

MIGRANT CRIME WAVE

The EU Cover-Up Revealed

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DEDICATION

To the brave people who are working valiantly to preserve our European culture and identity, trying to keep our societies safe, opposing mass migration and open borders. Although we are winning the argument, we have not won the battle. There is more to do, the liberal left must be stopped before they destroy our great nations. The West is at war with an enemy they will not name.

“Europe [EU] is not based on a common language, culture and values... Europe is the result of plans. It is in fact, a classic utopian project, a monument to the vanity of intellectuals, a programme whose inevitable destiny is failure; only the scale of the final damage done is in doubt.” Margaret Thatcher, 2002 in her book, Statecraft

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BACKGROUND

For the first time, this book sets out to unveil the EU's shameful betrayal of its citizens on mass migration and the crime wave unleashed across our continent as a result of that human influx.

The betrayal on migration is well documented since the EU has made no secret of its open doors policy. What is not known, because it has been suppressed by an EU elite fearful of the voters' backlash of its revelation, is the true extent of the crime wave caused by unchecked migration. In failing to collate or delaying the publication of explosive data which exposes the true cost of crime, the EU and its liberal elites have misled European citizens, keeping secret the real truth of the cost of uncontrolled migration.

The first duty of government is to keep us safe. For decades the Brussels elites have been allowed to impose their globalist mass migration policies on our great continent. By throwing open the continent's borders to poor migrants with no Christian or European heritage, they have unleashed terror, high unemployment and a crime wave, including rape and sexual crime against our women and girls.

The statistics:

2017: **258 million** international migrants (UN, IOM)
78 million of these arrived in the EU (UN, IOM)
54% Austrian prison population was foreign (up from 18% in 2016)
1000 'jihadi' brides heading back to EU from Syria and Iraq (Frontex)
50,000 number estimated jihadis slipping through EU via migration 'crisis' (UN)
5,000 returned jihadis living back in EU having travelled to Syria/Iraq
30,000 on UK terror watch list
90% of religiously inspired terror attackers were known to EU police
7670 on no entry lists currently identified by Turkey
Sweden is the rape capital of the Western world
88% of migrants interviewed admit to being 'facilitated' (smuggled)

I cover the shocking facts about:

Who's filling up Europe's prisons?

Average prison sentences for terrorist offences of just 5 years

Gun violence in Sweden doubling in 9 years

67,000 crimes being committed by foreigners in Germany (2015)

40% of rapes in Italy being committed by foreigners

It costs money to deport migrants, so we don't bother – France's return rate has dropped to 13.49%, Italy, 17.6%, Netherlands 34.0%, whereas the figure for the EU-28 is 45.8%

Countries of origin of Top Ten illegals in November 2017: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Albania, Morocco, Pakistan, Eritrea, Algeria, India and Nigeria. In February 2018, the ten most common country of origin of applicants for asylum in Europe: Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Georgia, Albania, Iran, Bangladesh and Venezuela.¹

The statistics the EU and its liberal left governments don't want you to see.

Most rape statistics are being covered up. Currently, there is no updated EU wide survey on sexual harassment because the European Agency for Fundamental Rights published their last statistics in 2014, relating to 2012 figures.

A primary school in Berlin hires guards for its children and staff.

Read and weep or take back control by voting out those politicians who have betrayed our countries, our safety and our culture.



Greek migration camp (Idomeni) with BBC

¹ www.easo.europa.eu/latest-asylum-trends

FOREWORD BY MATTEO SALVINI

Former Member of the European Parliament, Italy, Leader of Lega

Dear Janice,

I am glad to send you my warmest regards and at the same time contribute briefly with my thoughts on a subject that is so close to my heart, the subject of your publication.

The issue of immigration and criminality has been hidden for too long, generally underestimated, and those who denounced it were derided.

I am writing you from a post-electoral Italy where the center-right coalition arrived first and the Lega (former Lega Nord) party, of which I have the honour to be the secretary, is now the first party of such alliance.

Citizens have rewarded us also on this subject because we talked about concrete facts, not promises or propaganda.

We have stated, without fear of being accused of xenophobia or racism, that respect of the rules must be applied by everyone, regardless of skin colour, nationality or faith. This principle is even more important if someone is a guest in my country. Laxity and disrespect for rules must end. Our Italian citizens, and more in general all European citizens affected by this uncontrolled migratory phenomenon, ask for the required compliance with the basic and simple rules of common peaceful and civil coexistence. Saying yes to everything and to everyone was the wrong answer given by this socio-political model that has failed all around Europe, and citizens are aware of that. Too many "politicians" and "intellectuals" lack contact with reality and this is one of the causes of their defeat and, far more seriously, of the ruin of our cities and communities.

The data on crime and on Italian prisons that you cited in your report are self-explanatory.

Our commitment in the government of Italy, if we are given the opportunity to do it, will be to ensure more security and compliance with the rules. If an irregular immigrant is found on our territory, he will be repatriated through agreements with the countries of origin.

The affection and the esteem shown to us by regular immigrants who voted for us after having settled in Italy, working and paying taxes, brought us pride and reassures us even more that the path we choose to ask for seriousness and justice is the right path.

In Europe we worked with Janice to change the type of Europe we have now as we want another type: one that on the issue of immigration also is not the accomplice and architect of the invasion which results in firstly social tension and secondly, the lowering of wages and the impoverishment of the social state as a whole.

We do not want to be accomplices of a new form of slavery disguised with hypocritical smiles and minutes of silence that end in their selves.

For this reason, I also want to thank you Janice for your work, which I am sure, will open the eyes of many people who have not yet looked deeper into the subject.

With sincere gratitude,

Matteo Salvini



Matteo Salvini sleeps at Cara Mineo, at the biggest European Reception Centre for Asylum seekers, located in Sicily

INTRODUCTION

In 2014 when I arrived in Brussels as a newly elected Member of the European Parliament I knew the place was rotten and was inhabited by Communists and the alt-left. I knew that most 'conservatives' were fake conservatives and I was aware of the battles that lay ahead during my tenure – EU migration, campaigning for Brexit (that term was not known back then) and trying to stop the tsunami of bad legislation from the EU. But despite arguing against mass migration, the EU's open borders and highlighting the huge numbers of new EU accession states' peoples joining our economies, none of us was prepared for the non-EU migrant crisis that engulfed our countries from 2014 onwards.

I joined the EU's Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) committee, which covers migration, home affairs and security. Those among us who challenged the prevailing view that we should be cautious over migration or questioned why we should open our borders were shut down as racists, xenophobes and nationalists. The same happened in Parliamentary debates.

I travelled to Calais many times, the only UK and EU politician to have visited so regularly. I visited the Greek migrant camps and was shocked by the attitude of the socialists on the trip. Even the NGOs said their cavalier attitude to 'Migrants welcome, borders open soon', would see riots in the camps on a scale never seen before.

Accounts of my visits can be found on my website: www.janiceatkinson.co.uk



Greece mainland, meeting with NGOs

This book does not go into detail about Radical Islam, the failure of migrants to integrate, the failure of multiculturalism, the no-go areas of our great cities and those well-worn arguments covered in books such as Raheem Kassem's No Go Zones, or the Strange Death of Europe by Douglas Murray, but it does expose the damning statistics which ineluctably prove the link between mass migration, soaring crime and terror statistics. These are the figures the EU is terrified to let you to know.

From the time that we entered into Tony Blair's illegal war in Iraq and the subsequent 'liberation' of the Arab springs in Egypt and Libya by the West, we in Europe have experienced terrorism and migration on a scale that is consuming our law enforcement, our prisons and fostering hate and resentment in our societies. We cannot change history but we could have halted the effects of dismantling Iraq, Libya and Egypt. And we still can.

European governments, and the EU, the worst offender, worked with the UN's International Organisation for Migration (IOM), which is highly political and influential, based in its safe space Geneva and is funded to the tune of \$1.8m.

To the IOM migration is:

- Inevitable
- Desirable
- Necessary

"Ongoing recession and uneven recovery in a number of European destination countries has contributed to a worsening of the public perception of migrants and asylum-seekers, which, together with the rise of xenophobic rhetoric and initiatives, has degraded public discourse and exacerbated the economic and social marginalization of some migrants."

But no mention of the effects of their mass migration policies - crime, sexual assaults, rape and murder.

Terrorism alone should have made governments and the EU think about where the new wave of terror and crime was coming from.

GEROLF ANNEMANS: THE FOOLISH TABOO

Member of the European Parliament, Belgium, Vlaams Belang, Vice President of the ENF

My party, Vlaams Belang, has always opposed taboos relating to immigration, the presence of foreigners on Flemish soil and its impact on society. Speaking about this connection – about the relationship between immigration and crime for instance – is still considered politically incorrect.

For decades, in Belgium, and probably in all of Western Europe, there has been a scientific ban on speaking publicly about the relationship between crime and ethnicity. There is no or very little exact data available on crime committed by perpetrators of foreign origin. Crime statistics do not mention the population group that the perpetrators belong to. For estimates we have to rely on limited scientific research.

What's more, people who in the past engaged in such research were attacked by progressive politicians and discredited by fellow scientists, as was demonstrated by the smear campaign against (Dutch) criminologist Marion Van San who, around the turn of the century, conducted a study on delinquency among youth of foreign origin, which had been commissioned by the then Belgian Minister of Justice.

Very little, if anything, has changed since then. Even the terminology is manipulated: Lately the media in my country has been referring to illegal migrants as “transmigrants” – as if it were a harmless phenomenon whereby people almost accidentally and only briefly pass through the country. The message is to turn a blind eye and to hope the phenomenon will disappear.

In order to pave the way for a broad public (and at the same time scientific) debate, as early as 2005 I myself published a study titled ‘Het Dwaze Taboe’ [The Foolish Taboo], a meta-analysis of international and national studies about crime and ethnicity - because no one else was doing it and because it was necessary. In fact, the conclusions from that study still hold true today.

Obviously, fighting crime committed by aliens should be part of an overall security policy which only can be a policy designed to crack down on all crime. In addition, a number of specific measures relating to illegal-alien crime are necessary.

First and foremost, and merely to be able to restore order, it is important to put an end to wild migration flows. The floodgates of asylum seekers must be closed. Asylum status is still being

misused on a massive scale. It should be granted only to genuine political refugees and not to fortune seekers. Furthermore, family reunification, often imports of backwardness, should be strictly limited. In short, those who are here should assimilate.

Illegal aliens should be tracked down. People who can remain here undisturbed for too long will eventually hope for regularisation and settle in our social welfare state. In the meantime, their illegal status is a potential source of crime. A recent study found that the informal economy in some neighbourhoods of my hometown Antwerp is larger than the official economy. The local drug trade is controlled by specific ethnic groups.

Criminal foreigners should be expelled and, where appropriate, be stripped of their (second) citizenship. In addition, a comprehensive and clearly defined (strict) criminal policy should be very clear about the final destination of criminal aliens: a prison cell in their country of origin.

Although the Belgian Government – which is perceived as a ‘right-wing’ government after the socialists, who had been in power for decades, were thanked for services rendered – says it is trying its best to expel imprisoned criminal aliens from the country, in reality the opposite is true. Even in the case of the 72 countries – including Morocco and Turkey – with which takeback agreements have been concluded, there is anything but a firm takeback policy.

In 2016, in total, only 1 out of 70 criminal aliens were effectively deported. A striking example of the effects of the lack of a strict return policy is that of Moroccan detainees. Of the 1,095 Moroccan prisoners with legal resident status who were in a Belgian prison in 2016, a grand total of 0 (zero) were deported – despite there being a bilateral agreement with Morocco which regulates the takeback. Clearly, the Belgian Government lacks decisiveness to turn its tough words into deeds.

For the sake of completeness, as of mid-2017, the total number of criminal aliens stood at 4,589, out of a total of 10,300 prisoners, not counting ‘new Belgians’ (aliens holding a Belgian ID card). This means that 44.5 percent of the prison population do not hold Belgian citizenship – these figures are confirmed in the extensive study by Ágnes Kada.

The study confirms that today, in 2018, we must continue to play our role as a taboo-breaking and immigration-critical party.

NICOLAS BAY, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPE OF NATIONS AND FREEDOM GROUP

Member of the European Parliament, France, Rassemblement National

There's none so deaf as those who will not hear, there's none so blind as those who will not see.

Yet, statistics are clear, at least when there are permitted: in France, statistics based on ethnicity are prohibited. But it is now admitted that French jails are overcrowded with immigrants: I am not talking about descendants of immigrants who have French citizenship, but real foreigners, aliens coming from the whole world.

In France, we used to be able to expel the legal immigrants who had committed a crime on our soil. Because of the "Sarkozy law" of 2003 and, moreover, because of the European Court of Human Rights, it is almost impossible to send back the illegal immigrants to their countries who commit crimes on our soil... after the first crime of crossing our border illegally. So they stay in France, at the expense of French taxpayers'.

In January, I visited the penitentiary centre of Fresnes, which is the second largest prison in France, located in the South of Paris. Its director told me that 38% of his inmates are strangers... and, dear Janice, they do not come from Great Britain. When a crime is committed, the journalists usually try to hide the names of the criminals when they too overtly indicate an extra-European origin. Moreover, the wishful thinking of journalists who do not want to acknowledge anti-white racism: is apparent even when it is clear that the crime had no other reason, and even when the criminal at the trial makes anti-white or anti-France statements, quoting sometimes some anti-French rapper. Journalists and judges usually agree on these kinds of cases and prefer speaking about "mental disorder" or find some mitigating circumstances or even some excuses: this crime was committed as revenge after centuries of colonialism, slavery, or that the crime was due to a difficult childhood because of racism in the French society, etc.

In 2012 a book was published that clearly established the link between mass immigration and massive insecurity: "Clockwork Orange" France. It became quickly a bestseller. The book shows how France is becoming a "savage" nation, with no-gone zones with crime rates dramatically increasing year after year. Hence the title which refers to Kubrick's famous movie.

Indeed, uncontrolled immigration brought to us foreign conflicts and we face now riots between communities, such as the Turks against the Kurds. Barbaric traditions have also been imported to our land such as the so-called "honour killings". Speaking of barbarism, all the terrorist attacks that we have had these last years in France have been perpetrated by immigrants or French citizens "of immigrant background".

After decades of mass immigration, we had a first wave of Islamist attacks in 1995, in the name of the Algerian GIA. A second wave started in 2015, in the name of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria: a satirical weekly newspaper, a football stadium, a concert hall, a touristic promenade on the French Riviera, several catholic churches were among the numerous and various targets. The death toll was terrible.

This second wave of terror was marked by the attacks committed in March 2012, in Toulouse and Montauban by Mohammed Merah, who killed plainclothes soldiers off duty, and children in a Jewish school.

Merah was one of the numerous Islamist "lone wolves" that we had on our soil: described at first by the media as a blond and blue-eyed far-right activist, he happened to be a "charming" thug of Algerian origin who converted to radical Islam.

Merah made us realise that the line between criminality and Islamist terrorism is actually very thin.

This was the case with another lone wolf: Ahmed Hanachi, an illegal immigrant from Tunisia, who had been arrested several times in France and Italy for various offences like shoplifting and drug abuse. On the 1st of October 2017, at Marseille's main train station, he savagely murdered two passing-by young girls: he gutted one and cut the other's throat.

Same modus operandi on 26 July 2016 against an 85-year-old priest, after Adel Kermiche and Abdel Malik Boukezzoula, burst into a 16th-century catholic church in Saint-Étienne-du-Rouvray.

This happened 1,520 years after the baptism of Clovis that made France the Church's eldest daughter.

Between these first and second waves of terrorist attacks, we had the 2005 "émeutes de banlieues", a series of riots that occurred in the suburbs of Paris and other French cities in October and November 2005.

These suburbs that eventually became no-go zones, whose control is actually shared between drug traffickers and salafist imams, riots breaking out that have a lot of similarities with the so called “racial riots” that take place in the United States. The death of two teenagers who tried to hide from the police in a power substation, Zyed Benna and Bouna Traoré, unleashed weeks of ultra-violence with approximately 9,000 vehicles being burned. Schools and other public buildings were also attacked.

Jean-Claude Irvoas, 56, was beaten to death by rioters on 27 October after being robbed while he was taking photographs of a street-lamp for his work in Epinay-sur-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis. On 4 November, Jean-Jacques Le Chenadec, 61, was knocked unconscious by Salaheddine Alloul, 22, and died a few days later. The victim was trying to extinguish a trash bin fire near his home at Stains, Seine-Saint-Denis.

Apart from terrorism, apart from these riots, there is the so-called “small delinquency”, the daily “incivilities” which have exponentially increased over the past three/four decades, in proportion to immigration. Indeed, how many appalling “faits divers” happen to have been committed by immigrants? How many gruesome stories of gang rapes? How many Frenchmen have been stabbed or beaten up for a cigarette or a simple gaze? How many old women have been cowardly attacked and beaten up? Without the traditional respect for at least to the women, the children and the elderly people.

40 years before “Clockwork Orange” France, Jean Raspail published another bestseller: *The Camp of the Saints*. You had the prophecies of Enoch Powell, we had the ones of Jean Raspail. His nightmarish – apocalyptic – fiction is unfortunately becoming true and our civilisation is now on the brink of self-destruction. Uncontrolled immigration, particularly from countries that do not share the same cultural base and values, has created in our countries a terrible mess. And now, as the Marseillaise says: “Ils viennent jusque dans vos bras / Égorger vos fils, vos compagnes !” (They’re coming right into your arms / To cut the throats of your sons, your women!).

Fortunately, Western countries are now awakening, in Europe, but also on the other side of the Atlantic. In 2016, Donald Trump campaigned on mass immigration. In 2017, President Trump created the Victims of Immigration Crime Engagement (VOICE) Office “to acknowledge and serve the needs of crime victims and their families who have been affected by crimes committed by individuals with a nexus to immigration”. And the President of the United States of America

drastically curtailed immigration, as he promised when he ran the presidential election. Even in the USA, it is the time for change!

Thank you, dear Janice, for contributing to this much needed change with your study ... before it is too late.

Nicolas



Nicolas Bay visiting Frontex Headquarters in Poland

BACKGROUND:

How European mass migration is related to increased crime rates?

German police deliberately downplay the true scale of the migrant crime problem by referring to migrant criminals with politically correct euphemisms such as “southerners”, men with “dark skin” or a combination of the two: “southern skin colour”. Police reports show that Germany’s migrant rape crisis continues unabated, although accurate statistics are notoriously non-existent in one of the most advanced countries in the world. ²

When we talk about migration, first, people mainly think of three elements:

- illegal entry and stay
- forgery of documents (passports)
- trafficking in human beings

The mass media and the official EU statistics and documents are hiding any additional and relevant information, with the exception of some UK press. Eurostat has not refreshed its database on crimes since 2015, but it may do so in July 2018. In 2012 the European Commission published a communication on “Measuring Crime in the EU, Statistics Action Plan 2011-2015”. This plan has mentioned that since 2007 Eurostat has produced, on an annual basis, a statistic that focuses on crime statistics containing data on the following: total crime, homicides, violent crime, robberies, domestic burglary, theft of motor vehicle, drug trafficking, prison population and the number of police officers involved. In 2010 the first working paper on money laundering was issued, statistics were based on the indicators identified by the Commission’s expert sub-group on this issue. An EU level offence definition and classification system has been developed in order to facilitate and improve the comparability among the national authorities across the EU. ³

In the above mentioned communication, it is however stated that information on traditional forms of crime - that is considered to lie outside EU competency - is more robust, more comparable and generally of better quality than in the area of cross-border organised crime which relates more closely to EU policy.

In 2010, in the Stockholm Programme, the European Council invited the Commission to continue developing statistical tools to measure crime and criminal activities and reflect on how to further develop the actions outlined and implemented in the “Action Plan 2006-2010”. ⁴ In terms of the data quality the suggested actions included a significant element previously lacking in crime

2 Soeren Kern: Tolerating a “rape culture” to sustain a politically correct stance on mass migration

3 COM *2011(713 final, Brussels, 18.01.2012 Measuring Crime in the EU

4 OJ C 115/1, 04.05.2010

statistics. It was recommended by the Council that “where appropriate demographic variables such as gender, nationality, age group should be introduced”.

The implementation of such Action Plans are the responsibility of DG HOME (Directorate General of the European Commission for Migration and Home Affairs), and drawing up the statistics should be done by Eurostat. The role of this body is to ensure the EU's security, to build a common EU migration and asylum policy, and to promote dialogue and cooperation with non-EU countries. Eurostat is one of the institutions of the EU that is responsible for providing statistical information on the Member States and to promote the harmonisation of statistical methods across the EU and candidates for accession as well as for EFTA countries. Somehow it seems, that the Commission is either unable to cooperate with the national authorities to compare EU level data on crime, or is not willing to do so.

One main reason is that the level of crime has been rising in those Member States (MS) which took in migrants in massive numbers in 2015, compared to those states that refused them.

It is also hidden in the EU media that the cultural difference between the EU natives and migrants cause the biggest division. Several articles and MEPs claim that the migrants are not familiar with the local law, therefore they behave in a different way. Briefly: if for example they steal, they consume drugs or they rape women it is often excused as “cultural differences”. As it is often said not knowing the law, does not excuse.

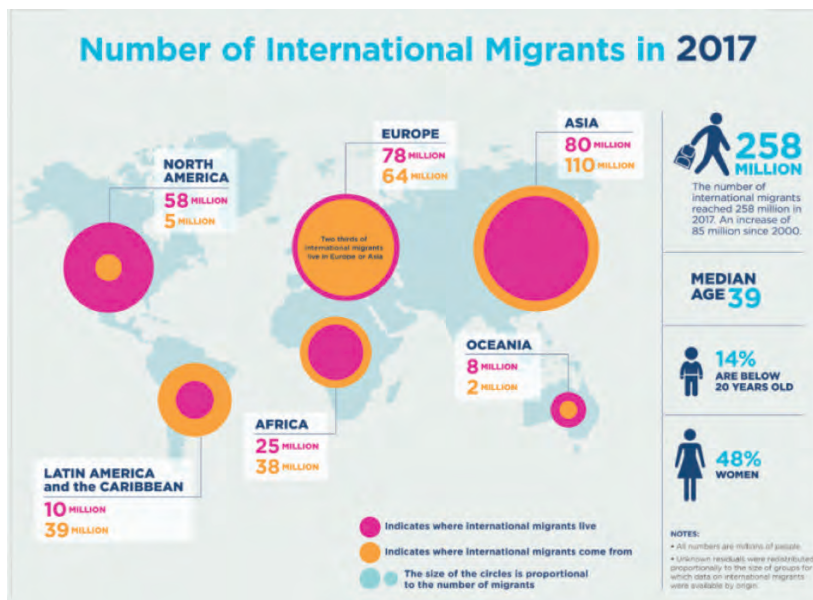
Those left-liberal politicians, journalists, NGOs and citizens, who suggest that multiculturalism is a higher level of existence, tend to overlook a very significant fact. There is a cultural difference between a Europe that is based on Christian values that allow mutual respect of individuals in a democratic context and another world that challenges all these.

In fact, it is this ‘multiculturalism’ propagated by left wing liberals that has exposed entire societies to Islamic values that are very often completely at odds with Europe’s historically rooted Judeo-Christian values system. In Europe, you no longer talk of religious belief in polite company or at the dinner table. Apart from celebrating the main religious holidays, the majority of Europeans do not manifest their religious affiliation on a daily basis. This is in stark contrast to the large majority of the immigrants coming from Muslim States, where the Sharia law is the basis of their everyday activity. Islam manifests itself openly as it is obligatory to demonstrate and obey its religious doctrines, according to the Koran’s guidance.

One of the most obvious cases of Islamic and European values being completely at odds is the structural inequality between men and women in Islam. Thus unsurprisingly, Europe has seen an unprecedented scale of sexual assaults because Western women and girls are seen as unequal and vulnerable girls are easy targets. In the UK, one of the vilest crimes committed by migrants and those of second generation Pakistani heritage is the sexual abuse of young, vulnerable, working class white girls. Over the past couple of years, a tsunami of sexual “grooming gangs” has been uncovered across the UK, where tens of thousands of girls were betrayed by our social services, police and government because of the fear of a racist backlash. Political correctness has presided over cover-ups, a failure to investigate and the media failing to name the countries of origin of the perpetrators, other than labelling them “Asian”, which is an insult to the millions of law-abiding decent people who occupy Asia, some of whom live in the UK and EU.

I. MIGRATION

1. International migrants in the world



Source: UN DESA, *International Migration Report 2017*

In 2017 according to the United Nations' sources, there were approximately 258 million migrants worldwide, of which about 78 million are in Europe. This is the largest number compared to the size of the continent. For the purpose of estimating the international migrant stock, international migrants are equated either with the foreign born or with foreign citizens, therefore it includes those who are in another country than their country of birth or nationality for at least more than a year. When data on place of birth are available, they are generally given precedence.⁵

Of these 258 million, nearly 57 percent lived in the developed regions in 2017 (the "North"), while the developing regions (the "South") hosted 43 percent of the world's migrants. Of the 146 million international migrants living in the North in 2017, 89 million, or 61 percent, originated from a developing country, while 57 million, or 39 percent, were born in the North. Meanwhile, 97 million, or 87 percent, of the 112 million international migrants residing in the South in 2017 originated from other parts of the developing regions, while 14 million, or 13 per cent, were born in the North.

5 <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2017.pdf> pg.2.

Most of this increase occurred from 2005 to 2017, when some 5.6 million migrants were added annually, compared to an average of 2.5 million from 1990 to 2005.⁶

In 2017, many indicators of secondary irregular migration seemed to be in significant decline after the migration crisis. In fact, the concerted effort of the countries along the Western Balkan route to control their borders and to end the facilitated crossing of their territories resulted in reducing the visible flow of people on the most frequently used secondary route through the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Hungary and further on to Austria and Germany.⁷

2. Asylum applications and illegal border crossings in the EU

According to Frontex sources, between 2014 and September 2017, approximately 4 million people, mostly Muslims, have crossed the Schengen borders, quite a few of them illegally, and applied for asylum in an EU Member State. European Union sources⁸ refer coyly and dishonestly to these people as “irregular migrants”, but in fact they are “illegal migrants” who cross the borders without showing any cooperation with the European and Member State authorities, very often using fake documents or no documents at all to be identified. This is only the official data, there are probably even more migrants who crossed the Schengen borders illegally. Germany, Italy, France and Sweden have been assessing most of the applications.



