961	7.651.883
Total	13.352.795	15.635.025

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	1	1
Inland	19	7
Total	20	8

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
1	10

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Latvia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1. Latvia	4.264	1. Latvia	2.794
2. Estonia	1.211	2. Estonia	1.220
3. Lithuania	884	3. Lithuania	839
4. Russian Federation	773	4. Russian Federation	748
5. Belarus	263	5. Belarus	220

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

2005	2006
8.335	7.001

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by the State Border Guard including foreigners and citizens of Latvia

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
3	10

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by the State Border Guard of Latvia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1. Lithuania	2	1. Latvia	9
2. Romania	1	2. Lithuania	1
Total	3	Total	10

Persons rejected at the border by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Russian Federation	454	1. Russian Federation	332
2. Belarus	121	2. Belarus	102
3. Ukraine	96	3. Ukraine	84
4. Estonia	75	4. Estonia	64
5. Lithuania	71	5. Kazakhstan	59
6. Kazakhstan	49	6. India	39
7. India	45	7. Armenia	16
8. Romania	41	8. Romania	12
9. Armenia	27	9. Bulgaria	9
10. Bulgaria	12	10. Uzbekistan	7
Total (of any country of origin)	1.449		1.003

Removed persons by main countries of origin (only persons expelled forcefully)*

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Russian Federation	59	1. Moldova	42
2. Ukraine	37	2. Russian Federation	39
3. Moldova	20	3. Ukraine	20
4. Lithuania	12	4. Belarus	6
5. Estonia	12	5. Azerbaijan	5
6. Belarus	9	6. Lithuania	3
7. Armenia	6	7. Estonia	3
8. Iraq	6	8. Armenia	3
9. Azerbaijan	5	9. Georgia	3
10. Georgia	5	10. Kazakhstan	3
Total (of any country of origin)	190		139

*Information on voluntary removals is the competence of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs of the Republic of Latvia.

With the contribution of

Ms. Renate Murane
Chief Inspector 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
Boundaries:	The Lithuanian state border is 1762,2 km long. Lithuania borders with four countries. Border length with Latvia is 588.1 km, Belarus - 678.8, Russian Federation- 272, Poland - 103.7, and Sea border - 119.6.
Population:	3.575.439 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

In comparison to the year 2005, the change in the trends, cases and tendencies of illegal immigration in 2006 was marginal. The number of apprehensions has increased because more illegal immigrants, those leaving from Lithuania, were apprehended at the border crossing points with invalid visas.

The majority of illegal immigrants were detained at the state border with Belarus (49%), the Russian Federation (24%), the sea border (13%). Of these, 87% were detained due to illegal stay in the territory of Lithuania, 7% - due to entry into the territory of Lithuania by illegally crossing the state border, 6% - due to entry into the territory of Lithuania via the border crossing points using false or falsified travel documents. 80% of all detained illegal immigrants were nationals of Belarus, the Russian Federation, Moldova or Ukraine.

The modus operandi of illegal migrants were similar in 2006 as in 2005. In typical cases foreigners have arrived into Lithuania with valid travel documents of their own country and valid Lithuanian visas and then tried to depart from Lithuania using forged /counterfeit Lithuanian passports. This modus operandi most often was used by nationals of Moldova in 2006.

As during the previous years, Lithuania still remains a transit country for illegal migrants. The destination countries usually are such European countries as the UK, Ireland, Germany and Spain.

Organisation and tactics of smuggling in humans

Both criminal organisations and solitary persons are involved in trafficking of illegal immigrants.

Criminal organisations consist of persons who are in charge of:

- looking for potential illegal migrants willing to enter EU countries illegally in the country of origin;
- transportation of foreigners to Lithuania;
- transportation of illegal migrants and their harbouring within the territory of Lithuania;
- falsification of travel documents;
- providing illegal migrants with forged/counterfeit travel documents; organizing transportation of illegal migrants from Lithuania to other EU countries.

Solitary persons are typically involved in the smuggling of their own nationals through the border, e.g. Russian citizens originating from Chechnya.

Transportation of illegal migrants is carried out by different means of transport: automobiles, buses, cargo vehicles, trains and planes.

In 2006 there was one case when foreigners had arrived in Lithuania to take part in a sport event and did not leave Lithuania. Later on, after staying here illegally for a while, they tried to depart from Lithuania by using forged German identification cards. This *modus operandi* was used by nationals of India.

Smuggling fees. The typical smuggling fees have somewhat increased during the last year. Indicative examples:

- The facilitation of illegal migration from Ukraine to Great Britain costs between EUR 3,000 and EUR 3,500 per person.
- The cost for illegal migration from Moldova to the West Europe ranges from EUR 5,500 to EUR 6,500 per person.
- The cost for a falsified new type Lithuanian passport ranges from EUR 2,000 to EUR 2,500.

Forged and falsified documents

The vast majority of detained false and falsified documents are passports. In the year 2006 there were 92 passports detected. The number of false and falsified driving licenses and vehicle registration documents is rising. In 2006 there were 60 driving license and 41 vehicle registration documents detected. The main point is that the vast majority of false and falsified driving licenses and vehicle registration documents were detected during checks at the internal EU borders.

The main technique of falsification of forged documents is photo substitutions (in old types of passports) and modification of the written data (in newest types of passports).

The main reason of using fraudulent documents is to reach Western European Union countries. Most often persons legally arrive from Ukraine, Belarus or Moldova to Lithuania, than they obtain falsified Lithuanian documents here and continue their travel from Poland to Western European Union countries.

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents

2004	2005	2006
330	325	244

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents by place of detection

Place of apprehension	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
Road border crossings	187	215	179
Railway border crossings	6	7	1
At the green border	-	-	-
At the sea border	33	21	12
Airports	104	82	52
During inland controls	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	330	325	244

In accordance with the National Schengen Acquis Adoption Plan, the Commander of the State Border Guard Service (SBGS) issued an executive order establishing the Document Examination Centre (DEC) of State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania on 13 March 2002.

On 4th July 2001, the Commander of the SBGS confirmed the "Programme for the development of the verification and examination of travel documents". The goal of the program is to establish a single SBGS verification and examination system compatible with the EU regulations.

The main unit responsible for document examination is the Document Examination Centre (DEC). DEC is an independent SBGS unit subordinated to the Deputy Commander for intelligence affairs. The centre operates since 1 April 2002.

At the moment there are four institutions dealing with falsified documents in Lithuania. Three of them are document examination institutions and one is an institution dealing with document technological security. The national institutions dealing with documents are:

- Document Examination Centre of the State Border Guard Service (under the Ministry of Interior, expert institution, staff- 8 persons);
- Service of Technological Security of State Document under the Ministry of Finance (creating security features for national documents, staff- 8 persons);
- Lithuanian Police Forensic Science Centre (under the Ministry of Interior, expert institution, staff- 8 persons);
- Forensic Science Centre of Lithuania (under the Ministry of Justice, expert institution, staff- 8 persons).

On demand, all mentioned institutions communicate with each other when dealing with various problems. The exchange of information is mostly committed in accordance with bilateral agreements.

On demand, the Document Examination Centre of the SBGS exchanges information on false and falsified Lithuanian documents and identification of individuals with similar centres abroad, mostly with Germany, Latvia, Estonia and Poland.

One of the Document Examination Centre officers participates in the European Council Frontiers False Document Working Group.

Legislation related to international migration in 2006

On 6 February, under the rule of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the following rules were approved:

- rules on the provision of documents for issuing visa,
- visa issuance, including issuance of a visa in border control posts,
- extension of the period of stay in the Republic of Lithuania for persons in possession of a visa,
- visa abolishment,
- establishing the order of accreditation of travel organizers and travel agencies.

On 24 February, under the rules of the Minister of the Interior on the Implementation of Electronic Inserts, the forms of passports and service passport were changed. On 28 August, additional entries of personal biometric data were started to be entered into the passports of the Republic of Lithuania and service passports of the Republic of Lithuania.

On 20 March, under the rule of the Minister of the Interior, the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior was appointed as the central institution responsible for the following issues:

- implementing decisions on ordering aliens to leave,
- sending, returning and travelling transit through the territory of the Republic of Lithuania,
- establishing the order of provision of such assistance to the EU Member States.

On 24 April, under the rule of the Minister of Social Security and Labour, specifications of the issue conditions and ordering of work permits for aliens were approved.

On 29 May, under the order of the General Commissioner of the Lithuanian Police, the following rules have been approved:

- On checking data about an alien having filed an application
 - for a temporary or permanent residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania,
 - for a permit of a family member of a citizen of an EU Member State for residence in the Republic of Lithuania
 - for provisions of asylum in the Republic of Lithuania,
- On providing conclusions on an alien based on the above action.

On 8 June, under the rule of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the new edition of the action plan on the adoption of the National Schengen *Acquis* was approved.

On 1 July, the National Security Department of the Republic of Lithuania and the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior signed the agreement on provision of data in order to solve issues of legal status of persons in the Republic of Lithuania.

On 17 July, under the rule of the Minister of the Interior, the concept of revocation of Control at the internal borders of the Republic of Lithuania and the European Union and reinforcement of the activity of competent authorities in border regions was approved.

On 17 July, under the rules of the Minister of the Interior, the rules for issuing travel documents of a stateless person and alien's passport were changed reducing the period of validity thereof to one year.

On 18 August, under the rule of the Minister of the Interior, the rules of issuance of refugee's travel documents were changed, the period of validity of this document was reduced to one year.

On 6 October, under the order of the Commander of the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior, instructions for marking and checking travel documents of persons crossing the state border.

On 16 November, the agreement on provision of personal data was signed by the Board of State Security Fund under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior, based on which data are provided on social security premiums of an alien, income subject to social security and other information, when the legal status of an alien in the Republic of Lithuania is to be resolved.

On 28 November, the Law on amendment of the Law on Legal Status of Aliens of the Republic of Lithuania was passed.

On 4 December, under the order of the Minister of Social Security and Labour and the Minister of the Interior, specifications of the conditions and the order of issuance of a Work Permit for an alien when he/she stays in the Republic of Lithuania, were approved.

On 28 December, under the rule of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior was appointed as a national communications point of the Republic of Lithuania designated for exchange of relevant information among migration management services of the EU Member States implementing the functions of combating illegal migration, the centre of coordination of return and the sending of aliens of the Republic of Lithuania, and the centre of coordination of immigration officials of the Republic of Lithuania.

On 28 December, under the rule of the Minister of the Interior, implementing the provisions on the introduction of single form passports approved by the meetings of the board of representatives of the governments of the EC Member States, the new form of passport of the Republic of Lithuania was approved, as well as the description of this form of passport.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	7.365.916	10.131.186
Exit	6.796.243	8.181.863
Total	14.162.159	18.313.049

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	5	14
Inland	405	445
Total	410	459

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
410	459

**Number of border violators,
by main countries of origin
including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1. Lithuania	252	1. Lithuania	238
2. Russian Federation	66	2. Moldova	43
3. Moldova	60	3. Russian Federation	41
4. Belarus	47	4. Latvia	39
5. Latvia	33	5. Belarus	35
6. Ukraine	28	6. Ukraine	9
7. Unknown	18	7. Unknown	9
8. Stateless	13	8. Georgia	6
9. Kazakhstan	4	9. Stateless	5
10. Kirghizstan	3	10. Pakistan	3

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

2005	2006
551	456

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	442	362
Females	109	94
Total	551	456

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	27	26
Females	7	18
Total	34	44

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

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On road border crossings	224	136
On rail border crossings	1	1
On the green (land) border	253	274
At the sea border	5	5
On airports	68	40
In the country		
On other places		
Total	551	456

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green
border including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania
2005**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
1. Belarus	136
2. Poland	89
3. Russian Federation	119
4. Latvia	134

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green
border including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
1. Belarus	154
2. Poland	73
3. Russian Federation	92
4. Latvia	92

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Lithuania**

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
14	19

Number of people being trafficked into/from Lithuania

	2005	2006
Total	25	27

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

2005	2006
15	10

**Persons rejected at the border
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Russian Federation	1493	1. Russian Federation	1466
2. Belarus	756	2. Belarus	857
3. Ukraine	334	3. Ukraine	312
4. Latvia	257	4. Latvia	169
5. India	97	5. Kazakhstan	72
6. Stateless	81	6. India	51
7. Poland	54	7. Stateless	43
8. India	51	8. Poland	42
9. Kazakhstan	49	9. Kirghizstan	40
10. Germany	33	10. Moldova	33
Total (of any country of origin)	3.657		3.342

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006
1. Ukraine	5	1. Belarus	7
2. Russian Federation	4	2. Russian Federation	7
3. Azerbaijan	2	3. Ukraine	6
4. Armenia	2	4. Lebanon	4
5. Belarus	2	5. Armenia	3
6. Bangladesh	1	6. China	3
7. China	1	7. Israel	1
8. Moldova	1	8. Kazakhstan	1
		9. Morocco	1
		10. Pakistan	1
Total (of any country of origin)	18		35

Removed persons by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Russian Federation	53	1. Moldova	46
2. Belarus	38	2. Russian Federation	32
3. Ukraine	22	3. Belarus	26
4. Moldova	22	4. Ukraine	9
5. Stateless	12	5. China	6
6. Pakistan	8	6. Azerbaijan	5
7. Azerbaijan	5	7. Kazakhstan	4
8. Georgia	4	8. Georgia	4
9. Vietnam	3	9. Pakistan	3
10. Kazakhstan	3	10. Philippines	3
Total (of any country of origin)	189		149

With the contribution of

Mrs. Ilmera Markšaitienė, Mr. Nerijus Songaila and Ms Zivile Pilkiene, State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of Interior (SBGS)

Mr. Janas Vidickas, Migration Department at the Ministry of Interior (MD)

Macedonia



Geographical Information

Location:	South-eastern Europe, north of Greece
Area:	Total: 25.333 sq km – land: 24.856 sq km – water: 477 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 766 km Border countries: Albania 151 km, Bulgaria 148 km, Greece 246 km, Serbia 221 km
Coastline:	0 km (landlocked) km
Population:	2.055.915 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

The situation related to the illegal crossing of the state border is a constant problem in the Republic of Macedonia, particularly present at the Macedonian-Albanian and Macedonian-Greek state border. For the last 15 years the Republic of Macedonia has been a transit country of a great number illegal migrants, who have arrived mainly from the Republic of Greece, and later depart from Macedonia to Western and Central Europe.

During 2006 there were 3,302 illegal crossings registered, which is nearly twice as much in comparison to the previous year. Increased apprehension numbers are mainly the result of enhanced state border security, as well as of undertaking planned and coordinated measures and activities for the detection of organizers of illegal migration.

Techniques and tactics of smugglers in humans

Regarding the modus operandi, no change in the last years is observed. The routes are determined according to the degree of risk of being detected, thus the same are changeable and depend on the degree of state border security by the border police. Smugglers are occasionally bribing police officers in order to realize their objectives.

Routes preferred by smugglers:

- Illegal migrants from Albania cross the Albanian-Macedonian border typically outside Border Crossing Points.
- In other cases they legally cross the state border by using travel documents at the Border Crossing Points and afterwards upon prior agreement are connected with Macedonian citizens who for certain material benefits transport them to the border with the Republic of Greece.
- Albanians from Kosovo regularly cross the state border illegally aiming to reach the Republic of Greece through Macedonia by ground transport or via the Alexander the Great Airport of Skopje, in order to reach one of the Western European countries.

As transport means, migrants usually use motor vehicles (private and taxi companies), as well as buses and cargo motor vehicles, with specially designed hiding places (on the floor, with double walls in the trailers). For temporary accommodation, usually rented houses and apartments are used. As means of communication mobile phones are most frequently used.

Smuggling fees.

- From Albania to Greece, the price is 1,200-1,500 Euros. This sum is divided between the Albanian and the Macedonian organized groups. From the sum obtained in both countries the organizers cover the transportation expenses on the local level, excluding the price for the preparation of forged travel documents.
- The price for Chinese migrants is 4,000-5,000 Euro per migrant.

Smugglers very often use forged travel documents of Bulgaria and Slovenia.

Legislation

In the Republic of Macedonia within the Ministry of Internal Affairs the Sector for Border Affairs and the four regional centres are responsible for implementing the legislation on border control services, state border security, illegal migration and cross-border crime.

Illegal crossing of the state border is sanctioned by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Macedonia, art. 402, and its organized form is defined in paragraph 3 of this Article. Due to the increased activity of international smuggling groups and responding to the need of harmonization with international and European laws, in March 2004, there were amendments of the Criminal Code, thus introducing two new articles which directly sanction the smuggling of migrants, namely Article 418-b and Article 418-c.

In 2006, the Law on Foreigners and the law on State Border Surveillance were enacted, regulating and sanctioning the illegal crossing of the state border and illegal residence in Macedonia. The application of these laws was postponed due to certain technical reasons, but they will enter into force not later than 1. January 2008.

In 2006 the Governments of the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Bulgaria signed an Agreement for cross border police cooperation.

In the Republic of Macedonia the UN definitions on „trafficking of human beings” and that of „smuggling of migrants” are used.

With the contribution of

Mr. Atanas Minov

Section for European Integration, Ministry of Interior, Republic of Macedonia

Moldova

Geographical information

	Location	Eastern Europe, northeast of Romania
	Area	Total: 33,843 sq km Land: 33,371 sq km Water: 472 sq km
	Land boundaries	Total: 1,389 km Border countries: Romania 450 km, Ukraine 939 km
	Coastline	0 km (landlocked)
	Population	4.320.490 (July 2007 est.)
	Capital	Chisinau (Kishinev)
	<p>The Republic of Moldova is an independent country since 1991. On Moldovan territory, East of the Dniester River there is a self-proclaimed "Transnistria" republic. Moldova and Ukraine operate joint customs posts to monitor the transit of people and commodities through this region, which remains under the supervision of OSCE (Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe).</p>	

Legal migration

It is estimated that 600,000 Moldovans, or about one-quarter of the total workforce, work abroad. In Moldova remittances are the second most important source of external financing after foreign direct investment. The country is among the largest recipients of remittances as a proportion of GDP: migrants' money transfers represent over 20 percent of GDP. Remittances are bringing in foreign exchange equivalent to almost half of export earnings.

According to estimations made in mid-2007, a total of up to 700,000 - 800,000 Moldovans have applied for Romanian citizenship in order to obtain dual citizenship. An important motivation behind this trend is the following fact: since the accession of Romania to the EU on 1 January 2007, holders of Romanian passport can move and reside easily on the territory of the EU. The vast majority of passport seekers are expanding their options in the face of poor economic prospects at home.

Flows of illegal migration

Illegal migration remains a serious problem for the Republic of Moldova. During the first 10 months of 2006, 381 foreigners were refused entry into the Republic of Moldova. The majority were citizens of Lebanon (90 persons), Syria (45 persons), India (38 persons), Egypt (36 persons), Jordan (35 persons), South Korea (15 persons), Iran (14 persons) and Iraq (10 persons).

During the same year, an additional 247 undocumented foreigners were apprehended within the territory of Moldova; 162 of them were placed into a reception centre for the purpose of establishing their identity. Those apprehended were mainly citizens of Russia (85 persons), Ukraine (77 persons), Turkey (13 persons), India (11 persons) and Uzbekistan (10 persons). Accordingly, the majority of the persons placed into the reception centre were also from these countries (a total of 131 persons).

Foreign citizens and stateless persons who committed serious violations of stay regulations in the Republic of Moldova receive expulsion orders and are requested to leave the territory of the country. Shortening of the period of stay in the country has been one among other practices of tackling migration violations. Most of the foreign citizens and stateless persons expelled from Moldova during the period 2003–2006 were mainly from the former Soviet Union: mainly citizens of Ukraine, Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, less frequently Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Among the non-neighbouring countries, most migration violations during the period of 2003–2006 were committed by citizens of Turkey and, much less frequently, by citizens of Syria and Sudan.

The Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Moldova continues constant monitoring of the socio-political situation in the eastern parts of the country that are not controlled by its constitutional institutions and, within the constraints, takes necessary measures for ensuring law and order, crime control and combating illegal migration.

The use of false and falsified documents

The border guards of the Republic of Moldova regularly identify citizens of Moldova as well as foreign nationals attempting to use false, forged or alien documents at border control points. During the period between January and April 2007, border guards of the Republic of Moldova have apprehended altogether 153 offenders at checkpoints using counterfeit documents for illegal border crossing.