Moria Hotspot, Lesbos, Greece

6 <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/publications/migrationreport/docs/MigrationReport2017.pdf> pg.1.

7 FRONTEX Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 28.

8 For example: Eurostat, Reports or Communication from the European Commission, European Parliament etc.

Asylum application EU28 (2014, 2015, 2016, until September2017)

Total: 4,077,250 asylum applications

Country	2014	2015	2016	2017
GERMANY	202645	476510	745155	222560
ITALY	64625	83085	122960	128850
FRANCE	64310	76165	84270	99330
GREECE	9430	13205	51110	58650
AUSTRIA	28035	88160	42255	24715
UK	32785	38800	39735	33780
HUNGARY	42775	177135	29430	3390
SWEDEN	81180	162450	28790	26325
NETHERLANDS	24495	44970	20945	18210
BULGARIA	11080	20365	19420	3695
BELGIUM	22710	44660	18280	18340
SPAIN	5615	14780	15755	31120
POLAND	8020	12190	12305	5045
DENMARK	14680	20935	6180	3220
FINLAND	3620	32345	5605	4990
CYPRUS	1745	2265	2940	4600
IRELAND	1450	3275	2245	2930
CROATIA	450	210	2225	675
LUXEMBURG	1150	2505	2160	2430
MALTA	1350	1845	1930	1840
ROMANIA	1545	1260	1880	4815
CZECH REPUBLIC	1145	1515	1475	1445
PORTUGAL	440	895	1460	1750
SLOVENIA	385	275	1310	1475
LITHUANIA	440	315	430	495
LATVIA	375	330	350	355
ESTONIA	155	230	175	190
SLOVAKIA	330	330	145	160
Total	662,165	1,393,875	1,292,740	728,470

Source: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctza&lang=en

3. Analysis of migratory patterns

Since 2016, Frontex has been collecting information from voluntary interviews (debriefings) with newly-arrived migrants in the Central, Eastern and Western Mediterranean Sea in the framework of the Pilot Project PeDRA (Processing Personal Data for Risk Analysis). In 2017 (until the end of November), 3525 interviews with migrants from more than 70 countries were conducted upon their arrival in Italy, Greece and Spain by Frontex (EU's border control agency) Guest Officers deployed from EU Member States.⁹

The top five nationalities of the whole sample were Syrians, Moroccans, Iraqis, Algerians and Sudanese. The most common interviewed migrant belonged to the age group 18-35 years old (86%) and were unmarried (65%) males (89%) from Africa, Middle East and Asian countries - together accounting for 60% of interviews. As regards the education of interviewed migrants, 13 percent reported university, 42 percent secondary and 29 percent primary level education - with 5 percent illiterate.

Furthermore, out of the sample, among the push and pull factors, 45 percent of the interviewed migrants mentioned economic reasons. The poor economic situation in their country of origin together with the economic/work-related opportunities in destination countries were quoted as principle reasons behind their decisions to migrate to affluent European countries. For approximately 16 percent of migrants, conflict in their country, together with the asylum policy in receiving countries were the second most important reasons for migration. Positively aligned economic reasons (push-pull) were mentioned by 58 percent of interviewed migrants in the Western Mediterranean.

More than half of all migrants travelled alone, with the remainder travelling as a group or with families. In 2017, nearly all interviewed migrants claimed to have friends or relatives who were already in the EU. In 2016 Italy was the most common destination country, followed by Germany, France, Spain and the United Kingdom. In 2017, Italy, France, Germany, Spain, Greece and United Kingdom were at the top of the list. This successive trend suggests that migrant preferences are asymmetrically distributed as they cluster around a small number of highly attractive final destination countries. This represents a stable trend.¹⁰

⁹ FRONTEx Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 34.

¹⁰ FRONTEx Risk Analysis 2018 pg. 34.

This is a very objective explanation of why the relocation of migrants that is being pushed by the European Commission and by the left liberal political parties in the European Parliament will never work. It is not simply the reluctance of a Member State that does not want to take in migrants, but actually the migrants themselves do not want to be relocated either.

Depending on the rhetoric that the European Head of States and Governments will use in the European Council, the future of Europe could be culturally and religiously hugely different from what we know today. Even if we will have no migration, due to the higher birth rate of the Muslim population, in 30 years approximately 7.4 percent of the EU will be Muslim, compared to the current 4.9 percent. However, if the European politicians opt for the "Dublin IV Regulation" in its current form, and they accept the proposal of the United Nations proposal on "Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration," it is very likely that over 14 percent of Europe's population will be Muslim by 2050. The countries where the shifts will be most dramatic are Sweden (30%), France (18%), Germany (19%), Austria (19%), Belgium (18%), Netherlands (15%), UK (17%), Denmark (16%), Finland (15%) and Norway (17%).¹¹

11 Pew Research Centre, <http://www.pewforum.org/2017/11/29/europes-growing-muslim-population/>

Muslims make up 4.9% of Europe's population in 2016

Estimated % of Muslims among total population in each country



Estimated size of Muslim population in 2016 REGION 25,770,000 % of population that is Muslim 4.9%

Muslims in the EU, Norway and Switzerland in 2050: zero migration scenario

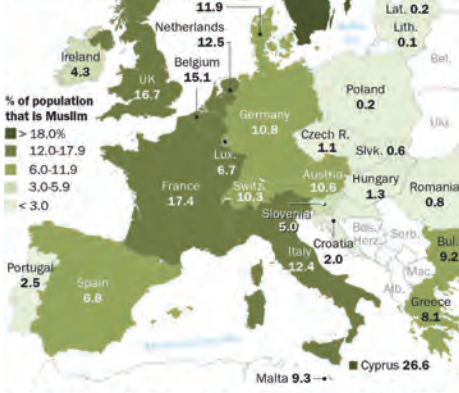
Projected % of Muslims among total population in each country



Projected size of Muslim population in 2050 under ZERO migration scenario REGION 35,770,000 % of population that is Muslim 7.4%

Muslims in the EU, Norway and Switzerland in 2050: medium migration scenario

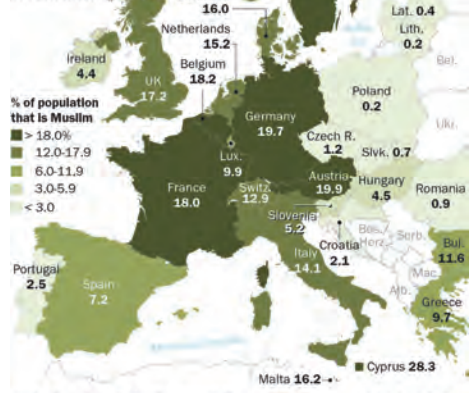
Projected % of Muslims among total population in each country



Projected size of Muslim population in 2050 under MEDIUM migration scenario REGION 57,880,000 % of population that is Muslim 11.2%

Muslims in the EU, Norway and Switzerland in 2050: high migration scenario

Projected % of Muslims among total population in each country



Projected size of Muslim population in 2050 under HIGH migration scenario REGION 75,550,000 % of population that is Muslim 14.0%

Source: Pew Research Centre¹²

Since 2014, there are some crime categories where a considerable increase can be attributed to migration

- terrorism
- rape and violent assaults (mainly against women and children)
- illegal border crossing
- trafficking in human beings
- drug trafficking and consumption

Many politicians and journalists trot out the mantra that there is no link between Radical Islamic terrorism and mass migration. Yet if we look at the facts, no one can deny that more people died, suffered handicaps, paralysis, or psychological shock due to the terrorist attacks conducted by migrants with an Islamic background in Europe since 2014, than suffered similarly during the previous 10 years.¹³

Due to the currently ongoing “irregular” - as the European Commission falsely says - migration flow, illegal border crossing has multiplied. Several countries have adapted their national legislation (e.g. Hungary) in order to make illegal border crossing a crime, in order to comply with the EU legislation to be able to register the illegal migrants. Without doing so, we would not have the slightest idea about who is moving around freely within the open Schengen area.

Rape and violent assaults have reached unprecedented levels in Member States where a huge number of migrants have been registered: namely in Germany, Sweden, Austria and Switzerland.

Trafficking in human beings has become a very “profitable business” since 2015. It is closely linked to organized crime groups that are further exploiting the individuals and violating the law.

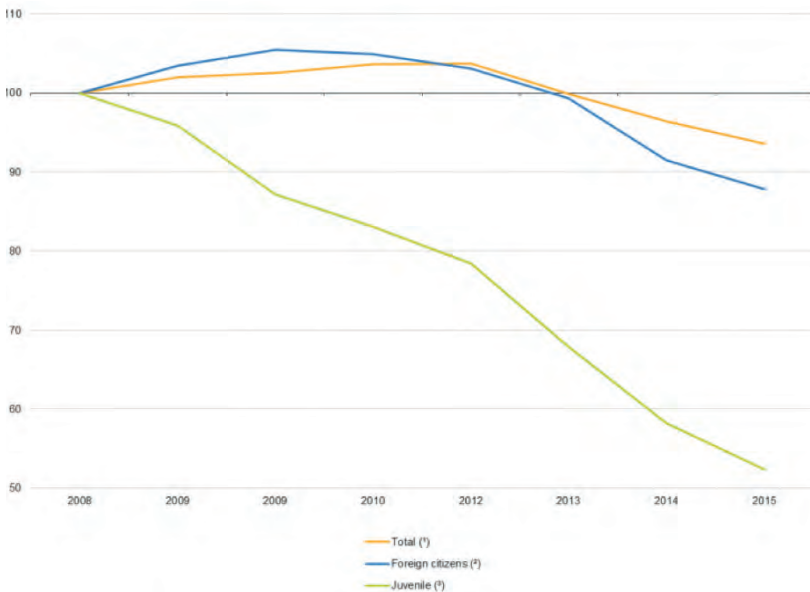
Given the fact that the majority of the migrants are from Muslim countries, where consumption of alcohol is strictly forbidden, they frequently substitute it with drugs. Many of them continue venerating their daily routine of consuming some kind of psychoactive substances while abhorring the use of alcohol. All jihadist terrorists were found to have some psychoactive substance in their bodies prior to and during attacks.

13 See Appendix II.

II. CRIME AND PRISONERS

In October 2015, more than 11 million people were held in penal institutions worldwide, of which close to a million were incarcerated in European jails.¹⁴ The world prison population rate based on United Nation estimates of national population levels is 144 per 100,000 inhabitants. In Europe, the median rate is 84 per 100,000. Since 2000, the world prison population total has grown by almost 20 percent, which is slightly above the estimated 18 percent increase in the world's general population over the same period. An interesting phenomenon is that the female prison population total has increased by 50 percent during this period, while the male prison population has risen by 18 percent.¹⁵ In the majority of countries (59%) the proportion of the total prison population who are in pre-trial/remand imprisonment is between 10%-40%, in Europe 20.1%.¹⁶

Prison Population EU-28 (2008-2015)



¹⁴ Belgium not available for all years.

¹⁵ Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Malta and Sweden not available for all years.

¹⁶ Belgium, Germany and Spain not available for all years.

Source: Eurostat, data has not been updated since 2015¹⁷

14 Council of Europe Annual Statistic, <https://wp.unil.ch/space/space-i/prison-stock-on-1st-january/prison-stock-on-01-jan-2015-2016/>

15 Ron Walmsley: World Prison Population List, www.prisonstudies.org

16 Roy Walmsley: World Pre-trial/Remand Imprisonment List, www.prisonstudies.org

17 http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Crime_and_criminal_justice_statistics

Several newspaper articles declare that mass migration and crime have either no or at worst a tenuous relationship. Official sources (e.g. in Sweden and in France) are published without revealing either the nationality or the ethnic origin of the prisoners. However, the rate of immigrants (regardless if they have obtained an EU citizenship or simply are a resident of an EU Member State) is highly represented in several Western European prisons compared to their share in the country's population. While Eastern European states are often being blamed for racism and xenophobia especially by the Western left liberal politicians and newspapers, in their prisons the share of foreigners is usually less than the share of foreigners in the population. The sources that deny the link often claim that the overrepresentation of the immigrants in the criminal justice systems of several countries may be due to socioeconomic factors, imprisonment for migration offences (illegal border crossing) and racial and ethnic discrimination by police and the judicial system.

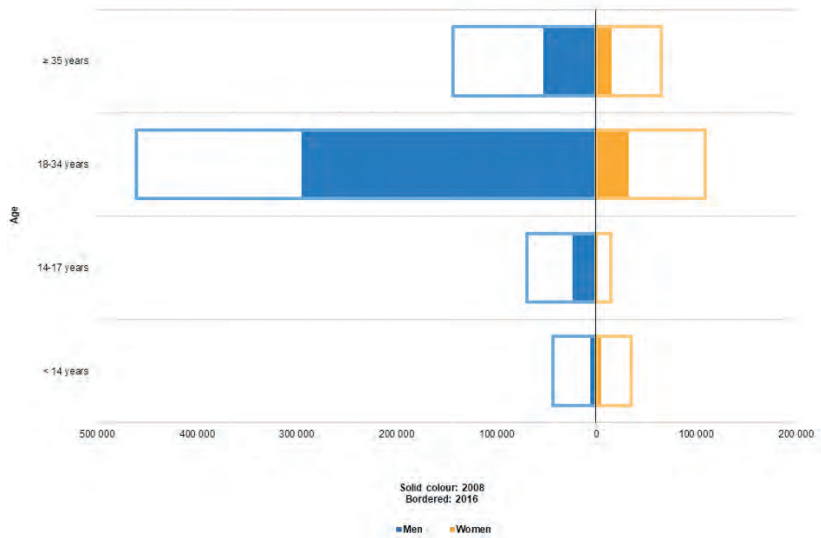
In the chart below countries shown in green have almost equal rate of foreigners in their population and in their prisons. They are all, exclusively Eastern European and Baltic States, where the number of migrants is very low.

Country	Year	Total Prison population	Pre-trial detainees	Foreign prisoners	Foreigners of the total population 2016
AUSTRIA	2017	8290	23.60%	54.20%	18.20%
BELGIUM	2016	10619	33.50%	44.30%	16.30%
BULGARIA	2014	9028	21.10%	2.00%	1.90%
CROATIA	2016	3228	24.50%	5.70%	13.10%
CYPRUS	2015	654	26.00%	38.20%	20.40%
CZECH REPUBLIC	2018	22192	8.00%	8.20%	4.10%
DENMARK	2017	3418	36.60%	28.30%	11.20%
ESTONIA	2017	2707	20.70%	38.80%	14.70%
FINLAND	2017	3174	20.70%	18.60%	6.00%
FRANCE	2017	68574	29.00%	21.70%	11.80%
GERMANY	2017	64223	20.90%	31.30%	13.30%
GREECE	2017	9956	29.60%	54.30%	11.30%
HUNGARY	2017	17963	21.20%	4.80%	5.10%
IRELAND	2018	3631	18.40%	13.00%	16.90%
ITALY	2017	57608	34.40%	34.30%	9.70%
LATVIA	2017	4243	30.10%	3.30%	13.10%
LITHUANIA	2017	6616	8.10%	1.70%	4.50%
LUXEMBOURG	2017	690	44.10%	73.00%	45.20%
MALTA	2017	588	26.50%	40.20%	10.60%
NETHERLANDS	2016	10102	30.00%	19.10%	12.10%
POLAND	2017	73822	9.80%	1.10%	1.60%
PORTUGAL	2018	13453	15.60%	15.90%	8.40%
ROMANIA	2018	23481	8.10%	1.10%	1.80%
SLOVAKIA	2018	10028	15.10%	2.10%	3.30%
SLOVENIA	2017	1316	20.80%	12.90%	11.70%
SPAIN	2018	58950	14.30%	26.10%	12.70%
SWEDEN	2016	5630	23.80%	30.90%	17.00%
UK: ENGLAND+WALES	2018	84537	11.40%	11.10%	13.30%
UK: N-IRELAND	2018	1425	28.20%	8.60%	
UK: SCOTLAND	2018	7369	18.70%	3.80%	

Source: <http://www.prisonstudies.org/country/2018> http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics

Denying the link is just as false as saying that every migrant is a criminal. That plainly is nonsense. Nevertheless, some trends are clear. Young men generally commit most crimes regardless of ethnicity, and there are many young men among the migrants.

Non-EU citizens apprehended and found to be illegally present in the EU, by sex and age



Source: Eurostat¹⁸

Left liberal ideas say that immigrants tend to disproportionately locate in deprived areas where crime is higher. But we on the other side of the coin, and every bit as justifiable a view, say that crime has become higher in areas where immigrants settle. This is illustrated in many areas in countries such as Germany, Austria, Sweden, France or Belgium. Religiously influenced terrorist attacks in Europe were committed by migrants or their descendants in the past 3 years. More than 90 percent of the perpetrators originated from Muslim countries.

18 http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/d/df/Non-EU_citizens_apprehended_and_found_to_be_illegally_present_in_the_EU%2C_by_sex_and_age%2C_2008_and_2016_%28number%29_MI17.png

An economist piece describes that the legalized status of immigrants has a beneficial effect on crime rates.¹⁹ Once again, if this statement is being considered from another point of view, we can say, that how an immigrant expects to receive a legalized status (obtaining official papers, work permit or a residence permit), if he or she represents a security danger and has committed crime, by not respecting the European and the Member State legislation. Already at the very first entry to the EU, he/she failed to provide correct documents, failed to cross the border at the assigned venue, not mentioning the minor crimes: shoplifting, theft, trespassing.

Some tendencies to highlight the ongoing phenomenon in Europe

Young, male and poorly educated immigrants are the most likely migrants to end up in European jails.²⁰ Pew Research found that migrants from non-terror rich countries like Angola and Cambodia were less likely to commit terror acts, than migrants from North Africa, Middle East, Turkey or India.²¹

For the United Kingdom the open border mass migration policy propagated by the EU has a major impact on crime rates and subsequently on our prison systems. By the end of 2016 there were almost 10,000 prisoners from foreign origin in UK prisons, which equals 12 percent of the prison population.²² UK taxpayers pay over £140 million to merely keep over 4,000 EU foreign criminals in our prisons.²³ The list of EU convicts is topped by 917 Poles; 746 Irish; 654 Romanians; 572 Albanians and 430 Lithuanians.²⁴

Equally worrying is the number of Muslim inmates, which has jumped from 999 in 2011 to 1229 in 2016, constituting an increase of 23 percent.²⁵ Currently 20.8 percent of inmates are of Muslim origin although only 5 percent of the population in the UK is Muslim.²⁶ That means that they are four times as likely to end up in jail and they are thus heavily over represented. By comparison Hindus while representing 1.5 percent of the general population, constitute a mere 0.5 percent of the prison population.²⁷ These statistic alone shows the utter failure of our immigration and integration policies, specifically when it comes to Muslim migrants.

19 Brian Bell: Crime and Immigration, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_crime

20 Brian Bell: Crime and Immigration, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_crime

21 Axel Dreher: Migration and Terror https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_crime

22 <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN04334/SN04334.pdf>, p. 12.

23 <https://www.express.co.uk/news/politics/944820/eu-criminals-uk-prisons-cost-british-taxpayer>

24 <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN04334/SN04334.pdf>, p. 13.

25 <https://www.thesun.co.uk/archives/news/219615/one-in-five-lags-in-uks-top-security-jails-is-a-muslim-figures-reveal/>

26 <https://www.thesun.co.uk/archives/news/219615/one-in-five-lags-in-uks-top-security-jails-is-a-muslim-figures-reveal/>

27 <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN04334/SN04334.pdf>, p. 14.

Moreover, the number of terror related convicts increased by 75 percent in just the last three years.²⁸ There are now an estimated 700 extremist inmates,²⁹ most of which are of Muslim origin spreading their radical views in our prisons. If the UK does not limit the inflow of migrants, and ensure those here properly integrate in our society, we should not be surprised for these numbers to increase even further, putting a strain on our society and prison system.

In **Denmark** 83 percent of crimes in 2015 were committed by Danish citizens. However, when looking at an indicator called crime rate index and the kaleidoscope, the pattern dramatically shifts. Crime rate index measures the percentages of various segments of the population involved in crime against the base for the whole population. Taking this as a measure, male Lebanese immigrants and their descendants (mostly Palestinians) have the highest crime-index with the incidence of crime committed by them some 150 per cent higher than that of the national average.

Similarly, men of Yugoslav origin, men originating from Turkey, Pakistan, Somalia and Morocco are also associated with a high crime-index of around double the average of the whole population. Conversely, immigrants from China have a very low crime-index.³⁰

Citing data from Statistics **Denmark**³¹, Morten Uhrskov Jensen, a historian, politician and lecturer, wrote that third-generation immigrants from the "third world" are only slightly more self-sufficient than their parents, and still much less likely to support themselves compared with ethnic Danes. At the same time, even second-generation immigrants are far more criminal compared with their parents, who immigrated directly from the "third world". As far as Danish-born immigrants are concerned, development is clearly in the wrong direction, Uhrskov Jensen opined.³²

In **Finland**, a 2015 study found that immigrant youths had a slightly higher incidence rate in delinquent acts such as vandalism and thefts. Yet no significant difference was found for shoplifting, bullying and use of intoxicants.³³

In **France**, a study by sociologist Farhad Khosrokhavar, director of studies at the School of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences (École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, EHESS), found that Muslims, mostly from North African origin are becoming the most numerous group in French

28 <http://www.breitbart.com/london/2018/04/11/uk-terror-offence-prisoners-up-75-per-cent-separation-wings/>

29 <http://www.breitbart.com/london/2018/04/11/uk-terror-offence-prisoners-up-75-per-cent-separation-wings/>

30 [ndvandreere i Danmark 2015, Statistics Denmark 2015, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_crime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_crime)

31 <https://www.dst.dk/Site/Dst/Udgivelser/GetPubFile.aspx?id=20705&sid=indv2017>

32 https://sputniknews.com/europe/201803061062266785-denmark-return-migrants/?utm_source=https://t.co/yEMiCHTd-D6&utm_medium=short_url&utm_content=gTWWQ&utm_campaign=URL_shortening

33 [Salmi Venla: Correlates of immigrant youth crime in Finland, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_crime](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_crime)

prisons.³⁴ His work has been criticized for taking into account only prisoners from four prisons, all close to northern Paris, where most immigrants live. However, if we take a look at the origin of the perpetrators of terrorist attacks in France during the past three years, all apart from one person are the descendants of Muslim migrants. Due to the fact that ethnic origin is not public in France, it is difficult to find out exactly who comes from where. In an article published in the Telegraph³⁵ on 17 January 2015, of the 67,500 people currently behind bars in France, it is estimated that 70 percent are Muslim – while they comprise only 8 percent of the French population. It is illegal under France's strict laicity laws to count the number of Muslim prisoners, but experts agree that the figure is an accurate average – with some prisons, like those near Paris and Marseille, seeing an even higher percentage.

Nevertheless in 2017, in the biggest French prison (Fresnes) half of the prisoners requested pork-less meals, and a bit less than half of the prison population practiced Ramadan, which suggests that they are of Muslim origin.³⁶

The exact number of Muslims in France is not known, because asking this question is considered discriminatory, racist and outrageous. There are estimations, but in fact nobody dares to identify people by their origins, religion, skin colour and so on. A study published by France's National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies in February 2017, says that there are 7.3 million people born of at least one immigrant parent (11 percent of the population).³⁷ Of this 45 percent were of European origin, probably of Christian origin. 42 percent of them were of African background, mainly from North Africa, of whom the great majority are presumably Muslim. These figures do not take into consideration the Muslim population that immigrated to France from North Africa in the 1960s and early 1970s. There are a few million of them. Their grandchildren and great-grandchildren are not regarded as immigrants anymore. Therefore, these Muslims are integrated into the statistics as French citizens born of French parents.³⁸

In **Germany**, it seems that data is being hidden or officially falsified, because a study published in 2017 shows that the social effect of the one million refugees caused a very small increase in crime in particular with respect to drug offences and fare-dodging.³⁹ Parallel to this, the number of websites where individuals report offences committed by "asylum seekers" has multiplied in the past three years and regrettably requires daily updating due to the high number of incoming data. Deutsche Welle reported⁴⁰ that in Berlin young male immigrants are three times more likely

34 Farhad Khosrokhavar: L'Islam dans les prisons

35 <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/11352268/What-is-going-wrong-in-Frances-prisons.html>

36 Information acquired by Nicolas Bay MEP (FN/ENF) during his visit in Fresnes Prison on 9/02/2018.

37 Insee : Être né en France d'un parent immigré, 2017

38 Yves Mamou: France's Muslim Demographic Future, www.gatestoneinstitute.org/9964/france-muslim-future

39 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_crime

40 www.dw.com Identifying the Roots of Immigrant Crime

to commit violent crimes than their German peers. Whereas the “guest worker” (Gastarbeiter) in the 50s and 60s did not have an elevated crime rate, second - and third generation immigrants had significantly higher crime rates.⁴¹

According to German government sources, migrants represent around 1.25 percent of the population, while their share in murders and manslaughters were around 4 percent in 2014, in killings around 8.5 percent in 2015, in sexual assaults around 2.5 percent in 2014 and 4.6 percent in 2015. Apparently, a new criminal element entered in the country with the influx of the migrants.⁴² However the Criminal Division Chief, Thomas Schulte, who headed the investigations after the 2015/2016 New Year’s Eve assaults on women in Cologne, confirmed that people from North African countries represent 2.4 percent of all Germany’s asylum seekers, while 11 percent of immigrants suspected of committing crime were from the Maghreb region in 2016. In 2015, more than 40 percent of migrants from the Maghreb committed robbery or theft within the first year of their arrival, pointed out Schulte.⁴³

According to a “Die Welt” article which is based on the study presented by Schleswig-Holstein’s Interior minister, Mr Hans Joachim Grote (CDU⁴⁴ together with Mr Thomas Bliesener from the Niedersachsens Criminology Institute (KFN), between 2013 and 2016 migrant crime has increased by 61 percent in the region, while the proportion of non-Germans has risen only from 3.8 to 4.2 percent. In the same period the proportion of German suspects has fallen from 1.9 to 1.8 percent. When comparing these numbers, it becomes obvious that migrants are two times more likely to be suspected of a crime than Germans. When looking at the types of crimes migrants commit, one can see that the number of sexual offences has increased as well as the number of violent assaults. According to the researchers the statistics can be explained by looking at the increase of foreigners in the region, which has become more than twice as many. The group also has a lower socioeconomic status and is overrepresented in urban areas.⁴⁵

Instead of pointing out that migration should be controlled, reduced and the problems result from the uncontrolled inflow of migrants due to an open borders policy, the CDU politician, Mr Grote believes that “the best prevention is a successful integration.”⁴⁶

41 Prof. Dr. Frieder Dünkel: Migration and ethnic minorities in Germany: impacts on youth crime, juvenile justice and youth imprisonment

42 www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-38252259 t

43 www.spiegel.de/international/germany/migrant-crime-in-germany-focus-on-north-africa-a-1151228.html

44 Christian Democratic Union in Germany, a liberal-conservative political party

45 <http://voiceofeurope.com/2018/03/migrant-crime-increases-61-in-just-one-german-region/>

46 <http://www.welt.de/politik/deutschland/article174284364/Schleswig-Holstein-Studi-sieht-deutlich-mehr-Kriminalitaet-durch-Zuwanderer.html>

A report commissioned by the government using statistics from Lower Saxony (regarded as an average state), saw an increase of 10.4 percent in reported violent crimes in 2015 and 2016. Based on figures from the state's interior ministry, which keeps a separate record of alleged crimes by migrants, the report suggested that 92.1 percent of this increase was attributable to migrants.⁴⁷

Sadly, Berlin's Spreewald primary school has recently decided to hire guards for its children and personnel, after more than 30 violent incidents took place in 2017. At this school, which has a 99 percent migrant population, teachers and children are attacked frequently. This school environment is now so aggressive that security guards need to be present from 7:30 am until 4 pm to maintain order. The increasing security costs for the school are becoming problematic: 1719 Euros are being spent on measures every week. The Headmistress, Doris Unzeit hopes the city council will pay for the school's security after a successful "test phase".⁴⁸

During this study, I refer several times to the statistics of the German Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), and even from a critical point of view, at one point indicating that it does not reflect the exact numbers. However just for illustration, few numbers from 2016 are being compared here. According to the BKA study foreigners have a crime rate 3.5 times higher than that of Germans and for asylum seekers the factor is 7.3 times higher.⁴⁹

Total Criminality in Germany, 2016

	Criminality per 100,000 inhabitant	Suspected perpetrators	Population in Germany at the end of 2016
German	1913	1,406,184	73.5 million
Foreigner	6847	616,230	9 million
Asylum seeker	13930	153,227	1.1 million
Total	-	2,022,414	83.6 million

Source:http://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/PolzeilicheKriminalstatistik/PKS2016/pks2016_node.html⁵⁰

Illegal immigration has sharply increased in **Greece** in the past several years. There is no exact number of how many illegal immigrants cross the country's borders. However, the majority of them has been arrested for "illegal entry or stay". Most of these have been of Albanian origin and were deported immediately. Official statistics show that immigrants are responsible for about half of all criminal activity in Greece.⁵¹

47 <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-42557828>

48 <http://voiceofeurope.com/2018/03/german-primary-school-99-migrants-now-needs-security-guards-explosion-violence/>

49 http://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/PolzeilicheKriminalstatistik/PKS2016/pks2016_node.html and <https://necpluribusimpar.net/quick-look-immigration-crime-germany/>

50 See Appendix IV.

51 www.bbc.co.uk Greeks confront crime wave amid austerity

In **Italy** between the period of 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017 the Ministry of Interior found that 28.8 percent of all crimes were committed by foreigners. However, their share is above 40 percent in specific areas like theft and handling stolen goods.⁵² According to the report of Idos/Unar⁵³, immigrants made up 32.6 percent of prison population in 2015, while they made up only 8.2 percent of the population during the same period. It shows that migrants are statistically massively overrepresented in the country's prison population.⁵⁴ According to a 2013 study⁵⁵, the majority of foreign prisoners are held in connection with drug offences. Another 2013 report⁵⁶ shows that undocumented migrants⁵⁷ are responsible for the vast majority of crimes committed in Italy. It says that undocumented migrants are responsible for between 60 and 70 percent of violent crime and 70 to 85 percent of property crime. The situation has not improved since.

Very recently, the murder and dismemberment of an Italian teenage girl by Nigerian mafia members seeking asylum infuriated Italy. The victim's body was cut into pieces, which is a common method in Nigeria where it is not uncommon to eat the body parts of murder victims.⁵⁸

In the **Netherlands**, more than half of Moroccan - Dutch male youth aged 18 to 24 years have at some stage been investigated by police, compared to a quarter of native male youths. 18 percent of foreign-born young people aged 18 to 24 have been investigated for crimes.⁵⁹

52 See Appendix IV.

53 Italian authority that delivers statistics on migration.

54 www.istat.it Indicatori demografici

55 Colombo Asher: Foreigners and immigrants in Italy/penal and administrative detention

56 www.frdp.org/upload/file/Report201.pdf

57 Undocumented Migrants are those who do not fall into any of the UK's legal categories. Three groups account for most undocumented migrants:

(a) those who entered the country without valid documents, including people crossing the Irish border into Northern Ireland clandestinely and those arriving over the water, including the English Channel

(b) those who entered with valid visas but overstayed their visas' expiration or otherwise violated the terms of their admission (Illegal working).

(c) those who have had their asylum and refugee request rejected, cancelled or revoked (unsuccessful application). Some undocumented migrants are asylum applicants who have not yet begun the asylum process from which they would then become asylum-seekers.

Undocumented migrants have previously and are continuously also referred to as unauthorized migrants, illegal immigrants, illegal aliens, and undocumented aliens.

The definition of the term illegals is far from clear: does it refer to asylum seekers whose claims are turned down, immigrants who enter the country illegally, those who overstay their visa, or perhaps those who work illegally while claiming asylum? The press often refers to illegal immigrants or illegals but is often unclear about why the demographic that they are discussing is illegal.

The term illegal asylum seeker is invalid because as the UK is a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees, under international law nationals of other countries arriving in the UK have the right to apply for asylum against persecution and have their request considered. An asylum seeker is someone who has applied for asylum, and is waiting for a decision (whatever the merits of their case). Therefore there can be no such thing as an illegal asylum seeker because it cannot be illegal to seek asylum in the UK.

58 <http://www.breitbart.com/london/2018/02/02/italian-teen-allegedly-killed-chopped-pieces-nigerian-migrant/>

59 www.elsevier.nl/web/Nieuws/Nederland/236094/Schokkende-cijfers-criminaliteit-arokkanen-Rotterdam.htm

In the Netherlands, 62.2 percent of detainees are foreigners, of which 44 percent have a non-Western heritage. A person is considered to be “local” if both of his or her parents were born in the Netherlands (second generation immigrants are therefore not considered “foreign” for purposes of this statistic).⁶⁰

A 2011 report by Statistics **Norway** found that immigrants as a whole are overrepresented in crime figures, but that there is substantial variation by country of origin. First -generation immigrants from Africa were three times more likely to be convicted of a felony than ethnic Norwegians. Second generation African and Asians had a higher rate of convictions for felonies than first -generation immigrants. Rape aggravated by physical violence is the most common category with 45.8 percent of the perpetrators of such crimes in Norway being of African, Middle Eastern or Asian origin.⁶¹

According to a 2010 Spanish statistic, immigrants from Germany, France and Austria had a significantly lower crime rate than Swiss citizens (60% to 80%) while immigrants from Angola, Nigeria and Algeria had a crime rate of above 600 percent of that of the Swiss population. In between these two extremes were immigrants from Former Yugoslavia, with a rate between 210 percent and 300 percent of the Swiss value.⁶²

A **Swedish** Police report from May 2016 found that there had been 123 incidents of sexual molestation in the country's public baths and pools in 2015 (of these 112 were directed against girls). In only 55 percent of the cases could the perpetrator be reasonably identified. From these identified perpetrators 80 percent were of foreign origin. The same report found 319 cases of sexual assault on public streets and parks where a small percentage of the perpetrators could be identified. Of this identification 76 percent were of foreign origin.⁶³

In January 2016, the Swedish National Police Commissioner was obliged to request 4100 new staff and police officers to cover the increased demand for security at asylum centres, to carry out deportations and to protect the country against terrorism.⁶⁴

Has Sweden experienced an increase in violent crime? Sweden's official statistics do show slight increases in “lethal violence” (which includes murder, manslaughter and other deadly assaults) and sexual offences over the period of 2006 - 2015. But there is a sharp 65 percent spike from

60 <https://www.rtlnieuws.nl/nieuws/binnenland/bijna-63-procent-van-gevangenen-nederland-alloctoon>

61 www.ssb.no/sosiale-forhold-og-kriminalitet , https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_crime

62 www.tagesanzeiger.ch/schweiz/standard/Neue-Statistik-Tamilen-sind-krimineller-als-Ex-Jugoslawen

63 www.polisen.se/Global/ww%20och%20Intrapolis/%C3%96vriga%20rapporter/Lagesbild%20over%20sexuella%20ofredanden.pdf , https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_and_crime

64 www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35406072

2012 to 2015. In the same period, there was also an almost 49 percent increase in sexual offenses. Looking at rape on its own, from 2006 -2015 there was a 40 percent increase in the number of reported rapes. It is true that the number of rapes declined from 2014 to 2015 from a high of 6,697 to a still -high 5,918 but even so, the overall upward trend is clear.⁶⁵

In **Austria**, Vice-Chancellor Heinz-Christian Strache released figures that asylum seekers made up 45.9 percent of all the country's criminals with foreign backgrounds in 2016. During the same period foreign suspects in criminal cases had increased by 13 percent compared to the previous year. Migrant sex attacks alone increased by 133 percent that year.⁶⁶

The above examples illustrate only a small segment of the daily crime reality in the EU, but clearly support the hypothesis that there is a higher crime rate among immigrants from the Muslim African and Middle Eastern countries than among those indigenous to European Member States, or who have arrived from elsewhere.

A study, conducted in the Netherlands, examines the "**paradox of integration**" that refers to the phenomenon of the more highly educated and structurally integrated immigrants turning away from the host society, rather than becoming more oriented toward it. Independent of contact with the indigenous population, better educated immigrants had a less positive attitude toward the native population because of perceptions of a lower level of acceptance and perceived higher group discrimination. The latter findings support the paradox of integration proposition.⁶⁷



Migrants waiting to leave the jungle camp in Calais, France

65 <http://thefederalist.com/2017/03/01/yes-violent-crime-spiked-sweden-since-open-immigration/>
66 www.breitbart.com/london/2018/01/12/austrian-interior-minister-asylum-seekers-half-foreign-criminals/
67 Maykel Verkuyten: The Integration Paradox: Empiric Evidence from the Netherlands

Crime and safety index Nation by Nation⁶⁸

COUNTRY	Position in 2018	Crime index 2018	COUNTRY	Position in 2014	Crime index 2014
UKRAINE	1	49.39	IRELAND	1	53.59
SWEDEN	2	49.26	RUSSIA	2	52.67
MOLDOVA	3	45.66	ALBANIA	3	51.31
FRANCE	4	45.29	UKRAINE	4	49.37
RUSSIA	5	4.2	FRANCE	5	47.28
ITALY	6	44.53	MOLDOVA	6	46.32
IRELAND	7	43.82	ITALY	7	45.59
NORWAY	8	43.33	BOSNIA&HERZEGOVINA	8	44.98
BELGIUM	9	42.17	LATVIA	9	43.74
UK	10	41.2	GREECE	10	43.05
MACEDONIA	11	40.21	UK	11	42.62
BOSNIA&HERZEGOVINA	12	40.05	MACEDONIA	12	41.67
ALBANIA	13	39.87	BELGIUM	13	41.53
BULGARIA	14	39.7	BULGARIA	14	40.02
GREECE	15	39.07	SERBIA	15	39.28
SERBIA	16	37.76	SWEDEN	16	38.28
LITHUAMIA	17	37.59	POLAND	17	37.53
MONTENEGRO	18	37.51	HUNGARY	18	37.52
LATVIA	19	36.89	NETHERLANDS	19	37.07
SPAIN	20	36.74	PORTUGAL	20	35.06
GERMANY	21	36.65	LITHUANIA	21	34.71
HUNGARY	22	36.51	CZECH REPUBLIC	22	33.88
POLAND	23	36.23	NORWAY	23	33.73
PORTUGAL	24	34.54	SLOVENIA	24	33.21
LUXEMBOURG	25	32.12	BELARUS	25	32.89
MALTA	26	31.93	SLOVAKIA	26	32.72
SLOVAKIA	27	30.15	SPAIN	27	32.42
ROMANIA	28	29.04	LUXEMBOURG	28	31.88

⁶⁸ Source: https://www.numbeo.com/crime/rankings_by_country.jsp?title=2018®ion=150

NETHERLANDS	29	28.94	SWITZERLAND	29	31.79
CZECH REPUBLIC	30	28.81	ICELAND	30	31.68
CROATIA	31	27	DENMARK	31	29.27
BELORUS	32	26.55	FINLAND	32	29.16
SLOVENIA	33	24.71	ESTONIA	33	29.07
ICELAND	34	24.49	MONACO	34	29.01
FINLAND	35	23.7	CROATIA	35	28.9
DENMARK	36	22.02	ROMANIA	36	28.73
SWITZERLAND	37	21.76	GERMANY	37	27.14
ESTONIA	38	20.83	AUSTRIA	38	25.83
AUSTRIA	39	20.41	MALTA	39	14.17

Effects of Government expenditure on public order and safety in the EU (2016)

	Public order and safety	Police services	Fire protection services	Law courts	Prisons	R&D Public order and safety	Public order and safety n.a.c.
EU-28	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
EA-19	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
BE	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
BG	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
CZ	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
DK	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
DE	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
EE	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
IE	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
EL	2.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
ES (p)	2.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
FR	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
HR (p)	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
IT	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
CY	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
LV	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
LT	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
LU	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
HU	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
MT	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
NL	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
AT	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
PL	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
PT	2.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
RO	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
SI	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
SK (p)	2.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7
FI	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
SE	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
UK	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
IS (p)	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
NO	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
CH (p)	1.7	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: Eurostat⁶⁹

69 [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Total_general_government_expenditure_on_public_order_and_safety_2016_\(%25_of_GDP_%25_of_total_expenditure\).png#file](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Total_general_government_expenditure_on_public_order_and_safety_2016_(%25_of_GDP_%25_of_total_expenditure).png#file)

Maintaining a high level of safety in a country largely depends on the governments' policies and decisions if they deem it necessary to invest in this field. The crime index between 2014 and 2018 clearly shows that crime has increased in countries where a larger number of asylum claims⁷⁰ have been processed. Crime index is an estimation of the overall level of crime in a given city or a country.⁷¹

At the same time in the countries where a higher ratio of the GDP is spent on public order and safety, mostly in the Eastern European states, crime is lower and we find less foreigners in the prisons.⁷²

70 Hungary is an exception, because even though a large number of claims have been registered at the border, the majority of the asylum applicants have already left the country in hope for a better future and better social benefits in Germany and in Sweden before the claim could have been evaluated in the first country of entry.

71 We consider crime levels lower than 20 as very low, crime levels between 20 and 40 as being low, crime levels between 40 and 60 as being moderate, crime levels between 60 and 80 as high and finally higher than 80 as being very high

72 Source: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php/File:Total_general_government_expenditure_on_public_order_and_safety_2015_\(%25_of_GDP_%25_of_total_expenditure\).png](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php/File:Total_general_government_expenditure_on_public_order_and_safety_2015_(%25_of_GDP_%25_of_total_expenditure).png)

III. CONSEQUENCES OF THE VISA SUSPENSION

Visa liberalization dialogues were conducted between the EU and five Western Balkan countries, **Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHz)**, the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)**, **Montenegro** and **Serbia**, as well as three Eastern Partnership countries, **Ukraine, Moldova** and **Georgia**. They resulted in granting visa free travel to citizens of these countries.

The European Commission published its “First report under the Visa Suspension Mechanism” in December 2017. In this document countries of the Western Balkan and of the Eastern Partnership are being monitored from several aspects: irregular migration, readmission, public order and security.

The Commission states that public order and security need to be further improved in all of the countries looked at clearly suggesting that without it they pose a security threat to the EU Member States. Below is an illustration of the most common crime areas per country mentioned in the report. According to Europol, nationals of Serbia, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina are among the most frequently reported nationalities for organised property crimes in the EU.⁷³

Although these countries are listed on the European Commission’s “Safe Country of Origin” list⁷⁴, the rate of readmission and return is still only moderate and should be further improved. The below two tables show the year when the country was granted visa free travel to the EU, the main criminal enterprises in which their citizens participated in Europe, and the level of readmission of its nationals.

73 Commission staff working document, COM (2017) 815 final

74 <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/legislative-train/theme-towards-a-new-policy-on-migration/file-european-list-of-safe-countries-of-origin>

Western Balkan

Country year of visa free travel	Monthly Asylum Application (2017, 1st half)	Public order and crime types	Return and readmission
Albania 12/2010	12440 highest from Europe, most affected MS: FR, DE	<p>Poly-criminal, organised crime groups (OCG)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drug trafficking (cannabis, cocaine, heroin) • migrant smuggling • organised property crime • racketeering and extortion <p>It retains one of the largest weapon stocks in the region. 144 Foreign Terrorist Fighters have travelled from to Syria to join the conflict (2012-2016)</p>	Readmission is functioning well, the return rate to this country increased substantially from 86.45% in 2015 to 129.12% in 2016.
FYROM 12/2009	3755 most affected MS: DE, FR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trafficking and distribution of drugs (heroin) • archaeological objects, religious items and cultural goods trafficked to the EU • sports corruption (betting fraud) <p>Returning foreign terrorist fighters also pose a risk to this country.</p>	Readmission is functioning well, return rate of 127.71% in 2016.
BHz 12/2010	1440 most affected MS: DE, FR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • home theft • violent burglaries and rip-deals • human trafficking <p>The country is a destination country for vehicles stolen in various MS.</p>	Readmission is at satisfactory level. Eurostat figures show the return rate around 73% over the period 2015-2016.
Montenegro 12/2009	510 most affected MS: DE, FR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hub for trafficking of illicit tobacco products to the EU. • drug trafficking (cocaine). • illicit proceeds in sport clubs which can generate profits by selling players and can facilitate additional frauds 	Montenegro shows the highest return rate from Schengen+ area not only for the Western Balkans but for all third countries with a substantial increase from 78% in 2015 to 160% in 2016.

Serbia 12/2009	4225 most affected MS: DE,FR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organised crime groups carry out burglaries, thefts and robberies nationals of Serbia are also one of the most frequently encountered victims of trafficking in human beings originated from the region 	<p>Cooperation on the readmission of own nationals is very good, around 90% in 2015 and 2016</p> <p>But readmission of third country nationals (especially from HU, RO and BG) is low, less than 10%.</p>
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Eastern Partnership

Country year of visa free travel	Monthly Asylum Application (2017, 1st half)	Public order and crime types	Return and readmission
Moldova 04/2014	720 most affected MS: DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> illicit tobacco trade drugs trafficking (heroin) organised property crime excise fraud payment card fraud and money laundering <p>Source country for trafficking in human beings for sexual and labour exploitation.</p> <p>OCGs are particularly active in Austria, France, Germany, Latvia and Poland and tend to link up with other groups from Romania, Ukraine and Bulgaria.</p> <p>Russian-speaking OCGs exploit Moldova as a transit country to launder money and bring it into the EU.</p>	<p>The number of return decisions has almost tripled between 2014 and 2016. But there is a drop in return rate over 60% in 2014 and 2015, compared to 48% in 2016.</p>

<p>Georgia 03/2017</p>	<p>4630 most affected MS: DE, FR, GR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organised property crime (burglaries and thefts) • corruption • document fraud • extortion and racketeering • OCGs linked to “thieves-in-law” • transit country for trafficked of drugs (heroin) • their control of the criminal markets is increasing <p>Europol's threat assessment reported, that OCGs are among the most frequently represented non-EU nationalities (including dual nationals) of suspects involved in serious and organised crime in the EU. They are particularly active in France, Greece, Germany, Italy and Spain.</p>	<p>The number of persons ordered to leave decreased between 2015 and 2016, while the return rate increased from 45% in 2015 to 55.9% in 2016.</p>
<p>Ukraine 06/2017</p>	<p>5380 most affected MS: IT, ES, DE, AT, FR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most sophisticated cybercriminals • corruption • thieves-in-law • drug trafficking (heroin) • organised property crime • excise fraud • illicit tobacco products • money laundering • contract killings <p>OCGs are particularly active in Austria, France, Germany, Latvia and Poland.</p> <p>OCGs provide couriers to deliver drugs or stolen goods and establish their own distribution channels to supply drugs from Spain, Netherlands to Russia and Ukraine.</p>	<p>The cooperation is very good, 82.58% return rate in 2016. A large majority of returns are voluntary.</p>

Source: Commission staff working document, COM (2017) 815 final

IV. TERRORISM

Europol has published an annual report on terrorist attacks (including those which failed, foiled and were completed) and terrorist related arrests in the EU since 2006. In these TE-SAT reports⁷⁵, five categories are being identified:

1. religiously inspired terrorism (jihadist)
2. ethno-nationalist and separatist terrorism
3. left-wing and anarchist terrorism
4. right wing terrorism
5. single issue terrorism

According to the 2017 TE-SAT Report, the EU is still facing a range of terrorist threats and attacks of a violent jihadist nature, from both networked groups and lone operators. These people randomly want to kill and wound as many people as possible, demonstrating the chaos and destruction jihadist militants are able and willing to inflict upon citizens. As Europe has seen at its tragic cost, these actions can be carefully prepared or carried out spontaneously with a range of weapons that include low-tech smaller improvised explosive devices, bladed weapons, automatic rifles, explosives and vehicles. No large-scale chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear attacks have been reported in the EU although it is known that Islamic State has significantly improved its capacity to produce certain of these devices.⁷⁶

The attacks can be both directed by the Islamic State (IS) or merely inspired by its warped and alien ideology. IS announced in 2014 that it had re-established the caliphate before announcing that all Muslims had a sacred obligation to join. Refusal to join was proof of apostasy from Islam. The only excuse, IS said, for Muslims not to join the group in the Middle Eastern territories under its control was to perpetrate a terrorist attack in their places of residence. Already before the emergence of IS al-Qaeda had redesigned its strategy to ensure its survival⁷⁷ and to cooperate with other Muslim groups based on a common interest. Their aim was to create safe havens from which al-Qaeda could plan and execute attacks on Western targets.

According to Pew Research Center survey published on 1 August 2017, people around the globe identify ISIS and climate change as the leading threats to national security. The influx of refugees, which was of particular concern in Europe in 2016, is seen as a major threat by a median of 39 percent across the 38 countries. It is the top threat in one country, however, in Hungary. It is also

75 European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report 2017, This section is based on this TE-SAT Report.

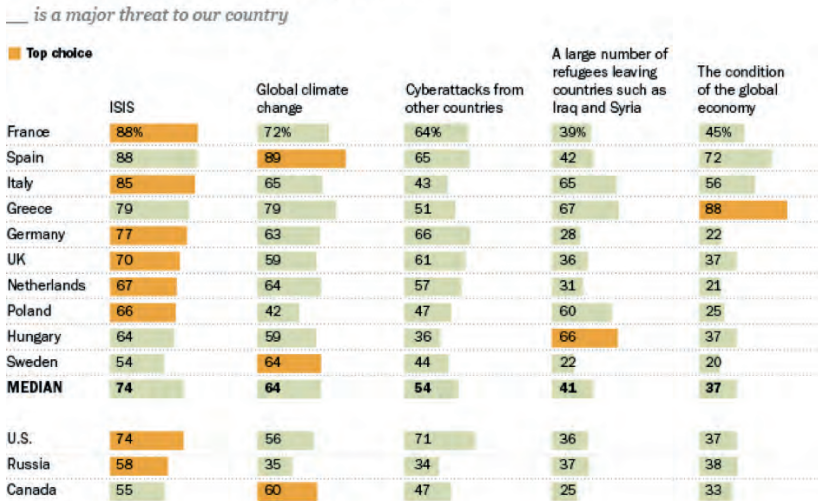
76 TE-SAT Report 2017 pg.5.

77 TE-SAT Report 2017 pg 5-38.

clear that older people tend to see ISIS as a greater threat, and those with less education are more threatened by refugees.⁷⁸

In one interview Hungarian Prime Minister, Viktor Orbán expressed that “it is a utopia to believe that a mixed society is a higher level of existence, happier, more colourful and tolerant one with more freedom than a homogeneous society. He believes that in reality, a mixed society leads to parallel societies, imports hatred, brings anti-Semitism, blocks the equal rights between men and women and hinders religious freedom. Therefore, it takes citizens back to a former, worse quality society. He also pointed out that the West made an error, which was not their original intention. But Hungarians should learn from their fault and negligence!⁷⁹

Across much of Europe, ISIS is top concern



Source: Pew Research Centre, *Global Attitudes and Trends*⁸⁰

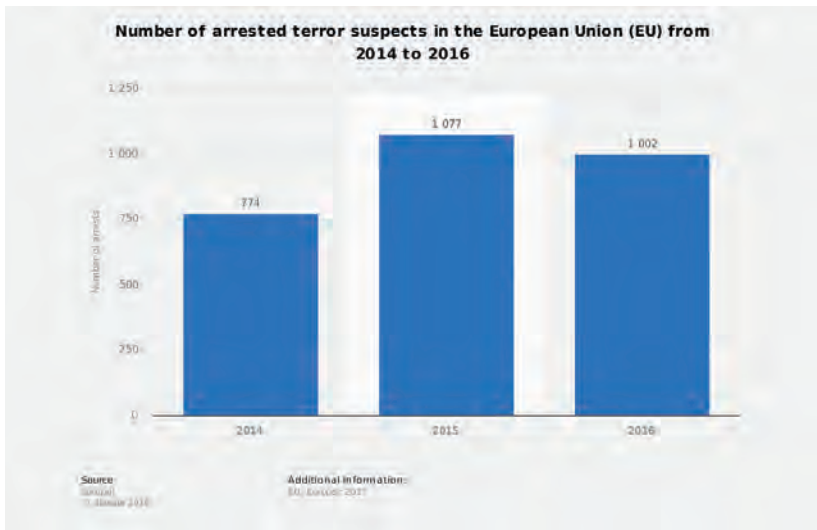
Terrorists continue to consider citizens of the EU and other western countries high value targets for kidnapping. This is largely because ransom money is a significant source of revenue. It is also because such crimes attract extensive media attention which can be exploited for propaganda, and because kidnap victims can be used to bargain for prisoner swaps.