Institutional arrangement of migration and asylum

Migration management is mainly the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior. The Bureau for Migration and Refugees has been established within the Ministry of Interior. The Bureau includes departments of immigration and repatriation; refugees; combating illegal migration; the division of research, planning and strategy development, the Accommodation Centre for asylum seekers, and the Centre for temporary reception of foreigners.

The Republic of Moldova has taken comprehensive measures in the framework of the bilateral Action Plan between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union for combating illegal migration.

Moldova participates in the following international and regional initiatives in the field of asylum, migration and border management:

- The 1996 CIS Conference and its Follow up Process
- The Budapest Process
- The International Border Guard Conference (The Siófok Process)
- The Söderköping process

Legal environment of migration and asylum

Migration and asylum issues are regulated by the following main legal documents:

- Presidential Decree on approval of the Regulation on granting political asylum by the President of the Republic of Moldova (2003)
- Penal Procedural Code of the Republic of Moldova (2003)
- Penal Code of the Republic of Moldova (2002)
- Law of the Republic of Moldova on Refugee Status (2002)
- Law of the Republic of Moldova on Migration (2002)
- Law of the Republic of Moldova on State Fingerprint Identification Registration (2002)
- Governmental Decision on approval of the Regulation related to conditions of obligatory medical insurance of foreigners and stateless persons who are on the territory of the Republic of Moldova (2002)
- Law on Civil Status Acts (2001)
- Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Moldova (2000)
- Governmental Decision on Supplementary Measures for the Implementation of the National Passport System (1995)
- Law of the Republic of Moldova on Exit and Entry into the Republic of Moldova (1995)
- Law on Legal Status of Foreign Citizens and Stateless Persons in the Republic of Moldova (1994)
- Law of the Republic of Moldova on the Rights of the Child (1994)
- Law on the State Border of the Republic of Moldova (1994)

In 2006 the Penal Code has been complemented with a new legal provision 362/1 "Organisation of illegal migration" which already was the basis of 35 criminal charges brought in 2006.

On 6 April 2006, changes to the "Law on exit from the Republic of Moldova and entry into the Republic of Moldova" # 269–XIII of 9 November 1994 took effect, which introduced the registration of foreign citizens and stateless persons crossing the border into the Republic of Moldova.

Readmission agreements have been signed and entered into force with the Czech Republic, Italy and Lithuania. Further readmission agreements are being negotiated with the governments of Albania and Macedonia. An agreement on acceptance and transfer of persons across the Moldovan-Ukrainian state frontier has been concluded with Ukraine.

Statistical tables

Number of persons claiming asylum

Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
105	71

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
54	82

Number of persons rejected at the border by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Nigeria	71	1. Lebanon	110
2. India	49	2. Syria	53
3. Syria	41	3. India	47
4. Pakistan	27	4. Jordan	41
5. Bangladesh	21	5. Egypt	40
6. Lebanon	18	6. Korea	17
7. Jordan	16		
8. Iraq	14		

Number of removed persons from Moldova 2003 to 2006

2003	2004	2005	2006
260	524	560	470

Number of removed persons by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Ukraine	187	1. Ukraine	156
2. Russian Federation	160	2. Russian Federation	130
3. Turkey	35	3. Turkey	40
4. Armenia	29	4. Armenia	21
5. Azerbaijan	22	5. Uzbekistan	16
6. Syria	15	6. Azerbaijan	10
7. Georgia	10		
Total (of any country or nationality)	560		470

**Number of foreigners to which the period of stay in Moldova has been reduced
by main countries of origin
From 1. January 2004 to 31. October 2006**

	2004	2005	2006 1. January- 31. October	Total	Share within total of 1. January 2004 to 31. October 2006
Russian Federation	86	206	164	456	38%
Ukraine	85	128	137	350	29%
Turkey	-	13	46	59	5%
Azerbaijan	7	10	17	34	3%
Israel	2	12	18	32	3%
Romania	11	3	16	30	3%
Armenia	7	8	11	26	2%
Syria	-	11	11	22	2%
Kazakhstan	4	9	7	20	2%
Total (of any country or nationality)	241	452	505	1.198	100%

With the contribution of:

Tatiana Ciomas-Arhirii
Refugees Directorate
Bureau of Migration and Asylum
Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Moldova.

Supplementary information from the following source: "Migration Trends 2004–2006 in the Söderköping Process Countries". Authors: Irina Pribytkova and Juris Gromovs. © European Commission, 2007.

Montenegro



Geographical information

Country name	Republic of Montenegro
Location	Southeastern Europe, between the Adriatic Sea and Serbia
Area	total: 14,026 sq km, land: 13,812 sq km, water: 214 sq km
Land boundaries	Total: 625 km. Border countries: Albania 172 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina 225 km, Croatia 25 km, Serbia 203 km. Coastline: 293.5 km
Population	684,736 (July 2007 est.)
Capital	Podgorica (administrative capital)
Legal form	The Republic of Montenegro has become an independent country in 2006 when it has dissolved its previous loose political union with Serbia.

Flows of illegal migration

The borders of Montenegro are frequent targets of illegal migrants. This is confirmed by statistics on attempts of illegal entry which show a slight increase, thus representing an additional burden to the responsibilities and level of work of the Montenegrin border police. According to the police analysis, approximately 90% of illegal immigrants are arriving in Montenegro for economic reasons. However, Montenegro is not their final destination but a country of transit.

In the course of 2005 and 2006 illegal immigrants were mostly nationals of the Republic of Albania and nationals of the Republic of Serbia originating from Kosovo.

The routes of illegal state border crossings are as follows. The majority of illegal migrants arrives to Montenegro through the territory of Kosovo (Republic of Serbia). Subsequently they continue their journey through the Republic of Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina to reach the Republic of Slovenia and other EU countries. Frequently, illegal migrants leave Montenegro by illegally crossing the state border in the vicinity of the BCP „Debeli Brijeg“ towards Croatia or in the vicinity of BCP „Sitnica“ towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, and then by passing through any of these countries they reach the Republic of Slovenia and other EU countries.

The problem of crossing through the state borders with falsified travel documents and visas appears mostly at the BCP „Luka Bar“ (destination of attempted border crossing: Republic of Italy) and BCP „Airport Podgorica“ (destination of attempted border crossing: EU countries).

The Montenegrin police is investing a great deal of efforts in order to prevent illegal crossings, to register illegal immigrants and to implement measures envisaged by the law, being fully aware of the fact that well protected and secured borders represent a factor of the state's internal security as well as an obstacle for all forms of cross border crime.

Number of illegal migrants prevented from illegally crossing the state border

Year	Number of persons
2003	216
2004	363
2005	366
2006	360
Total of 4 years	1.305

The most frequent illegal acts at BCPS are:

- falsified travel documents, visas...
- non possession of visa,
- use of authentic travel documents by somebody else,
- non possession of documents for identification,
- non reliable documents (damaged travel document, validity expired).

The most frequent cases of illegal crossings at the green state border and on the territory of the Republic of Montenegro are:

- crossing the state border out off BCPs,
- hiding in vehicles when crossing the state border,
- non possession of travel documents,
- stay and work are not registered, permit for temporary residence falsified.

Illegal migrants are mostly nationals of:

- The Republic of Albania, as well as nationals of the Republic of Serbia (Kosovo),
- and to a smaller extent: nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Bulgaria, Bangladesh, India, Turkey are present.

Number of rejected entries

Year	Number of persons
2003	1.145
2004	1.695
2005	1.631
2006	1.485
Total of 4 years	5.956

The most common reasons to refuse entry into the territory of Montenegro to foreigners are:

- non possession of visa,
- non possession of adequate financial means,
- validity of documents expired (travel document, visa),
- non possession of documents needed for state border crossing,
- an entry ban registered in the travel document,
- non possession of valid documents, needed for vehicles.

Organisational set-up of human smuggling

Investigations have confirmed the following characteristics of criminal organisations. Criminal organisations gain huge profit from human smuggling. Their network and organisation is of international character. In the business of human smuggling the following categories are involved:

- nationals of the countries of origin – Albania, Serbia – Kosovo, China, Bangladesh, India,
- nationals of the countries of transit - Serbia – Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia
- nationals of the destination countries – Slovenia, Italy and other EU countries.

People who are being smuggled together, are most often of the same ethnicity, mostly nationals of Albania and nationals of Serbia originating from Kosovo (Albanian ethnic group). However, smugglers are generally not coming from the same ethnic group.

Recent police actions as well as actions of the police in neighbouring countries revealed that the organisers are coming from different countries in the region, and are mostly nationals of Montenegro, Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia etc.

Human smuggling is dominantly carried out:

- by vehicles such as: mini vans, buses, taxi vehicles (without travel documents)
- using falsified travel documents across the BCP „Luka Bar“ and the BCP „Airport Podgorica“.

The legislative changes are creating better conditions for the work of the police and other state authorities. However a permanent and more effective exchange of information, on the national and regional level is needed. Smugglers are continuously finding ways to continue with the organisation of human smuggling. The organisers of illegal crossings and of human smuggling are carrying out preventive measures, in order to block the revelation of information on organisers.

Compared to the previous years, in 2006 there were no changes in the number of asylum applications, in the intensity of the use of falsified travel documents and of visas, in the choice of smuggling routes, points of entry and exit (land, green border, sea, airports) or in the means and techniques of entry (by car or by foot, as well as by using cell phones as a telecommunication device).

Measures against illegal migration

The following list contains an overview of activities of the Montenegrin authorities involving measures against illegal migration

- Developing and enforcing the Visa regime of the Republic of Montenegro
- Developing and enforcing the Readmission regime
- Safeguarding the rights of migrants
- Maintaining the Unified Information System on foreigners
- Developing the technical equipment of BCPs
- Developing selected priority projects such as the establishment of shelters for foreigners
- Actions for the control of stay and movement of foreigners in Montenegro
- Trainings for the police, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, diplomatic missions and consular posts (DMCPs), judiciary, prosecution and other civil servants
- Exchanging information between the state authorities and NGOs
- Cooperation and exchange of information between the countries of origin and transit, as well as regional and international cooperation.

Developments in the legislation

In 2006 the following legislative actions were taken in the Republic of Montenegro with relevance to illegal migration:

- The new Law on the State Borders' Surveillance is being implemented from 2006, harmonized with EU standards.
- A new Law on Asylum was adopted in 2006 while its implementation started as of January 2007.
- In 2006 the Criminal Code of the Republic of Montenegro was adopted and as of July 2006 a new crime – smuggling of people (Art. 405 »Illegal state border crossing and smuggling of people«) - has been incorporated.
- The new Regulation on the organisation and the systematisation of the Police Directorate was issued in 2006, harmonised with EU standards and recommendations, thus creating better conditions for the fight against all forms of crime; its implementation started as of January 2007.
- In 2006 the new draft Law on Foreigners and the new draft Law on Data Protection were prepared in accordance with EU standards; both drafts are now in the procedure before the Parliament.

Definition of smuggling and trafficking in use

The authorities of the Republic of Montenegro do not use the UN definitions of Smuggling and Trafficking. Instead, the following wording from the national legislation is in use. The Criminal Code of Republic of Montenegro stipulates as follows.

Trafficking in human beings - Article 444 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Montenegro

- (1) Anyone who by force or threat, deceit or keeping in delusion, by abuse of authority, trust, relationship of dependency, difficult position of another person or by keeping back identification papers or by giving or receiving money or other benefit for the purpose of obtaining consent of a person having control over another: recruits, transports, transfers, hands over, sells, buys, mediates in sale, hides or keeps another person, for exploitation of work, submission to servitude, commission of crimes, prostitution or begging, pornographic use, taking away a body part for transplantation or for use in armed conflicts shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of one to ten years.
- (2) If the offence referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article is committed to a juvenile person, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment prescribed for that offence, even if there was no force, threat or any other of the stated methods present in the commission of the crime.
- (3) If the offence referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article is committed to a juvenile, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a minimum term of three years.
- (4) If offences referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article have caused serious bodily injuries, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of one year to twelve years.
- (5) If offences referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article have caused death of one person or more, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a minimum term of ten years.
- (6) Anyone who deals with committing offences referred to in Paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article or participates in their organised commission together with several other persons shall be liable to imprisonment for a minimum term of five years.

Illegal crossing of the state border and human smuggling - Article 405 of the Criminal Code of Republic of Montenegro

- (1) Anyone who without the prescribed permission crosses or tries to cross the state border of SMN, under arms or by use of force, shall be liable to imprisonment of a term not exceeding one year,
- (2) Anyone who deals with illegal transfer of other persons across the border of SMN or who enables another for gain to illegally cross the border, or illegal stay or transit, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three months to five years,
- (3) If the offence referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article is committed by several perpetrators in an organised manner, by abuse of authority or by endangering the life or health of a person whose illegal border crossing, residing or transiting is being enabled, or if several persons are being smuggled, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of one year to ten years.
- (4) Means allocated for or used in committing the offence referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be forfeited.

Victims of human trafficking are not treated legally as smuggled persons. Consequently, in the relevant statistics victims of human trafficking are not appearing as smuggled persons.

Readmission agreements

Within the efforts for successfully managing migration flows and for the prevention of illegal migration, the Ministry of Interior and the Police Directorate are implementing bilateral Readmission Agreements along with the Protocols for their implementation, concluded so far with 16 countries.

Activities for signature of Readmission agreements with the Protocols with other European countries, not encompassed by the above mentioned agreements are continuing.

Special agreements are in force with the neighbouring countries enabling simple/unaffected return of illegal migrants apprehended in the vicinity of the state border. The Agreement with the Republic of Croatia represents a good example, because it is functioning very well. A similar practice with the Republic of Albania is present.

The signature of a Readmission Agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina is under way.

Number of persons readmitted under readmission agreements

Year	Number of persons
2001	60
2002	129
2003	44
2004	714
2005	586
2006	748

Number of third country nationals who transited through the territory of Montenegro and were readmitted under readmission agreements

Year	Citizens of		
	Albania	Serbia (Kosovo)	Macedonia
2005	545	233	0
2006	262	140	8

Institutional Development

The Strategy for integrated border management of Montenegro was adopted in February 2006, as well as the Action Plan for its implementation.

By the adoption of the new Regulation on the organisation and the systematisation of the Police Directorate, harmonised with EU standards and recommendations, better conditions are created, along with the allocation of technical and financial means, for the fight against all forms of crimes and at the same time for a successful fight against human trafficking and smuggling of persons.

A great importance is attached to the individual membership of Montenegro in Interpol and other international institutions and organisations such as

- OSCE - Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
 - IOM – International Organisation for Migration
 - MARRI - Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative
 - ICMPD - International Centre for Migration Policy Development
 - RACWIAC - The Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Center, a project of the Stability Pact for South East Europe
 - SECI Centre - Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative
- as well as to the permanent education of police officers and other civil servants in curbing human smuggling.

Upon the adoption of the Law on Asylum, considering the new obligations and novelties that this Law has introduced for the employees in the Police Directorate and in the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Montenegro, several study visits and trainings in the field of asylum, as well as workshops for Border Police Directorate servants were organised. Also, the Police Directorate and the Ministry of Interior has accepted the »Manual on procedures in cases of foreigners entering and staying in Montenegro and wishing to apply for asylum«, as well as a procedure for acceptance, content and acting upon asylum claims. The preparation of other by-laws is underway.

The problem still persists in terms of weak financial support, weak technical equipment of the border police and of BCPs with technical equipment and intranet on the territory of Montenegro, as well as of other state authorities.

A Detention Centre for foreigners has not been established yet in Montenegro, which is presenting a great problem for foreigners who do not fulfil the conditions for stay in Montenegro. These persons cannot leave the country for some reasons, mostly because they do not possess valid travel document. Prior to Montenegro's independence, those categories of persons were referred for accommodation to the Foreigners' Shelter in Padinska Skela, which belongs to the Ministry of Interior of Serbia. In the year 2001 - 23 foreigners, in 2002 – 84, in 2003 – 93, in 2004 – 42, in 2005 – 40 foreigners were accommodated in that Centre. In most cases those were nationals of Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria, Ukraine etc.

However, the problem of non existence of a Centre for Foreigners is partly overcome, due to the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between the IOM and the Ministry of Interior. With the IOM's assistance, voluntary return to the countries of origin was accepted by 103 foreigners.

Statistical tables

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

2005	2006
7.123.282	7.454.732

Overview of the legal stay of foreigners

Indicator	2005	2006
Reported stay	168.600	205.991
Temporary residence approved	1.076	1.482
Foreigners permanently residing	282	373
IDs to foreigners issued	86	84
Travel sheets to foreigners issued	13	9
Entry-exit visas issued	2.646	3.045
Approvals for movement through BCPs	16.652	18.321
Tourist passes issued	104.964	191.198

Number of persons claiming asylum

	2005	2006
At the borders	0	0
In land	2	10
Total	2	10

In 2005 two asylum claims were submitted by nationals of Uzbekistan and of Albania (the Albanian national withdrew his claim afterwards).

In 2006 ten persons applied for asylum: One from Iran (who later left the territory of Montenegro illegally), 1 from Albania, 3 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina with 2 children and a family with five members from Kosovo-Republic of Serbia.

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
1	0

In 2005, 1 claim, submitted from a female national of Uzbekistan was accepted and referred to UNHCR Belgrade, for subsequent procedure.

In 2006 no asylum claim was accepted.

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and nationals of Montenegro

Nationals of following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Nationals of following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
Albania	342	Albania	291
Serbia - Kosovo	180	Serbia - Kosovo	142
Macedonia	19	Macedonia	27
Bosnia-Herzegovina	13	Bosnia-Herzegovina	14
Turkey	13	Montenegro	5
Montenegro	12	Turkey	4
Moldavia	11	China	4
Ukraine	9	Croatia	3
Bulgaria	5	Ukraine	3
Bangladesh	4	Moldavia	3

Number of migration related apprehensions, including foreigners and nationals of Montenegro

2005	2006
620	503

Number of migration related apprehensions including foreigners and nationals of Montenegro, by gender

Gender	2005	2006
Male	593	479
Female	27	24
Total	620	503

Number of minors apprehended at the borders due to border violations, including foreigners and nationals of Montenegro

Gender	2005	2006
Male	50	76
Female	0	3
Total	50	79

Number of migration related apprehensions by the police, according to place of apprehension, including foreigners and nationals of Montenegro

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
Road border crossing	315	249
Rail border crossing		
Green border (land)	230	177
Sea border		
Airport	30	30
In the country	45	47
Other places		
Total	620	503

Number of border related apprehensions by the Sector for Borders, by border sections 2005

Border Sector: name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Montenegro, on the border with that country 2005	Number of apprehensions of persons exiting Montenegro, on the border with that country 2005	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
Italy	12	152	164
Albania	88	8	96
Bosnia-Herzegovina	15	17	32
Serbia - Kosovo	16	16	32
Croatia	0	31	31

Number of border related apprehensions by the Sector for Borders, by border sections 2006

Border Sector: name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions of persons entering Montenegro, on the border with that country 2006	Number of apprehensions of persons exiting Montenegro, on the border with that country 2006	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
Italy	23	122	145
Albania	102	7	109
Bosnia-Herzegovina	33	40	73
Croatia	0	26	26
Serbia - Kosovo	9	5	14

Number of persons smuggled into Montenegro

	2005	2006
Total Number	13	39
Of the total: Women	0	0
Of the total: Minors	1	4

Number of smugglers apprehended, including foreigners and nationals of Montenegro

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
10	14

**Number of smugglers apprehended, by main countries of origin,
including foreigners and nationals of Montenegro**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
Montenegro	10	Montenegro	10
		Bosnia-Herzegovina	3
		Serbia	1

Number of people being trafficked into Montenegro

	2005	2006
Total	8	1
Of the total: Women	4	1
Of the total: Minors	1	0

**Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended,
including foreigners and nationals of Montenegro**

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
7	1

In 2005, 5 criminal charges for the crime of Trafficking in Human Beings, pursuant to Article 444 of the Criminal Code, **against 7 persons** (1 – national of the Republic of Serbia, 5 – nationals of the Republic of Montenegro and 1 recidivist). **8 victims of trafficking** were registered. Of the total 4 were nationals of the Republic of Serbia – 3 adults and 1 minor and 4 nationals of Bangladesh.

In 2006, 1 criminal charge for the crime of Trafficking in Human Beings, pursuant to Article 444 of the Criminal Code, **against 1 person** (1 – national of the Republic of Montenegro, woman, adult). Moreover, **1 victim of trafficking** was registered, an adult woman and national of Montenegro.

**Number of "traffickers in human" apprehended
by main countries of origin,
including foreigners and nationals of Montenegro**

Nationals of the following countries in 2005	Numbers of »traffickers in humans«, apprehended in 2005	Nationals of the following countries in 2006	Numbers of »traffickers in humans«, apprehended in 2006
Montenegro	5	Montenegro	1
Serbia	1		

Persons rejected at the border, by main countries of origin

Nationals of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Nationals of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
Albania	758	Albania	283
Bosnia-Herzegovina	257	Bosnia-Herzegovina	239
Turkey	63	Serbia - Kosovo	168
Croatia	14	Turkey	83
Romania	6	Croatia	19
Korea	5	India	13
Germany	4	Canada	8
China	4	Germany	8
Pakistan	3	China	8
Serbia - Kosovo	2	USA	5
Total (of any country of origin)	1.631	Total (of any country of origin)	1.485

Persons to whom residence was refused, by main countries of origin

Nationals of the following countries in 2005	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2005	Nationals of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006
Romania	8	Turkey	6
Turkey	2	Bosnia-Herzegovina	3
Croatia	1	Ukraine	2
Bulgaria	1	Romania	1
Moldavia	1	France	1
Ukraine	1		
Total (of any country of origin)	14		13

Removed foreigners, by main countries of origin

Nationals of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Nationals of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
Albania	517	Albania	314
Serbia - Kosovo	137	Serbia - Kosovo	132
Turkey	5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	3
Bangladesh	4		
Romania	1		
Total (of any country of origin)	665		449

With the contribution of:

Mr. Vesko Vukadinovic, Assistant to the Director
The Government of the Republic of Montenegro
Police Directorate

Mr. Goran Bošković, Chief Inspector for Fighting Illegal Migration
The Government of the Republic of Montenegro
Police Directorate, Border Police Sector

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 407 km, Czech Republic 658 km, Germany 456 km, Lithuania 91 km, Russian Federation(Kaliningrad Oblast) 206 km, Slovakia 444 km, Ukraine 526 km
Coastline:	491 km
Population:	38.518.241 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

In 2006 the decrease that was observed in previous years in the number of illegal migrant groups has stopped. However, the number of apprehensions of third countries' citizens has decreased.

Among the apprehended foreigners, Ukrainian citizens have dominated, despite a decrease in the number of their apprehensions. They have crossed the green border as well as travelled by border crossings points where they used other persons' documents, fraudulent or falsified documents or were hidden in vehicles.

Among other apprehended foreigners citizens of the Russian Federation, Moldova, Vietnam, China and Belarus have dominated.

Illegal migration at official border crossing points was growing. More than 70% increase was noticed in the use of other persons' documents by third country citizens. In these cases no changes were made in the documents. At the same time a 31% decrease in use of falsified documents was observed.

More illegal migrants were transferred in concealment, mainly in lorries (increase of 33%). The internal border of the EU was especially affected by this practice as custom control was abolished and traffic is very intense.

Illegal migration still has mainly an organized character. Facilitators – foreigners and Polish citizens – belonging to organized groups operated in Poland as well as to international structures.

Groupwise illegal migration in general has decreased (217 groups with 1,779 aliens in 2005 as compared to 130 groups with 1,193 aliens in 2006). This tendency means that smugglers showed less interest in organizing bigger groups of illegal migrants. However, the number of Moldovan, Pakistani and Indian citizens apprehended in groups has increased.

In 2006 altogether 537 foreigners were apprehended in small groups. The illegal transfer of persons – either individually (also in concealment) or in small groups of 2-4 persons is more often the case, especially with regard to Ukraine, Moldova, Russian Federation and Georgia citizens.

Organisational set-up of smuggling in humans

Criminal groups organizing illegal migrant transfers have complex structures and their members are mostly divided into three levels:

- Leadership level – main organizers (Polish citizens and foreigners) who live in large cities in Poland as well as in the Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine and do not take part in illegal transfers but supervise it by maintaining contacts with organizers of particular phases of illegal transfers in each country.
- Medium level – coordinators in a particular country who: organize transfer at borders, recruit persons to direct participation in the transfer of illegal migrants, paid for their services, square with them, organize means of communication and transport.
- Low level – persons who deal with the transfers of illegal migrants: guides, organizers of accommodation, drivers, facilitators. They are recruited mainly from the border regions.

These criminal groups are mainly large and have a complex, international character, which enables them to organize illegal migration on a broad scale. The risk of their involvement in other illegal procedures is high (especially drug and human trafficking). Members of the groups come from countries of origin of illegal migrants (Ukraine, Russian Federation, Moldova, Vietnam) and from transit countries (Poland, Germany). On the lowest level nationals from border regions prevail (Poles, Ukrainians and Germans). Most of them have a low social and economic status what makes them more open to criminal influence. They have no status of permanent members. Their observers know the region well, the drivers use their own cars not resulting in a loss for the group in case of apprehension. The facilitators offer their available accommodation. Some of the co-operators - who do the transporting of illegal migrants or obtain false documents - perform their services for several criminal groups simultaneously.

The main modus operandi of criminal groups are similar, despite different territorial ranges. They act in a characteristic way:

- the whole operation is divided into stages (recruitment, organizing of transfer – transport, supply of false documents, accommodation, finding a place for the transfer across the border in border crossing points or at the green border and transport to destination country),
- clear division of roles, tasks and hierarchy of the group and responsibility,
- careful selection of members and facilitators,
- usage of specialized equipment,
- precision in the planning of tasks and coordination of the whole route through several countries,
- deliberate way of acting including scenarios in case of apprehension: deprivation of illegal migrants of documents and money, instruction to apply for refugee status, to deliver false personal data, to pretend not to know the language in which officers like to communicate.

Criminal groups specialize in organizing illegal transfers of migrants from a specific origin. It is often connected with the nationality of the main organizers. In particular, the organizers of illegal migration of Ukrainians are Ukrainians; organizers for Russian citizens of Chechen origin are Polish and Russian citizens. Recruitment is executed in the country of origin (exception for Chechens who are recruited in Poland in centres for refugees where they wait for refugee status).

The main routes of illegal migration are as follows:

- From the Russian Federation, Moldova, Ukraine (recruitment) legally to Poland, afterwards hidden in lorries (TIR) or through the green border to Germany and then to Spain and Italy.
- from Russian Federation, Moldova, Ukraine (recruitment) legally to Poland, then to the Czech Republic and afterwards to Austria, Italy and Great Britain;
- from Vietnam through South Korea to the Russian Federation (air way), then land way through Belarus or Lithuania to Poland and subsequently to Western Europe

Poland is a place of organisation of further transfers, a logistic base and a place of stay of groups' members. The rule is that Poland is a transit country – it is a destination place only for a small number of migrants. As it was mentioned Poland is also a place of recruitment of Chechens from refugees' centres, who are then transferred illegally to the Czech Republic in order to reach Western Europe. The Czech Republic and Germany are also transit countries with a logistic function, where the groups of illegal migrants stay for a while. The destination countries are Great Britain, Spain and Italy.

Some important factors facilitating this criminal activity are as follows:

- lack of customs control and exercising simplified border control procedures at the internal EU border
- improving techniques of document falsification
- improvement of the technical equipment of criminal groups: investment in better techniques brings great profits.

Despite lack of detailed data one can estimate that profits gained by criminal groups are very high, which allows them to modernize equipment (e.g. observation devices at night), purchase of false documents as well as to corrupt state service officers. Profits are also invested in property, luxury goods and businesses to legalize them.

Smugglers regularly use the following technical facilities

- devices to observe terrain at night,
- devices to overhear Border Guard and Police radio communication,
- means of transport including water transport,
- mobile phones with pre-paid systems,
- Internet (Skype)

Although the share of the business structures in the whole smuggling market was small, some criminal groups use business structures to cover their illegal activities e.g.:

- establishment of legal models agency to recruit young women to prostitution (in Poland),
- infiltration or setting up transport firms (in Poland, Lithuania);
- organizing trade firms (textiles, in Poland).

Examples of cases of corruption:

- In some cases criminal groups have bribed Police officers who had access to confidential databases to check if they are a subject of Police inquiries. The Police officers worked on low or medium level in prevention or intelligence and investigation units. These groups have directly contacted Police officers and offered them money.
- In other cases some officers of the Polish and Ukrainian border services were also bribed. The aim of criminal groups was to operate freely, obtain information on border service activities and avoid prosecution.
- In another case a criminal group bribed municipal administration functionaries in order to facilitate fictional marriages of illegal migrants from Vietnam with Polish citizens to legalize their stay in Poland before further migration to Western Europe.

New tactics followed by illegal migrants:

- In 2006 a new route of Moldovan citizens' migration through Poland to Western Europe was noticed. They entered Poland from Ukraine declaring travel to Lithuania for health treatment and after several days they came back to Poland declaring return to Moldova through Ukraine but most of them travelled to Western Europe using false documents obtained in Lithuania.
- Another new observation is connected with the use of false Israeli passports in organized illegal migration of Ukrainians and Moldovans via the southern Polish border to Western Europe and probably to the USA. Most likely several criminal groups are involved in the process. Israeli documents haven't been used before.
- In the illegal migration of Vietnamese citizens a new feature has appeared. After illegally crossing the "green" border to Poland they legalized their stay in Poland by documents obtained as a result of fictional marriages with Polish citizens.
- Undertaking fictional studies in Poland is also a new mode of illegal migration to Western Europe. Polish visas are swindled by young people under the mask of their will to study in Poland. Afterwards the foreigners, mostly from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and China, attempted to move to Western Europe.

In general the methods of illegal migration used in 2006 have not changed significantly in comparison to previous years. Modifications were connected mainly with the frequency of the usage of various tactics:

- Illegal border crossing of the „green border”, most commonly in groups with or without facilitators. Illegal migrants were transferred close to a state border or border river and then crossed the border line, swam across the river or used pontoons. Organizers observed the area, provided means of water transport, maintained communication. Some inhabitants of border regions offered their estates to hide illegal migrants.
- Illegal border crossing in border crossing points in concealment in lorries (in the cabin, in the trailer or in the shipment is a growing activity – an increase of 33% in comparison to 2005 was observed. In 2006 22 attempts of the illegal transfer of 300 persons in lorries were detected. All the cases happened at the external EU border, mainly at the border with Germany.
- Illegal border crossing with the use of false documents: passports, residence documents, visas or fraudulent documents.
- Illegal border crossing with the use of other person's documents without making changes (so called „on similarity”). Most frequently Polish documents were used.
- Attempts to enter Poland with the use of authentic or fictional (falsified) documents (business invitations, invitations for seminars, hotel reservations) which may help the belief in the declared business or tourist character of the trip.
- Use of false border control stamps confirming entry or exit during visa residence validity to avoid including personal data to the "List of undesired persons at the territory of Poland".
- Attempts to misguide BG officers by persons whose data are in the "List of undesired persons.." by presenting documents issued with new officially changed personal data.
- Applying for refugee status to attempt illegal migration during refugee status procedures (mainly Russian citizens of Chechen nationality).

The composition of nationalities of illegal migrants was similar to that of the previous years. The places of illegal border crossing were changed according to current levels of border protection.

Forged and falsified documents

The use of counterfeit documents in the year 2006 in Poland can be characterised by the following indicators.

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False documents = forged documents	204	244	75
Falsified documents	1540	1209	806
Forged documents	204	244	75
Fantasy documents	-	-	-
Impersonation	505	307	434
Fraudulent acquisition	28	23	30
Other /falsification of stamps/	500	521	415
Total	2.777	2.304	1.760

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents by place of detection

Place of apprehension	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
Road border crossings	2.163	1.719	1.428
Railway border crossings	269	250	127
At the green border			
At the sea border	29	49	16
Airports	280	251	169
During inland controls	34	31	19
Other	2	3	1
Total	2.777	2.304	1.760

A significant increase was noticed in the use of other persons' documents (impersonation). Ukrainian citizens were apprehended most often with other persons' documents (mainly Polish ID cards and passports). At the same time a decrease in the use of falsified/forged documents was observed.

The falsification of border control stamps was a very popular method. In particular, falsified Polish border control stamps were frequently used by Ukrainian citizens. Most frequently Ukrainian, Lithuanian and Polish passports were falsified. Methods used were connected with a change of the picture of the document holder and personal data (including computer techniques use).

Polish ID cards were falsified quite often. Falsification was made mainly by an exchange of photos, change of the picture of the holder or change of personal data. More cases of falsified Polish passports and ID documents of the "new model" were noticed. The most frequently used method is as follows: the perpetrators first eliminate the original picture by physical-chemical methods, prepare a new picture made by using computers, place the new picture on the respective page of the document and subsequently cover the new picture with an additional polyethylene foil.

By type of documents

- Within the use of false documents the use of passports has dominated (698 cases), however a 32% decrease was noticed compared to 2005.
- The second position was occupied by false visas (102 cases) with a decrease of 50%.
- In case of ID cards (80 cases) and residence documents (31) substantial decreases were also noticed.

The documents of the following countries were forged / falsified:

- *Falsified passports*: documents from Ukraine (35%), Lithuania (22%) and Poland (21%) prevailed. *Forged passports*: altogether passports of 11 countries were forged (Greek and Lithuanian passports most frequently).
- *Falsified visas*: Mainly Polish, German, Greek and French visas were falsified.
- *Forged visas*: Visas of 9 countries were forged.
- *Falsified ID cards*: most frequently Polish ID cards.
- *Forged residence documents*: these came mainly from Belgium, Austria, Germany and Italy.
- *Falsified residence documents*: Greek, Polish and Portuguese residence documents were falsified most often.

The main technical processes of falsification and forgeries were as follows

- Stamp forgeries were most often used (415 cases)
- Modification of written data (302 cases)
- Photo substitution (281 cases)
- Visa forgeries (102 cases)
- Page substitution (47 cases)
- Mixed techniques (37 cases)
- Removal of pages (4 cases).

Visas were falsified by chemical or mechanical removing of original inscriptions and replacing them, including also by sticking on the original parts of visa labels.

In most cases the fraudulent use of documents was connected with illegal border crossing.

The main routes of persons apprehended with false or falsified documents were as follows:

- From Russian Federation, Moldova, and Ukraine legally to Poland, then further to the Czech Republic and afterwards to Austria, Italy and Great Britain.

- From Vietnam through South Korea to the Russian Federation (by air). From the Russian Federation then on the land way through Belarus or Lithuania to Poland and subsequently to Western Europe.
- From Ukraine via the southern Polish border to Western Europe and probably to the USA with use of false Israeli passports in organized illegal migration of Ukrainians and Moldovans (Israeli documents haven't been used before).
- A new route of Moldovan citizens' migration through Poland to Western Europe: from Moldova via Ukraine and Poland declaring travel to Lithuania to a sanatorium and after several days back to Poland declaring return to Moldova through Ukraine but illegally traveling to Western Europe using false documents obtained in Lithuania. Newest version: from Moldova to Czech Republic, then to Poland with falsified Lithuanian passports to Lithuania, from Lithuania to Poland, and then to France or Italy.

The training centres of the Border Guard provide courses on detecting use of falsified documents during each stage of the Border Guard officers' education as well as specialist courses for so called "multipliers". Multipliers are specialists on false documents, technicians and experts in criminology. Additionally, commanders of Border Guard posts organize internal trainings for the staff of the posts led by the multipliers.

In order to enhance the capabilities to counteract the use of forged and falsified documents two special electronic databases were created in the Criminological Laboratory of the Border Guard. The bases include patterns of documents which allow the crossing of the Polish state border as well as forged, falsified and illegally issued documents, visas and control stamps. The databases include currently 470 described patterns and cases of false documents. These databases are available via internal BG net – Intranet in each BG posts. Additionally current announcements concerning travel documents are published in BG Intranet (248 up to this date). The information were obtained from other countries' laboratories or during meetings of EU Council working groups. This is a very useful tool in providing BG officers with information on recent trends in falsification activities.

Institutional arrangement of the fight against the fraudulent use of documents within the Border Guard:

- *The Intelligence and Investigation Department (IID)* of the Border Guard Headquarters was set up in 1999 and is subordinated to the Deputy Commander of the Border Guard. In the end of 2005 a Criminal Analysis Unit (CAU) was established in IID. CAU has been developing its capabilities, including developing its regional structure.
- *The Criminological Laboratory* of the Border Guard was created in 2000 and is subordinated to the Deputy Commander in Chief of the Border Guard. This is the main unit which analyzes document forgeries and falsification from a technical point of view.
- *The Strategic Analyses Bureau* was established in 2006. It is subordinated to the Commander in Chief of the BG, which focuses on general trends.

International co-operation. The Criminological Laboratory of the Border Guard participates in the work of EU bodies dealing with counteracting the use of false documents:

- Working Group “Borders – False Documents” of the EU Council
- FADO Users Working Group (FUG): each EU country has its representative in these working groups.
- The Border Guard also takes part in the work of Frontex.

Outside the Border Guard there are several main institutions dealing with document security:

- Central Criminological Laboratory of the Headquarters of the Police,
- Department of Technical Assistance of the Internal Security Agency,
- Laboratory of Research and Development Centre of Polish Security Printings Works
- and the Department of Criminology of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań.

Cooperation between these organisations and information exchange is performed at working level as well as during meetings, conferences and numerous trainings on false documents and document security.

Legislation

On 23 March 2006 the Agreement between the Minister of Interior and Administration of the Republic of Poland and the Federal Ministry of Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany on transit transfer of third countries citizens was signed. The agreement entered into force on 1 August 2006.

On 29 March 2006 the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Latvia on readmission was signed.

On 6 April 2006 the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Macedonia on readmission was signed. The agreement entered into force on 1 February 2007.

On 14 March 2006 the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on co-operation in combating organized and other crimes and collaboration in border areas was signed.

Institutional development

In 2006 two new departments within the Border Guard Headquarters were created reflecting the growing scope of tasks, specialization and professionalism in their fulfilment.

- The Department for Aliens Issues (former unit of Intelligence and Investigation Department) deals among others with the supervision of readmission, return, asylum and Dublin II procedures.

- The Strategic Analyses Bureau was established to provide the management of the Border Guard with assistance in decision making processes by delivering coherent, holistic information and analyses including risk analysis. The system of risk analysis has started in 2005, and it is performed according to the Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model of the EU (CIRAM). In 2006 the process of trainings for regional risk analysis units was developed.

In 2006 the implementation of the Program of Criminal Analysis has started. Within this program the following results were achieved:

- The regional structure of criminal analysis was established.
- A Special Criminal Analysis Central Database (CA CDB) was prepared to operate.
- Trainings for criminal analysts and for users of CA CDB and criminal analysis software were conducted. Special guideline regulations for risk and criminal analysis were issued.

According to yearly plans more than 1,300 new BG officers were employed while the last conscript functionaries left the Border Guard. Regarding human resources, the program for the years 2003 – 2006 was finalized according to schedule. Most of the new officers were delegated to serve at the external EU border.

New guarded centres for aliens and detention centres for expulsion were constructed in Ketrzyn and Przemyśl - close to the external EU border.

In 2006 the Border Guard obtained also new equipment, among others:

- 5 helicopters including one for maritime areas surveillance, one airplane for maritime surveillance,
- 2 hovercrafts,
- 10 systems for revealing people hidden in means of transport,
- mobile systems of perimetric protection,
- 11 observation systems including “thermo-vision” cameras for BG observation towers,
- several dozens of small buses,
- radiotelephones operating in TETRA system.

The above purchases were financed from the state budget as well as from EU funds such as the Schengen Fund.

Major examples of international cooperation:

- In 2006 common return flights were developed with Austria (to Armenia, Georgia) and Germany (to Benin, Togo and Cameroon).
- In co-operation with Germany and the Czech Republic a common manual concerning EU member states residence documents for third country citizens was prepared for training and practical use.
- A Polish-German instruction for common patrols was issued.

International cooperation was developed also with other states, especially with: Ukraine, Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Great Britain, France as well as Baltic Region States, on a bilateral and multilateral basis. Examples:

- In Gdansk a yearly program of co-operation was adopted for Visegrad Group States (Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia), as well as for the Austrian and Slovenian border services.
- Trainings for Ukrainian officers were continued bilaterally as well as in co-operation with other states and the EU. Cooperation with the EU bodies and the Frontex Agency was developed including participation in joint operations.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	104.340.277	108.473.943
Exit	103.780.734	108.570.146
Total	208.121.011	217.044.089

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	5.052	3.453
Inland	1.812	3.660
Total	6.864	7.113

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
340	485

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Poland

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1. Ukraine	1.430	1. Ukraine	1.234
2. Poland	1.000	2. Poland	952
3. Russian Federation	469	3. Moldova	354
4. Moldova	366	4. Russian Federation	336
5. Vietnam	335	5. Czech Republic	240
6. Czech Republic	284	6. Vietnam	197
7. Belarus	111	7. Germany	137
8. Germany	102	8. Belarus	69
9. Georgia	90	9. China	69
10. China	74	10. Georgia	66
Total (of any country of origin)	4.729	Total (of any country of origin)	4.126

Number of migration related border apprehensions, not including EU citizens*

2005	2006
3.231	2.741

* Number of migration related border apprehensions in Poland, not including Polish and other EU citizens. Without readmission and Dublin II transfers to Poland.