78 <http://www.pewglobal.org/2017/08/01/globally-people-point-to-isis-and-climate-change-as-leading-security-threats/>
 79 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X0TgHiiqOg>, Echo Tv, 07/12/2017
 80 http://www.pewglobal.org/2017/08/01/globally-people-point-to-isis-and-climate-change-as-leading-security-threats/pg_2017-08-01_global-threats_03/

Soft targets (churches, synagogues) and hard targets (police and military) are both at risk. The attacks are often carried out in locations with international character, such as stations or airports (2016 Zaventem Airport Brussels) which have a multiplier effect with guaranteed worldwide media attention giving free publicity to the cause of the Islamic Jihadists.⁸¹

The perpetrators include both foreigners, of whom a number have resided in the EU, as well as nationals, who have grown up in the EU.⁸² However as it is obvious from the below tables, these EU nationals are almost exclusively of foreign origin from Muslim countries. Women, young adults and children are playing an increasing operational and executional role as well. The 2017 TE-SAT report⁸³ clearly states that IS has already exploited the flow of refugees and migrants to send individuals to Europe to commit acts of terrorism (2015 Paris attacks).

Currently there is a decrease in the numbers of individuals travelling to the conflict zones to join jihadist terrorist groups as foreign terrorist fighters (FTF). However, as the number of returnees is expected to rise, Europol is having to deal with a strengthened domestic jihadist movement and the ever greater threat it poses to the EU. Therefore, in overall terms the level of activity in the EU attributed to jihadist terrorism remains high with indications of it not having peaked yet.⁸⁴



Source: Europol, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/746557/number-of-arrested-terror-suspects-in-the-european-union-eu/>

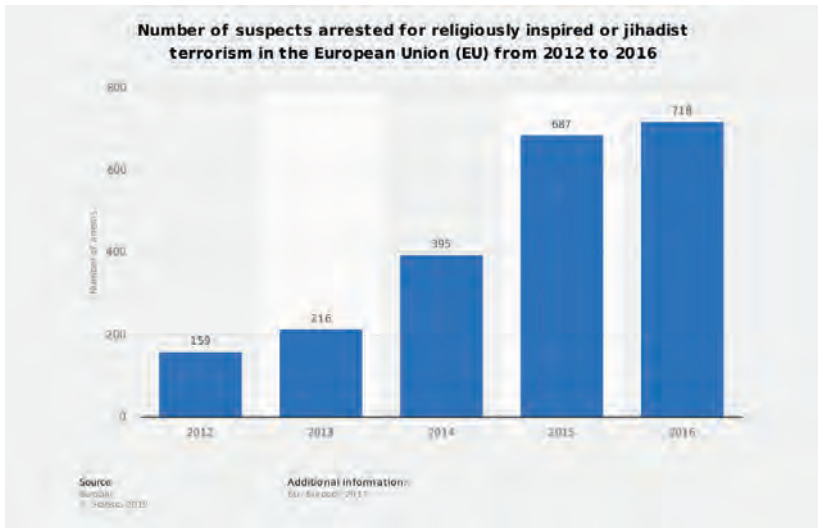
81 TE-SAT Report 2017 pg.12-13.

82 Europol, European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT) 2017

83 TE-SAT Report 2017 pg.14.

84 TE-SAT Report 2017 pg.12.

According to Europol in 2015 a total of 1077 people were arrested in the EU on suspicion of terrorist offences, while in 2016 the number had fallen slightly to a total of 1002 terrorist suspects held in the EU. However, once the numbers of those arrested for Jihadist terrorism are separated from the remainder, numbers rose continuously and steeply over the three year period of 2014-2016. In 2014 the number of Jihadist terror arrests in the EU was 395, in 2015 it hit 687, rising again to 718 in 2016. Since 2014 there was an average of at least one terrorist attempt every month in Europe.⁸⁵ More than one-third of the arrestees (291 in 2016) were 25 years old or younger. France is the only Member State where the overall numbers of arrests continue to increase: 238 in 2014, 424 in 2015, 456 in 2016.



Source: Europol <https://www.statista.com/statistics/746578/number-of-arrested-terror-suspects-in-the-european-union-eu/>

More than five thousand (5000) individuals from the EU are believed to have travelled to conflict areas in Syria and Iraq. Individuals from Belgium, France, Germany and the UK account for the majority of this total. On a per capita basis Belgium appears to have the highest numbers.

In addition, 800 persons are believed to have travelled to Syria and Iraq from the Western Balkan countries predominantly to join IS. The doctrines of IS have found resonance in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, FYROM and Serbia. Radical Islamist ideology promoted by salafist preachers is beginning to gain ground in challenging the traditional dominance of moderate

Islam in the region.⁸⁶ According to Europol, until recently these territories were considered the main hotspots for radicalization, recruitment and facilitation activities of FTF destined for Syria.⁸⁷

Turkey reported that it has had approximately 7670 individuals from EU Member States on a suspected FTF no-entry list from countries such as the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Germany and Switzerland since the beginning of 2016. The departures from Germany and Italy remain high or constant. Travel also occurred via the "Balkan Route". Hungary and Poland reported that they were used as transit countries for FTFs traveling to or from Syria and Iraq.

As reported in the 2016 TE-SAT the irregular migrant flow was exploited in order to clandestinely dispatch terrorist operatives to Europe. The procurement and the use of high quality false administrative documents were also successfully applied by terrorist operatives. The Paris and Brussels attacks show an undeniable link between migration and terrorism. The Netherlands stated that in some cases IS operatives have applied for asylum in EU Member States. Italy also stated they have had cases of refugees with previous jihadist backgrounds; and Austria reported it had several cases of individuals suspected of terrorism among the migrants staying in, or travelling through its territory.⁸⁸

Religiously inspired terrorist attacks in Europe since 2014

Under the name "religiously inspired terrorist attacks" Europol refers to "Jihadist" attacks. In 90 percent of the cases the attackers were already known to the European police in one of the Member States before they struck, usually to a deadly effect.

According to a review by Swedish news agency Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå, about two thirds of attackers in Western Europe (44 out of 68 individuals involved in the total of 37 attacks between 2014 and August 2017) have been influenced by Islamic hate preachers and became radicalised as a result of personalized contact rather than online.⁸⁹

86 Europol, European Union Terrorism Situation and Trend Report (TE-SAT) 2017 pg.33

87 TE-SAT Report 2017 pg.12-13

88 TE-SAT Report 2017 pg.14.

89 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_terrorism_in_Europe_\(2014%E2%80%93present\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_terrorism_in_Europe_(2014%E2%80%93present))

France

Date	Topic	Detail	Death	Injuries
20/12/2014	Tours police station stabbing	A man shouting Allahu Akbar attacked officers with a knife. Attacker 20 year old French originating from Burundi converted to Islam.	1 attacker	3
7-9/01/2015	Ile -de -France attacks	Three attackers, French born Algerian immigrants, killed a total of 17 in four shooting attacks. The main attacks were the Charlie Hebdo shooting and the Porte de Vincennes siege. Al-Qaeda claimed responsibility.	17+3 attackers	22
3/02/2015	Nice stabbing	Guardians at a Jewish community centre were attacked with a knife by a lone-wolf terrorist. ISIL link, known by police earlier. The attacker is a French national but his origin has not been revealed, his name: Moussa Coulibaly.	0	3
26/06/2015	Saint- Quentin-Fallavier attack	French Muslim of Moroccan-Algerian descendent. ISIS links, known by police earlier. He beheaded his employer, impaled his head on a fence, and then blew up gas cylinders at a factory by ramming his van into them. He committed suicide in his cell before trial.	1 + attacker	2
21/08/2015	Thalys train attack	25 year old Moroccan, who spent time in Syria, threatened passengers with an assault rifle on a train between Amsterdam and Paris. Two United States military personnel and their civilian friend overcame the attacker	0	3+1 attacker

13-14/11/2015	Paris Attack	A series of co-ordinated attacks began over about 35 minutes at six locations in central Paris The first shooting attack occurred in a restaurant and a bar There was shooting and a bomb detonated at Bataclan theatre during a rock concert. Approximately 100 hostages were then taken and overall 89 were killed there. Other bombings took place outside the Stade de France stadium during a football. ISIL link. Intelligence agencies in Turkey, Iraq, and Israel had all warned of an imminent attack on France months beforehand, but were ignored by the French authorities. Nationalities of perpetrators. Syrian, Egyptian, Berber-Moroccan origin Belgium, Moroccan origin French.	130+7 attackers	413
7/01/2016	Paris police station attack	A Tunisian asylum seeker wielding a knife and a fake bomb vest shouted "Allahu Akbar" outside a police station. Arrived in Europe via Romania in 2011.	1 attacker	1
11/01/2016	Marseilles Jewish school	15-year-old Turkish boy, claiming to be "acting in the name of ISIL," attempted to behead a teacher from a Jewish school with a machete	0	1
11/01/2016	Magnaville stabbing	A man shouting "Islamist slogans" stabbed and killed his neighbour, a 42-year-old police officer, and his wife. ISIL link. French citizen of Moroccan origin.	2+1 attacker	0

14/07/2016	Nice attack	A Tunisian terrorist deliberately drove a cargo truck into crowds celebrating Bastille Day on the Promenade des Anglais in Nice. ISIL link	86+1 attacker	458
26/07/2016	Normandy church attack	Two assailants took hostages at a church, killing a priest and seriously wounding another man. ISIL link. Attackers, 19 year old Algerian origin, and a 19 year old French born who converted to Islam.	1+2 attackers	3
18/03/2017	Orly Airport attack	A man was killed by soldiers patrolling Orly Airport after he attempted to seize a female soldier's gun. He had also shot and injured a female police officer earlier and had shouted "I am ready to die for Allah. French born North- African origin.	1 attacker	2
20/04/2017	Champs-Elysees attack	Three police officers and a bystander were shot by an attacker wielding an AK-47 rifle. ISIL link. French born Algerian.	1+1 attacker	3
06/06/2017	Notre Dame attack	An Algerian journalist, won an award for his prize-winning human rights writing in Sweden, before returning to Algeria where he started an online news sites, then, moved to France on a student visa, he was pursuing a PhD in communications. Prosecutors allege had pledged allegiance to ISIL in a video, was arrested for using a hammer to attack an officer guarding Notre Dame.	0	1+1 attacker

9/09/2017	Levallois -Perret attack	A car rammed into a group of around dozen soldiers taking. According to the French prosecutor the suspect "had radical beliefs and showed interest in the Islamic State group". 36 year old Algerian man, known to police since 2013 for committing an offense of assisting illegal immigrants.	0	6+1 attacker
01/10/2017	Marseilles stabbing	Two women, 20 and 21-year-old cousins, were attacked by an illegal immigrant from Tunisia using a knife. ISIS claimed responsibility. He shouted Allahu Akbar.	2+1 attacker	0
23/03/2018	Carcassonne and Trebes attack	26-year-old, French- Moroccan origin man, a self-proclaimed Islamic State member carried out an attack in two French towns. He attacked and stole a car, killing a passenger and wounding the driver, in Carcassonne. Later he arrived in Trèbes where a police officer was injured when he was shot by the attacker. Then, he attacked a supermarket, where two civilians were killed and several others were injured. The attacker was later killed by the police. His motif was the release of Salah Abdeslam, who is accused of involvement in the attacks in Paris on 13/11/2015.	4 +1 attacker	15

United Kingdom

Date	Topic	Detail	Death	Injuries
22/03/2017	Westminster attack	52-year old, British national drove a car into pedestrians on Westminster Bridge. He then crashed his car into the fence of the Palace of Westminster and fatally stabbed an unarmed policeman. Converted to Islam while in prison, visited Saudi Arabia earlier.	5+1 attacker	49
22/05/2017	Manchester Area bombing	A suicide bombing was carried out at Manchester Arena after a concert by American singer Ariana Grande. 22 year old Libyan origin British attacker.	22+1 attacker	120
3/06/2017	London Bridge attack	A van ran over multiple pedestrians. The men then drove to Borough Market where they stabbed multiple people before being shot by police. Attackers: Pakistan born British, Moroccan or Libyan failed asylum seeker but married to an Irish woman later, Moroccan father + Italian Christian mother converted to Islam.	8+3 attackers	48
15/09/2017	Parsons Green Bombing	A botched bomb containing TATP exploded on a District line train The main suspect arrested was an 18-year old Iraqi refugee. ISIL link.	0	30

Germany

Date	Topic	Detail	Death	Injuries
17/09/2015	Berlin stabbing	Iraqi citizen stab a policewoman in the neck. Link to Al-Qaeda. He was arrested in 2004 in Europe, served an eight-year sentence and was freed in 2013, but he was required to wear an electronic leg tag.	1 attacker	1
26/02/2016	Hannover stabbing	Stabbing attack by a 15 year old Moroccan- German girl, a policeman critically injured. ISIS link.	0	1
16/04/2016	Bomb explosion at a Sikh temple	During a wedding ceremony, three radicalised teenagers with connection to Islamist extremism were arrested and sentenced 6-7 years in prison.	0	3
18/07/2016	Würzburg train attack	A 17 year old Afghan asylum seeker attacked passengers on a train with an axe and a knife.	1 attacker	5
24/07/2016	Ansbach bombing	A 27 year old Syrian refugee detonated a bomb at a wine bar after being denied entry to a nearby music festival First suicide bombing in Germany by Islamist terrorist.	1 attacker	15
19/12/2016	Berlin Christmas market attack	A Tunisian failed asylum seeker, drove a truck into the Christmas market. Attacker fled to Italy, where he shot a policeman. ISIL claimed responsibility.	12+ 1 attacker	56

Belgium

Date	Topic	Detail	Death	Injuries
24/05/2014	Jewish Museum of Belgium shooting	29 year old French national of Algerian origin opened fire. ISIL link returned from Syrian Civil War.	4	0
22/03/2016	Brussels and Zaventem Airport bombings	Three coordinated suicide bombings, 2 at the airport, 1 at the metro station. The attackers were Belgium nationals of Moroccan Origin. A Swedish national of Syrian origin was also arrested by the Belgium police.	32+3 attackers	340
06/08/2016	Stabbing of Charleroi police officer	Two police women were attacked by a man shouting Allahu Akbar. 33 year old Algerian perpetrator.	1 attacker	2
05/10/2016	Stabbing of Brussels police officer	Police officers attacked and insulted in Scharbeek neighbourhood of Brussels. Senegal origin Belgium citizen. ISIL link.	0	3+ 1 attacker
20/06/2017	Brussels attack	A small bomb was detonated at the Central Station that failed to bring serious damage, then the he attacked soldiers. 36 year old Moroccan.	1 attacker	0

Spain

Date	Topic	Detail	Death	Injuries
17/08/2017	Barcelona Attacks	A van was driven into pedestrians in Las Ramblas. Another car try to run into pedestrians in Cambrils. In Alcanar several killed by bomb explosion. ISIS claimed responsibility.	16+8 attackers	152

Sweden

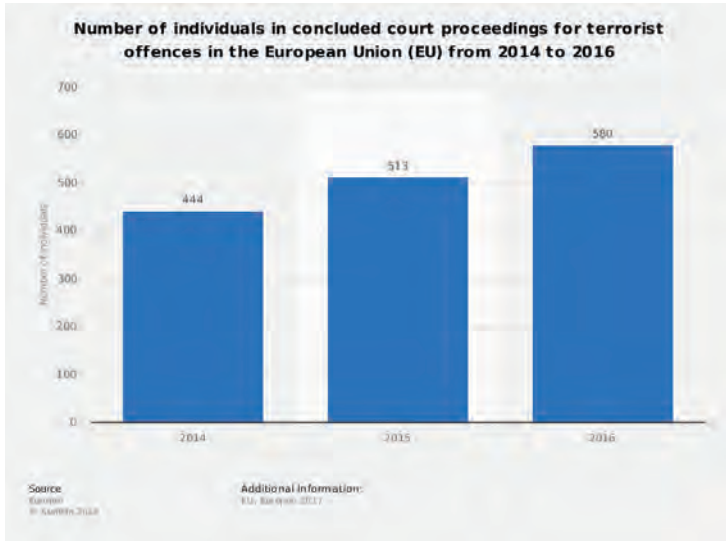
Date	Topic	Detail	Death	Injuries
7/04/2017	Stockholm truck attack	A hijacked truck was driven into pedestrians along a shopping street before crashing into a department store. ISIL link. 39 year old rejected asylum seeker from Uzbekistan.	5	14

Denmark

Date	Topic	Detail	Death	Injuries
14-15/02/2015	Copenhagen shootings	A man opened fire at an event at Krudttønden. Later, a Jewish man was shot outside the Great Synagogue. 22 year old Jordanian- Palestine origin Danish. ISIS link.	2+1 attacker	6

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_terrorism_in_Europe_\(2014%E2%80%93present\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamic_terrorism_in_Europe_(2014%E2%80%93present))

In 2016, 17 EU Member States reported to have concluded a total of 275 court proceedings in relation to terrorism. The completed court proceedings concerned 580 individuals, 53 of which were female.⁹⁰



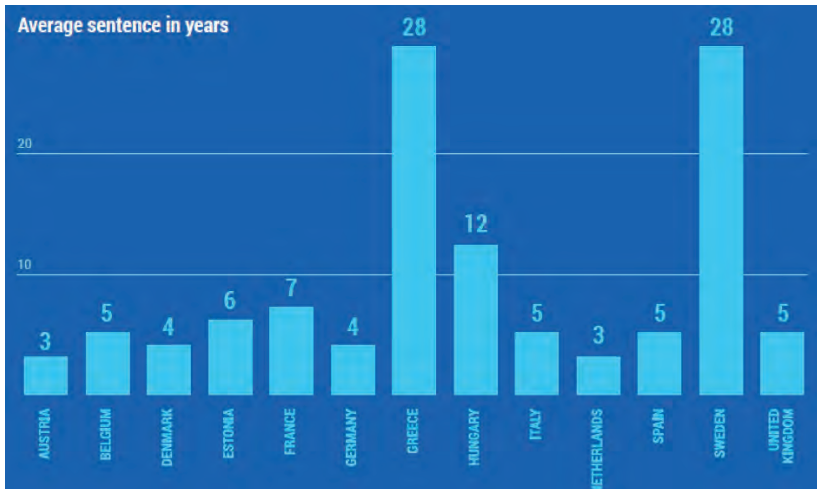
Source: Europol <https://www.statista.com/statistics/746566/number-of-arrested-terror-suspects-in-the-european-union-eu/>

The vast majority of verdicts in the Member States in 2016 were pronounced in relation to jihadist terrorism. This follows the trend set in 2015 when, for the first time since 2008, the concluded court proceedings in the EU resulted in a higher number of verdicts for jihadist terrorism offences than for separatist terrorist offences.

Similarly to 2015, courts in Belgium rendered the highest number of verdicts concerning jihadist terrorism in 2016 (138). A large number of such verdicts were also rendered in Germany and the Netherlands. In Belgium, as well as in Austria, Estonia, Finland, France, Italy, Portugal and Sweden, the only verdicts recorded in terror trials in 2016 were against jihadist terrorists.⁹¹

The guilty verdicts pronounced by courts in the EU in 2016 resulted in various penalties including imprisonment, fines, treatment in mental health care facilities, community service and restraining orders. In some cases the court also imposed restrictions on civil rights and bans on entering the national territory on completion of the prison term, or revoked the citizenship of those convicted of terrorist offences. The average prison sentence for terrorist offences in 2016 in the EU was 5 years. This is lower than the reported average in 2015 (7 years) and in 2014 (6 years).

91 TE-SAT Report 2017 pg.17-19



Average sentence (excluding non-prison penalties) per MS in 2016 as reported by Eurojust.

Several EU Member States introduced amendments in national legislation on terrorism in 2016. These included provisions allowing for house search and arrest to take place during night; better information sharing of databases; criminalisation of travel to certain areas in Syria and Iraq; provision of material support; financial means against terrorist offences; criminalisation of the trafficking of cultural goods coming from terrorist controlled areas; extension of the power of magistrates; in the case of dual citizenship in the Netherlands permitting European nationality to be taken away from those convicted of terrorism.⁹²

At EU level the European Counter Terrorism Centre has been established under the authority and direction of the European Council.

In October 2017, the Soufan Center⁹³ found that of the over 40,000 foreigners that joined Daesh from more than 110 countries, around 5600 from 33 different countries had returned home. In July 2017, the Radicalisation Awareness Network estimated that about 30 percent of over 5000 Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) who resided in Europe and left to Syria, Iraq and Libya came back to the continent.

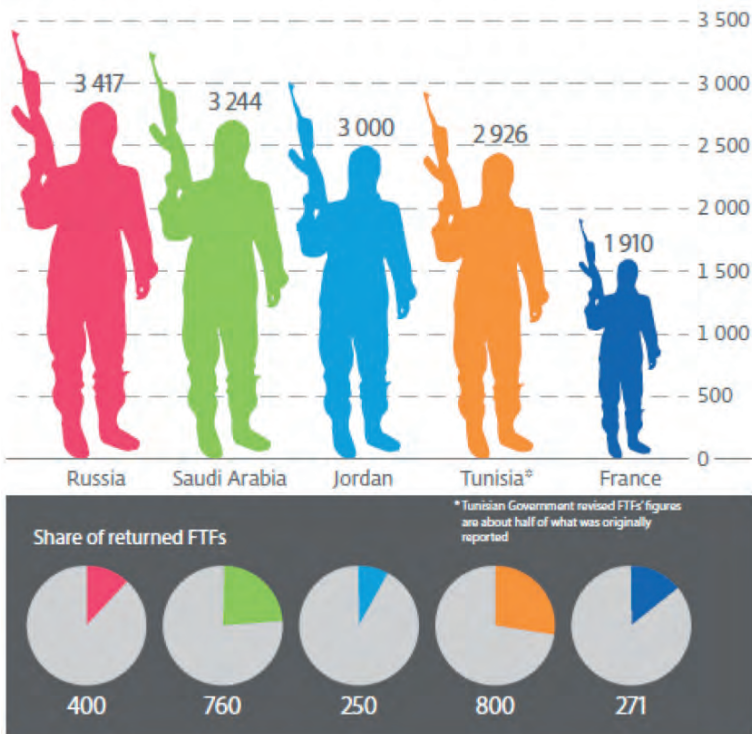
The focus should not just be on FTFs but also their support structures. The challenges are even more complicated when adding the hundreds of brides and children, and in many cases the

⁹² Europol TE-SAT 2017 pg 57-58

⁹³ A non-profit organization focusing on research and analysis on a broad range of security issues.

widows and orphans. Data on FTFs are neither exhaustive nor standardised. In the Figure below we can only find a contextual understanding of the threat from Daesh's global ranks and highlights of the challenges that border guards and police authorities face in countering terrorism.

Islamist radicalisation is no longer a male dominant phenomenon. Under Daesh, women have taken on prominent roles, particularly in scouting for and encouraging other women to travel to the main areas of operation. Around 1000 women from Europe have joined the different jihadist groups in the Middle East, mainly Daesh. Furthermore, 700 minors are also believed to have been brought to, or born in, the same region. It is particularly difficult to assess the threat posed by women and children.⁹⁴



Source: Frontex Risk Analysis for 2018⁹⁵

94 FRONTEx Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 30.

95 https://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Risk_Analysis/Risk_Analysis_for_2018.pdf

By September 2017, Interpol had collected the names of around 19,000 people who were confirmed to have joined IS, along with detailed identifying particulars.⁹⁶ Returnees fall broadly into five categories, each presenting a different level of risk:

1. those who left early or after a short stay and were never particularly integrated with IS
2. those who stayed longer, but did not agree with everything that IS was doing
3. those who had no qualms about their role or IS tactics and strategy, but decided to move on
4. those who were fully committed to IS but forced out by circumstances, such as the loss of territory, or were captured and sent to their home countries
5. those who were sent abroad by IS to fight for the caliphate elsewhere

The central role of the female members of IS has been to raise children and look after the men. Over time, IS may also have relaxed its rules, offering new interpretations of the circumstances under which a woman may use violence not just to protect herself and her home, but also to protect the broader community. Some women have also proved themselves as successful recruiters, and as with men, female returnees may encourage others to commit terrorist crimes. The Heritage Foundation⁹⁷ noted a marked jump in the involvement of women in terrorist plots in Europe since 2015. In the first five months in 2017, 23 percent of the terrorist plots (the total) involved women in Europe. The report noted a similar percentage of plots involving children. The caliphate regards anyone over 15 as an adult, but children as young as nine have been trained to use weapons and taught to kill. From 2014 to 2016, IS is believed to have recruited and trained more than 2,000 boys between the age of nine and fifteen as “Cubs of the caliphate.”⁹⁸

96 <http://thesoufancenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Beyond-the-Caliphate-Foreign-Fighters-and-the-Threat-of-Returnees-TSC-Report-October-2017-v3.pdf> pg. 18.

97 Heritage Foundation is an American conservative public policy think tank based in Washington D.C.

98 <http://thesoufancenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Beyond-the-Caliphate-Foreign-Fighters-and-the-Threat-of-Returnees-TSC-Report-October-2017-v3.pdf> pg. 22-24.

V. ORGANIZED CRIME

CRIME AREAS	Currency counterfeiting	CYBERCRIME	DRUG TRAFFICKING	Environmental crime	Fraud	Intellectual property crime	ORGANISED PROPERTY CRIME	MIGRANT SMUGGLING	Trafficking of firearms	TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS
THREATS	Production	Online child sexual exploitation	Synthetic drugs production in the EU	Illicit waste trafficking	Excise fraud	Online trade in counterfeit goods	Burglaries and theft	External borders of the EU	Online trade (including de/reactivation)	Labour exploitation
		Cyber-dependent crime (malware, spyware, etc.)	Trafficking of precursors and pre-precursors		MTIC fraud	Motortransport crime	Secondary movements	Sexual exploitation		
	Distribution including online	Payment card fraud (card-not-present fraud)	Import of cocaine to the EU via major ports and couriers	Trafficking of endangered species	Investment fraud	Production of counterfeit goods in the EU	Organised robberies	Risk for labour exploitation	Traditional trafficking	Child trafficking
			Poly-drug trafficking in the EU		Large-scale cannabis production and trafficking in the EU	Sports corruption	Trafficking of counterfeit goods (not online) in the EU	Organised robberies		
CROSS-CUTTING CRIME THREATS	Corruption									
	Countermeasures against law enforcement									
	Criminal finances and money laundering									
	Document fraud, including identity fraud									
Extortion										
Online trade in illicit goods (firearms, counterfeit goods, drugs)										



1. Drugs

According to Europol, drug markets remain the largest criminal markets in the EU.⁹⁹ More than 35 percent of criminal groups active in the EU are involved in the production, trafficking or distribution of various types of drugs. The EU retail drug market is estimated to be worth at least 24 billion Euros a year.¹⁰⁰ Organized Crime Groups (OCG) involved in drug trafficking heavily rely on corruption to facilitate their trafficking activities. They also make use of fraudulent documents such as fake import or company registration certificates to import illicit drugs among legal goods, to produce pre- precursors and purchase equipment used as part of production processes. Europol also found that 75 percent of the OCGs involved in the trafficking of one drug also traffic and distribute other types of drugs. 65 percent of OCGs involved in the drug trade are simultaneously involved in other criminal activities such as trade in counterfeit goods, trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling.

Since 2010 several new, previously unknown psychoactive substances penetrated the European drug market.¹⁰¹ The appearance of the migrants, who are mainly young male, aggravated the situation. The reason is very simple. The vast majority of these men are from Muslim countries where the consumption of alcohol is forbidden and yet the consumption of drugs is allowed. In many it is common practice. Many of these migrants come from areas of the world where the raw materials and the primary commodities are cultivated. Just as Afghanistan's economic wellbeing has a heavy dependence on poppy, those countries' economies have a measure of dependence on the cultivation and manufacturing of the drugs. The share of third-country nationals is highly significant in the European drug market. In some member states at least a quarter of the drug dealers are foreigners. According to Europol, drugs are also used as a means of currency and payment among migrants and criminal groups. Online marketplaces on Darknet¹⁰² are now a key platform used to advertise and sell all types of drugs.¹⁰³

99 Europol: Assessing organized crime 2017 pg. 34

100 EMCDDA & Europol, EU Drug Markets Report 2016

101 Dr. Sivadó Máté PhD: A migráció bűnügyi hatásai, Migráció és drogok kapcsolata (Criminal Impact of Migration, Connection between Migration and Drugs)

102 Darknet Websites or Deep web, is a big part of the internet that can't be found or indexed by search engines. E.g. Bank account pages are also the part of dark net sites. On the other side anything you can see in the search results, is call Surface web. Dark marketplaces sale all kinds of legal and illicit goods anonymously for other currencies such as Bitcoins. When companies are hacked and their data is stolen, that stolen data often used for sale on the so-called Darknet. There is a simple process to brows Darknet Websites by using TOR network.

103 Dr. Sivadó Máté PhD: A migráció bűnügyi hatásai, Migráció és drogok kapcsolata (Criminal Impact of Migration, Connection between Migration and Drugs) pg. 131

1.1 Heroin

Heroin market the most significant of all where third country nationals have a heavy presence. 95% of the heroin is produced and manufactured in Afghanistan. This output is projected to remain very high for the foreseeable future. While its production remains low in the EU, some laboratories have already emerged in Member States.

About 80 tonnes of Afghan heroin are smuggled to Western and Central Europe each year through the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and South-Eastern Europe. Recent developments include the emergence of two new routes via the Southern Caucasus, and Syria and Iraq.¹⁰⁴ In addition, OCGs from Turkey, Bulgaria and Albanians from Kosovo transport the product to Europe with the Balkan route remaining one of the main entry points into the EU.

In light of the above, consider that in November 2017, as in the previous three months, the biggest proportion of unaccompanied minors claiming asylum in Europe originated from Afghanistan (14%). Afghans have also been the third most represented nationals in the overall total of those claiming asylum.¹⁰⁵

1.2 Synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances (NPS)

The market for synthetic drugs continues to be the most dynamic of the drugs market in the EU. The production of these drugs generates large quantities of highly toxic and dangerous waste. Dump sites often remain contaminated for a significant period of time and their recovery is costly. Over the last five years, 419 new NPS's were detected in the EU for the first time.

The Netherlands and Belgium remain globally significant production and distribution hubs for MDMA and amphetamine, while Methamphetamine is mostly produced in Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. NPS is produced in China, to a lesser degree in India and trafficked to the EU.

104 FRONTEX Risk Analysis for 2018 pg.32.

105 European Asylum Support Office, Latest asylum trends

1.3 Cannabis

Until the appearance of the latest psychoactive substances, cannabis dominated the European drug market. Due to the Dutch rules, a well-trained group of producers exported their know-how to other European states, where new local plantations were established. Albania and Morocco are among the new source centres, from where resin continues to be trafficked in large quantities to the EU.¹⁰⁶ Libya is emerging as a new distribution hub for cannabis resin trafficked to the EU across the Mediterranean Sea.¹⁰⁷ The herb produced in large quantities in South-Eastern Europe (especially Albania) is exported to Western and Central Europe via the Adriatic Sea on speed boats and ferries from Albanian ports or land routes through neighbouring Balkan countries. Cannabis seed of Moroccan origin is smuggled to Western and Northern European markets by Moroccan drug trafficking groups in cooperation with international organised crime groups.¹⁰⁸

Close links have also been found to the Czech Republic, Germany and the UK, where Vietnam nationals are growing the plant. The same Vietnamese nationals also take part in the distribution of cannabis in Slovakia, Hungary and Poland.¹⁰⁹

Europol investigations confirm that Libya is emerging as a new distribution hub for cannabis resin trafficked to the EU across the Mediterranean Sea. The country is also the biggest starting-point for migrants heading for Europe.¹¹⁰

It should be noted that the “cannabis” available in the UK is more than 90 percent skunk, a far more dangerous and psychoactive substance than “ordinary” cannabis.

106 Dr. Sivadó Máté PhD: A migráció bűnügyi hatásai, Migráció és drogok kapcsolata (Criminal Impact of Migration, Connection between Migration and Drugs) pg.133

107 Europol: Assessing Organized Crime, Criminal Markets and Services pg. 36

108 FRONTEX Risk Analysis 2018 pg. 32.

109 Dr. Sivadó Máté PhD: A migráció bűnügyi hatásai, Migráció és drogok kapcsolata (Criminal Impact of Migration, Connection between Migration and Drugs) pg.134

110 Europol: Assessing Organized Crime, Criminal Markets and Services (2017) pg. 35

1.4 Cocaine

Cocaine typically comes from the Dutch Antilles, Columbia, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. The main entry points to the EU are: the Netherlands, Belgium, and Spain. Further important distribution countries are Germany and Romania, from where the drug is being exported to Italy and UK mainly. More OCGs are involved in cocaine trafficking than any other activity in the EU. The principals and the organizers are mostly of North- African origin, primarily linked to Nigerian OCGs. After unloading the products in Central Africa, the suppliers regularly use the traditional trans-Saharan camel caravan routes. Parallel to this trend, direct arrival from South America to Southern Europe is getting more prolific.¹¹¹

In 2017, the Mediterranean migratory routes accounted for the biggest number of migrant arrivals, numerically more than 150,000 migrants mainly originated from Nigeria, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Morocco, Algeria, and Senegal. Albanians have also a huge share in the smuggling of cocaine mainly towards the Black sea from the Mediterranean. It is estimated that approximately 125 tonnes of cocaine worth 27 billion Euros are consumed in Europe each year.¹¹²

1.5 Khat

This is a flowering plant native to the Yemen, Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and the Arabian Peninsula. Among communities indigenous to the plant's native areas, khat chewing has traditionally been a part of normal social custom – much as cigarette smoking used to be in Europe. Yet its perils were made clear when The World Health Organization classified it in 1980 as a drug of abuse that can produce psychological dependence. It has also appeared in Europe, where almost exclusively migrant men from the above mentioned regions continue consuming it on a daily basis. The smugglers are mostly of Somali origin. Please note that in 2017 Somali migrants were among the top ten nationals who applied for asylum in the EU.¹¹³

111 Europol: Assessing Organized Crime, Criminal Markets and Services (2017) pg. 37

112 FRONTEX Risk Analysis 2018 pg. 32.

113 Dr. Sivadó Máté PhD: A migráció bűnügyi hatásai, Migráció és drogok kapcsolata (Criminal Impact of Migration, Connection between Migration and Drugs) pg.136

2. Intellectual Property Crime

In 2015 and 2016, Europol investigations in Italy and Germany revealed that some of the suspects of intellectual property crime were also involved in trafficking of cocaine. OCGs produce a wide range of counterfeit goods and manufacture sub-standard goods distributed on EU markets. China remains the biggest source country of counterfeit goods. Cigarette remains the most frequently seized counterfeit product accounting for 27% of all seizures. These items mainly come from Eastern Europe and the Balkan to the EU.¹¹⁴

3. Organized Property Crime

Organized burglaries, thefts and robberies as well as vehicle crime and the trafficking of cultural goods all fall into this category. These OCGs typically operate in and predominantly target the most prosperous Western and Northern European states. In 2015 Europol, in cooperation with Belgium, French and Moldovan national authorities managed to disrupt the activity of a Moldovan OCG that committed serial burglaries targeting bicycle shops. The stolen luxury bikes were transported to Moldova and Ukraine on long-distance passenger buses.¹¹⁵

4. Cultural Goods Trafficking

The conflict in Libya, Syria and Iraq are thought to have resulted in the intensified trafficking of cultural goods from this region to the EU. Due to the persistent instability in the region, and the consequent migration out of the region this trend is expected to continue. A portion of funds generated by cultural goods trafficking from the Middle East and North Africa region are quite likely to be used to support terrorist organizations. However, compared to other revenue streams the profit made is still relatively low.¹¹⁶

5. Cybercrime

Cyber Dependent Crimes are a significant threat to the EU, targeting not only citizens but also more and more the public and private sector organizations alike. Cybercrime continues to grow as society becomes increasingly digitalized. According to the European Commission document based on Europol information¹¹⁷ some of the most sophisticated cybercriminals in the world

114 Europol: Assessing Organized Crime, Criminal Markets and Services (2017) pg. 46

115 Europol: Assessing Organized Crime, Criminal Markets and Services (2017) pg. 47

116 Europol: Assessing Organized Crime, Criminal Markets and Services (2017) pg. 48

117 Commission staff working document, COM (2017) 815 final

are based in Ukraine, and are often assisted from Russian speaking neighbouring countries. Cybercrimes include: malware and ID theft, Cryptoware, Network attacks, Payment order fraud, Payment card fraud, Online (child) sexual exploitation. The European Cybercrime Centre is working to tackle this problem.¹¹⁸

6. Trafficking of firearms

Recent terrorist attacks in the EU carried out by jihadist terrorists using trafficked firearms have demonstrated the lethal consequences of the trade in illicit firearms. Several incidents of violent clashes between criminal gangs in “no-go zones” and elsewhere in the cities have highlighted that their use remains a significant threat to EU citizens. Both individual criminals and OCGs obtain illegal firearms via online marketplaces, like the Darknet. Post and parcel delivery services now provide the most common means of trafficking firearms in the EU. The various conflict zones in the periphery of the EU are also merging as the major source of illegally trafficked firearms.¹¹⁹

7. Criminal financing and Money laundering

Almost all criminal groups need to launder profits generated from criminal activities. The way in which money laundering is carried out varies greatly depending on an OCG’s level of expertise as well as the frequency and scale of such laundering transactions. Rapid transaction processing and the proliferation of effective anonymisation tools are significant obstacles to the authorities in their attempts to identify the beneficial owners of criminal proceeds. Cash remains at the core of the money laundering business and continues to be smuggled by couriers as well as, increasingly, by post and parcel services.

In 2016 Belgian, French and Dutch authorities in cooperation with Eurojust and Europol dismantled a complex network involved in the laundering of drug trafficking proceeds based in Morocco. Cash couriers travelling by car collected up to 1 million EUR per month in cash across Western Europe and transported it to Belgium and the Netherlands to be transferred to Morocco via the Middle East using the Hawala system. This system is a popular and informal value transfer system based on the performance and honour of a huge network of money brokers. These brokers are primarily located in the Middle East, North Africa, the Horn of Africa and India. Hawala follows Islamic traditions. The joint operation resulted in the seizure of more than 7.1 million EUR in cash.¹²⁰

118 Europol: Internet Organized Crime Threat Assessment (IOCTA) (2017) pg. 18-21

119 Europol: Assessing Organized Crime, Criminal Markets and Services (2017) pg. 54

120 Europol: Understanding Organized Crime (2017) pg. 18-19

8. Migrant smuggling

According to the Frontex Risk Analysis for 2018, a significant 88 percent of all interviewed migrants reported that they had been facilitated to complete their journey. The analysis of migrant interviews highlighted the most important facilitator roles. Namely, the “bosses”, who run smuggling groups and control specific areas of operations, and their recruiters (or agents), who find migrants wishing to be smuggled across to Europe. The second most important roles were those of safe house managers (or owners) and middlemen (or brokers). Other distinct roles such as boat operators, drivers and document forgers were mentioned by migrants too. Maritime transportation is the principle smuggling method. The top ranking nationalities of facilitators were Libyan, Syrian, Iraqi, Turkish and Afghan. Importantly, however the vast majority of facilitators operated mainly in two countries: Turkey (37 percent) and Libya (30 percent) and tended to smuggle different nationalities. Other countries with significant presence of facilitators were: Iraq, Morocco, Syria, Iran, Sudan, Algeria and Egypt, Iraqi and Syrian facilitators tended to smuggle their fellow nationals a lot more than different nationality of migrants.¹²¹

Migrants are not only committing crime, but they can be victims of it too. One such tragedy was when 71 migrants were found dead in a truck on an Austrian highway on 28 August 2015¹²². Hans Peter Doskozil, police chief for the province of Burgenland reported after the tragedy that three people had been taken into custody in Hungary, including one man of Bulgarian-Lebanese origin believed to be the owner of the truck. The other two are believed to have driven the vehicle. One was described as Bulgarian and the other had a Hungarian identity card. Hungarian police arrested four men, including three Bulgarians and an Afghan citizen, and had questioned at least 20 people after conducting house searches.

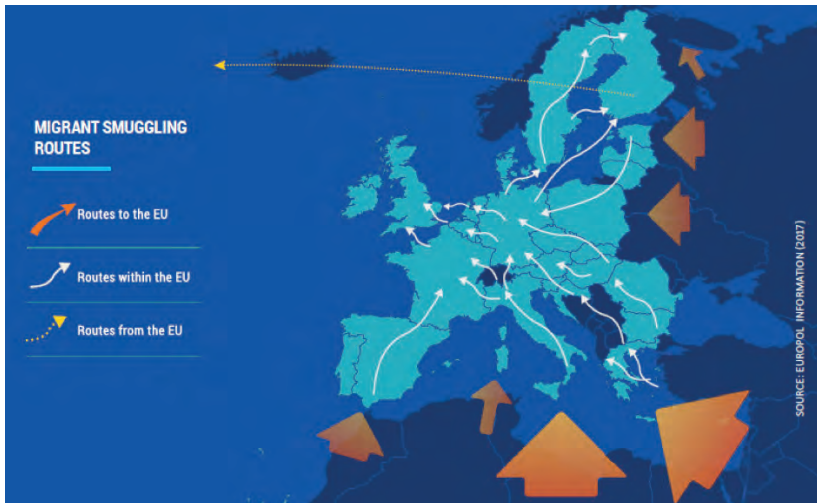
The deaths highlighted the dangers faced by migrants at the hands of traffickers on arrival in Europe, even if they survive perilous voyages across the Mediterranean. More than 3200 would-be migrants died in the Mediterranean in 2014: 3770 drowned in 2015, over 5000 went missing or dead.¹²³

These numbers are one of the fundamental reasons why migrants, a majority is coming to Europe for economic reasons, should not risk their lives on such a hazardous journey. Since the vast majority does not qualify for asylum, they risk not only death en route, but eventual deportation back to their country of origin.

121 FRONTEX Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 35

122 <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/28/more-than-70-dead-austria-migrant-truck-tragedy>

123 International Organization for Migration www.iom.int



Source: Europol, SOCA Report 2017 pg. 49

Europol's migrant smuggling centre¹²⁴ was launched in February 2016, because in order to cope with migration the liquidation of human trafficking networks is inevitable.

Migrant smuggling has emerged as a highly profitable and widespread criminal activity for Organized crime in the EU since 2014. The migrant smuggling business is now a large, profitable and sophisticated criminal market, comparable to the European drug markets. In 2015, the migrant smuggling business generated an estimated 4.7-5.7 billion Euros. According to Europol in 2015, 90 percent of the migrants paid for Organized Crime Groups, in general between 3000-6000 US Dollars. This strongly suggests that nearly all the illegal migrants use the service offered by criminal networks at some point during their journey. In 2015 over one million, in 2016 more than 510 000 illegal border crossings between border-crossing points at the external border of the EU were registered.¹²⁵

In addition to the transportation of migrants, Europol found that document fraud has emerged as a key criminal activity linked to the migrant crisis. The provision of fraudulent documents will continue to represent a substantial threat to the security of the EU. In 2016 more than 7000 people were detected with fraudulent documents on entry at the external borders of the EU. On top of that, the number of non-documented migrants was also staggeringly large.¹²⁶ Both the quantity and quality of fraudulent documents circulated in the EU have increased recently. Migrants

124 European Migrant Smuggling Center (EMSC)

125 Europol: Assessing Organized Crime, Criminal Markets and Services (2017) pg. 50

126 Frontex Risk Analysis 2017

voluntarily hand over their bio data and an electronic image which the criminal facilitator sends to the forger, enabling him or her to produce a bogus passport complete with fake visa, stamp and bio data. The facilitator then hands the passport to the migrant for a fee. Migrant smuggling networks heavily rely on social media to advertise smuggling services.¹²⁷

9. Trafficking in human beings (THB)

THB is currently one of the most profitable forms of organised crime, generating billions of euros for traffickers. Europe, which comprises some of the wealthiest nations in the world, has long been an important market for the exploitation of victims.¹²⁸

THB for sexual and labour exploitation includes the recruitment, transportation, harbouring and exploitation of victims and has significantly risen due to the migrant crisis. Traffickers rely heavily on document fraud to enable their activities. The sexual exploitation no longer relies only or even predominantly on the use of violence and coercion towards victims, but ever more heavily on threats of violence towards their families.

Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly countries in West Africa, currently represents one of the main source regions of victims of human trafficking in the EU. The victims are mainly from poverty-stricken areas where high levels of unemployment, deprivation, illiteracy and gender equality prevail, factors that often boost their desire to travel abroad in search of new opportunities. They come in large numbers from Nigeria, but also from such countries as Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone.

Currently Nigeria represents the top nationality of third-country victims of THB in the EU. The Nigerian victims are mostly women and increasingly younger girls, many of whom are minors. The victims are recruited from poor communities where families struggle to survive economically. They are often approached by former prostitutes turned traffickers or people working on their behalf with offers of well-paid jobs or studies in European countries.¹²⁹

In November 2016, Austrian authorities, with the support of Europol, dismantled a Chinese OCG involved in the trafficking of up to 300 women. Victims were lured to Austria on promises of work as nannies or masseuses, but upon arrival their passports were taken, and they were placed in sex-studios and forced to work as prostitutes.¹³⁰

127 Europol: Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) pg. 20-21.

128 FRONTEX Risk Analysis pg. 36

129 FRONTEX Risk Analysis pg. 36

130 Europol: Assessing Organized Crime, Criminal Markets and Services (2017) pg. 52

In yet another example Nigerian girls and women have been forced into prostitution in Italy by the Nigerian mafia. According to estimations, of the 12000 women recruited in the Southern Nigerian city of Benin, 9400 have become sex workers or sexual slaves.¹³¹

Traffickers also continue to target less regulated industries for labour exploitation. In 2015 a joint operation between Spanish and Polish authorities revealed the operation of a migrant smuggling network exploiting illegal migrants from Pakistan in restaurants in Spain. The illegal migrants were forced to work long hours without salary, holiday or social security to repay their debts to smugglers for the travel and provision of fraudulent documents.¹³²

Child trafficking has also gained significant prominence in the EU in the past few years, as the number of registered child victims increases.¹³³



Migrants in Lampedusa, Ital

131 FRONTEx Risk Analysis pg. 36.

132 Europol: Assessing Organized Crime, Criminal Markets and Services (2017) pg. 53

133 FRONTEx Risk Analysis pg. 36.

VI. HOMICIDE, ASSAULT, RAPE

Publications that study the criminal behaviour of migrants show that migrants are more aggressive in general than natives. The liberal approach claims that it is normal because migrants come from a worse environment. However, the two statements must be separated. If the aggression of migrants was only due to the fact of their coming from a worse and more aggressive culture, then it would be reasonable to assume that their behaviour would change once they arrived in Europe with its more passive, tolerant and non-aggressive culture and social norms. Here it is made plain to migrants that their rights will be respected and that they will be helped and looked after. Yet the change of culture and environment does not appear to change their behaviour. A Swiss study showed that migrant men mishandle and hurt their pregnant wives ten times more frequently than locals.¹³⁴ Although there is a lack of relevant and up-to-date German studies, even in 2008 it was declared that Turkish immigrants committed significantly more aggressive assaults than Germans.¹³⁵

The British government and police do not routinely provide data on knife crimes broken down by race and ethnicity, unless explicitly asked for through a Freedom of Information Request. The last reliable data comes from a Metropolitan Police report that covers knife crime in London for the period January 2015 to January 2016. From this information, it becomes clear that perpetrators with a migrant background are heavily overrepresented. Of the total number of 2782 knife crimes, a majority of 1614 cases involve perpetrators with a migrant background versus 658 people of native British origin.¹³⁶ The majority of the perpetrators with migrant backgrounds were, however, British citizens: 1373.¹³⁷ Of foreigners involved, Romanian perpetrators are the worst with 48 cases followed by Somalis (45); Poles (41); Indians (24); Lithuanians (21); Nigerians (18); SriLankese (15); Afghans (14); Bulgarians (10).¹³⁸

Gun violence is on the rise in **Sweden**, with attempted murders involving guns having almost doubled in nine years. Hand-grenades that are smuggled into the country from Former Yugoslavia are very often used. The number of cars being set on fire in no go zones, or in other words in vulnerable areas has risen significantly as well. The high level of migration has pushed the Swedish security system to the verge of collapse.¹³⁹ Even though in the neighbouring Norway,

134 Hans Wolff: Undocumented migrants lack access to pregnancy care and prevention

135 Dirk Baier: Disintegration and violence among migrants in Germany

136 https://www.met.police.uk/globalassets/foi-media/disclosure_2016/december_2016/information-rights-unit---statistics-of-knife-crime-in-london-broken-down-by-raceethnicity-for-over-or-under-18s-from-january-2015---january-2016

137 https://www.met.police.uk/globalassets/foi-media/disclosure_2016/december_2016/information-rights-unit---statistics-of-knife-crime-in-london-broken-down-by-raceethnicity-for-over-or-under-18s-from-january-2015---january-2016

138 https://www.met.police.uk/globalassets/foi-media/disclosure_2016/december_2016/information-rights-unit---statistics-of-knife-crime-in-london-broken-down-by-raceethnicity-for-over-or-under-18s-from-january-2015---january-2016

139 <http://www.government.se/articles/2017/02/facts-about-migration-and-crime-in-sweden/>

studies clearly show the close link between ethnicity and crime, the Swedish justice minister refuses to collect and publish statistical data of the background.

This aggressive behaviour, frequently exhibited by male migrants, has led to an unprecedented fear in places where migrants are being sheltered in big numbers. The failure of the media to reveal relevant facts and to report them correctly, or its frequent outright refusal to disclose nationalities of criminal perpetrators, has led to the creation of special websites.

One example of such websites is the German based “Refugee and Migrant Crime Map” where you can follow the majority of the crimes in detail. On this website, since January 2015 until February 2018, more than 67,000 crimes committed by foreigners have been revealed. For this study, there have been a bit more than 40,000 relevant cases. From this 37388 migrant related offenses were reported in Germany, 594 cases were reported in Austria and 2018 cases were reported in Switzerland.¹⁴⁰ This may merely represent the tip of the iceberg since not everything is known and reported.¹⁴¹ The number of offences is rising every day, and it is usually higher on weekends. The vast majority of the attackers are young, Muslim men, who have been applying for asylum in one of the EU Member States.

Reported Crimes committed by migrants in Germany (2015- 02/2018)

Sexual Crimes	Physical Sexual Harassment	1991
	Verbal sexual harassment	694
	Exhibitionism	737
	Rape - attempted	455
	Rape - completed	391
	Forced prostitution	24
	Other	6

Property Crime	Theft	5596
	Burglary	3599
	Robbery	3386
	Receiving stolen goods	322
	Other	10441

140 Reported until 15/02/2018

141 <https://www.refcrime.info/en/Crime/Map>

Homicide, Battery	Battery	10361
	Violence against executory officers	668
	Murder /Killing - attempted	777
	Murder/Killing - completed	542
	Other	39

Property damage	Riot/property damage	3616
	Incendiary -intentional	121
	Incendiary - negligent	44

Stay	Illegal entry	937
	Illegal stay	728
	Smuggling of migrants	275
	Miscellaneous	938

Fraud	Falsification of documents	514
	Fare evasion	242
	Social welfare fraud	182
	Other	2920

Traffic offenses	Driving without a license	110
	Hit and run	103
	Drunkenness/Drug in traffic	82
	Other	99

Miscellaneous	Threat/Insult	6951
	Drugs	1845
	Terrorism	179
	Possession of Firearms	150

Other	Violence in asylum shelters	1055
	Stabbing/knife attack	368
	Sexual abuse in swimming pools	209

Source: <https://www.refcrime.info/en/Crime/Stats> February 2018

If we add them up: battery, threat and insult and different forms of physical violence (sexual and other types) are the number one types of crime committed by migrants. Property crime is also ranks among the very frequently committed ones. Property damage is also significant, which shows the migrants' absolute negligence and lack of respect of the place where they are welcomed in.