Number of migration related border apprehensions by gender not including EU citizens

Gender / age5 group	2005	2006
Males	2.144	2.206
Females	939	437
Minors	148	98
Total	3.231	2.741

Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation not including EU citizens

2005	2006
148	98

Number of migration related apprehensions by place of apprehension of illegal migrants not including EU citizens

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On road border crossings	1.454	1.471
On rail border crossings	205	114
On the green (land) border	1.197	851
At the sea border	44	19
On airports	184	140
In the country	144	146
On other places	3	-
Total	3.231	2.741

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border not including EU citizens 2005

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	2005		Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING your country on the border with that country 2005	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING your country on the border with that country 2005	
1. Russian Federation	6	10	16
2. Lithuania	7	6	13
3. Belarus	86	18	104
4. Ukraine	769	102	871
5. Slovakia	53	88	141
6. Czech Republic	49	204	253
7. Germany	102	1.359	1.461

**Number of migration related apprehensions by border section
if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green
border not including EU citizens
2006**

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING your country on the border with that country 2006	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING your country on the border with that country 2006	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
1. Russian Federation	18	3	21
2. Lithuania	16	1	17
3. Belarus	48	23	71
4. Ukraine	836	208	1,044
5. Slovakia	41	118	159
6. Czech Republic	45	97	142
7. Germany	58	924	982

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Poland

2005	2006
796 (including 395 in groups)	697 (including 297 in groups)

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
including foreigners and citizens of Poland**

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
393 (including 109 with groups)	375 (including 80 with groups)

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
by main countries of origin
including foreigners and citizens of Poland**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1. Poland	298 (84*)	1. Poland	261 (59*)
2. Ukraine	39 (16*)	2. Ukraine	41 (10*)
3. Lithuania	12 (5*)	3. Vietnam	13 (5*)
4. Germany	6	4. Russian Federation	14 (3*)
5. Pakistan	6	5. Lithuania	14 (2*)

* Number of smugglers apprehended with groups

Persons rejected at the border by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Ukraine	20.191	1. Ukraine	20.410
2. Belarus	10.548	2. Belarus	11.464
3. Russian Federation	4.740	3. Russian Federation	3.856
4. Moldova	2.140	4. Moldova	1.268
5. stateless	443	5. stateless	330
6. Turkey	380	6. Romania	322
7. Kazakhstan	276	7. Kazakhstan	236
8. Romania	177	8. Turkey	209
9. Armenia	157	9. Bulgaria	139
10. Bulgaria	140	10. Nigeria	114
Total (of any country of origin)	41.663		40.332

Removed persons by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Ukraine	2.521	1. Ukraine	1.982
2. Moldova	530	2. Moldova	470
3. Armenia	392	3. Russian Federation	383
4. Russian Federation	372	4. Vietnam	154
5. Vietnam	273	5. Belarus	152
6. Belarus	240	6. Armenia	149
7. Czech Republic	217	7. Bulgaria	79
8. Bulgaria	215	8. Georgia	69
9. Georgia	121	9. Mongolia	49
10. Mongolia	90	10. Afghanistan	48
Total (of any country of origin)	5.462		3.789

With the contribution of

Jacek Bogusz, chief specialist,
International Cooperation Bureau of the Polish Border Guard
Polish Border Guard Headquarters

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:	22.276.056 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

Romania is located on the junction of migration routes between the East and the West. For many years, international criminal networks have used its territory as a transit country, and more recently as a destination country of illegal migration. Romania's accession to the European Union has intensified certain types of criminal phenomena at its borders.

In the analysed period it was observed that the activity of smuggling of persons has maintained a high level. The border sections most frequently used by smugglers in humans were those with Hungary and Serbia.

In 2006 the following trends have been observed:

- The number of illegal crossings of Romanian citizens has decreased by 19% compared with the year 2005.
- The number of Romanian citizens discovered while attempting to exit the country illegally has decreased by 35,8% compared with the year 2005.
- The largest number of crossings and attempts to cross the border illegally were registered at the border with Hungary (29% of the number of crossings and attempts to cross the border illegally) and at airport border crossing points (49% of the number of crossings and attempts to cross the border illegally);
- Illegal migration of Romanian citizens has decreased by 34,8%.

In the following tables

- the category of illegal border crossing involves the following sub-categories: illegal entry through the green border, illegal entry through the border point (avoidance of the control).
- the category of attempting illegal border crossing involves the following sub-categories: usage of forged passports/ visas, hiding in the means of conveyance, attempt to illegally exit the country through the border point (avoidance of control), as well as being discovered at the green border by trying to leave the country illegally.

**Illegal migration of foreign citizens at the borders of Romania
by method of perpetration**

		2005	2006	Change from 2005 to 2006 %	Trend
Number of illegal crossings	Entry over the green border	135	157	16,3	↗
	Entry by avoiding border control through BCP's	182	223	22,5	↗
	Sub-total	317	380	19,9	↗
Number attempts of illegal crossings	False passports	162	114	-29,6	↘
	False visas	51	26	-49,0	↘
	Exit by avoiding border control through BCP's	43	56	30,2	↗
	Apprehensions at the green border on exit	600	385	-35,8	↘
	Hidden in the means of conveyance	63	100	58,7	↗
	The presence in the area is not justified	683	361	-47,1	↘
	Sub-total	1.602	1.042	-35,0	↘
Total		1.919	1.422	-25,9	↘

The number of illegal crossings of foreigners has increased by 19,9%, and the number of such attempts has decreased by 35%

Number of illegal crossings/attempts of foreign nationals by border sections of Romania

Border Section	2005	2006	Trend
Hungary	1.073	758	↓
Ukraine	20	48	↗
Moldova	297	393	↗
Bulgaria	71	57	↓
Serbia	351	125	↓
Airports	90	37	↓
Ports	17	4	↓
Total	1.919	1.422	↓

Number of illegal crossings/attempts of foreign nationals by citizenships

Country of origin	2005	2006	Trend
Moldova	1.313	1.008	↓
Turkey	114	68	↓
Russian Federation	13	42	↗
China	43	35	↓
Somalia	1	33	↗
Georgia	60	28	↓
Ukraine	27	25	↓
Bangladesh	54	13	↓
Nigeria	42	11	↓
Liberia	27	11	↓
Others	225	148	↓

In 2006 the legislation regarding the conditions to be accomplished by Romanian citizens for travelling into the member states of the EU has been relaxed. Consequently, the number of those for whom exit from Romania was not allowed, has sharply decreased.

Number of prohibited exits of Romanian nationals by reasons for which their exit was not allowed

	2005	2006	Trend
Lack of return ticket	323.760	11.022	↓
Lack of medical insurance	281.264	13.010	↓
Lack of financial means	876.069	43.505	↓
Passports/visas falsified	230	135	↓
Lack of green card insurance	42.916	3.215	↓
Others	47.573	38.980	↓
Total	1.571.812	109.867	↓

Between 2005 and 2006 the number of Romanian citizens returned to Romania by other countries has decreased by 9,3%.

Number of Romanian citizens returned to Romania by other countries by returning country

Country from which returned	2005	2006	Trend
Italy	9.572	7.628	↓
France	3.510	4.403	↗
Spain	3.220	4.080	↗
Belgium	1.299	1.339	↗
Greece	1.435	1.238	↓
UK	1.339	857	↓
Germany	940	758	↓
Hungary	1.305	618	↓
Netherlands	407	472	↗
Switzerland	220	262	↗
Other states	2.110	1.324	↓
Total	25.357	22.979	↓

Between 2005 and 2006 the number of illegal border crossings/attempts perpetrated by Romanian citizens has decreased by 35%.

Illegal migration of Romanian citizens at the borders of Romania by method of perpetration

	Method	2005	2006	Trend
Number of illegal crossings	Entry through the green border	97	66	↓
	Entry by avoiding the control in the border points	29	36	↗
	Sub-total	126	102	↓
Number of attempts of illegal crossings	Forged passports	420	284	↓
	Forged visas	8	5	↓
	Exit by avoiding the control in the border points	15	5	↓
	Discovered on the green border at the exit	1.550	983	↓
	Hidden in the means of conveyance	28	19	↓
Total	Sub-total	2.021	1.296	↓
Total		2.147	1.398	↓

Illegal migration of Romanian citizens at the borders of Romania by border sections

Border Section	2005	2006	Trend
Hungary	698	407	↓
Ukraine	41	37	↓
Moldova	22	27	↗
Bulgaria	67	43	↓
Serbia	344	172	↓
Airports	964	692	↓
Ports	11	20	↗
Total	2.147	1.398	↓

The large number of illegal crossings at airports is due to the fact that the majority of the Romanian citizens who had left the country illegally were discovered when returning to Romania. Usually, the return of Romanian citizens is carried out through the airport border crossing points.

Methods and routes used for illegal migration

Illegal migration has its main causes in the low level of living in the countries of its origin. Most migrants are not recruited by traffickers, rather they try to find all the means to emigrate. Migrants may find announcements in mass media. The facilitation provided by smugglers includes forged visas, documents, hiding in vehicles, and others. Migrants and smugglers use modern means of transportation, pre-paid phone cards (which are not suitable for wire-tapping/tracking), GPS devices for using alternative roads, anti-radar devices (which were not legal up to 2007) in order to avoid undesirable checks by traffic police.

Increased use of legal entry followed by illegal exit. During the past few years, the most frequently used modus operandi was the following: illegal entrance, followed by illegal exits to the EU or other developed countries. In 2006 a new modus operandi was observed used most frequently by nationals of Moldova, Turkey and China. Migrants have entered Romania increasingly in a legal way. In particular, Turkish, Chinese and Moldovan migrants have increasingly used the pretext of short term journeys with study, business or tourist visas, stating the above aims or declaring other purposes of travel at the border crossing points of entry. After the entrance, within the legal term of staying, they are guided by their co-nationals, or by Romanian perpetrators, in order to cross fraudulently the borders on their exit. Exit may be attempted through the border crossing points with forged documents/visas, or being hidden in vehicles, or by crossing over the green border.

In 2006 persons who have acted illegally at the green border (both at entry and exit) had most frequently the following citizenships: Moldova, Nigeria, Turkey, Zimbabwe, China, Peru, Georgia, Liberia, Egypt, Ukraine, Serbia, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Somalia, Uzbekistan, Iraq, Albania, Russian Federation and Romania.

Chinese citizens often use the following modus operandi

- Legal entry with short term staying visas. Typical entry through the BCP of the International Airport Henri Coandă;
- Exit: Illegal crossing through the green border during the legal term of staying by using one of the following routes:
 - Romania – Bulgaria / Macedonia – Greece – Italy
 - Romania – Serbia – Bosnia – Croatia – Italy/Germany;
 - Romania – Hungary – Austria – Germany

Turkish citizens of Kurdish origin use the following modus operandi

- Legal entry with short term staying visas through the BCP of the International Airport Henri Coandă, or through the border points in the South of Romania;
- Illegal exit through the green border during the legal term of stay on the route: Romania – Hungary – Austria – Germany

African and Asian citizens use the following modus operandi

- Entry:
 - Legal entry with short term staying visas through BCP Henri Coandă
 - or illegal entry through the Eastern or Southern green border, followed by an application for refugee status
- Illegal exit through the green border on the routes:
 - Romania – Hungary – Austria – Germany
 - Romania – Serbia – Bosnia – Croatia - Italy

Moldovan nationals use the following modus operandi:

- Entry:
 - Legal entry through the points opened for international traffic from the Eastern border of Romania;
- Exit: attempt to exit the country illegally
 - through the green border with Hungary or Serbia-Montenegro
 - or through the border points, hidden in the means of conveyance or with forged/ falsified documents/ visas on the routes:
 - Romania-Hungary – Slovakia – Czech Republic – Germany;
 - Romania – Hungary – Austria – Germany;
 - Romania – Serbia – Bosnia – Croatia – Italy

A method used by some Syrian citizens. In 2006 the following method was noticed. Syrian citizens have entered Romania legally through the airport border crossing points for heading to the Russian Federation via Vienna (Austria). During their flight to Vienna they have destroyed their travel documents and at the arrival in Vienna airport, they have falsely declared that they are Iraqi citizens so that they can apply for asylum.

Romanian citizens have used the following illegal migration methods: they have attempted to leave the country in spite of the following facts: previously

- they had been returned from a foreign country to Romania
- they had committed illegal acts in Romania,
- they have attempted to use falsified Romanian or Lithuanian passports by replacing the photo,
- they have attempted to use passports belonging to other persons (person substitution)
- they have falsified residence permits for Spain with the purpose to get to states in the Schengen area.

For Romanian citizens having committed the above crimes the right to travel abroad is restricted.

Falsifications. In 2006 a significant decrease of the use of falsified passports was observed. The most frequent methods of perpetration were as follows:

- A relatively high number of Romanian passports were falsified through photography replacement.
- The use of falsified passports and visas at the B.C.P. of the International Airport București „Henri Coandă” has significantly increased.
- The use of falsified passports at the borders with Hungary and with Serbia has significantly decreased.
- The number of counterfeit visas has increased.
- The number of falsified traffic stamps used by Romanians and foreigners has significantly increased.

Smuggling fees. The amount of fees remained more or less the same, on the following level

- From India, China, Pakistan to EU states: 3,500-5,000 USD
- From Moldova to EU states: 2,500 – 3,000 Euro
- From Turkey to EU states: 2,000 Euro.

Migrants are often cheated by their smugglers, most frequently this occurs after getting into the means of transportation.

Discovered illegal migration networks

In 2006, there were 37 illegal migration networks discovered, where 69 traffickers and 303 migrants had been involved. As a comparison, in 2005, there were 37 illegal migration networks discovered where 115 traffickers and 238 migrants had been involved.

Number of apprehended smugglers by border sections of Romania

	2005	2006	Trend
Hungary	67	36	↘
Ukraine	0	0	→
Moldova	4	1	↘
Bulgaria	2	6	↗
Serbia	41	25	↘
Airports	1	0	↘
Ports	0	1	↗
Total	115	69	↘

The use of false or falsified documents

In 2006 the use of false or falsified documents has somewhat decreased, compared to 2005. The main reasons for the fraudulent use of documents were as follows: border crossing, claiming asylum, illegal residence, illegal work, use at a later stage of transit migration, to smuggle goods or vehicles, trafficking for exploitation, trafficking of minors.

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents by method of falsification

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False Counterfeited passports	19	20	7
Falsified passports different methods	382	233	171
Fraudulent acquisition	0	1	2
Impersonation	266	209	155
Sub-total: Passports	667	463	335
Counterfeited Visas	21	32	10
Falsified Visas	20	13	17
Blank stolen visas	5	1	3
Fraudulent acquisition	2	-	-
Sub-total: Visas	48	46	30
Sub-total: Traffic Stamps	611	1532	1430
Total	1326	2041	1795

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified passports by place of detection

2004

Unit	Number of passports counterfeited/falsified			Number of visas counterfeited/falsified		
	Entry	Exit	Total	Entry	Exit	Total
D.B.P. / Directorate of Border Police						
Airports	36	10	46	1	5	6
D.B.P.Giurgiu	5	8	13	3	-	3
D.B.P.Timișoara	8	54	62	1	3	4
D.B.P.Oradea	84	437	521	3	12	15
D.B.P.Rădăuți	2	11	13	3	3	6
D.B.P.Iași	4	7	11	6	7	13
D.B.P.Constanța	-	1	1	1	-	1
Total	139	528	667	18	30	48

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified passports by place of detection

2005

Unit	Number of passports counterfeited/falsified			Number of visas counterfeited/falsified		
	Entry	Exit	Total	Entry	Exit	Total
D.B.P. / Directorate of Border Police						
Airports	63	27	90	7	16	23
D.B.P.Giurgiu	11	4	15	2	-	2
D.B.P.Timișoara	11	8	19	2	4	6
D.B.P.Oradea	56	261	317	1	5	6
D.B.P.Rădăuți	-	1	1	1	-	1
D.B.P.Iași	14	4	18	4	4	8
D.B.P.Constanța	2	1	3	-	-	-
Total	157	306	463	17	29	46

**Number of detected uses of forged and falsified passports
by place of detection
2006**

Unit	Number of passports counterfeited/falsified			Number of visas counterfeited/falsified		
	Entry	Exit	Total	Entry	Exit	Total
D.B.P. / Directorate of Border Police						
Airports	47	27	74	2	-	2
D.B.P.Giurgiu	3	2	5	1		1
D.B.P.Timişoara	2	7	9	2	7	9
D.B.P.Oradea	36	182	218	1	15	16
D.B.P.Rădăuţi	4	8	12	-	-	-
D.B.P.Iaşi	11	3	14	2	-	2
D.B.P.Constanţa	1	2	3	-	-	-
Total	104	231	335	8	22	30

Perpetrators have used all known *technical processes* of falsification and forgeries of passports such as photo substitution, modification of the written data, stamp and visa forgeries, page substitutions, chemical/mechanical erasures and others.

Citizens of the Republic of Moldova, who legally enter Romania declaring tourism as the purpose of their journey use falsified Romanian passports 1994 model by photo replacements or new model by impersonation, due to the free circulation of Romanians in EU MS. Since 1 January 2007, when Romania became an EU Member State, they attempt to use Romanian ID's forged or by impersonation.

A frequent method of forging is applied by some Turkish nationals who use Bulgarian forged passports by re-scanning the first page with photo and personal data. In these cases some perpetrators have co-operated with some members of the Turkish minority of Bulgaria.

Schengen visas or Schengen Type Visas are also used for illegally transiting Romanian Borders

Fight against document counterfeiting

In Romania there are several units under various ministries dealing with document security. The main units are as follows:

Subordinated to the Romanian Ministry for Interior and Administrative Reform:

- Romanian Border Police,
- Romanian Police (National Institute for Personal Data Records)
- General Directorate for Passports,
- Authority for Aliens,
- National Office for Refugees

Subordinated to the Romanian Ministry for External Affairs:

- General Directorate for Consular Affairs

Subordinated to the Ministry of Justice:

- National Institute for Forensic Expertises

The Romanian Border Police participates in the following international cooperation projects designed to counteract the use of forged and falsified documents:

- FADO
- TAIEX
- SEFALDO
- Frontex Operations: co-operation in the fields of Document Fraud and Security Features.
- Bi-lateral co-operations with all EU Member States an a wide range of third countries

The Romanian Border Police has developed a "Train the trainers" network in the field of security features and the detection of fraudulent uses of documents. Trainings in this field are periodically performed by specialist officers from the Forensic Service Departments of the Border Police. (General Inspectorate of Border Police – GIBP)

The General Inspectorate of Border Police (GIBP) has set up a Risk Analysis Unit with subordinated departments at the level of Territorial Directorates of the Border Police. The Risk Analysis Unit periodically performs analyses on the basis of international standards, by using several databases.

Changes in the legislation

On 29 January 2006, the Law No. 248/29.07.2005 entered into force, regarding the Regime of free circulation of Romanian citizens abroad which brings about modifications of the legislation applicable in this field. In order to apply the provisions of this law, the Romanian Border Police and the Passports' General Directorate have elaborated new Methodological Norms.

Institutional development of the Border Guard

In 2006, a Department for Countering Illegal Migration has been created at the Border Crossing Point of the International Airport Bucharest Henri Coandă.