It is worth considering these numbers in the light of the percentage of foreigners who are arrested in European prisons mentioned in the beginning of this study. In Eastern Europe foreigners commit fewer crimes than one would expect based on their proportion in the population. Yet the opposite is true in Western Europe, where foreigners commit proportionally more crimes. Why is that? Because these foreigners are not from the same ethnic and socio-cultural background in the East, as in the West - the latter predominantly of Muslim origin.

Top 50 nationalities of the reported foreign perpetrators in Germany (2015-02/2018)

1. Romania	18. Tunisia	35. Cameroon
2. Syria	19. Pakistan	36. Czech Republic
3. Afghanistan	20. Kosovo	37. Indian
4. Algeria	21. Russia	38. Ethiopian
5. Turkey	22. Moldova	39. Senegal
6. Morocco	23. Bosnia Herzegovina	40. Sierra Leona
7. Albania	24. Macedonia	41. Armenia
8. Poland	25. Lithuania	42. Egypt
9. Iraq	26. Libya	43. Latvia
10. Georgia	27. Ukraine	44. Montenegro
11. Serbia	28. Croatia	45. Hungary
12. Eritrea	29. Lebanon	46. Cote d'Ivoir
13. Bulgaria	30. Guinea	47. Vietnam
14. Somalia	31. Ghana	48. Palestine
15. Nigeria	32. Slovakian	49. Mali
16. Iran	33. Sudanese	50. Belarus
17. Gambia	34. Italian	

Source: <https://www.refcrime.info/en/Crime/Stats>

1. Rape

Reuters reported that in Italy in 2017, foreigners, who make up a mere 8 per cent of the population, outrageously committed 40 percent of rapes.¹⁴² Currently, there is no updated EU wide survey on sexual harassment. The European Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) last published such a document in 2014 and this was based on data from 2012.¹⁴³ Therefore we cannot really compare the current situation in Member States, but it highlights trends.

The 2014 report on “Violence against women: an EU-wide survey”, based on data from 2012 published by FRA showed that in Sweden and Denmark, 80 to 100 percent of people said they were sexually harassed as adults. In the UK, France, Germany and Finland, 60 to 79 percent of people said they were sexually harassed.¹⁴⁴ If there was a new study, it would be very likely that these countries would still keep the pole position.

A wave of sexual assaults and rapes committed on New Year’s Eve 2015/2016 in Cologne were not reported for several days in the German newspapers. The German Press only felt belatedly obliged to reveal the facts about the attacks after articles appeared in foreign papers and social media. Only then were the German people told by their own media that the perpetrators alleged to have sexually assaulted more than 1000 women over the New Year period were all of North African and Arab descent.

The true number of migrant-related sex crimes in **Germany** is expected to be at least two or three times higher than the official figures show. Only 10 percent of the sex crimes committed in Germany appear in the official statistics – according to no less an authority than André Schulz, head of the Criminal Police Association.¹⁴⁵ An even more toxic practice is for police deliberately to omit any references to migrants in crime reports. This failure makes it impossible for German citizens to understand the true scale of the migrant crime problem.

According to Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), in 2013 migrants committed an average of two sex crimes per day, in 2014 migrants committed three per day, in 2015 five per day and in 2016 ten per day. And yet for Andre Schulz, this is only a fragment of the truth. BKA data includes only crimes that have been solved. According to police statistics, on average only around half of all crimes committed in Germany are solved in the year they are committed. Moreover, BKA crime

142 www.reuters.com/article/us-italy-rapes

143 fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-results-glance

144 fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-results-glance

145 www.gatestoneinstitute.org/9934/germany-rape-january

statistics do not include data from North Rhine-Westphalia, the most populous state in Germany and, significantly, the one with the largest number of migrants.¹⁴⁶

Several German reports (one of it studying Lower Saxony) and also left liberal politicians have been arguing that the high rate of sexual assaults could be reduced if the family reunifications of immigrants were accelerated. As the majority of migrants are young men without a female by their side, they argue that masculine frustration – currently finding its outlet in sexual crimes - needs to be managed somehow. Those young men were deprived of a “violence-preventing, civilising force”, the study on Lower Saxony said.¹⁴⁷ This astonishing attitude suggests that committing violent, sexual or any type of assault within the family is considered to be a crime to a smaller degree than committing such offences outside the home. Indeed, it can even be taken to suggest that domestic assault is not even a crime at all. This flies in the face of modern European culture in appearing to accept that there is no obligation for migrants from different cultural backgrounds to accept basic patterns of European behaviour and its cultural values of sexual equality.

According to the 2016 BKA study, which is an approximation, in the case of gang rape, foreigners have a crime rate 10.3 times higher than that of Germans, and for asylum seekers this is 42.7 times higher.¹⁴⁸

In 2015, the Gatestone Institute¹⁴⁹ named Sweden the “rape capital of the West” based on United Nations data collected in 2010, which put it only behind Lesotho in Southern Africa in terms of occurrence of rape. According to that survey, Sweden had 53.2 rapes per 100,000 inhabitants, therefore it was surpassed only by Lesotho with 91.6 rapes per 100,000 inhabitants.¹⁵⁰

Ever since, Swedish cities are being dubbed the “rape capitals”, because the number of rapes and sexual assaults are among the highest in Europe. Authorities and NGOs try to explain this elevated rate by highlighting the different reporting systems used by the country. If a woman is raped five times by her husband, it counts in the statistics as five different cases rather than only one. However, even factoring in this explanation, rape and sexual assaults have significantly risen

146 www.gatestoneinstitute.org/9934/germany-rape-january

147 <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-42557828>

148 http://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/PolzeilicheKriminalstatistik/PKS2016/pks2016_node.html and <https://necpluribusimpar.net/quick-look-immigration-crime-germany/>

149 Gatestone Institute, a non-partisan, not-for-profit international policy council and think tank is dedicated to educating the public about what the mainstream media fails to report in promoting. <https://www.gatestoneinstitute.org/5195/sweden-rape>

150 <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/sweden-and-denmark-have-highest-number-of-sexual-assaults-in-europe-a6800901.html>

in the country. In 2015 and in 2014, 38 incidents of sexual harassment were reported only at the “We Are Sthlm” festival¹⁵¹ against girls mostly aged under 15 years. The police did not publicise the assaults. Later the police spokesperson explained that this was due to “self-censorship” on the part of individual officers. The spokesman explained that certain police employees ... are afraid of talking about these things in the context of the immigration debate today.”¹⁵² The Guardian reported that police and the media were alleged to have deliberately under-reported the assaults in order to not increase anti-immigrant sentiments.

In 1975, the Swedish parliament unanimously decided to turn the former homogeneous Sweden into a multicultural country. Forty years later the dramatic consequences of this experiment emerge: violent crime has increased by 300 percent. The assumption is that this dramatic increase could be attributed to migration. If one looks at the number of rapes, however, the increase is even worse. In 1975, 421 rapes were reported to the police; in 2014, it was 6620. That is an increase of 1472 percent. The explanations for the increase are controversial:

1. the expanded definition of rape in 2015;
2. Swedish women have become more prone to reporting incidents that happened previously but went unreported;
3. Swedish men cannot handle increased equality between the sexes and react with violence against women.

Maybe. But there is one astonishing fact: in the same period, the number of gang rapes increased exponentially. In rapes of this kind, the perpetrators are, in almost every case, of immigrant background, mostly from Muslim countries.¹⁵³

There are articles¹⁵⁴ that sarcastically claim that European women should welcome migrants because a large majority of them are male, therefore more dating options will be available to them. Yet, in Berlin and in several other German towns, women were provided with separate “safe areas” on the streets on New Year’s Eve 2017/2018, in order to protect them from Muslim gangs ready to commit group rapes. This has been exactly the case in Idomeni’s (Greek migrant camp) ad hoc migrant camp where UNHCR set up a “Safe Space” for women and children in order to protect them from Muslim men.

151 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/We_Are_Sthlm_sexual_assaults

152 www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jan/11/swedish-police-accused=cover-up-sex-attacks-refugees-festival

153 <http://thefederalist.com/2017/03/01/yes-violent-crime-spiked-sweden-since-open-immigration/>

154 See Appendix I. <http://www.returnofkings.com/77738/3-reasons-why-european-women-should-welcome-more-migrants>

We have arrived at the level in Europe where women are being told to stay on one side of the road for their own safety with towns, governments, and societies largely refusing to take responsibility for “no-go areas” for their own female citizens. A fair analogy would be to say that the situation here is identical to the one faced by tourists on a safari: “stay on the assigned route because if you stray and the lions get you, the fault for your own maiming or death will be entirely yours”.



ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Source: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/EDN-20171123-1?inheritRedirect=true>

According to the above European Commission figures, in 2015 police reported 215,000 violent sexual crimes in the EU, of which nearly 80,000 were rapes. 90 percent of rapes and 80 percent of sexual assaults targeted girls and women, while unsurprisingly almost all perpetrators were male (99%).¹⁵⁵ The European Commission's data on rape per hundred thousand inhabitants is controversial and not representative, because there is not a common understanding on how it is being reported, and how information is being assessed at the national level. However the tendency that in places where Muslim, male migrants are located, the risk for women to be victims of sexual assault is considerably higher is evident. Unfortunately no one can provide a truly accurate statistic, because the majority of the offenses happen out of sight and are rarely, if ever, brought to the attention of the police. The reporting of sexual attacks remains lower than that of other categories of crime because the victims too often wrongly feel ashamed of what has been happened to them.

155 <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/EDN-20171123-1?inheritRedirect=true>

2. Migrants as victims in migrant camps and attacks on Jews and Christians

Far less media attention is given to the considerable problem of Christian migrants who are victims of discrimination by Muslim migrants in migrant camps. In several cases the Muslim “asylum seekers” and others of Muslim origin harass and persecute the fellow Christian “asylum seekers” because of their religious belief.¹⁵⁶ Therefore the same extreme religious intolerance is being recreated as in their home countries, from where Christians are escaping. Rapes of Christian women by Muslim men in migrant camps are unfortunately a common and yet almost entirely unreported phenomenon, with only some NGOs and Christian organizations monitoring the problem.

In Sweden, in January 2016, a Lebanese Christian-origin worker was stabbed by a Somali, male asylum seeker. The attacker was initially identified as a 15-year-old unaccompanied minor, but was later determined to be at least 18-years-old. After this incident, the staff (mainly Christians) of the asylum centre where the crime took place expressed concerns about the security situation to their employer.¹⁵⁷

Shockingly, we live in one of the bloodiest times in the modern age when it comes to Christian Persecution.¹⁵⁸ The German Federal Office for Migrants and Refugees (BAMF) reported in 2015 that 13.8 percent of all asylum seekers voluntarily declared themselves Christian while the vast majority were Muslim.¹⁵⁹

Racist assaults do not only target Christian migrants, but also Jewish people slowly rebuilding safe lives in Europe after the horrors of the Nazi holocaust. Today, whenever there is an unrest in the Middle East, French, Belgium and Swedish Jews are being threatened and harmed. Malmö's Hasidic rabbi has reported that he has been the victim of more than 100 incidents of hostility, ranging from hate speech to physical assault. Synagogues, schools, kindergartens are all being guarded and highly protected in order to guarantee the security of the Jewish people.¹⁶⁰

156 Dr Horváth Dániel, Dr Sánta Hanga: A migráció bűnügyi hatásai, Keresztjük a kereszténység (Criminal Impact of Migration, Their crucifix is the Christianity) pg. 27-42.

157 www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35406072 and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Killing_of_Alexandra_Mezher

158 Observatory on Intolerance and Discrimination Against Christians (OIDAC) Report 2015-Special Focus on Christians in Europe

159 <http://www.bamf.de>

160 <https://www.thelocal.se/20180206/breaking-down-anti-semitism-in-swedenbreaking-down-swedens-antisemitism-problem>

In France on 26 March, the Paris prosecutor's office opened a judicial investigation of anti-Semitic "assassination", following the murder of octogenarian women of Jewish faith Paris, according to a judicial source. The body of Mireille Knoll, an old woman was found partly charred in her apartment in the 11th arrondissement in Paris, where she lived alone. There were also stabbings on the body of the victim, according to police sources. The president of the Jewish Consistory, Joel Mergui, said he wanted to "understand what happened and not allow to reproduce the silence that followed the assassination of Sarah Halimi, a year ago, in the same borough " In April 2017, a 65-year-old Orthodox Jew, was killed in Paris by her neighbour. To the cries of "Allah Akbar", interspersed with insults and verses from the Koran, the young man had beaten her on the balcony, before throwing her into the void.¹⁶¹

The above examples show that the enmities and hostilities of the original conflicts which induce mass assaults continue in the new diaspora arriving in Europe. It can be witnessed between the Turks and Kurds, Serbs and Albanians, Muslims and Jews. The ethnic and religious intolerance and anti-Semitism brought to the EU by the first generation migrants is transmitted down the generations, just as it is in the original homelands. In many cases it manifests itself at a heightened level, a dire omen for the future peace and stability of Europe as the new settling ground of migrants.¹⁶²

161 http://www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2018/03/26/un-homme-en-garde-a-vue-apres-la-mort-d-une-octogenaire-juive-dans-un-incendie_5276252_3224.html

162 Dr Horváth Dániel, Dr Sánta Hanga: A migráció bűnügyi hatásai, Keresztjük a kereszténység (Criminal Impact of Migration, Their crucifix is the Christianity) pg. 27-42.

VII. MAIN TRENDS - FRONTEX RISK ANALYSIS 2018

Passenger flow at the air border, Eurostat data – the latest available data being that for 2016 – suggests a continuation of the gradual year-to-year increase in passenger transport by air. At the land border, for the 13 Member States reporting data to Frontex, the number of passengers increased from 110,337,008 (in 2016) to 112,468,517 (in 2017). The Croatian external land border – in particular the border section with Bosnia and Herzegovina – continued to receive an inward passenger traffic far beyond that of other Member States, remaining roughly at 35 million in 2017.

In 2017, a total of 183,548 refusals of entry were reported at the external borders of the EU, a fall of 15 percent compared with 2016.

The number of detections of illegal stay – 435,786 reported by Member States – fell by 11 percent for the second year in a row after the migration crisis reached its peak (2015).

While the effective returns of European and American migrants stayed roughly on a par with last year, the number of migrants returned to Africa and Asia fell further. Particularly, returns to West Africa continue to show the lowest ratio between effective returns and return decisions.¹⁶³

1. Illegal Border crossing

The 204,719 detections reported by Member States in 2017 represent a 60 percent decrease compared with the 511,047 detections of 2016. However, this should not take away from the fact that the aggregate exceeds any total reported in Frontex Risk Analysis Network history before the year 2014. It is a stark indicator that the migratory pressure on the EU's external borders remained very high in 2017. This decrease mostly resulted from the lower number of detections recorded on the Eastern Mediterranean, the Western Balkan and the Central Mediterranean routes.¹⁶⁴

163 FRONTEX Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 17.

164 FRONTEX Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 18.

	2016	2017
Detection of illegal border crossing at Border Crossing Points (BCP)	2219	1618
Detection of Fraudulent documents	7042	6725
Detection of facilitators	12621	10213
Returns (effective)	175377	151398
Refusal of Entry	215403	183548
Detection of illegal border crossing between BCPs	511047	204719
Returns (decisions)	305463	279215
Detection of persons staying illegally	491918	435786

Source: Frontex Risk Analysis 2018

2. Returns and refusal of entry

There was an overall fall in the refusal of entry, which was the effect of differing, opposing trends observed at the different border types - while refusal at both air (+6%) and sea borders (+19%) increased significantly, the drop at land border (-22%) outweighed both. Top nationalities refused entry at sea borders were Albanians (from 3744 to 4521 refusals) followed by Moroccans (from 985 to 1830 refusals).¹⁶⁵

Refusals of entry per border type, 2017

(only values higher than 1.000 are stipulated)

126 502 (162 302)

Number in parenthesis is for 2016

Land



49 378 (46 663)

Number in parenthesis is for 2016

Air



6 438 (7 668)

Number in parenthesis is for 2016

Sea

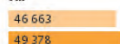


Trend of the total

Land



Air



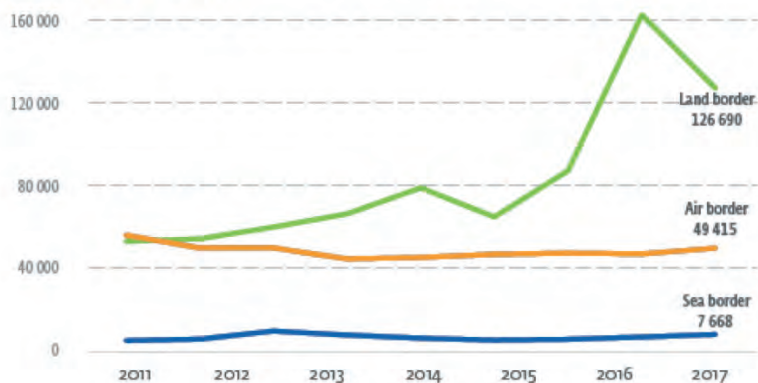
Sea



Source: Frontex, Risk Analysis for 2018

165 FRONTEx Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 21.

Figure 3. Trend in refusals of entry at the EU's external borders, by border type, 2011–2017



Source: Frontex, Risk Analysis for 2018¹⁶⁶

The number of document fraud detections on secondary movements within the EU/Schengen area increased by almost 9% and reached its second-highest number since 2013. This development mainly resulted from the significant increase in departures from Greece involving Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Turkish and Iranian nationals. At EU level, of the 138 nationalities detected using fraudulent documents to illegally enter the EU or the Schengen area from a third country, the most commonly detected were Moroccans (803) Ukrainians (801) Iranians, Albanians, Russians and Turks.¹⁶⁷

Member States reported a drop in illegal stay compared with 2016. This is mostly connected with the lower numbers of detected illegal border-crossing at the EU's external borders. The majority of detections continue to be associated with the spill over effect of secondary movements of migrants who entered the EU/Schengen area on the Central Mediterranean route.

Inland detection of illegal stay decreased particularly in Germany, Austria Switzerland, as well as Bulgaria. The share of illegal stayers increased in France, which therefore replaced Germany as the country with the highest number of illegal stay cases.¹⁶⁸

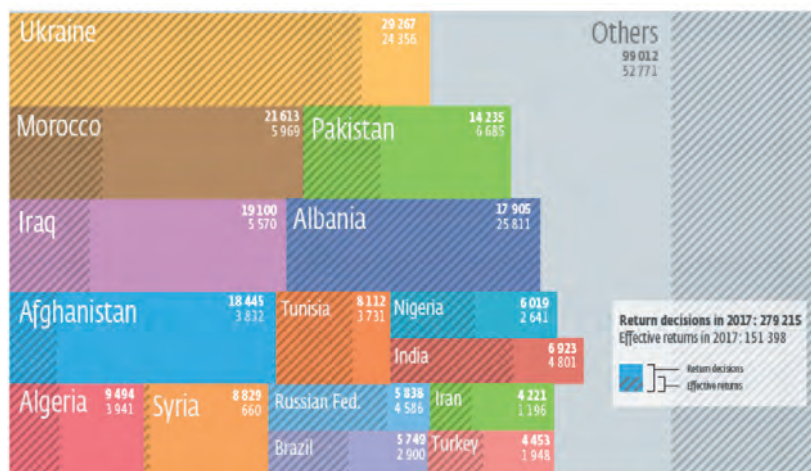
166 https://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Risk_Analysis/Risk_Analysis_for_2018.pdf

167 FRONTEx Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 22.

168 FRONTEx Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 24.

Return rates of third country nationals ordered to leave the EU Member States remain moderate. In 2014, 470,080 people were ordered to leave and yet only 41.75 percent of these were in fact returned. In 2015, 533,395 people were ordered to leave while just 36.78 percent did so. In 2016, 493,790 were ordered to leave - 48.80 percent did actually leave the EU.¹⁶⁹ This last figure is misleading since, for the first time, it includes returns to the Western Balkan. If these numbers are excluded then actual return rates to the third countries remains around 36% in 2016. In 2017, Member States reported 279,215 return decisions issued to third-country nationals, which represented an 8.6 percent decrease compared with 2016. The main reasons for non-return are related to practice problems in the identification of returnees and in obtaining necessary documentation from third-country authorities, In addition, many decisions to return voluntarily do not materialise if the person decides to stay illegally.¹⁷⁰

Return decisions in 2017



Please note that the number of effective returns may sometimes be larger than return decisions, as a return decision issued in a given month may be effectively enforced at a later date. Also, return decisions may be issued without prejudice to the person's right to apply for asylum. Readmissions between Member States are not included (for example between France and Italy). Effective returns do not necessarily mean returns to the country of origin and, for example in the case of Syria, they include returns of persons to third countries considered to be safe (for example from Hungary to Serbia).

Source: Frontex, Risk Analysis for 2018¹⁷¹

Frontex, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, continues to support Member States in returning third-country nationals who have been issued negative asylum decisions or who have no right to stay. In particular the Agency coordinates and organises return operations and return interventions to reinforce the return systems of Member States. In 2017, the Agency supported

169 European Commission COM (2017) 669 final

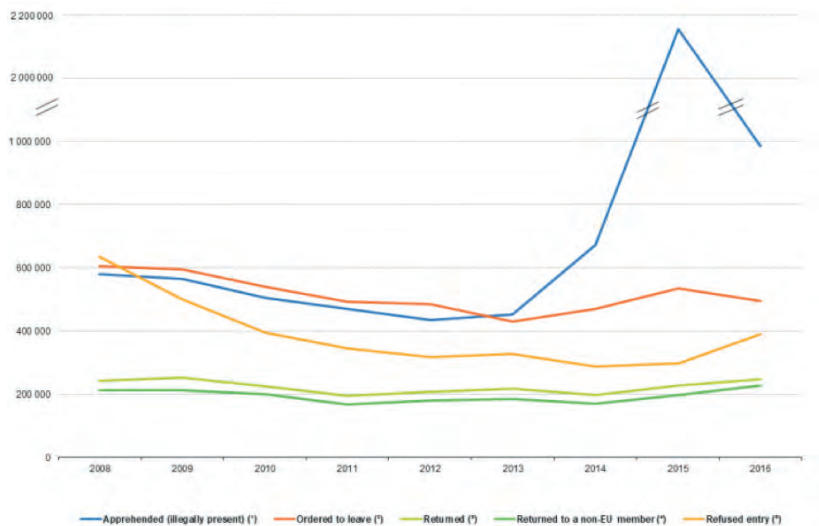
170 FRONTEX Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 25.

171 https://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Risk_Analysis/Risk_Analysis_for_2018.pdf

341 return operations by charter flights, returning 14,189 persons. Compared with 2016, this was an increase of 47 percent in the number of operations and an increase of 32 percent in the number of persons returned.¹⁷²

The European Union's return directive has been in place since 2010. However, in 2017 it was amended to include additional measures. The Commission's new proposals include: sending migrants back to their home countries through assisted return; resettling more refugees from the most affected Member States to the least affected ones; and creating new legal routes for those requiring protection.

Non-EU citizens subject to the enforcement of immigration legislation in EU Member States



Source: Eurostat¹⁷³

The number of non-EU citizens found to be illegally present in the EU stood at 2.2 million in 2015, falling to 983,860 in 2016. This decline reflects not only a reduction in the number of irregular migrants following unusual migration flows in recent years, but also changes in national policies among the EU Member States in reaction to these events, which may have impacted how checks on illegally present non-EU citizens were performed/enforced.

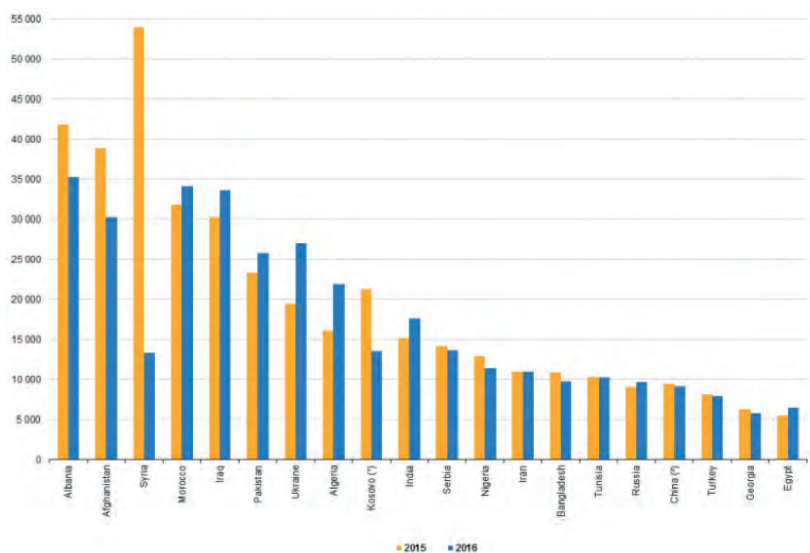
172 FRONTEx Risk Analysis for 2018 pg. 29.

173 [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:Non-EU_citizens_subject_to_the_enforcement_of_immigration_legislation_in_EU_Member_States,_2008-2016_\(number\)_MI17.png](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:Non-EU_citizens_subject_to_the_enforcement_of_immigration_legislation_in_EU_Member_States,_2008-2016_(number)_MI17.png)

In 2016, Albanians (42,640) topped the list of non-EU citizens returned to a non-EU country maintaining their top position from 2015 when there had been 34,780 Albanian citizens returned from EU territories. In 2016, the second highest numbers of returns were recorded for citizens of the Ukraine (22635), Iraq (17065), Kosovo (13040) and Serbia (12245). There were no other countries from which more than 10,000 of their citizens were returned.

A comparison between 2015 and 2016 shows that there was a considerable increase in the total number of citizens returned to Iraq, Albania, Ukraine and Afghanistan in 2016, whereas there were sizeable reductions in the number of citizens returned to Syria and Kosovo.

Top 20 citizenships of non-EU citizens ordered to leave EU-28 territories



Source: Eurostat¹⁷⁴

Parallel to the increased deportations, the EU provides support for the Libyan coastguards in order to prevent boarding from their territories. The most problematic element in the implementation of the EU's Return Directive is that there is a resistance at the individual level and also from the countries of origin. Sometimes it is difficult to obtain travel documents for the migrants, because there is limited availability of diplomatic representation of some countries in the EU, often

174 http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:Top_20_citizenships_of_non-EU_citizens_ordered_to_leave_EU-28_territories,_2015-2016.png

accompanied by an unwillingness to cooperate on the part of authorities in countries of origin where remittances account for a significant part of their GDP.¹⁷⁵ Protesters are strongly pushing the African politicians to deny that they have ever agreed with the European countries about identifying their own nationals and taking them back after deportation. They claim that if the money that comes from migration is being taken out of the African economy, nothing remains.