In previous years many border policemen were hired on the basis of contracts of limited duration. On the 1 October 2006 the posts of altogether 638 contracted border policemen have been transformed into fully employed border police agent posts. The aim of this measure was to improve the professional level of the Romanian Border Police, in order to successfully face the new trends of illegal migration, especially at the future external borders of the EU.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	12.794.124	14.593.287
Exit	12.706.388	14.823.743
Total	25.500.512	29.417.030

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	31	51
Inland	454	330
Total	485	381

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
83	46

Number of border violators by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Romania

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1. Moldova	1450	1. Moldova	1.008
2. Turkey	135	2. Turkey	68
3. Georgia	60	3. Russian Federation	42
4. Bangladesh	54	4. China	35
5. Bulgaria	53	5. Somalia	33
6. China	43	6. Georgia	28
7. Nigeria	41	7. Ukraine	25
8. India	34	8. Bangladesh	13
9. Liberia	32	9. Nigeria	11
10. Ukraine	30	10. Liberia	11

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

2005	2006
2.134	2.821

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 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On road and rail border crossings	429	476
On the green (land) border	1.585	1.591
Ports	20	24
On airports	100	729
Total	2.134	2.820

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section including foreigners and citizens of Romania 2005

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Romania on the border with that country	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Romania on the border with that country	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
	2005	2005	
1. Moldova	259	39	298
2. Ukraine	24	9	33
3. Hungary	20	1183	1203
4. Serbia	29	339	368
5. Bulgaria	58	54	112
6. Airports	50	50	100
7. Black Sea	8	12	20

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	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Romania on the border with that country	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Romania on the border with that country	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
	2006	2006	
1. Moldova	1.042	123	1.165
2. Ukraine	73	12	85
3. Hungary	16	404	420
4. Serbia	9	91	100
5. Bulgaria	112	185	297
6. Airports	146	583	729
7. Black Sea	16	8	24

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Romania

2005	2006
238	303

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
115	69

**Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
by main countries of origin
including foreigners and citizens of Romania**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1. Romania	82	1. Romania	56
2. Moldova	26	2. Moldova	9
3. Austria	1	3. Ukraine	2
4. Belgia	1	4. -	-
5. Ukraine	1	5. -	-
6. Other citizenships	4	6. Other citizenships	2

Number of people being trafficked into Romania

	2005	2006
Total	301	347
Of the total: women	186	153
Of the total: minors	25	17

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

2005	2006
232	293

**Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended
by main countries of origin
including foreigners and citizens of Romania**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006
1. Romania	202	1. Romania	279
2. Moldova	4	2. Moldova	9
3. Spain	4	3. Spain	3
4. Italy	3	4. Italy	2

**Persons rejected at the border
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Moldova	32.847	1. Moldova	36.987
2. Ukraine	6.908	2. Ukraine	5.757
3. Bulgaria	2.638	3. Bulgaria	1.473
4. Serbia	954	4. Serbia	536
5. Turkey	717	5. Turkey	477
6. Russian Federation	310	6. Russian Federation	242
7. China	96	7. China	120
8. Macedonia	71	8. Macedonia	78
9. India	80	9. Nigeria	42
10. Nigeria	33	10. India	40
Total (of any country or nationality)	51.416		48.210

**Persons to whom residence was refused
by main countries of origin**

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006
1. Turkey	1.198	1. Turkey	993
2. Moldova	996	2. Moldova	932
3. China	265	3. China	305
4. Israel	177	4. Israel	130
5. Syria	144	5. Syria	104
6. Ukraine	128	6. Ukraine	106
7. Germany	123	7. Germany	53
8. Italy	120	8. Italy	84
9. USA	119	9. USA	82
10. Greece	109	10. Greece	58
Total (of any country or nationality)	5.006		4.169

Removed persons by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Moldova	203	1. Moldova	370
2. Turkey	154	2. Turkey	93
3. China	74	3. China	58
4. Pakistan	24	4. Pakistan	7
5. Ukraine	17	5. Ukraine	20
6. Syria	17	6. Syria	15
7. Serbia	15	7. Serbia	12
8. Lebanon	12	8. Lebanon	3
9. Iran	10	9. Iran	3
10. India	8	10. India	4
Total (of any country or nationality)	618		681

With the contribution of

Dan Mocioi, specialist officer

General Inspectorate of the Romanian Border Police, Directorate for Countering Illegal Migration

Serbia



Geographical Information

Location:	Southeastern Europe, between Macedonia and Hungary
Area:	Total: 88.361 sq km – water: 0 sq km – land: 88.361 sq km
Land boundaries:	Total: 2.027 km Border countries: Albania 115 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina 302 km, Bulgaria 318 km, Croatia 241 km, Hungary 151 km, Macedonia 221 km, Montenegro 203 km, Romania 476 km
Coastline:	0 km
Population:	10.150.265 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

In the year 2006 altogether 1,270 foreign citizens were discovered at the territory of the Republic of Serbia illegally entering the country, representing an increase of 20% in comparison to the previous year. 56% of the number of illegal migrants were Albanian citizens.

The most significant characteristic of illegal migration in the year 2006 is an alarming increase of minor illegal immigrants of 90% in comparison to 2005. There were 252 minor foreign citizens that illegally entered the country, which is 20% of the number of illegal migrants; most of them were Albanian citizens. Since they were without parents or other relatives, these minor Albanian immigrants are potential victims of human trafficking or other forms of exploitation.

Extremely important is the fact that 60% of the number of illegal migrants entered the territory of the Republic of Serbia from the direction of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo and Metohija. According to UN Security Council Resolution 1244, the Autonomous Region of Kosovo and Metohija is under the jurisdiction of international forces (UNMIK), and the border surrounding AR of Kosovo and Metohija is not a state border but an administrative line. No border guard forces are present there. An extremely tolerant attitude of UNMIK police officers towards Albanian and Turkish citizens who are the main categories of illegal migrants must be noted. The territory of AR of Kosovo and Metohija is a gate not only for Albanian citizens but also for citizens of Afro-Asian countries with high risk of migration.

This is the reason why 998 illegal migrants (of which citizens of Albania comprise 65%) were apprehended at the depth of the territory.

The largest number of apprehensions of people entering Serbia is on the border with the Republic of Macedonia (Preshevo). The largest number of apprehensions of people leaving the Republic of Serbia is on the borders with the Republic of Croatia (Batrovci) and Hungary (Horgosh).

Organisation and tactics of smuggling in humans

During the last two years, there have been no significant changes regarding the ways of illegal entry. The majority of illegal migrants were apprehended in the depth of territory, while 252 foreign citizens tried to enter the country at official border crossing points using forged or falsified documents and only 32 foreign citizens were apprehended at the border points.

The smuggling of migrants is generally organised by persons from the country of origin of smuggled persons, who are acting together with smugglers from the Balkans region. Recent trends in smuggling point to transfers of smaller groups of 4-8 persons, and even 1 or 2 persons per transfer. In the majority of cases that were detected in the Republic of Serbia, the smugglers were mainly Serbian citizens.

Smuggling groups usually use passenger vehicles, vans, and trucks with specially made "bunkers", i.e. hiding places. Illegal migrants are transported by car to borders, where guides take over to lead them across the border on foot. Once the border is crossed, another vehicle transports migrants to another border with Hungary or Croatia and from there onwards to the country of destination in the European Union.

Communication during smuggling activities is usually done via mobile phones that are used only during that specific activity. Usually one of the smuggled persons has a mobile phone, maintains contact with the organizer from the country of origin, controls the ongoing action and the facilitators.

Smuggling fees. Usually, the smuggling fee for Albanian citizens is in the range from 1,500 euros up to 5,000 euros depending on destination countries. As to Chinese citizens, the fee is from 5,000 up to 10,000 euros.

Chinese citizens. There were some changes regarding smuggling of Chinese citizens during 2006. Chinese citizens have been entering Serbia through Belgrade Airport by using falsified Korean passports since citizens of the Republic of Korea do not need visas for entering the territory of the Republic of Serbia. From Belgrade Airport, they used cars or public transportation to reach the territory of the Republic of Croatia or they travelled to Italy by plane after a few days spent in Belgrade.

Turkish citizens. There are also some changes regarding Turkish citizens. An increasing number of Turkish citizens enter the territory of Serbia with regularly obtained tourist visas and after their arrival to Belgrade, they use cars or public transportation to reach the territory of the Republic of Croatia. They do not need visas to enter Croatia. Further, they proceed illegally to the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

Forged and falsified documents

During the year 2006 the authorities of the Republic of Serbia have detected altogether 1,268 false or falsified documents. The distribution of these documents by type and by country of origin of the documents was as follows.

Detected false or falsified documents by type of document
Serbia 2006

Types of forged/falsified documents	Number of detected foreign documents	Number of detected documents of Serbia	Total
Passports	346	181	527
Visas	125	9	134
Stamps	120	196	316
Driver licences	32	7	39
Working permissions	54	0	54
ID documents (papers)	38	4	42
Other	132	24	156
Total	847	421	1.268

Foreign false or falsified passports
by pretended country of origin of documents
Passports discovered in Serbia in 2006

Passports of the following countries	Number
Macedonia	89
Turkey	63
Bulgaria	57
Germany	30
Slovenia	29
Croatia	28
Greece	11
Austria	5
Denmark	4
Italy	4
Slovakia	4
Latvia	4
Belgium	4
Poland	3
France	3
Czech Republic	2
Romania	2
Norway	1
Switzerland	1
Netherlands	1
Hungary	1
Total	346

Foreign false stamps by country of origin pretended by the document
Stamps discovered in Serbia in 2006

Stamps of the following countries	Number
Macedonia	44
Bulgaria	17
Croatia	16
Germany	5
Austria	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
Spain	2
Greece	8
Slovenia	5
Czech	2
Italy	6
Hungary	3
Switzerland	1
Total	120

Legislation

In regard to trafficking in human beings and illegal migration, Serbia has made significant progress in adjusting its national law to international standards. Since 1 January 2006, the new Criminal Code has legal definitions for

- „Human Trafficking” (Art. 388 CC),
- “Irregular border crossing and human smuggling” under the Article 350 of the Criminal Code,
- “Children trafficking for adoption” under the Article 389 of the Criminal Code,

- “Holding in Slavery and Transportations of Enslaved Persons” under the Article 390 of the Criminal Code.

The above definitions are all in accordance with international conventions and norms.

The Government of Serbia uses the UN definitions of Smuggling and Trafficking. The number of smuggled persons is much higher than the number of trafficked peoples. As an example, there were more than 800 persons smuggled through the territory of the Republic of Serbia in the year 2006 and 55 trafficked persons. There are some cases in which smuggled persons become victims of trafficking.

Institutional development

A “Strategy for combating human trafficking” was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia in 2006, which became valid on December 12th 2006. This Strategy has defined clear strategic aims which will be realised through various activities of state institutions, NGOs and international organisations. These activities will be specified in The Action Plan for implementing this Strategy.

In the year 2006 a new methodology has been implemented including criminal intelligence activities and regular risk analysis regarding illegal migration. Seven Regional Centres have been designated, each of which being responsible for an area bordering one of the neighbouring countries of Serbia. With Croatia joint patrols have been formed - consisting of Serbian and Croatian border guard officers - with the aim to suppress illegal migration more effectively.

Since the second half of the year 2006, a Section for criminal intelligence affairs has been formed which is part of the Division for combating cross border crime and criminal intelligence affairs.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Total (Entry and exit together)	37.241.653	37.906.242

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	12	8
Inland	43	36
Total	55	44

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
11	11

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Serbia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1. Albania	246	1. Albania	717
2. Turkey	214	2. Turkey	134
3. Romania	162	3. Romania	112
4. Moldova	105	4. Moldova	110
5. Serbia-Montenegro	103	5. Macedonia	66
6. Afghanistan	85	6. Bulgaria	22
7. Macedonia	64	7. Bosnia-Herzegovina	18
8. China	40	8. Hungary	11
9. Bosnia-Herzegovina	19	9. Croatia	10
10. Bulgaria	15	10. India	7

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

2005	2006
1.306 (including citizens of Serbia)	1.270 (only foreigners)

Number of migration related border apprehensions foreigners only, by gender

Gender	2005	2006
Males	964	1177
Females	112	93
Total	1076	1270

Number of minors apprehended at the border due to border violation foreigners only

Gender	2005	2006
Males	119	252
Females	24	1
Total	135	253

Number of migration related apprehensions by place of apprehension of illegal migrants including foreigners and citizens of Serbia 2005

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2005
On road border crossings	172
On rail border crossings	8
On the green (land) border	627
At the sea border	/
On airports	/
In the country	495
On other places	/
Total	1302

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Serbia

	2005	2006
Total	219	434
Of the total: women	14	28
Of the total: minors	39	81

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
87	140

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Serbia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1. Serbia-Montenegro	71	1. Serbia	127
2. Bosnia-Herzegovina	6	2. Croatia	2
3. China	4	3. Albania	1
4. Macedonia	3	4. Ukraine	1
5. India	1	5. Bosnia-Herzegovina	1

Number of people being trafficked into Serbia

	2005	2006
Total	44	57
Of the total: women	44	40
Of the total: minors	9	29

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

2005	2006
43	84

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Serbia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006
1. Serbia-Montenegro	36	1. Serbia	76
2. Ukraine	4	2. Moldova	2
3. Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	3. Montenegro	1
4. Austria	1	4. Romania	1
5. Moldova	1	5. Bosnia-Herzegovina	1

Persons rejected at the border, by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Romania	3.812
2. Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.255
3. Bulgaria	2.887
4. Turkey	1.022
5. Croatia	540
6. Ukraine	454
7. Macedonia	377
8. Germany	301
9. Hungary	151
10. Italy	132
Total (of any country of origin)	15.329

Persons to whom residence was refused by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006
1. Romania	17	1. Romania	48
2. Macedonia	9	2. China	8
3. China	4	3. Macedonia	3
4. Ukraine	1	4. Turkey	2
		5. Egypt	1
		6. Bulgaria	1
		7. Hungary	1
		8. Moldova	1
		9. Ukraine	1
		10. Armenia	1
Total (of any country of origin)	31		67

Removed persons by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Romania	153	1. Albania	520
2. Albania	148	2. Bulgaria	314
3. Turkey	75	3. Romania	270
4. Moldova	25	4. Turkey	117
5. Bulgaria	18	5. Moldova	80
6. Bangladesh	12	6. Macedonia	76
7. Macedonia	11	7. Bosnia-Herzegovina	33
8. Bosnia-Herzegovina	8	8. China	21
9. India	8	9. Hungary	11
10. Ukraine	4	10. Ukraine	10
Total (of any country of origin)	567		1.541

With the contribution of

Mr. Mitar Djuraskovic
 Head of Department for trans-border crime and criminal intelligence affairs
 Ministry of Interior Republic of Serbia,
 Police Directorate, Border Police Department

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:	5.447.502 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

The majority of illegal migrants entering the Slovak Republic aim to transit the Slovak territory, or try to misuse the entry into the asylum procedure for the purpose of legalization of their residence on the Slovak territory and subsequent preparation for illegal transit to another country. This fact is proven also by repeated unlawful departures of the applicants for asylum with the aim to cross the state border, in particular to Austria, and to continue to some of the Western countries of the EU.

Illegal border crossing. In 2006, in total 4.129 illegal migrants were detained at state borders because of unlawful crossing (in 2005 – 5.178 illegal migrants). The decrease of illegal migration across the Slovak-Ukraine border is a positive trend. Decrease was registered also in connection with illegal migrants leaving Slovakia in the direction of Austria, and in particular in the direction of the Czech Republic. On the contrary, the authorities have registered an increasing number (from 54 to 123 illegal migrants) of illegal migrants exiting the Slovak territory into the direction of Hungary. This increase was caused in particular by the increasing number of detected migrants hidden in a vehicle.

Overstaying. In 2006 altogether 3.491 aliens were detected as unauthorised residents (in 2005 – 2.871 illegal migrants). It is necessary to point out that one-third of the number of aliens detained as unauthorised residents refers to Ukrainian nationals who have arrived into Slovakia legally with valid visas and overstayed the period of lawful residence specified in the visa. This category of persons typically performs illegal work during their stay in Slovakia.

Asylum

The number of submitted asylum applications also confirms the overall decrease of illegal migration. In 2006 altogether 2,871 persons claimed asylum in 2006. This is a significant decrease compared to 2005, when 3,549 persons claimed asylum. Out of the above mentioned number of applicants the procedure was suspended in 1,944 cases (67%) because the applicant had left the territory of the Slovak Republic.

A specific feature of illegal migration is the effort of illegal migrants only to transit across the Slovak territory, whereby they try to misuse the asylum procedure in order to legalize their stay in the Slovak territory followed by preparations for illegal crossing to another country. This is confirmed by repeated illegal attempts of asylum applicants to leave the camp with the aim to cross the state border especially to Austria and to continue further to Western European countries.

Methods of smuggling in humans

The Penal Code modification of January 2006 brings tighter penal sanctions for human smuggling. However, in general the situation has not changed. Instead, smugglers have changed their methods and forms of transport in order to prevent being apprehended.

The smuggling routes within Slovakia have not changed. There are two main routes of illegal migration:

- The “Northern route” leads from the Slovak-Ukrainian state border or the Slovak-Polish state border to the Slovak-Austrian state border.
- The “Southern route” leads from the Slovak-Ukrainian state border to the Slovak-Austrian state border.

Currently, illegal migrants use mainly the following routes for migration:

- from the home country in Asia (China, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan) – via the former countries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by air to the Russian Federation and Ukraine, overland across the Russia-Ukraine border by trucks or vans to the Ukraine-Slovak Republic-Republic of Austria border,
- the Russian Federation (Chechnya) – overland across the Russia-Ukraine (Belarus) border – by vehicles to the Ukraine (Belarus)-Polish border, to the border crossing point, or via the so-called green state border – the asylum facility in the Republic of Poland – Slovak Republic – Republic of Austria,
- the Russian Federation (Chechnya), Georgia, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan – overland across the Russia-Ukrainian border by trucks and vans to the Ukraine-Slovak Republic-Republic of Austria border.

Illegal migrants use the following methods for unlawful crossing of state border:

- unlawful crossing of the so-called green state border organised by a smuggling (organised or criminal) group,
- unlawful crossing of the state border in a hideout of a vehicle,
- unlawful crossing of the state border with false or counterfeit documents.

**Number of migration related border apprehensions
by modes of attempted illegal border crossing
Slovakia 2005-2006**

Method	2005	2006
By using the travel document of another person	44	144
By using false, counterfeit travel document	188	219
Residence in the Slovak republic without valid travel document	75	19
By crossing the State Border outside official Border Crossing Points	4.341	3.286
By hiding in a hideout in a motor vehicle	201	310
By hiding in a hideout in a train	301	142
By attempting to evade control	26	8
By using other methods	2 (by airplane)	1 (by boat)
Total	5.178	4.129

Transport. Illegal migrants cross the Slovak-Ukrainian border by foot or hidden in motor vehicles. Thereafter they are transported by motor vehicles towards the Austrian or Czech state border that they cross by foot or hidden in motor vehicles. One part of the border with Austria consists of the river Morava: here they try to cross by boat or on foot. There are several transit routes, smugglers regularly change the routes. In case of report on deployment of police patrols they can change the course immediately.

The structure of criminal networks is hierarchic.

- There is one person or a limited small group on the top who manage the organisation.
- The middle level is created by persons who organize the work on the lowest level, choose the persons for executing some partial actions, transmit instructions from the top to the lower levels and ensure the functioning of the organisation.
- The lowest level is made up by persons who know only each other and their direct superior but not the higher management. They also don't know the relations between actions, they execute the instructions e.g. ensure meal and accommodation for illegal migrants.

A typical feature for this organisation is the hierarchical division of tasks, coordination, conspiracy, obtaining information on activities and movement of police patrols in the border zone and within the country.

Facilitated illegal migration. In 2006 altogether 305 persons were suspected of committing the criminal offence of illegal state border crossing and facilitation. Out of the number 227 persons were accused according to §206 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There were 1,153 facilitated illegal migrants apprehended. The nationality of the accused facilitators was as follows: the Slovak Republic 157, Ukraine 19, India 9, Vietnam 9, Hungary 8, the Czech Republic 5, Georgia 3, Russian Federation 3, China 2, Guinea 2, Turkey 2, Armenia 2 and others.

104 facilitators were accused of committing the criminal offence of establishment, instigation and support of a criminal or terrorist group.

- Out of them 48 were facilitators active in organized groups. The nationality of the accused facilitators active in organized groups was as follows: the Slovak Republic 39, Ukraine 2, Georgia 2, Armenia 2, Guinea 2 and India 1.
- Out of the 104 facilitators 56 persons were active in criminal groups. The nationality of the accused facilitators active in criminal groups was as follows: the Slovak Republic 45, Vietnam 8, the Czech Republic 2 and China 1.

National composition of smuggling groups. Slovak citizens engaged in the criminal networks are mostly on the lower level or in some cases in the middle management. They usually provide services such as accommodation and meal. Due to their excellent local knowledge they often transport migrants through Slovak territory. The organizers are mostly citizens from the countries of origin: China, India, countries of the former Soviet Union such as Moldova, the Chechen territory of the Russian Federation, Georgia and Armenia.

Technical devices. For transporting illegal migrants through the Slovak territory smugglers use taxis, buses, lorries and trains. They also use special modified cars – personal motor cars, cargo motor vehicles, vans, tank truck as well as watercraft – motor air-raft for transport through the border rivers. Smuggler groups use wireless communication devices, their mobile phones work with different cards which are often changed.

Smuggling fees depend on the smuggling groups and on the individual case (nationality of illegal migrants, their solvency, length of the route). According to well documented cases the fee for the route from the country of origin to the final destination is ca 10,000 – 12,000 USD. In particular, the fee for the transport through the Slovak territory is cca 500 – 600 USD. A smuggler gets ca 280 USD per migrant. The payment depends on service rendered, e. g. transport, temporary accommodation, meal etc. In these cases payment is from 120 – 480 USD. Investigations have shown that some members of the criminal groups have collected the payments in bank branches via the bank service Western Union from different senders from the countries of origin or countries of final destination.

Recently (from the end of 2006 to the beginning of 2007) the Slovak authorities have registered an increasing number of illegal migrants arriving from Moldova and Ukraine. They arrived to Slovakia on the basis of valid transit visas of Poland, but instead of travelling to Poland they illegally travelled across the Slovak territory towards the Austrian or the Czech state border. In addition to misuse of visas they misuse ID cards of EU member states, mainly Hungarian, Romanian and Czech.

Forged or falsified documents

The recent trends in the use of forged or falsified documents are identical with the development which were characteristic in 2005.

In 2006 the majority of cases detected in the Slovak Republic connected to the use of forged/falsified documents were ordinary passports and ID cards. In particular, within this group, the most often falsified documents were ID cards of Member States of the European Union, including the Slovak Republic. After Romania and Bulgaria joined the EU, a new modus operandi of falsifying, counterfeiting ID cards of Romania was recognised, mainly by citizens of Moldova and Ukraine. It is to be expected that the trends of falsifying and counterfeiting – mostly documents of the EU - will continue, mainly ID cards, Permits of Stay and Visa stickers of states in Schengen area.

The main technical processes of falsification and forgeries were photo substitution and page substitutions.

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False documents	28	30	53
Falsified documents	552	322	330
Forged documents	0	0	0
Fantasy documents	0	0	0
Impersonation	61	15	42
Fraudulent acquisition	6	1	0
Other	33	9	4
Total	680	377	429

Since 1 April 2006 the Analysis of Travel Documents Department has been carrying out its activity under § 141, Section 1, of Law No. 301/2005 Coll. for the needs of crime proceedings and its processes. They provide at request technical expertise at the level of professional opinion and written confirmation. The reason for the implementation of this activity is to accelerate the procedure within the investigation of these crimes, to minimize the period of custodial investigation, and also to fulfil the task No. 5.2. of the “Compensatory Measures on the Inside Borders” within the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan.

For gathering intelligence, information the National Unit for the Fight Against Illegal Migration of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic is in charge. Its tasks are as follows:

- To prevent, detect, and document crimes connected with illegal migration, with the use of forged/falsified documents and other cross-border crimes,
- To fight internationally organized illegal migration,
- To operatively investigate persons suspected of the organizing of cross-border crimes,
- to participate in an operative processing and documentation of specially serious crimes mainly in the field of organized and repeated crimes connected with the state border,
- to participate in the organisation of collaboration with other units of the Police Force, to cooperate with the Customs Administration, Military Defence Intelligence, Railway Police, and the border bodies of neighbouring countries.

The above Bureau has competence on the whole territory of the Slovak Republic

The Slovak Republic fully participates in the European Training Days led by the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union. Moreover Slovakia is actively implementing a project under the Memorandum of Understanding on false documents, established between the Netherlands and the Slovak Republic.

Legal and institutional development

In January 2006 a modification of the Penal Code has taken place. The changes bring stricter penal sanctions for human smuggling. This has been necessitated by the fact that an increasing number of foreign smugglers is involved in these criminal acts, who are prepared to take higher risks than Slovak citizens.

The national legislation is regularly amended and modified in accordance with EU legislation.

In 2006 an organisational change of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police has taken place. This change has resulted from the planned integration of Slovakia into the Schengen space. The main aim of this change was to intensify border surveillance, border control of persons, vehicles and goods, and revealing of cross-border criminal activities.

The definitions of the UN on Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings are officially used in Slovakia, because they are incorporated into the Penal Code. Human smuggling is committed with agreement of persons concerned but the victim of Human trafficking is considered a victim of a criminal act because she or he is threatened by threat, use of power or by other forms of coercion, or fraud, abuse of power or abuse of vulnerable status. In this the agreement of the person irrelevant.

- *Human smuggling* is related to the existence of a state border that is crossed by illegal migrants in contrary with bilateral agreements between neighbouring states; out of border-crossing point, without travel documents etc. Human smuggling has in this context a trans-national character – requires crossing the state border and belongs to competence of Bureau of Border and Alien Police.

- *Human trafficking* can be realized on an international level but also on a national level. In Slovakia illegal migrants apprehended by units of Bureau of Border and Alien Police are requested to testify that they have crossed the borders voluntarily, without violence. If any indication of violence or coercion was indicated, the case could be transmitted to the Bureau Combating Organized Crime which has the subject under its jurisdiction.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	51.147.746	53.292.771
Exit	51.356.533	52.669.288
Total	102.504.279	105.962.059

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
Total	3.136	2.411

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
25	8

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1. Russian Federation	1.278	1. Moldova	1.251
2. Moldova	1.126	2. Russian Federation	544
3. India	582	3. India	464
4. China	435	4. China	317
5. Georgia	356	5. Ukraine	264
6. Pakistan	192	6. Pakistan	233
7. Vietnam	136	7. Georgia	221
8. Ukraine	122	8. Iraq	198
9. Bangladesh	122	9. Bangladesh	188
10. Pakistan	107	10. Palestine	114

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

2005	2006
5.178	4.129

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 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On road border crossings	459	681
On rail border crossings	301	142
On the green (land) border	4.341	3.286
At the sea border	-	-
On airports	2	-
In the country	75	19
On other places	-	1
Total	5.178	4.129

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia 2005

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Slovakia on the border with that country 2005	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Slovakia on the border with that country 2005	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
1. Ukraine	2.554	32	2.586
2. Austria	10	2.002	2.012
3. Hungary	36	54	90
4. Poland	322	30	352
5. Czech republic	15	113	128
6. Airport	2	8	10

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia 2006

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Slovakia on the border with that country 2006	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Slovakia on the border with that country 2006	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2006
1. Ukraine	2.308	11	2.319
2. Austria	4	1.306	1.310
3. Hungary	21	123	144
4. Poland	207	30	237
5. Czech republic	2	83	85
6. Airport	4	30	34

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Slovakia

	2005	2006
Total	1.057	1.153
Of the total: women	cca 5%	cca 15%

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
249	305

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Slovakia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1. Slovakia	170	1. Slovakia	196
2. Ukraine	13	2. Ukraine	21
3. Poland	7	3. India	10
4. Pakistan	4	4. Vietnam	10
5. Serbia-Montenegro	4	5. Hungary	8

Persons rejected at the border by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Hungary	4.603	1. Ukraine	1.275
2. Ukraine	4301	2. Serbia-Montenegro	232
3. Poland	1.702	3. Romania	208
4. Czech Republic	1.445	4. Turkey	161
5. Romania	576	5. China	121
6. Bulgaria	466	6. Moldova	111
7. Turkey	359	7. Germany	103
8. Serbia-Montenegro	345	8. Vietnam	86
9. Austria	264	9. Russian Federation	83
10. Russian Federation	227	10. India	59
Total (of any country of origin)	16.392		3.058

Removed persons by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Ukraine	1.581	1. Ukraine	1.468
2. Moldova	522	2. Moldova	643
3. China	132	3. Romania	205
4. India	83	4. Turkey	39
5. Russian Federation	63	5. Russian Federation	28
6. Georgia	59	6. Serbia-Montenegro	24
7. Vietnam	38	7. India	23
8. Turkey	31	8. Georgia	22
9. Romania	27	9. China	18
10. Pakistan	20	10. Vietnam	13
Total (of any country of origin)	2.686		2.603

With the contribution of

Dr. Mária Borguľová
Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic, Bureau of Border and Alien Police,
Department for International and Cross-border Cooperation.

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: 1.334 km Border countries: Austria 330 km, Croatia 670 km, Italy 232 km, Hungary 102 km
Coastline:	46,6 km
Population:	2.009.245 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

The number of illegal border crossings detected at the borders of the Republic of Slovenia was 32.2% lower in 2006 than in 2005. Most of the illegal migrants entered illegally or tried to enter illegally in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia from the direction of the Republic of Croatia. Most illegal migrants tend to go to the other European countries, primarily to Italy. Slovenia is still more or less a transit country for illegal migrants travelling through the Balkan Route. The majority of them come from Serbia, Albania, Macedonia, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Moldova.

There are two main reasons for the observed decrease of illegal crossings.

- Firstly, changed legislation regarding asylum proceedings - i.e. the legislative amendments of the Law on Asylum – have contributed to the decrease in the number of illegal immigrants abusing the asylum proceedings.
- Secondly, an increased number of police officers has been deployed at the external EU border with Croatia.

In 2006, most illegal migrants came into Slovenia from Serbia-Montenegro. More precisely, they arrived from the UN Protectorate Kosovo, where the economic and political situation has been unstable. They were travelling as many others via the so-called Balkan Route through Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. As in recent years, the risk analyses shows that the collecting point for illegal migrants from this region is still the city Pristina in Kosovo. Most illegal migrants apprehended in Slovenia were males. In some cases whole families were apprehended by the police.

The causes for legal and illegal migration are the same as in recent years. Most of the illegal migrants migrate for economic reasons and in some cases due to the unstable political situation in their countries of origin.

Organisation and tactics of smuggling in humans

During 2006, the Slovenian Border Police did not detect new methods of smuggling in humans. Trends, modes and ways of illegal border crossings were more or less the same as in recent years. In most cases illegal migrants have tried to cross the borders illegally at the green border. Only in some cases have they crossed - or have tried to cross - the borders illegally at border crossing points. In these cases illegal migrants crossed the border illegally at major border crossing points where there is a lower possibility to be detected by border authorities due to heavy traffic flow. Most illegal migrants cross the green border on foot and only a smaller part of them crosses the border through the border crossing points, hidden in truck trailers. As in the previous years, entries based on visas and temporary residence permits, were occasionally used. Many migrants enter Slovenia legally, and continue their way illegally.

Slovenia is more or less still a transit country for most illegal migrants who want to migrate to other EU countries, especially to Italy. Smuggling in humans in or through Slovenia is mainly organised and performed by organised criminal groups, which are hierarchically organised. These organised criminal groups are strongly tied with other international criminal groups, involved in different criminal activities. Each individual member of a criminal smuggling group has different specific tasks which are mainly divided among the criminals. Divided tasks are mainly performed as

- taking the persons over the border,
- ensuring a transport,
- providing a temporary accommodation and food,
- ensuring transportation means,
- obtaining or forging the documents, etc.

The detected organised groups consist mainly of Slovenian citizens who are co-operating with aliens. Aliens mostly come from Southern Balkan countries, e.g. Croatia, Serbia-Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina with different forms of legal stay in Slovenia (i.e. asylum seekers, temporary residence). There is very good cooperation among criminals in the country of origin, country of transit and country of destination.

The most frequently detected mode of illegal migration is crossing the green borders. Smuggled persons are mainly guided illegally through the green border from Croatia to Slovenia. The guides have a very high knowledge of the border areas and they guide persons through forests, hills, fields, and unpopulated areas. In such cases, illegal migrants have to walk some hours before drivers pick them up again and drive them forward. In most cases, these guides are Slovenians and Croatians, living in the border areas. Only in some cases do illegal migrants cross the green border individually, in particularly citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The second most frequently used mode is crossing borders, hidden in the truck trailers or in other transport means. Such mode of crossing borders illegally is used especially by Turkish citizens.

Organised criminal groups use different technical and logistical facilities. Mostly these organised criminal groups use cars and vans for transporting persons. They also use electronic devices such as mobile phones, public phone networks etc., for communication and coordination. In some cases, organised criminal groups rent houses near the border for illegal migrants, who then wait in these houses for an appropriate moment for illegal border crossing. Smuggling networks also use high technology equipment for forging documents.

Smugglers periodically change their routes and methodologies in relation to police activities and in relation to the effectiveness of the border police.

Smuggling fees have increased in 2006. One of the main reasons is more effective border surveillance due to an increased number of border police officers at the borders. Additionally, some effective international actions against criminal networks contributed to higher fees.

In 2006, fees for crossing the Slovenian-Croatian border were around 1,500 to 2,000 EUR.

- Quite high fees were paid by Pakistani citizens (on average 6,000 EUR) and the highest fee was 8,000 EUR.
- Lower fees were paid by Albanian citizens (3,000EUR), Serbian citizens (2,000 EUR), Macedonian citizens (1,500 EUR), Moldovan and Romanian citizens (1,000 EUR) and Bosnian citizens (800 EUR).

Smuggling fees depend on various factors and conditions. On average, the fee for illegal crossing depends on the way and mode of travel. Higher fees were paid by illegal migrants travelling in bigger groups, hidden in lorries and truck trailers. Ex-Yugoslav citizens, mostly Bosnian citizens, travel often alone, by using public transport means such as buses or trains.

Forged and falsified documents

In 2006, the Slovenian Border Police detected 1,161 false or falsified travel documents at the border crossing points. Most false and falsified travel documents were detected at the entry to the country (73.3%) on the EU external border. Additionally, some false and falsified documents were discovered also at the exit from Slovenia. In these cases, falsified or forged documents were detected with third citizens, travelling to their countries of origin.

**Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents
Slovenia 2006**

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False documents	814	778	687
Falsified documents	465	452	326
Forged documents	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fantasy documents	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Impersonation	22	77	42
Fraudulent acquisition	3	20	12
Other	26	128	94
Total	1.330	1.455	1.161

**Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents
by place of detection
Slovenia 2006**

Place of apprehension	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
Road border crossings	1.176	1.324	971
Railway border crossings	143	103	184
At the green border	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
At the sea border	0	1	0
Airports	11	27	6
During inland controls	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	0	0	0
Total	1.330	1.455	1.161

In 2006 in the majority of cases the forged and falsified documents were of the following types:

- misused passports – 208 (2005: 266),
- border check stamps –158 (2005: 258),
- residence permits-133 (2005: 150)
- and identity cards - 61 (2005: 125).

The main technical processes of falsification and forgeries in 2006 were as follows:

- Photo substitution – 114 (2005: 171)
- Stamp and visa forgeries – 94 (2005: 133)
- Modification of the written data – 85 (2005: 204)
- Page substitutions –33 (2005: 109)
- Other - 62

The counterfeit documents were mainly used with the intention of their users to cross the border. Illegal migrants mostly wanted to migrate with false or falsified travel documents with the intention to work illegally in EU countries. In some cases the reasons for using fraudulent documents were smuggling goods, especially stolen vehicles to the western Balkan countries and trafficking in human beings.

Illegal migrants, travelling with forged documents, mainly use routes from Southern Europe towards Western Europe. The main routes are:

- Serbia – Croatia – Slovenia –Italy
- Serbia – Croatia – Slovenia – Austria
- Romania – Serbia – Croatia – Slovenia – Italy

Regarding the number of documents by country of origin of the documents misused in 2006, the following facts were detected.

- Italian travel documents –203 (2005: 143),
- Slovenian travel documents – 150 (2005: 173),
- Romanian travel documents- 99 (2005: 107)
- and German travel documents – 82 (2005: 111).

The misused travel documents were mostly detected at the entry at the Slovenian-Croatian border – 851 (73.3%).

The travel documents were in most cases misused by citizens of the following countries:

- Serbian citizens –186 (2005: 247),
- Romanian citizens –124 (2005: 142)
- and Turkish citizens –96 (2005: 86).

In Slovenia all police officers, deployed at the border crossing points across Slovenia are trained for detecting forged and falsified documents. The special training, intended for detecting forged document, is named PROGLIS.

The Slovenian Border Police makes regular risk analyses in order to improve detecting forged and falsified documents. The risk analyses are regularly sent to the regional districts and all border crossing points. The Slovenian Police has an electronic database (intranet) in which all significant samples of forged documents are saved. This database has been established in 2001 and it is available for all police officers.

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for issuing travel documents. On other hand, the Police are responsible for detecting forged documents in Slovenia. In practice, all police units perform activities to detect forged and falsified documents. Additionally, a common database is in use by the Police and the Ministry of the Interior.

The Slovenian Police took part in the preparation of the programs for training of police officers for detecting forged and falsified documents, together with the training centre for border guards in Traiskirchen in Austria, in the framework of Frontex activities. Additionally, the Slovenian Border Police are involved in many programs in relation with forged documents (Twinning projects, False Document Working Group of the Council of the EU, etc.).

Legislation

In 2006, Slovenia amended the Aliens Act. One of the most important amendments in this Act refers to the implementation of the 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.

According to the modified Aliens Act, the police can allow victims of trafficking in human beings, who illegally reside in Slovenia, to stay in Slovenia up to three months. During this period (allowed stay) the victims decide whether they will take part in the criminal procedure as a witness. During the allowed stay, a victim of trafficking in human beings has the same rights as provided by the law for other aliens, holding a temporary residence permit. Besides that the victim has the right to free interpretation and translation. The Police and non-governmental organisations have to inform a victim about the possibilities and conditions for acquiring a residence permit. The temporary residence permit can be issued for a victim of trafficking in human beings if the victim is ready to cooperate as a witness in the criminal procedure and her or his role will be important for a criminal procedure. The importance is to be confirmed by the public prosecutor. The temporary residence permit for the victim of trafficking in human beings could be issued for the time needed for a criminal procedure, but not less than six months or more than one year. Nevertheless, the temporary residence permit could be extended until the end of the criminal procedure.

In 2006 an Agreement has been concluded between the Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia on Cross-border Co-operation of Law Enforcement Authorities. Similar agreements were also concluded with Austria and Croatia in recent years.

Distinction between Smuggling and Trafficking. In 2004 amendments of the Penal Code entered into force. Since that year the Penal Code has implemented the definitions regarding Smuggling and Trafficking. The distinction between smuggling and trafficking people is clearly defined in Slovenian legislation where two different criminal acts are defined in the Penal Code.

- Regarding the smuggling of illegal immigrants the article no. 311 of the Penal Code is relevant, named "Unlawful crossing of the state border or state territory"
- Trafficking is defined in Article 387.a of the Penal Code "Trafficking in human beings".

The Palermo Convention was also ratified by Parliament and entered into force in the same year.

Institutional development

In 2006 the Schengen Evaluation Commission has evaluated the Slovenian Border Police. As a consequence, major measures have been taken at the international airport Brnik in order to improve the infrastructure and to divide Schengen and non-Schengen flights. Additionally to this, measures were taken for training border personnel, deployed at the external border with Croatia. In accordance with the preparations to the accession to the Schengen area, the number of the personnel has been increased at the external borders.

Throughout 2006, the Slovenian Police continued with its necessary technical and legislative preparations to join the Prüm Treaty and to access to the Schengen Information System (SIS). On 27 May 2005 various EU Member States have signed a treaty in Prüm (Germany). The Prüm Treaty covers a large number of areas of practical cross-border co-operation: information exchange, sky marshals, counter-terrorist (CT) co-operation, measures to fight illegal immigration such as repatriation, joint cross-border policing operations and civil crisis management.

The Slovenian Border Police has established one new police station for performing compensatory measures pursuant to the strategy of Integrated Border Management (IBM).