In Mali one migrant can support more than 20 people with money from Europe.¹⁷⁶ In Afghanistan even a small amount equal to 50 EUR of monthly remittance can make major changes in the life of a typical family living on around 80-120 EUR per month.¹⁷⁷ However, in these two examples the formula is very simple, we no longer talk about asylum seekers, but about economic migrants. Referring to economic migrants as 'asylum seekers' or 'refugees' is the language being used by the liberal left, Merkel and the Commission, to effectively lie to the voters about the migrants' illegal status. It is meant to justify their disastrous, failed policies and their policy to deliberately undermine our societal structures so that they remain in power. By flooding our countries with alien migrants, this also drives down wages, benefitting the globalists who have inordinate power and influence in the EU.

175 [www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/.../EPRS_BRI\(2017\)608779_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/.../EPRS_BRI(2017)608779_EN.pdf)

176

177 EU - Afghanistan Delegation and LIBE Committee Joint Meeting in the European Parliament, 25/01/2018

European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE): EU Migration Policy and Returns: Case Study on Afghanistan

Return rate to third country of those ordered to leave			
Country	2014	2015	2016
AUSTRIA	No data, 2480 did return	No data, 9910 returned	No data, 11850 returned
BELGIUM	15.82%	17.88%	20.96%
BULGARIA	8.97%	2.59%	7.83%
CROATIA	71.96%	35.93%	36.36%
CYPRUS	84.82%	81.78%	65.72%
CZECH REPUBLIC	13.01%	7.32%	10.37%
DENMARK	48.19%	26.50%	30.49%
ESTONIA	93.68%	6.78%	75.25%
FINLAND	95.09%	60.75%	31.21%
FRANCE	22.40%	15.25%	13.49%
GERMANY	63.92%	99.19%	105.82%
GREECE	36.72%	13.76%	56.39%
HUNGARY	73.83%	48.98%	7.25%
IRELAND	35.57%	23.43%	18.08%
ITALY	20.99%	17.10%	17.66%
LATVIA	99.68%	86.55%	93.45%
LITHUANIA	85.97%	90.11%	88.79%
LUXEMBOURG	78.06%	102.86%	61.83%
MALTA	50.00%	80.87%	101.20%
NETHERLANDS	23.70%	35.26%	34.04%
POLAND	91.34%	93.51%	92.60%
PORTUGAL	21.33%	11.12%	0.00%
ROMANIA	102.71%	103.37%	90.10%
SLOVAKIA	75.14%	61.59%	80.12%
SLOVENIA	81.95%	15.12%	14.91%
SPAIN	35.94%	36.53%	34.23%
SWEDEN	46.43%	53.42%	57.78%
UK	76.37%	58.50%	58.00%
EU-28	41.75%	36.78%	45.80%

Source: European Commission

The new **partnership framework with third countries** launched in 2016, has attempted to enhance cooperation with partner countries on readmission, using a wide range of positive and negative policy incentives related to development and trade policies. Through the **reintegration programs** offered by the EU, migrants get access to training and the opportunity to develop an income generating activity, access to social networks and on psychological health.

The **voluntary return programs for asylum seekers through EU reintegration assistance packages** have been around for 20 years. We can already see a shift in the rhetoric of the European External Action Service (EEAS) that also pushes assisted voluntary returns in Africa. It has been already tried by Australia, Canada and the UK.¹⁷⁸ Many experts see financial incentives as the key to managing the whole migration situation, since it would still cost less for a country than to having to cope with the migrants as beneficiaries of the social security system. Moreover, European governments prefer voluntary returns because it is easier than forcing migrants onto planes in handcuffs.

Many governments are restricting their welcome to strangers. Sweden tightened immigration rules in 2016. Britain is leaving the EU in large part to stem the inflow of migrants. Italy has embarked on a plan to train Libyans to scoop up migrant boats off their shore. Hungary sees the shift in migration policies as affirming the “correctness” of its decision to build its own wall to seal its border.¹⁷⁹

Figures from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) show that 98,403 people returned to their countries of origin in 2016 due to such schemes. More than half of them were leaving Germany. Of these, 61 percent received cash or benefits in kind.¹⁸⁰

Germany has long offered migrants financial incentives to leave its shores, and until 28 February 2018 it was prepared to pay out extra sums. Individuals received 1,000 EUR and families up to 3,000 EUR to cover rent or resettlement costs back in their home countries. Migrants from Syria, Yemen and Libya are not eligible for assistance as IOM feels it cannot guarantee their safe return from Germany.¹⁸¹

Deportation is highly controversial in Germany. In 2015 and 2016 approximately 50,000 refugees were deported from the country, with many of these originating from the Balkans. According to

178 [www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/.../EPRS_BRI\(2017\)608779_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/.../EPRS_BRI(2017)608779_EN.pdf)
179 <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/02/23/world/europe/europe-migrants-deportation.html>
180 www.iom.int and <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-42235232>
181 <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-42235232>

figures from 2017, almost twice as many asylum seekers are launching appeals in Germany year on year, as deportations are being increased. Around one in two rulings makes it to a court of appeal and about a quarter of appeals succeed in staying instead of deportation.¹⁸²

Chancellor Merkel confirmed in 2017 that deportations were considered on a case by case basis, and that criminals and those deemed a threat would be sent back. People who want to return to Afghanistan of their own free will, will be allowed to do so.¹⁸³ Some 3,300 Afghans returned of their own volition in 2016. There have been cases recently, when even if an appeal did not succeed, German pilots refused to fly the failed asylum seekers back to Afghanistan. In 2017, 222 planned flights were stopped by the pilots, because they deemed that flight safety could have been affected by the behaviour of the deportees.¹⁸⁴

182 <http://www.dw.com/en/criminal-refugees-to-be-deported-to-third-countries/a-19014322>

183 <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-afghanistan-deportations/germany-will-only-deport-afghan-criminals-and-those-posing-a-threat-idUSKBN1856DG>

184 <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/german-pilots-refuse-deport-asylum-seekers-lufthansa-ange-la-merkel-migrants-a8092276.html>

In 2017 in an average of more than 40 percent of the cases in Germany in which administrative courts ruled on asylum claims, the negative decision of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) was corrected in favor of immigrants. With refugees from two of the most important countries of origin, Syria and Afghanistan, the success rate in court is even higher: in each case more than 60 percent.¹⁸⁵

In **Scandinavia**, officials say that it is cheaper to help asylum seekers leave than to house them in immigration centres. Sweden currently offers grants of 30,000 Krona (around 2,600EUR) for single migrants and 75,000 for families, paid as a lump sum. In 2016, Norway publicised the fact that an additional incentive bonus is added to existing rewards package for the first 500 asylum seekers who apply.¹⁸⁶ In Denmark, Uhrskov Jensen, historian and politician has ventured that problems with integrating “third world immigrants” are insoluble, hence the best bet is to return them to their home countries and continue to “pay them off” to stay there.¹⁸⁷

The deportation of the criminal asylum seekers and migrants is not always easy. A scandalous case in Austria in 2016 was that of an Afghan asylum seeker who could not be deported after raping a 72 year old grandmother. The reason was that his sentence of just 20 months fell below the minimum threshold of three years in jail after which deportation became legal.¹⁸⁸ In January 2018, Interior minister Herbert Kickl, threw his support behind swifter deportation procedures for asylum seekers who failed in their claims. He also suggested, that the government should be allowed to examine the mobile phones of migrants in order to determine both their country of origin and their identity.¹⁸⁹

In **Italy** Nigerians, Eritreans and Sudanese make up the largest groups of migrants. The asylum application and the rejection rates are both increasing. The country has intensified negotiations with Sudan, Gambia and Libya on migration control, including to facilitate deportations. Italy continued to expel terrorist suspects under a procedure that explicitly denied deportees the right to an in-country appeal.¹⁹⁰

185 <https://www.epochtimes.de/politik/deutschland/40-prozent-der-klagenden-abgelehnten-asylbewerber-gewinnen-vor-gericht-a2382343.html?latest=1>

186 <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-42235232>

187 <https://sputniknews.com/europe/201803061062266785-denmark-return-migrants/>

188 <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3927288/Grandmother-72-raped-17-year-old-asylum-seeker-helping-canal-lost-live.html>

189 <https://www.express.co.uk/news/world/902944/austria-immigration-Herbert-Kickl-asylum-seekers-tough-asylum-policies>

190 Human Rights Watch, World Report217,

French President Emmanuel Macron has vowed to follow through on the “radical” immigration reform promised prior to his election, with all undocumented migrants convicted of a crime to be deported.¹⁹¹ Macron is faking toughness while he actually enshrines in the Law the idea that you can be undocumented in France without any problem. Being illegal is already a crime, potentially leading to others, such as unreported employment for instance and should already be punished with deportation, as it was the law before this change although it was never really enforced. In France, 96 percent of the people who have been denied asylum are not deported.¹⁹² Macron’s “radical” reform is actually softness, acknowledging a situation he does not want to take care of.

In the **UK**, three main categories are identified for the removal of asylum seekers from the country: deportations, administrative removals and voluntary removals. Removals and voluntary departures of asylum applicants and their dependents have declined every year since 2006, reaching a low of 4,117 in 2016. The UK removed 6,171 foreign national offenders in 2016. Almost 5 out of every 10 people deported or voluntarily removed from the country were nationals of Asian countries. Nationals of India, Pakistan and Romania made up 32 percent of deportees in 2016.¹⁹³

In the EU, due to the Prison Transfer Directive, EU Member States have no excuse for refusing to accept criminals who are their citizens. However, between 2011 and November 2017, only 200 foreign criminals have been deported from Britain. This leaves another 2,943 European prisoners serving sentences in England and Wales, as well as 1200 being detained in immigration centres.¹⁹⁴



Migrants wandering in the direction of Germany

191 <https://www.rt.com/news/406836-macron-deportations-criminal-migrants/>

192 Rapport de la Cour des Comptes, Octobre 2015

193 <http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/>

194 <https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/4853161/just-200-foreign-criminals-have-been-kicked-out-of-britain-under-new-eu-scheme-even-though-there-are-3000-european-prisoners-in-uk/>

CONCLUSION

Violence and crime have increased in Europe since the unprecedented level of migration facilitated by Schengen and the open borders policies of the EU. There cannot be a family in Western Europe who is not either aware of this simple fact or who has not been directly affected by the consequences of the new migrant crimewave.

There is an insuperable difference in mentality between the mostly Muslim migrants, the poor Africans and the native Europeans, who may no longer identify themselves as Christians, but still live their lives based on a culture and values of Judeo-Christian teachings. Rather than creating a happier and more open society, mass migration has created parallel societies.

Left liberal politicians still pretend that mass migration leads to some kind of utopia in which migrants from various backgrounds, characterised by opposing cultural values, frequently lower educational backgrounds, and an inability to speak a European language will enrich those host societies.

Today we are living in a world based on the conflict of values: European liberalism, equality and tolerance is being challenged by "Eastern Muslim" racism and religious bigotry. It is politically incorrect to say but frequently true that these migrants typically tend to be more racist than native Europeans. Yet, patriots and people who simply believe in and love their own nations, are being stigmatized as extreme-right populists by journalists and by unaccountable political establishments who believe they know best.

European Union institutions have been founded on this massive democratic deficit. The Eastern European Member States, for example Hungary and Poland, still dare to talk about ancient, basic values that are eschewed in discussion by the majority of Western European politicians. Those countries dare to address the problem of migration and dare to point out that migration is a real problem threatening our basic European existence as we know it today. At the same time, these countries emphasise that it is our duty to help the poor who are suffering, although not in Europe, but rather in their local community, in their own country.

The majority of the migrants coming to Europe are young men, who arrive from hugely chauvinist societies, where women are seen as not much more than either property or barter items. In our acceptance of the oppression of women in migrant communities we are recreating a problem in Europe that has not existed for many decades or even centuries. European institutions are refusing to raise this problem from this point of view. The protection of women can only, it seems, be raised within the context of gender equality and LGBT rights.

Equally, the questions of terrorism and security have been neglected for too long. The lack of real protection of the external borders led to the enormous level of illegal border crossings, with the infiltration of foreign terrorist fighters and Islam radicals. These people hate Europe and would like to cause us harm, albeit more and more Muslims are open to these “teachings” because living on the periphery of the European societies make them feel excluded. There has been a rise in the number of terrorist attacks committed or planned in European towns and cities. Europol figures clearly show that religious jihadist terrorism is very common and threatening European security.

There is an instructive comparison to make here. The majority of the Members of the European Parliament still support the open, external border policy of the EU, in order to shelter more migrants, many of whom are illegal. At the same time, they are happy with beefing up security measures through the construction works around the entrances of the European Parliament premises which have been going on for almost two years. Due to these works, the MEP’s become more secure with more checks and more security. Thus, in the wake of terrorist attacks the European Parliament recognises the urgency of providing increased protection for the people inside, whilst leaving ordinary people vulnerable by keeping the borders wide open for mass migration. They keep themselves safe, but not their constituents.

What is happening around the Parliament is exactly what is needed at Europe’s borders. More safety and less crime can be achieved through better protection and stricter control at our borders, better cooperation among the Members States, and a willingness and commitment to implement the deportations and returns of economic migrants.

Is it any wonder that the so-called ‘populists’ are sweeping to power across our great continent?

Our enemies claim we have no policies, just sound bites of hate. Yet the voters are in revolt. They know what is happening in their neighbourhoods across the continent and from Paris to London to The Hague. In the East, Warsaw, Prague, Bratislava and Budapest, refusing to accept the EU’s migrant quotas. They see clearly what is happening in the West’s capitals and they want no part of it.

As governments change across the EU and populists parties take control, we are seeing a fightback, and a return to the nation state, a return to closed borders and a migration system that vets newcomers, a system that works for the many, not the few.

Let’s not forget that this crime wave we are seeing across Europe was entirely preventable.

Left wing liberal parties fail to beat populist and national forces and now resort to the importing of many millions of people who are not connected to any European nation. They are relying on migrant votes instead of the European nations' peoples.

The EU failed to stop the migrants from entering our countries because they ignored the Dublin Treaty. It was also an illegal invasion and anti-democratic because leaders like German Chancellor Merkel didn't ask their own people whether they wanted this invasion and it was also grossly unfair to the migrants themselves. After seeing their migrant countrymen reach Europe and listening to the rhetoric from people like Merkel, Juncker, Mogherini and the rest of the liberal elites, they saw it as a green light to buy their passage to the EU. Some died along the way, and now the EU wants to send many of them home, because of the political backlash and crime wave they brought with them.

Germany, and in particular Mutti Merkel, made a spectacular blunder. In 2015, she looked callous when she made a young Palestinian refugee cry by explaining that she and her family might have to be deported because ... "there are thousands and thousands of people in Palestinian refugee camps ... if we now say, 'you can all come' ... we just cannot manage that." Just six weeks later, in response to the backlash from the liberal left and those misguided people who just didn't understand the reality of the migrant crisis exploding on Europe's doorstep, she boldly declared: "We can manage that". And they came.

"Often in history it is not the motives that matter, but the consequences.¹⁹⁵ " Since the start of 2015, Germany has received 1.38 million "initial asylum applications"; about a third of them from Syrians. Three-quarters of the asylum seekers are aged 30 or younger; 60 percent are male. About half the applications have been approved, but only around 80,000 of those denied asylum have been deported. About 86 percent of accepted refugees are Muslims.

The full implications of this mass influx remains to be seen. According to the Pew Research Centre, the Muslim population of Germany (which was 6 percent in 2016) could be anything between 8.7 percent and 19.7 percent by 2050, depending on the future rate of immigration.

The short-run consequences, however, are clear. There has been a marked increase in crime. And there has been a seismic political backlash. The crime issue is controversial, but last month a rigorous, government-commissioned study was published by the Zürich University of Applied

195 Niall Ferguson: <http://www.niallferguson.com/journalism/politics/angela-merkel-is-about-to-pay-for-the-mutti-of-all-blunders>

Sciences, based on data from the state of Lower Saxony. By the end of 2016, around 750,000 of the state's 8m residents were not German citizens, and about 170,000 of them had applied for asylum.

The Zürich study reveals that asylum seekers were responsible for a surge in violent crime, which had fallen by 22 percent between 2007 and 2014, but rose by more than 10% from then until the end of 2016. More than 92 percent of that increase was attributable to the newcomers, with young men from Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia overrepresented among the perpetrators.

And the victims? In nine out of 10 murders and three-quarters of cases of grievous bodily harm, they were other migrants. But in 70% of robberies and 58.6 percent of rape and sexual assault cases, the victims were German. Think about that.¹⁹⁶

However, we have to find solutions, particularly for those law-abiding and peaceful Muslims living in our countries who are now stigmatised. One answer is to stop any more Muslim migration from Pakistan and North African countries.

The law-abiding Muslims who identify as European should be encouraged to be more vocal about their condemnation of Radical Islam without fear of reprisals. There is a very dangerous and growing anti-Muslim sentiment, not only within the extreme Right but also with ordinary citizens.

Islam is not going to leave European countries – and nor should it, but Radical Islam has to be stopped from entering our countries and quickly.

Those communities that have high numbers of foreigners who do not speak the host nation's language should attend compulsory language lessons. (In the UK it is estimated that 700,000 cannot speak English). It is vitally important to the integration of migrants who wish to build cohesive community relations and have a successful future in the EU that they learn to speak our languages. If you cannot speak the language and you are from a country outside of the EU, you are culturally cut off; you will find it difficult to gain employment other than in low paid jobs and you invite suspicion.

Jihadis and their crime brides, what do we do with them?

No mention in the EU's statistics of the evil European women of ISIS.

196 Source: Niall Ferguson, historian and senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford, notes

Frontex, the EU's border agency, warned recently that 1,000 more jihadi brides and widows are heading back to the EU from the collapsed caliphate in Syria and that they posed an 'evolving' threat.¹⁹⁷ These women rejected our way of civilised life to fight alongside jihadi terrorists and breed a new generation of jihadi babies.

These returnees left the safety of the West for the romances of marrying a 'gangster husband', some fleeing forced marriages at home. Some were groomed online by jihadis who promised them 'love'. Divorced mothers went to Syria searching for a 'father figure' for their children. Around a dozen have returned to the UK to undergo a 'de-radicalisation' programme run by a Muslim doctor. Who sanctioned this, who agreed to let them back in and who is watching them?

They made their choices. They were Western educated and have rejected us. These women are scum and cannot be de-radicalised.

And then there are the male jihadis.

More than 800 UK and at least 4,300 EU citizens are known to have joined IS in Syria and Iraq, with France being the primary country of origin with 900, and 720-760 Germans. Belgium has contributed the highest number of IS fighters per capita, with c. 516, closely followed by Austria and Sweden.¹⁹⁸

These people are criminals, they have forsaken their rights to EU citizenship because they have committed terrorist atrocities. They are not European, do not hold European values and hate us, they want to kill us.

In the UK, of the 300-400 that have returned, only a handful have been charged with offences. We do not know who they are, where they live amongst us but we do know that our security services do not have the manpower to follow each individual.

If we convict and jail them they infect others with their ideology. Our jails are at a crisis point with overcrowding, underfunding and undermanned.

Those that have returned, under the radar, will have been allowed to return to their communities, mosques and hate preachers.

So, what should we do with them?

197 <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-5431253/GP-reveals-effort-free-jihadi-brides-ISIS-control.html>

198 <https://smmsyria.com/2018/02/02/estimates-thousands-of-eu-citizens-fight-for-isis-in-syria-and-iraq/>

When they are captured in the Middle East, we hand them over to the Syrians or Iraqis to put them on trial in the countries they have committed the atrocities. Or we hand them over to the US for trial and incarceration in Guantanamo Bay. If they are there, they remain isolated and cannot infect our prisons with their evil ideology. Another solution, is to bring back the death penalty for jihadists.

These people are not European, they are our enemies. Once a terrorist, always a terrorist, the only good terrorist is a dead terrorist.

In the February 2018 Brussels plenary I called for an urgent debate on the Frontex report. Despite there being an urgent debate the next day on funding terrorism, when the vote was taken, it was voted down.

I told the opposing MEPs that they will have blood on their hands when the next stadium is blown up, or a bomb is planted or a jihadi straps a bomb to himself to kill and maim our loved ones. These MEPs are complicit in terrorism.

It is not too late to stop this crime wave.

We must deport the foreign nationals in our prisons. We should ignore the human rights industry who have made their living out of our human misery and vote out the centre Right to the extreme Left parties in the 2019 European Elections. The UK voted for Brexit, we voted to take back control of our borders. But to do that we have to invest heavily in our Border Force and police. The EU's foreign aid budget needs diverting to ensure our own countries are safe, for deportation, camps and a fast track system to weed out the charlatans from the genuine asylum seekers. Then we direct our aid to countries we have undermined by illegal interventions to ensure that their external borders are secure.

We owe it to our children, girls and women



*Press Conference after the LIBE Mission to Greece Hotspots, 26 May 2016
Laurentiu Rebega MEP, Harald Vilimsky MEP, Janice Atkinson MEP, Marine Le Pen MEP, Lorenzo Fontana MEP*

MIGRATION - A TALE OF THE EU'S TWO HALVES

Those that defend our identity, tradition, borders and security

And those that do not ...

It has always struck me that those who supposedly lay claim to defending our freedoms are exactly those who are destroying it – the liberal left:

[Ana Gomes, Portugal, Socialists and Democrats Group \(S&D\)](#)

“Orban’s migration policy is inhumane and anti-European. Syrian refugees should have been welcomed with open arms.”

“Visegrad Four’s decision to unite against the relocation quota was a huge blow to European solidarity.”

(Ms Gomes is currently being attacked for being anti-Semitic)

Source: <https://voiceofeurope.com/2017/11/socialist-mep-wants-hungary-to-open-the-borders-for-refugees>

[Cecile Kashetu Kyenge, Italy, Socialists and Democrats \(S&D\)](#)

“immigration compensates for the falling population”

“Europe is experiencing a tragedy in terms of its demographic decline. Globalisation has established the principle of the free movement of goods and capital.”

The same rules apply to the movement of people. And today, Europe is an attractive destination for migration. In any case, I do not believe that a few hundred thousand migrants constitute a crisis”

Source: <https://www.theparliamentmagazine.eu/articles/interviews/c%C3%A9cile-kashetu-kyenge-we-need-think-about-immigration-extremely-rational-terms>

Guy Verhofstadt, Belgium, Chairman of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Party (ALDE)

“Instead of building useless walls that further divide us, the United Kingdom and France should work together to process asylum applications and provide humanitarian assistance for those who need it.”

“It is also necessary to design and implement -as soon as possible— a new European policy that contemplates more legal and safer routes for economic migration to Europe.”

Source: https://www.huffingtonpost.com/guy-verhofstadt/post_9978_b_8010638.html

Sophie in 't Veld, Netherlands, Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Party (ALDE)

“Europe is a shrinking and ageing continent. We need migration.”

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/aug/30/block-migrants-wont-work-europe-realistic-plan-africa-dubious-deals>

Cecilia Wikström, Sweden, Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Party (ALDE)

“So what we need to see is a new Dublin system based on permanent allocation. We are not talking about relocation anymore but allocation in which all Member States participate and take their fair share of the burden.”

Source: Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Committee Meeting, 20/02/2018

Ska Keller, Germany, Co-Chair, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance (Greens EFA)

“It is important that we put the focus on what refugees themselves want.”

“It is not an issue of capacity, it is purely down to a scandalous lack of political will.”

Source: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20150909STO92392/ska-keller-we-need-to-create-a-win-win-situation-for-refugees-and-society>

Philippe Lamberts, Belgium, Co-Chair, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance (Greens EFA)

"We propose that the second headquarters of the EU Parliament on Strasbourg to be made available to the refugees and migrants."

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/greensefa/videos/963532953707556/>

Jean Lambert, United Kingdom, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance (Greens EFA)

"The decision to build a wall in Calais is the latest wrong move in what is the ongoing scandal of the handling of the plight of refugees in northern France,"

Source: <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/09/uk-slated-planned-anti-refugee-wall-calais-160907155338261.html>

Dimitris Avramopoulos, Greece, European Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship

On the UN Global Compact on Migration, Opening speech at the Interparliamentary Debate

"In 2016 672 000 received a protection status in Europe. In 2017 382 000 were granted protection status, mostly Afghans, Syrians and Iraqis."

"We also need to enhance the legal pathways. Through the implementation of the European resettlement scheme of July 2015 the EU-Turkey statement of March 2016 27 000 refugees were settled. We want to go further and resettle 50 000 more over the next 2 years."

"The majority of people on the move now are not fleeing crisis. Mobility will define our future. The question is not how to stop it but how to better manage it collectively."

“All countries must recognise as part of this global compact that receiving countries will have to allow some people on their territory.”

Source: LIBE Committee Meeting 27/02/2018

We have to bring to an end the irregular flows, European Commission Communication

Brussels, 16 March 2016

“For every door that is closed to irregular migration, a window should be opened to offer a safe pathway.”

“We need a system that provides orderly and safe pathways to the EU for third country nationals in need of protection, or who can contribute to the EU's economic development. We should not forget, that more than 1 million migrants arrived last year and settled mostly in Germany, Sweden, Austria.”

“Europe is becoming increasingly diverse.”

“We have to create sustainable and long-term integration policies across the whole of the EU.”

“... the contribution that migration can bring to address the growing skills shortages in the EU.”

The language in their reports is deliberately mis-leading. Using the term “irregular migrants” for “illegal migrants”.

They tell us that we need migrants to pay taxes, to fill jobs and to reverse the birth rate. The reality is a shocking 50% youth unemployment in southern EU, pensioner poverty, high taxes for pet projects such as diversity, LGBT, gender and climate, all issues the illegal migrants have no interest in or they are doctrinally opposed to. Pay taxes? Most of the migrants are in low paid jobs subsidised by the states.

They ignore the crimes related to their migration policies. Female genital mutilation, child marriage, child sexual abuse, honour killings, polygamy, their hate crimes aimed at homosexuals – all third world problems, now ours.