The Slovenian Border Police has also cooperated closely with the Frontex in different fields (training, joint actions, etc.) in order to prevent illegal migration. The European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex) is based in Warsaw, coordinating the operational cooperation between Member States in the field of border security. The agency was established by Council Regulation (EC) No. 2007 / 2004.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	84.726.824	76.148.807
Exit	85.454.293	77.257.111
Total	170.181.117	153.405.918

Number of persons claiming asylum

Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
1.674	579

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
26	9

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1.Serbia-Montenegro	1.734	1. Serbia-Montenegro	1.573
2.Albania	999	2. Albania	895
3.Turkey	774	3. Macedonia	292
4.Bosnia-Herzegovina	566	4. Turkey	261
5.Macedonia	434	5. Bosnia-Herzegovina	234
6.Moldova	426	6. Croatia	194
7.Bangladesh	185	7. Slovenia	134
8.Croatia	166	8. Romania	123
9.Romania	87	9. Moldova	75
10. Other countries	547	10. Other countries	326

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

2005	2006
5.918	4.010

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	5.065	3.542
Females	800	422
Total	5.865	3.966

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	545	386
Females	213	121
Total	758	507

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

Place of apprehension	Number of apprehensions in 2005	Number of apprehensions in 2006
On the green (land) border	5.710	3.835
At the sea border	1	1
On airports	1	0
In the country	206	174
Total	5.918	4.010

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia 2005

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
1.Croatia	4.669
2.Italy	812
4.Hungary	136
3.Austria	93

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border 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 on the border with that country 2006
1. Croatia	3.122
2. Italy	542
3. Hungary	106
4. Austria	65

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
817	398

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended* by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1.Slovenia	264	1. Slovenia	205
2.Croatia	101	2. Croatia	114
3.Serbia-Montenegro	39	3. Serbia-Montenegro	19
4.Bosnia-Herzegovina	31	4. Bosnia-Herzegovina	9
5.Macedonia	12	5. Italy	5

* Statistical numbers refer to cases reported to the state prosecutor

Number of people being trafficked into Slovenia

	2005	2006
Total	4	16
Of the total: women	4	15
Of the total: minors	0	1

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Slovenia

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006
1.Slovenia	3	1. Slovenia	6
2.Kazahstan	1	2. Slovakia	5
Total	4		11

Persons rejected at the border by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Croatia	5.433	1. Croatia	5.537
2. Bolgaria	4.958	2. Romania	4.418
3. Serbia-Montenegro	3.965	3. Bulgaria	3.315
4. Romania	3.858	4. Serbia-Montenegro	2.011
5. Italy	2.580	5. Macedonia	1.014
6. Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.376	6. Turkey	903
7. Turkey	1.352	7. Albania	828
8. Macedonia	1.296	8. Serbia	812
9. Albania	896	9. Ukraine	439
10. Ukraina	653	10. Russian Federation	227
Total (of any country of origin)	32.521	Total (of any country of origin)	25.106

Persons to whom residence was refused by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of persons to whom residence was refused in 2006
1. Bosnia-Herzegovina	311	1. Serbia-Montenegro	105
2. Serbia-Montenegro	203	2. Bosnia-Herzegovina	103
3. Croatia	111	3. Macedonia	60
4. Macedonia	94	4. Croatia	25
5. Slovakia	55	5. Ukraine	9
6. Ukraine	23	6. China	7
7. Romania	22	7. Moldova	6
8. Poland	20	8. Dominican Republic	4
9. China	12	9. Nigeria	2
10. Italy	10	10. Russian Federation	2
Total (of any country of origin)	1.013	Total (of any country of origin)	365

Removed persons by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Serbia-Montenegro	976	1. Serbia-Montenegro	1.011
2. Albania	547	2. Albania	767
3. Bosnia-Herzegovina	352	3. Macedonia	244
4. Macedonia	340	4. Bosnia-Herzegovina	233
5. Turkey	230	5. Croatia	187
6. Croatia	199	6. Turkey	176
7. Moldova	195	7. Romania	152
8. Romania	105	8. Moldova	66
9. Bolgaria	51	9. Bulgaria	43
10. Bangladesh	20	10. Ukraine	41
Total (of any country of origin)	3.207		3.252

With the contribution of

Mr. Matjaz Saloven, Senior Police Inspector II,
Ministry of Interior
Police -General Police Directorate
Uniformed Police Directorate - Border Police Section

Turkey**Geographical Information**

Location:	South-eastern Europe and south-western Asia (that portion of Turkey west of the Bosphorus is geographically part of Europe), 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:	71.158.647 (July 2007 est.)

Flows of illegal migration

Turkey lies at the crossroads of Asia, the Middle East and Europe. Bordering eight countries and lapped by 5,000 miles of coastline, the country has seriously been confronted with various forms of this trans-national crime, which pose a threat to its social order, human and democratic values. In the past, Turkey was subjected to many migration flows. But during the last years, as a consequence of various developments taking place at the regional and global level, illegal migration pressure on Turkey has grown.

Illegal migrants from Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Bangladesh, Somali, Mauritania, Palestine and other Asian and African countries are mainly entering the country illegally. Most frequently, their routes lead through the mountainous, rough green borders in the Eastern and South-Eastern region of Turkey, and they attempt to go to EU countries. Moreover, the people from Balkan States and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) often choose Turkey as a target country to work and stay. Turkey can be also described as a source country for its citizens trying to go to EU countries.

During the last three years, the trend of illegal migration via Turkey has shown a decrease and migration flows have been diverted away to other international routes, mainly as a result of intensified efforts carried out by law enforcement agencies to combat illegal migration and people smuggling.

- While in 2004 altogether 61,228 illegal migrants bound for Europe were apprehended in Turkey,
- in 2005 this number has decreased to 57,428
- and in 2006 a further decrease was observed to 51,983.

Activities at the sea border. Preventive measures taken by the Turkish Coast Guard have impeded the illegal departure of boats and vessels from Turkish coasts to the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas. While the number of vessels which moved from Turkey and reached EU states was 19 in 2000, it has decreased to 9 in 2001, and further decreased to 2 in 2002. In 2003 only one vessel has been claimed by Italy that it moved from Turkey but up to now, Italy couldn't present evidence to prove this assertion. In 2004 and 2005, there was no information at all about vessels moving from Turkey and reaching EU countries. As it is understood from the numbers, this is an important decrease concerning vessels that has occurred during the last five years. On the other hand, in 2004 altogether 12, in 2005 altogether 22 vessels with 924 illegal migrants were stopped by Turkish authorities which intended to take illegal migrants to EU states. In 2006, no vessel has been observed, embarking from Turkish territories with illegal migrants.

As a consequence, more illegal immigrants have chosen the so-called Southern route (Iraq, Syria, Lebanon) and the Northern Route (Iran, Caucasus, Ukraine). Besides these changes, more ships have set off from African countries towards Italy and France, and also more ships have set off from Sri Lanka and India, through the Suez Canal directly to Cyprus, Greece and Italy.

Organisation and techniques of smuggling groups

Human smuggling organisations have a well functioning hierarchical structure and a good communication system among each other. The smuggling organisations also have an international structure and have trans-border ties with each other. They can use all technological equipments in order to communicate with each other. Members of human smuggling organisations are selected very carefully, especially not to divulge their secrets to realize their tasks.

Migrant smuggling organisations have trans-border ties and a wide range of income, such as other types of smuggling (electronics, drugs, arms, tobacco, alcoholic drinks), forged or fraudulent document preparation etc. They have the capacity to use trucks, vans, gas tankers, automobiles, sea vessels, internet, mobile phone and international bank accounts for money transferring. Moreover, they have high technological equipments which are used by military forces such as night –vision devices, high-grade radio scanners for eavesdropping of the radio frequencies used by law enforcement, in order not to being caught by law enforcements

Smuggling fees. Smugglers take between 2,000 \$ -8,000 \$ from each illegal migrant for their services and accommodations in the transit cities. However the migrants from African countries such as Somalia and Mauritania pay smaller fee to the smugglers. The amount is between 200\$-3,000\$. During the last few years the fees taken from the migrants have decreased, and the general regions of migrant origins are changing.

The visa exemption between Syria and some African countries is one of the factors, which is increasing the immigration from South. From this direction many immigrants try to reach to the Greek islands with the aim of applying for asylum.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Entry	28.327.924	27.085.138
Exit	27.921.338	26.649.373
Total	56.249.262	53.734.511

Number of persons claiming asylum

Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
2.911	3.466

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
1.366	1.816

Number of border violators by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Turkey

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1. Pakistan	11.001	1. Iraq	6.412
2. Mauritania	4.805	2. Mauritania	3.984
3. Iraq	3.591	3. Afghanistan	3.665
4. Somalia	3.118	4. Pakistan	3.508
5. Afghanistan	2.363	5. Somalia	3.468
6. Georgia	2.348	6. Bangladesh	2.313
7. Turkey	2.164	7. Turkey	2.052
8. Bangladesh	1.524	8. Georgia	1.989
9. Palestine	1.295	9. Palestine	1.525
10. Iran	1.141	10. Iran	972

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

2005	2006
57.428	51.983

Number of apprehended persons being smuggled into Turkey

	2005	2006
Total	256	246
Of the total: women	253	232
Of the total: minors	3	14

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
834	951

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Turkey

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
1. Turkey	713	1. Turkey	845
2. Pakistan	26	2. Iraq	31
3. Iran	21	3. Somali	13
4. Afghanistan	15	4. Iran	10
5. Ukraine	12	5. Bangladesh	8

Number of people being trafficked into Turkey

2005	2006
256	246

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

2005	2006
379	422

Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Turkey

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended in 2006
1. Turkey	333	1. Turkey	375
2. Moldova	10	2. Moldova	12
3. Ukraine	8	3. Russian Federation	10
4. Azerbaijan	6	4. Azerbaijan	7
5. Uzbekistan	4	5. Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan	5

Persons rejected at the border by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
1. Georgia	1.922
2. Moldova	1.164
3. Ukraine	724
4. Iraq	707
5. Russian Federation	671
6. Azerbaijan	394
7. Syria	308
8. Kyrgyzstan	252
9. Armenia	207
10. Uzbekistan	134
Total (of any country of origin)	8.185

Removed persons by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
1. Pakistan	11.001	1. Unknown	8.369
2. Mauritania	4.805	2. Iraq	6.412
3. Unknown	4.074	3. Mauritania	3.984
4. Iraq	3.591	4. Afghanistan	3.665
5. Moldova	3.462	5. Pakistan	3.508
6. Somalia	3.118	6. Somalia	3.468
7. Afghanistan	2.363	7. Bangladesh	2.313
8. Georgia	2.348	8. Georgia	1.989
9. Bangladesh	1.524	9. Moldova	1.575
10. Azerbaijan	1.410	10. Palestine	1.525
Total (of any country of origin)	57.428		51.983

With the contribution of

The Office of Illegal Immigration & Trafficking in Human Beings
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:	46.299.862 (July 2007 est.)

Legal migration

During the last years a steady increase of flows of legal migration via state borders of Ukraine was observed.

Number of legal entries of foreign nationals into the territory of Ukraine

Year	Number of persons (in millions)
2004	18,6
2005	20,5
2006	21,7

In 2004 – 2006 an increasing number of foreign nationals have arrived to Ukraine with the following purposes:

- Study – 102.700 persons
- Private – 30.856.500 persons
- Business – 1.165.200 persons
- Tourism – 1.798.000 persons

Flows of illegal migration

The territory of Ukraine is being actively used by smugglers for illegal transit of migrants from South-East Asia, the Middle East and North Africa to the countries of Central and Western Europe.

Over the course of 2004-2006, the Border Services of Ukraine have detected over 63,000 illegal migrants. The above number refers to those cases where illegal migrants were apprehended and not allowed to cross the state border at border check points.

Number of illegal migrants detected by the Border Services of Ukraine Thousands of persons

Year	Number of persons in thousands
2004	19,9
2005	17,9
2006	25,8

The analysis of illegal border crossing data highlights a number of new trends in this area.

The flows of illegal migrants from the post-Soviet countries are increasing, as is the share of these migrants in overall illegal migration. In 2004-2006 the number of foreign nationals violating the border crossing regime has increased, in particular nationals of countries such as Moldova, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. During these three years, the Ukrainian border guards have apprehended 6,201 violators from these countries for attempted illegal border crossing.

Number of apprehended illegal migrants by main countries of origin Ukraine 2004-2006

Country of origin	2004	2005	2006
Moldova	257	1.319	1.816
Russian Federation	532	470	259
Georgia	319	489	333
Armenia	50	69	46
Azerbaijan	13	26	15
Uzbekistan	16	35	25

An increasing number of illegal migrants has chosen the Ukrainian-Slovak section of the border, where 64% of the number of illegal migrants have been apprehended. An extensive network has been developed to facilitate illegal migration, misusing liberal regulations of Slovakia in granting refugee status.

**Number of apprehended illegal migrants by border section and year
Ukraine 2004-2006**

Country / year	2004	2005	2006	Total
Slovakia	1,522	3,234	3,262	8,018
Poland	774	708	736	2,218
Hungary	66	104	167	337
Romania	13	7	19	39

Some 90% of illegal migrants arrive to Ukraine from the territory of the Russian Federation, mostly due to a lack of control on the side of Russian border guards. At the same time, there is an increasing trend that the Russian Border Management Service refuses to accept illegal migrants – nationals of third countries – apprehended on the border. This is chiefly due to the fact that the Agreement on Readmission between the Russian Federation and Ukraine is under preparation, but still not in place.

Smuggling Routes. International migration experts distinguish four major routes of illegal trans-border transit of humans (smuggling) to the countries of Western and Central Europe emerging in the global migration scene:

- Eastern – via territory of Ukraine and Belarus
 - Western – via Portugal and Spain
 - Two Southern routes – via Balkan and Apennine peninsulas
- The majority of migrants following the Eastern route try to use the territory of Ukraine and subsequently the territories of Slovakia, Poland, and Hungary.

The abuse of legal institutions and loopholes by illegal migrants

The most widespread mechanism of cross-border migration via the territory of Ukraine is as follows: foreign nationals enter CIS countries legally or illegally, and further illegally transit to Ukraine, especially via the territory of the Russian Federation and Belarus. Overstaying the legal duration of stay is one of the most typical methods of illegal migration.

**Number of foreigners who have failed to leave Ukraine
after their residency papers have expired**

Year	Number of persons in thousands
2004	23,9
2005	24,3
2006	42,9

**Number of foreigners who have failed to leave Ukraine after their residency papers have
expired by country of origin**

Ukraine, totals of the years 2004-2006, thousands of persons

County of origin	Number of persons in thousands
China	8,8
Syria	4,1
India	2,9
Iran	2,8
Vietnam	2,6
Egypt	0,9

An increasing number of attempts has been registered to enter the country for employment purposes, by violating the existing regulations.

Illegal migrants have typically used the purposes of study, tourism and business as pretexts to enter Ukraine.

Pretended study in Ukraine. Many illegal migrants try to enter the territory of Ukraine on the pretext of study. Their plans are facilitated by the fact that a number of those 164 educational institutions that are authorized by the Ukrainian National Centre for International Education to enrol foreign nationals and persons without citizenship has implemented poor policies for selecting, inviting and registering their students. In particular, the right of accepting and enrolling foreign nationals has been delegated to enrolment offices that are not properly supervised by these educational institutions, with many of these offices located outside Ukraine. The rules of enrolment have to be reviewed also in view of the fact that in 2006 Ukrainian institutions of higher education have issued invitations to 14,306 foreign students, out of which 13,559 were nationals of countries of high migration potential.

Tourism as stated purpose of travel. Tourism has been increasingly misused by illegal migrants. The pattern of entering the country for tourist purposes and not leaving after visa expiry has become common for migrants – in particular by nationals of countries of high migration potential. Among the preconditions that allow aliens to abuse this channel are weaknesses in the legislative framework that regulates the travel industry in Ukraine, namely:

- There is no control mechanism that would ensure that companies offering travel services to foreigners comply with the existing legislation on receiving and hosting of foreign tourists, as well as on making sure that they return to their home country.
- There is no mechanism that would make entrepreneurs accountable for contributing to illegal migration. It is still possible for entrepreneurs to issue an invitation to a foreign party, without actually providing accommodation and transport for them.
- There are flaws in the system of licensing of entrepreneurial activity in the tourism industry. As of today, there are over 5,000 companies registered as providers of travel services in Ukraine. Foreign nationals also have a right to open travel agencies and, therefore, “legally” facilitate illegal migration.

Recently measures have been taken to counteract and prevent illegal migrants using the “tourist” channel of entering Ukraine. These measures have helped to identify 90 entrepreneurial entities, who issued invitation letters to potential illegal immigrants. Out of these 90 companies, 35 legal entities were registered in Kiev, 20 in Dnepropetrovsk, 20 in Lugansk, 10 in the Crimea, 6 in Vinnitsa, 3 in Lutsk, and 1 each in Kharkov, Chernovtsy and Cherkassy.

Pretended business in Ukraine. An increasing number of foreign nationals – in particular, nationals of countries of high migration potential – are entering Ukraine with business visas, many of them in violation of regulations. During 2006, altogether 29,349 foreign nationals from countries of high migration potential have entered Ukraine with business visas; 7,759 (18%) have failed to leave the country. In 2005 – 31,197 persons entered, 2,983 – have not left (10%). Many of these businessmen have been invited by companies that were founded by foreigners coming from countries of high migration potential. In particular entrepreneurs from the following countries have facilitated the entry of their nationals into Ukraine: Afghanistan, Vietnam, India, Iran, China and Pakistan.

The extent of misuse of business visas can be illustrated by the following statistics. Recent research has revealed that nationals of the following countries have used this channel of migration actively:

- Turkey – 17, 916 persons entered, 4,350 – have not left;
- China – 4,012 persons entered Ukraine, 1,826 overstayed;
- India – 1,833 persons entered, 1,826 overstayed;
- Egypt – 726 persons entered, 211 overstayed;
- Iran – 649 persons entered, 112 overstayed;
- Libya - 430 persons entered, 167 overstayed;
- Syria – 415 persons entered, 188 overstayed;
- Pakistan – 279 persons entered, 62 overstayed.

Altogether 166 companies have been revealed to have been issuing invitation letters to foreign nationals – potential illegal migrants.

Refugees turned into illegal migrants. In many cases the persons going through the process of obtaining refugee status are also falling under the influence of smugglers in humans. This is facilitated by the fact that the “Law on legal status of foreign nationals and persons without citizenship” stipulates that individuals who have submitted applications for refugee status are to be released from custody. In 2005-2006, out of 2,152 persons going through the process of obtaining refugee status, 170 have been found to attempt repeated crossings of the Ukrainian border on the western direction.

Given all of the above developments, the analysis of migration flows in Ukraine demonstrates that Ukraine is gradually becoming a destination country for migrants – nationals of countries of high migration potential; and a place of accumulation of illegal migrants where strong national diasporas emerge.

Tactics of smugglers in humans

The methods and modes of illegal crossing of the state border have not changed much over the last few years, remaining the same as in the previous years, namely:

Tactics based on the fraudulent use of documents:

- Legal entry onto the territory of the Russian Federation;
- Crossing the Russian border with a fictional purpose, with documents obtained with the help of criminal structures;
- After legal entry, status changes to illegal;

- Transit across the Russian territory and attempt to cross the Russian-Ukrainian border.

Tactics based on green border crossing:

- Legally entering the Russian Federation, with the purpose of tourism, study, business, etc;
- Moving towards Russian-Ukrainian border on one’s own or with the assistance of a smuggler;
- Illegal border crossing with the help of a guide, on the “green” border section;
- Transit (by train or car) to Kiev, awaiting the possibility to leave for the western part of Ukraine (towards the western border), or rapid transit to western (border) regions of Ukraine.

Tactics based on hiding while crossing the border at border crossing control points:

- Hiding in specially pre-fabricated places of custom-made cars, trucks, vessels, cargo containers;
- Hiding in functional empty spaces and cargo areas of train cars;
- Hiding in trucks;

Smuggling fees. Smuggling in humans only takes place in exchange for a fee, which depends on the country of destination, route of transit, as well as the means of transportation used. At the same time, smuggling organisations competing against each other set up various fees for smuggling services. Examples:

- In 2005-2006, the smuggling of an Indian national, end to end, cost USD 15,000-30,000,
- smuggling of a national of China or Vietnam – USD 30,000-50,000,
- of a national of Pakistan – USD 15,000-30,000.

Organizers of illegal trans-border movements of people react very swiftly to innovations and measures undertaken by Ukrainian law enforcement agencies to counteract illegal migration, as well as to the changes in Ukrainian legislation and the legislation of neighbouring countries. As a result of this process, major channels of migration have shifted from the Ukrainian-Polish and Ukrainian-Hungarian sections of the border to the Ukrainian-Slovak section.

Smugglers in humans make use of airplanes, trains, tracks, cars and horse carriages as means of transport, as well as of the most up to date means of communication in their activities.

Organisational structures of smugglers in humans

International organized criminal structures - controlling illegal migration processes originating in the countries of South-East Asia, the Middle East, Africa and CIS - have clearly defined organisational structures. They are carrying out their activities related to illegal migration in a systematic manner. These structures involve the following agents in their illegal activities:

- Locals from border regions and dwellers of central regions of the country;
- Public officials
- Various economic agents

- Representatives of law enforcement agencies
- Representatives of expatriate diasporas (Chinese, Vietnamese, Afghani)

As a rule, organisations involved in smuggling in humans have complex multi-level organisational structures, and consist of smaller units. Criminal groups involved in smuggling in humans over the territory of Ukraine are continuously improving their organisational structure. They have created an elaborate and organized system consisting of suppliers, guides, carriers, means of communications, finance, and illegal lodging.

The use of false or falsified documents

In 2006 border management officials have identified and apprehended 2,463 persons for attempted illegal border crossing in border crossing control points, which is up by 22% year-to-year (2,017 persons apprehended in 2005), including 110 persons with documents issued to another person (123 persons in 2005), and 519 persons with falsified documents (up from 386 instances in 2005).

The vast majority of persons apprehended for using counterfeit or other persons' documents are nationals of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, who tried to exit Ukraine in the direction of European Union countries (395 instances), seeking higher living standards and employment opportunities. Among these individuals there are persons earlier deported from countries of the European Union, and are on the EU blacklist of non-admission.

Nationals of Ukraine and Moldova most often used falsified documents and passports belonging to other persons, issued in Ukraine (243 cases), Lithuania (80 cases), the Russian Federation (29), Moldova (26), Poland (26), Israel (19), Bulgaria (16), Latvia (14), Greece (13), Romania (11), Czech Republic (11), Estonia (5 cases).

At the same time the number of instances when Ukrainian nationals - illegal labour migrants returning to Ukraine - use passports of Lithuania, Poland, Latvia, Estonia and the Czech Republic have doubled. The reason documents of these countries are so "popular" among Ukrainian job seekers is that holders of Polish, Czech, and the Baltic states' passports can travel to European countries without visas. Thus, for example, holders of Moldovan passports enter Romania, there obtain counterfeit travel documents of the abovementioned countries, and then move on to European Union countries.

On the other hand, in recent years there has been a decrease in the number of attempted illegal border crossings with false and falsified documents by nationals of African, Asian, and Middle-Eastern countries.

Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents

Type of forged or falsified documents	Number of detected documents in 2004	Number of detected documents in 2005	Number of detected documents in 2006
False documents	5	10	4
Falsified documents	486	698	725
Forged documents	--	--	--
Fantasy documents	--	--	--
Impersonation	175	151	154
Fraudulent acquisition	21	28	17
Other	11	25	41
Total	698	912	941

Number of detected uses of forged and falsified documents by place of detection

Place of apprehension	2004	2005	2006
Road border crossings	19	17	139
Railway border crossings	226	302	290
At the green border	444	592	509
At the sea border	1	--	--
Airports	8	1	3
During inland controls	698	912	941

In 2006 migrants have used various types of forged/falsified documents, most often passports, for illegal migration purposes. The main technical processes used in falsification and forgeries were photo substitution, substitution of entire pages of the passport, complete passport make-overs, forgery of stamps and notes of border crossing, as well as forgery of registration notes made by the Interior Ministry, and residency permits. The main reasons for fraudulent use of documents were illegal employment and illegal residence.

The main routes of persons apprehended with false and falsified documents were the following:

- Legal or illegal entry to CIS countries and following illegal transit to Ukraine – mostly true for nationals of African and Asian countries, entering Ukraine from the territory of the Russian Federation and Belarus.
- Legally leaving the country of permanent residence, entering Ukraine with the stated purpose of tourism, study, business and private visit; further staying on in Ukraine illegally while seeking ways to move on to Central and West European countries.
- Legal or illegal entry to Ukraine with a swift/immediate transit to Central and West European countries, making use of the network of guides and facilitators.

Institutions ensuring document security. The issue of document security and identification of forged and falsified (travel) documents is a priority activity of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. Within SBGS ensuring the security of travel documents is mainly the responsibility of the Department of Passport Control. Moreover in 2003 a special criminal analysis unit has been created that specializes in passports/travel documents. Organisationally it belongs to the Border Management Department of the Administration of the Ukrainian National Border Management Services. The information concerning falsifications detected in travel documents during state border controls is continuously analyzed and generalized. Special laboratories have been established where experts examine false documents, create descriptions of new samples of travel documents, and disseminate this information among subdivisions of border guard control.

Co-operation. SBGS also co-operates with other ministries and agencies in the field of new sample document development. Relevant conferences, consultations and information exchange is continuous. As a part of the Interior Ministry of Ukraine there is a National Criminal Research Centre, and every regional department of the Interior Ministry has a similar criminal research unit. Information exchange between border management organisations and these research centres takes place when the need arises.

Training. The staff of SBGS regularly participates in training courses on the practice of expert-criminal expertise of travel documents, organized by the National Academy of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. At present the Ukrainian Border Management Services do not have any special program to counteract the use of forged and falsified documents. Representatives of the Ukrainian Border Management services take part in trainings on counteracting the use of forged and falsified documents, organized by border management organisations of EU countries (Germany, France, Austria, etc). Moreover, training is mandatory when new equipment for the detection of false and falsified documents is being purchased.

Activities of the Security Service of Ukraine for ensuring document security

The issues of document security and of identification false and falsified documents are the responsibility of the Expert Service of the Security Service of Ukraine.

Identification of document security features, of false and falsified documents in the Expert Service of the Security Service of Ukraine takes place at the following levels:

- on the central level –in the Expert Service of the Security Service of Ukraine, in Kyiv;
- on the regional level – in the expert groups of the Expert Service of the Security Service of Ukraine in provincial (oblast) centres of Ukraine.

The Expert Service of SSU carries out 3rd level document control. This organization does not carry out 1st line and 2nd line document control.

The total number of staff in the Expert Service of SSU, registered in the State Registry of licensed legal experts, able to identify document security features, false and falsified documents is more than fifteen (not including the employees of the Expert groups in provincial (oblast) centres of Ukraine).

The activities of the Expert Service of the Security Service of Ukraine are regulated by the criminal (procedural) code of Ukraine, law of Ukraine “on legal examination”, law of Ukraine “On the Security Service of Ukraine”, and other authority’s (institutional) acts.

The Service exchanges information with expert subdivisions of other authorities on questions of identification of document security features and on new technical falsification methods at scientific conferences, seminars, workshops and presentations of criminal methods.

Moreover, employees of the Service study and publish articles in professional collections on criminal activity both in Ukraine and other countries. The employees of the SSU use the foreign passports database, for examining travel documents, compiled by the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.

Information exchange on forged and falsified documents, new techniques of falsifications, new security features in national travel documents takes place during lectures, seminars, workshops, trainings and re-training of experts of the Expert Service of SSU.

The Service uses the following instruments of document identification: various magnifying glasses, microscopes, lights, spectral luminescent microscope produced by “Regula”, the comparator produced by “Regula”, which are used for examination of false and falsified documents.

The Service ensures expert training for the 3rd level document control. Expert training is based on individual plans, training courses/re-training of experts, professional study (lectures, seminars), internship/training in the Expert Service of SSU. Initial legal training and re-training (once in every 5 years) of experts take place during courses at the National Academy of SSU. For experts of Expert groups in provinces (oblasts) of Ukraine internships at the Expert Service of SSU in Kyiv are foreseen.

The Expert Service of the the Security Service of Ukraine co-operates closely with the following organisations:

- National Academy of the Security Service of Ukraine.
- Department of Technical Document Examination of the State Scientific Investigation Expert Criminalistic Centre (SSIECC) under the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine and the regional subdivisions of SIECC in oblasts (provinces). The number of staff working for the central organ of SSIECC is 5 employees, while the number of staff working in various regional (oblast) departments of SIECC is around 100.
- The State Department of Citizenship, Aliens and Registration of Physical Persons, under the Ministry of Interior. Although the development of the document security system is not included in the jurisdiction of this State Department, it participates in the inter-agency agreement procedure when implementing new travel documents.

The development of legislation on migration

There have been no changes in the legislation regulating issues related to migration in 2006. The legislative and normative framework in the area of curbing illegal migration has been developed and implemented in the recent years.

Illegal transfer of humans (smuggling in humans) across the Ukrainian state border is penalized by a sentence of three to seven years (part 2, article 332 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

The powers of the National Border Service of Ukraine have been broadened in the area of administrative violations.

- Article 206-1: Illegal transit of aliens and persons without citizenship on the territory of Ukraine.
- Article 204-1: Illegal crossing or attempted crossing of the state border of Ukraine.
- Article 203: Violations by aliens and persons without citizenship of regulations regarding stay on the territory of Ukraine and transit via the territory of Ukraine.

Border Management services have been put in charge of deportations of illegal migrants apprehended in border regions (Article 32 of the Law on Legal Status of Aliens and Persons without Citizenship)

Agencies of the Interior Ministry can only apprehend and deport aliens or persons without citizenship from Ukraine based on an order of an administrative court. (Article 32, Law on Legal Status of Foreign Nationals and Persons without Citizenship.) Such order can be issued by court based on a plea filed by an Interior Ministry agency, a border management agency or by the Ukrainian national security services, in the following cases:

- when a foreign national or person without citizenship refuses to leave the country, after the decision of deportation has been taken,
- or if there are reasons to suppose that s/he will avoid leaving the country in the future.

The Law on "Responsibility of air carriers for transporting passengers without documents across national borders" has entered into force. The draft of this law has been developed by the border management agency.

Institutional development

In 2006 a comprehensive monitoring of the illegal migration situation was implemented and recommendations were given to improve the measures against illegal migration.

- The institutional system working on foreign border violators has been reorganized. In particular, departments for alien policing, investigation, and administration have been established.
- A system of operational-information divisions has been created and provided with means of data gathering and processing. This system extends across the Administration of the National Border Management Services, regional departments and border management agencies.

- Complete implementation of an automated database management system. Name of the applied IT system: GART.

In 2006 complex measures have been undertaken to develop and fully provide for more efficient border management:

- The previously applied model of border management was improved, based on the collection of preventive information, border patrol services, mobile reaction forces on duty to respond to changes in the operative situation, etc.
- The density of border management forces has been increased. As a result, the length of a border section under oversight of one division has been shortened not to exceed 25-50 km, which brings it close to European standards.
- The practice of border management inspectors patrolling border areas has been continuously improved. A strategy is being elaborated whereby these inspectors will be entitled to perform search and investigation activities.
- Border management services are using increasingly upgraded communications equipment, including mobile and satellite communications, radiolocation radar equipment, arms and other equipment. The car park is also being continuously upgraded.
- In each border management sub-division information databases are being created.
- Border crossing checkpoints have been equipped with automated passport control systems (Name of the IT system: GART-1).
- Operations to counteract illegal migration are carried out independently and jointly with other law enforcement agencies ("Migrant", "Magistral", "Rubezh", "Zaslon", etc).

The forms and methods of operations, search and investigation activities are improved as well:

- New and more efficient forms of operations and investigation are being implemented;
- The system of interviewing foreign nationals entering Ukraine upon border crossing is being improved.

Number of foreign nationals to whom entry to Ukraine was refused following an interview at the border crossing check point

	2004	2005	2006	Total
Entry to Ukraine refused due to inability to validate the purpose of entry (number of persons)	4.252	10.834	16.872	31.958

Development of international cooperation:

- Cooperation Agreements between the Administration of National Border Management Services of Ukraine and the International Organisation for Migration, UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Ukraine have been drafted.
- A project on improvement of border management on the Ukrainian-Russian border has been worked out jointly with the European Commission.
- A joint project with the US Ministry of Defence regarding equipment of international border crossing checkpoints on the Ukrainian-Moldovan border has been developed.

- A joint project with the International Organisation for Migration "Border management system in Ukraine and the Russian Federation: immigration control in border regions" has been implemented.

Work on the prevention of an accumulation of illegal migrants in Ukraine:

- By means of interviewing foreign nationals entering Ukraine at border crossing points 31,958 illegal migrants have been refused entry to Ukraine in 2004-2006;
- In 2005-2006, more than 12,000 illegal migrants have been deported from the territory of Ukraine;
- Recurring inspections of educational institutions are taking place to identify foreign students who discontinued studies.

Results of the fight against illegal migration

In 2004-2006, investigation agencies of the National Border Services of Ukraine have detected 334 criminal structures acting as channels of illegal migration.

2004	2005	2006	Total
104	120	119	334

As a result of operative measures undertaken and based on information received from operative divisions, 240 criminal structures have been eliminated during 2004-2006.

2004	2005	2006	Total
76	88	76	240

In the course of 2004-2006, operative divisions have initiated 426 investigation cases based on detected criminal activities (article 332 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), out of which 240 have been completed. The level of completion is constantly increasing.

	2004	2005	2006	Total
Initiated cases	67	148	211	426
Completed cases	42	89	109	240

As a result of investigative activities, 252 criminal court cases were opened against 330 persons, out of which 210 have been found guilty of criminal offences.

	2004	2005	2006	Total
1 Criminal court cases launched	32	89	131	252
2 Number of persons suspected	47	114	169	330
3 Number of persons found guilty	45	77	88	210

Despite the above efforts and results, the joint efforts of law enforcement agencies could not fully suppress activities of criminal organisations in the area of illegal migration.

Statistical tables

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

	2005	2006
Total	73.190.440	76.815.997
Entry	36.848.484	38.637.165
Exit	36.341.956	38.178.832

Number of persons claiming asylum

	Claimed in 2005	Claimed in 2006
At the border	1.289	1.615
Inland*	1.597	1.959
Total	2.886	3.574

* Based on data provided by the Ukrainian National Committee on Ethnic and Religions Affairs

Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted*

Claims accepted in 2005	Claims accepted in 2006
37	44

* Based on data provided by the Ukrainian National Committee on Ethnic and Religions Affairs

Number of border violators, by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of border violators in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of border violators in 2006
1. Ukraine	3.914	1. Ukraine	4.236
2. Moldova	3.604	2. Moldova	3.472
3. Russian Federation	1.548	3. Russian Federation	1.221
4. China	752	4. India	632
5. Georgia	534	5. Belarus	407
6. India	523	6. China	401
7. Belarus	492	7. Pakistan	368
8. Vietnam	399	8. Georgia	361
9. Pakistan	197	9. Bangladesh	223
10. Bangladesh	139	10. Vietnam	169

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

2005	2006
12.977	12.363

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	10.194*	9.772
Females	2.783*	2.591

*Including minors

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

Gender	2005	2006
Males	164	103
Females	75	13
Total	239	116

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

	2005	2006
On the border crossing	12.700	12.104
Inland	277	259
Inland*	1.533	1.631
Total	14.510	13.994

* Based on data provided by Interior Ministry of Ukraine

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine 2005

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Ukraine on the border with that country 2005	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Ukraine on the border with that country 2005	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 2005
Poland	2	708	710
Slovakia	19	3.234	3.253
Hungary	4	104	108
Romania	7	7	14
Moldova	37	19	56
Russian Federation	565	9	574
Belarus	41	1	42

Number of migration related apprehensions by border section if apprehension took place on road border crossing, or rail border crossing or at the green border including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine 2006

Border Section: Name of neighbouring country on the border of which the apprehension took place	IN: Number of apprehensions of people ENTERING Ukraine on the border with that country 2006	OUT: Number of apprehensions of people LEAVING Ukraine on the border with that country 2006	Number of apprehensions on the border with that country 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 apprehended persons being smuggled into Ukraine

	2005	2006
Total	4.814	4.789
Of the total: women	956	843
Of the total: minors	191	93

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

Apprehensions in 2005	Apprehensions in 2006
77	88

Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended by main countries of origin including foreigners and citizens of Ukraine

2005		2006	
Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of smugglers apprehended in 2006
Ukraine	68	Ukraine	59
Russian Federation	3	Moldova	14
Moldova	2	Georgia	2
Poland	2	Uzbekistan	2
Israel	1	Italy	1
France	1	Russian Federation	10

Number of people being trafficked into Ukraine*

	2005	2006
Total	1.441	1.361
Of the total: minors	6	10

* Data provided by Interior Ministry of Ukraine

Number of persons against whom charges were brought for smuggling in persons, including Ukrainian nationals

Charges brought in 2005	Charges brought in 2006
184	169

* Data provided by Interior Ministry of Ukraine

Persons rejected at the border by main countries of origin

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of rejected persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of rejected persons in 2006
Moldova	7.296	Moldova	10.164
Armenia	2.817	Uzbekistan	2.719
Azerbaijan	2.588	Armenia	2.290
Uzbekistan	2.413	Azerbaijan	2.062
Russian Federation	2.067	Tajikistan	1.435
Turkey	1.050	Russian Federation	1.180
Tajikistan	1.011	Turkey	1.069
Romania	814	Romania	788
Georgia	557	Poland	676
Poland	505	Kyrgyzstan	648
Total (of any country of origin)	26.913	Total (of any country of origin)	28.417

Removed persons by main countries of origin*

Citizens of the following countries in 2005	Number of removed persons in 2005	Citizens of the following countries in 2006	Number of removed persons in 2006
9. Russian Federation	2.510	9. Russian Federation	2.016
1. Azerbaijan	2.009	1. Azerbaijan	1.667
8. Moldova	1.722	8. Moldova	1.523
10. Uzbekistan	1.187	10. Uzbekistan	1.227
5. Georgia	980	5. Georgia	1.015
7. China	788	7. China	587
2. Armenia	902	2. Armenia	845
3. Belarus	259	3. Belarus	263
6. Tajikistan	288	6. India	217
4. Vietnam	204	4. Vietnam	176
Total (of any country of origin)	12.375		11.128

* Based on data provided by the Interior Ministry of Ukraine

With the contribution of

Shisholin P.A.

First Deputy Chairman, National Border Management Service of Ukraine

Sharapa A.P.

Administration of the National Border Management Service of Ukraine.

The Expert Service of the Security Service of Ukraine has submitted responses to the Questionnaire of the following Project: "Strengthening capacities and cooperation in the identification of forged and falsified documents in Ukraine" (AENEAS 2005). The project was funded by the EU and implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

Outline of the Questionnaires

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 2004 and 2005 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) people of lower (higher) social status among the border violators? What are the recent trends and why?

Legislation. What developments took place in 2005 regarding the legislation on illegal migration? What are the laws, decrees, and international agreements of 2005 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 2005 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, identical with those from previous years

- Number of persons legally crossing the border
- Number of persons claiming asylum
- Number of persons whose asylum claims were accepted
- Number of border violators
- Number of migration related border apprehensions
- 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
- Number of people being smuggled into your country
- Number of "smugglers in humans" apprehended
- Number of people being trafficked into your country
- Number of "traffickers in humans" apprehended
- Persons rejected at the border
- Persons to whom residence was refused

Open questions on the use of false or falsified documents

- Please provide a short qualitative description of recent trends in the use of false or falsified documents as evidenced by Your institution.
- Which types of forged/falsified documents (visa, passport, residence permit, etc...) have most often been used during 2006 for illegal migration purposes?
- Which were the main technical processes of falsification and forgeries (Photo substitution, Modification of the written data, Stamp and visa forgeries, Page substitutions, Other)?
- What were the main reasons for the fraudulent use of documents (illegal border crossing, claiming asylum, illegal residence, illegal work, criminal actions, terrorism, use at a later stage of transit migration, to smuggle goods or vehicles, trafficking for exploitation, trafficking of minors,...)?
- If used for illegal border crossing, what were the main routes (origin, transit and destination countries) of persons apprehended with false or falsified documents?
- Does Your organisation/country have special programmes to counteract the use of forged and falsified documents?
- Is there a special unit for intelligence gathering and analysis in Your organisation? If so, to whom does this unit report? Since when does it exist?
- If there a several units under various ministries dealing with document security, how do they cooperate and exchange information between them (interagency cooperation, joint database, trainings, etc.)? In total, how many units and persons are dealing with document security in Your country?
- Does Your organisation/country participate in international cooperation projects designed to counteract the use of forged and falsified documents? If so, who are the partners and the funding agency?

Statistical tables on the use of false or falsified documents

- Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents by type of forged or falsified documents in 2004, 2005 and 2006.
- Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents by place of detection of these documents (border crossing points, at the green , blue or air borders and during inland controls) in 2004, 2005 and 2006.
- Number of detected uses of counterfeit documents by place of detection of these documents (Road border crossings, Railway border crossings, At the green border, At the sea border, Airports, During inland controls, Other) in 2004, 2005 and 2006.