These dishonest politicians have been found out, we are not buying it any more – if many people ever did, as no one asked us - particularly when ordinary citizens see the crime and terror effects in their communities.

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/speech-commissioner-avramopoulos-eesc-plenary-debate-european-agenda-migration_en

And a huge thank you to those who oppose those who are bringing chaos to our countries:

Thank you :

Donald Trump

Nigel Farage & Gerard Batten

Benjamin Netanyahu

Australia

Viktor Orban

Mateusz Morawiecki

Matteo Salvini

Marine Le Pen

Geert Wilders

H C Strache

Swedish Democrats

AfD and the Blue Party in Germany

Vlaams Belang

Tomio Okamura

To those new and emerging conservative parties in Spain, Greece and Bulgaria who oppose migration – Vox, Nea Dexia and Volya

To the Nordic countries from the Right

Japan

Canada First

To those Middle Eastern countries helping to fight Radical Islam

And to the many new organisations and young people across Europe and the alternative new media outlets who are defending our freedoms against terrorism and crime.

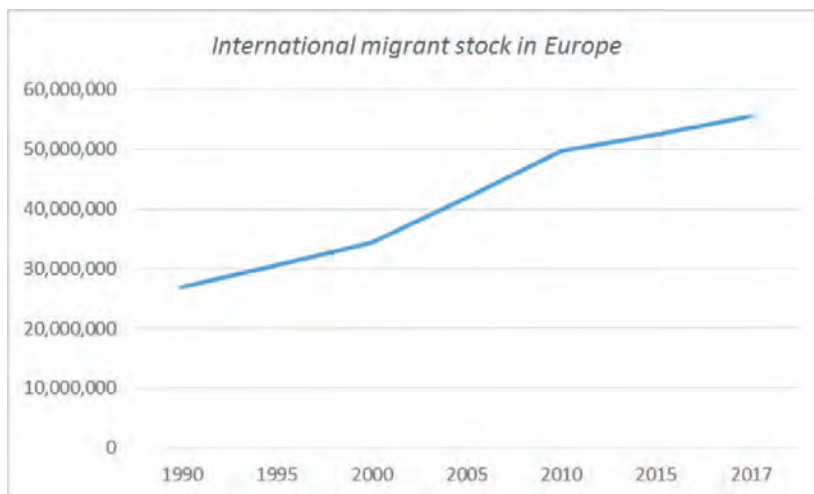
APPENDIX I.

Migration

International migrant stock in Europe

	International migrant stock at mid-year (both sexes)						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017
EU	26,970,442	30,481,033	34,375,335	41,821,011	49,674,761	52,359,133	55,570,204
Austria	793,239	894,893	996,547	1,136,270	1,275,992	1,492,374	1,660,283
Belgium	904,528	909,769	895,900	882,031	1,119,256	1,252,380	1,268,411
Bulgaria	21,510	32,435	43,360	61,074	76,287	133,803	153,803
Croatia	475,438	674,085	585,298	579,273	573,248	575,738	560,483
Czech Rep.	110,394	165,592	220,789	322,540	398,493	416,454	433,290
Cyprus	43,805	61,941	80,076	117,165	188,472	192,020	188,973
Denmark	235,189	303,108	371,026	440,383	509,740	595,876	656,789
Estonia	381,997	315,755	249,512	233,701	217,890	194,664	192,962
Finland	63,255	99,729	136,203	192,169	248,135	314,856	343,582
France	5,897,267	6,087,993	6,278,718	6,737,600	7,196,481	7,918,382	7,902,783
Germany	5,936,181	7,464,406	8,992,631	9,402,447	9,812,263	10,220,418	12,165,083
Greece	618,139	857,850	1,111,665	1,190,707	1,321,149	1,242,924	1,220,395
Hungary	347,510	322,234	296,957	366,787	436,616	475,508	503,787
Ireland	227,961	226,892	350,552	589,046	730,542	749,943	806,549
Italy	1,428,221	1,774,953	2,121,690	3,954,785	5,787,898	5,805,325	5,907,461
Latvia	646,007	538,093	430,178	376,725	313,786	265,418	256,889
Lithuania	349,258	273,587	214,311	201,209	160,772	136,021	124,706
Luxembourg	113,795	126,106	139,750	150,618	248,888	260,573	264,073
Malta	15,077	17,740	21,521	24,560	33,008	42,430	45,539
Netherlands	1,182,263	1,346,164	1,556,337	1,736,127	1,832,510	1,996,318	2,056,520
Poland	1,127,771	964,725	825,251	722,509	642,417	611,855	640,937
Portugal	435,782	532,822	651,472	771,184	762,825	864,814	880,188
Romania	135,825	135,037	126,949	145,162	166,126	281,048	370,753
Slovakia	41,295	69,323	116,376	130,491	146,319	177,624	184,642
Slovenia	178,077	174,419	171,018	197,276	253,786	237,616	244,790
Spain	821,605	1,020,067	1,657,285	4,107,226	6,280,065	5,891,208	5,947,106
Sweden	788,767	936,022	1,003,798	1,125,790	1,337,214	1,602,522	1,747,710
UK	3,650,286	4,155,293	4,730,165	5,926,156	7,604,583	8,411,021	8,841,717

Source: United Nations, International migrant stock

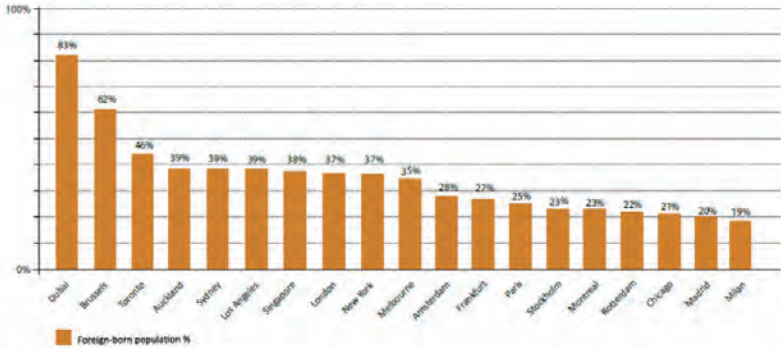


Source: United Nations, *International migrant stock*

Note on UN methodology: In estimating the international migrant stock, international migrants have been equated with the foreign born population whenever this information is available, which is the case in most countries or areas. In most countries lacking data on place of birth, information on the country of citizenship of those enumerated was available, and was used as the basis for the identification of international migrants, thus effectively equating, in these cases, international migrants with foreign citizens. Equating international migrants with foreign citizens when estimating the migrant stock has important shortcomings. In countries where citizenship is conferred on the basis of *jus sanguinis*, people who were born in the country of residence may be included in the number of international migrants even though they may have never lived abroad. Conversely, persons who were born abroad and who naturalized in their country of residence are excluded from the stock of international migrants when using citizenship as the criterion to define international migrants.



Figure 1 Foreign-born population in major cities



Source: Compiled by IOM from various sources – see list at the end of the References section.

Source: http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr2015_en.pdf pg. 39.

Top 30 citizenships of non-EU citizens apprehended and found to be illegally present in the EU

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total for 2008-2016
Total	579 825	563 990	505 130	468 850	433 325	452 270	672 215	2 154 675	983 850	6 514 140
Syria	4 535	4 650	4 095	5 380	17 650	33 090	118 865	359 025	213 080	1 259 785
Afghanistan	49 780	49 858	41 415	45 360	34 105	26 095	48 560	408 275	151 828	866 080
Iraq	37 325	23 425	16 685	12 100	9 290	6 525	10 275	195 315	92 985	393 925
Albania	72 655	68 975	52 370	17 225	18 610	27 325	32 195	50 105	39 135	375 595
Morocco	39 500	32 555	29 675	28 845	27 880	27 255	32 075	41 740	39 470	299 995
Pakistan	13 020	15 475	19 375	32 490	29 665	27 440	24 005	81 850	46 530	289 850
Eritrea	21 030	10 690	7 065	8 070	8 020	10 235	50 795	41 575	23 270	178 750
Algeria	15 735	15 920	19 230	17 955	17 290	15 370	15 445	19 375	23 785	160 075
India	19 495	16 670	14 895	15 125	16 100	15 990	17 285	17 660	16 875	150 195
Nigeria	16 425	16 415	16 895	14 045	12 095	14 265	16 410	20 395	20 545	147 600
Iran	9 550	9 320	10 110	11 065	9 965	8 155	8 495	44 785	33 490	144 905
Ukraine	12 875	11 220	10 875	11 880	12 555	12 875	16 905	23 920	29 755	142 490
Tunisia	14 045	13 880	10 795	24 125	17 525	12 920	16 190	13 390	11 775	134 425
Kosovo (*)	0	4 580	5 070	4 210	5 180	14 585	33 785	50 040	9 715	127 165
Somalia	10 835	16 610	14 615	8 820	9 175	8 800	14 250	17 515	12 765	113 385
Bangladesh	7 085	8 770	9 775	11 260	15 360	10 130	10 145	21 575	10 375	104 675
China (†)	16 515	17 060	15 345	11 745	10 020	8 565	8 440	8 215	7 815	103 720
Serbia	13 290	8 335	12 045	9 395	19 420	11 020	14 690	12 875	10 250	102 230
Turkey	13 910	11 760	10 720	10 385	9 290	9 250	8 700	9 855	9 605	93 475
Russia	9 860	10 330	9 020	9 365	10 205	15 100	10 935	8 295	9 600	92 810
Brazil	14 580	16 570	14 350	10 640	7 285	5 105	5 590	5 190	9 280	88 570
Unknown	5 260	4 695	4 830	3 795	2 980	5 620	6 435	38 055	9 240	79 910
Vietnam	7 850	12 955	8 215	8 475	5 805	4 975	4 860	8 210	6 270	64 615
Senegal	6 630	6 925	7 495	6 825	4 805	5 040	6 250	7 395	6 085	60 690
Bolivia	17 435	14 830	8 880	6 370	3 455	2 610	2 200	1 710	945	58 435
Egypt	6 725	5 645	5 735	5 235	5 100	5 640	7 640	8 635	7 995	57 050
Palestine	7 330	11 030	9 475	4 175	3 015	1 980	3 245	6 940	3 155	52 045
Georgia	5 005	7 180	5 325	4 285	5 335	4 990	6 355	5 385	5 185	49 045
Sudan	2 425	2 715	6 275	3 405	2 665	2 355	6 670	13 500	7 270	46 700
Ghana	4 680	4 040	4 395	4 040	3 720	4 555	4 675	5 625	5 095	41 105

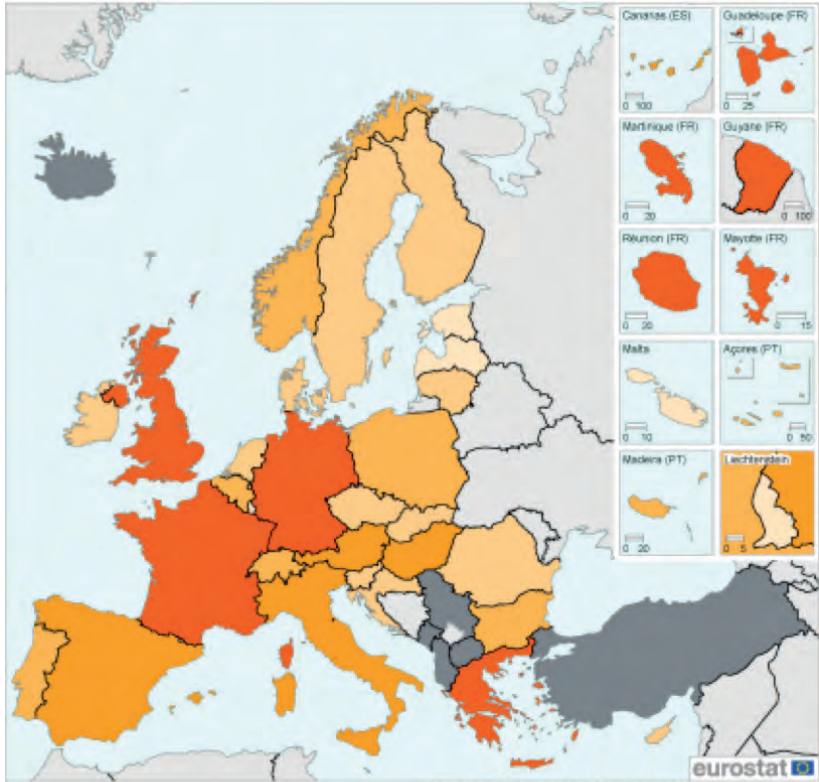
Note: coverage for the EU changes over time. 2008 excluding Luxembourg, Portugal and Sweden. 2008-2012: excluding Croatia. 2012-2014: excluding the Netherlands. The selection of the top 30 nationalities is based on the cumulative number of persons for the entire period covering 2008-2016 (subject to data availability).

(†) Under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99.

(*) Including Hong Kong.

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/a/a6/Top_30_citizenships_of_non-EU_citizens_apprehended_and_found_to_be_illegally_present_in_the_EU%2C_2008-2016.PNG

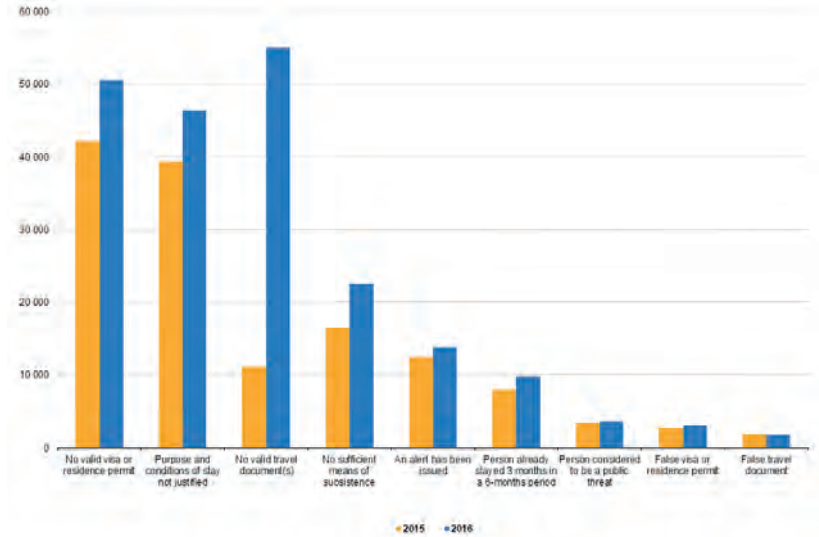
Non-EU citizens to found to be illegally present in EU-28



Persons found to be illegally present (number)

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/9/9e/Non-EU_citizens_apprehended_and_found_to_be_illegally_present%2C_2016_%28number%29_MI17.png

Non-EU citizens refused entry into the EU-28, by grounds of entry refusal



Note: classification by grounds of entry refusal from the Schengen border code. Ranking based on the average for 2015 and 2016. A significant number of Moroccans (about 225 000 in 2016) are unclassified and therefore excluded, most of them belong to the category 'No valid travel documents'.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_eufts)

Source: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:Non-EU_citizens_refused_entry_into_the_EU-28_by_grounds_of_entry_refusal_2015-2016_\(number\)_MI17.png](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:Non-EU_citizens_refused_entry_into_the_EU-28_by_grounds_of_entry_refusal_2015-2016_(number)_MI17.png)

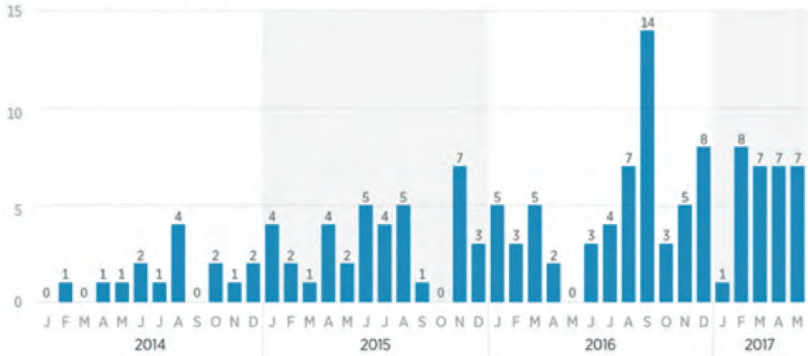
APPENDIX II.

Terrorism

Europe Has Had Little Respite from Terror

Since 2014, there have been only five months in which zero terror plots or attacks have occurred in Europe.

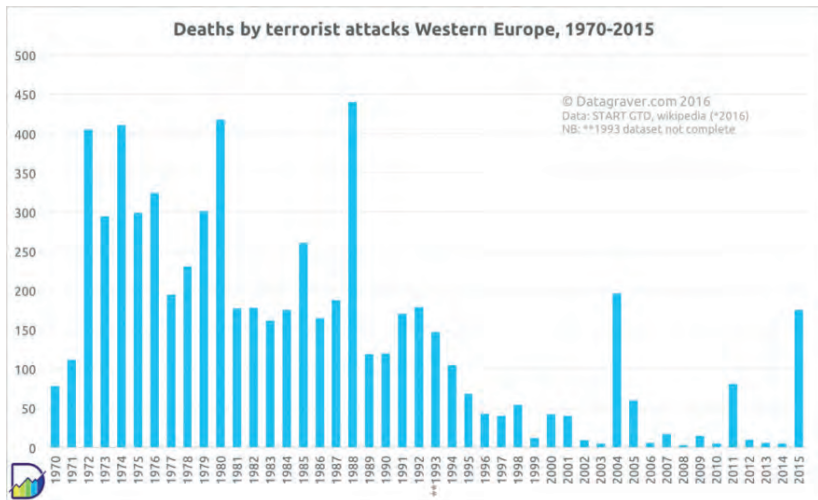
TOTAL TERROR PLOTS AND ATTACKS, BY MONTH



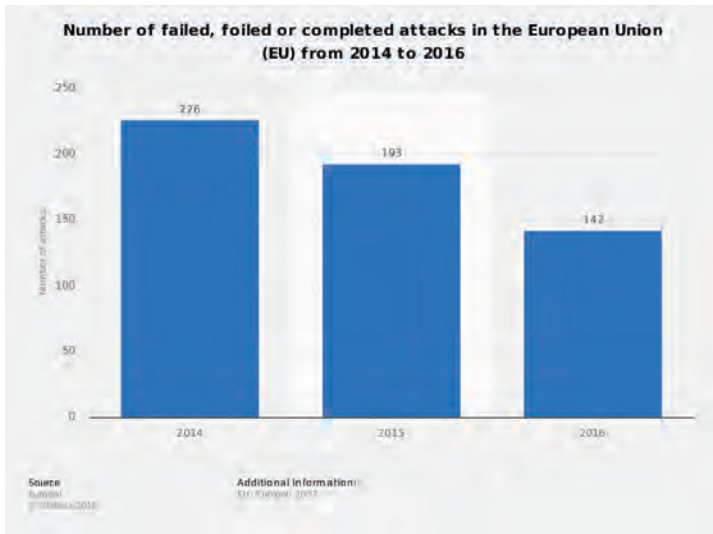
SOURCE: Media reports compiled by author.

BG3236 heritage.org

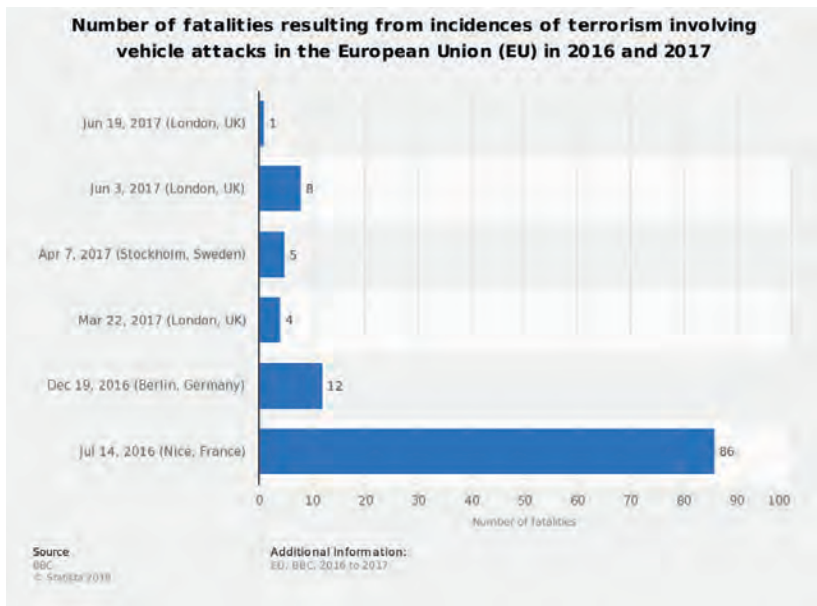
Source: <https://www.heritage.org/sites/default/files/2017-08/BG3236.pdf> pg 9.



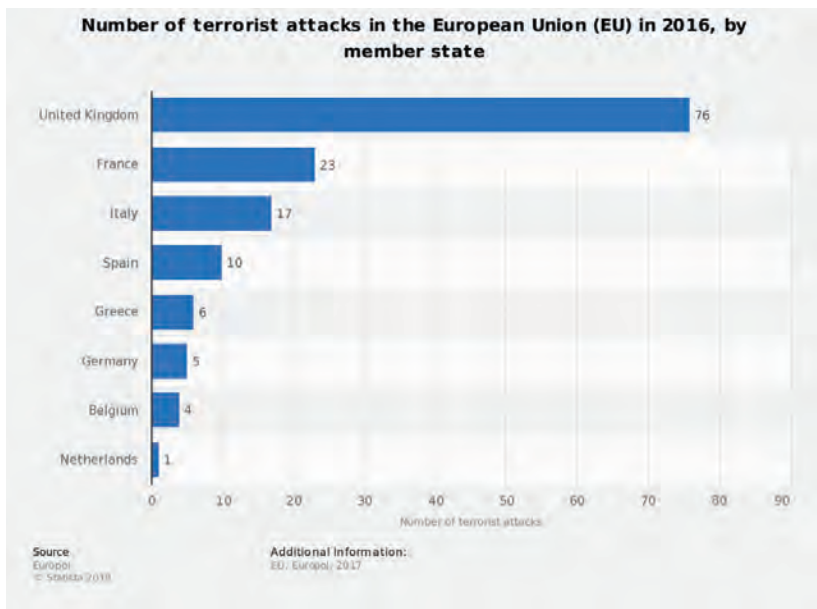
Source: <http://www.datagraver.com/case/people-killed-by-terrorism-per-year-in-western-europe-1970-2015>



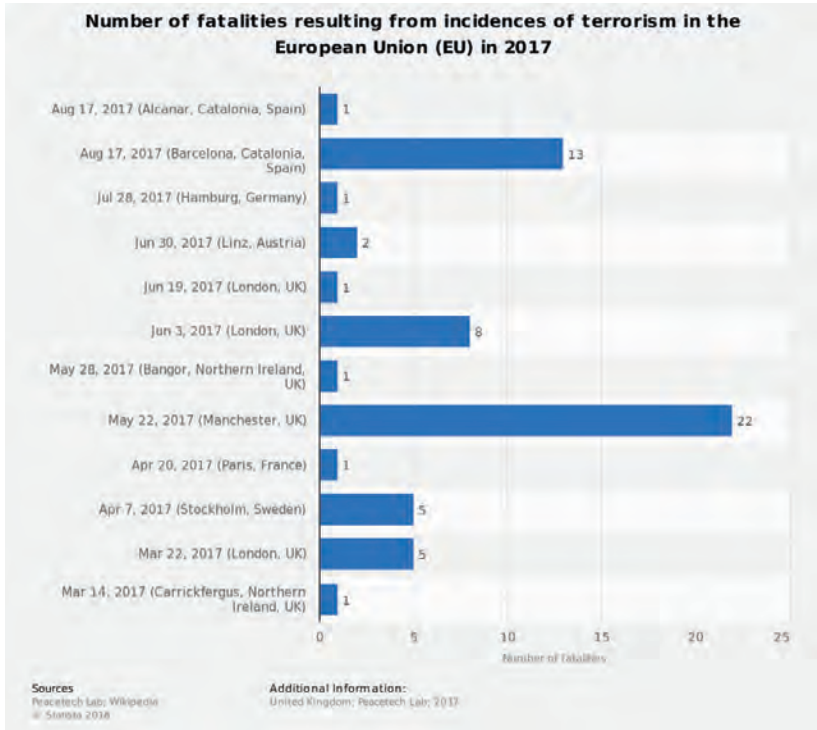
Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/746562/number-of-arrested-terror-suspects-in-the-european-union-eu/>



Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/73881/fatal-terrorist-vehicle-attacks-in-the-eu/>

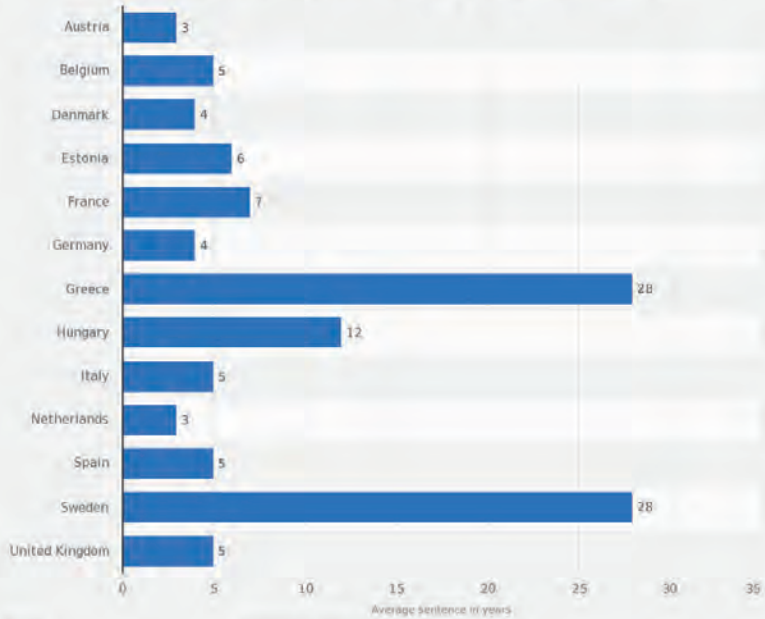


Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/746674/number-of-terrorist-attacks-in-the-european-union-eu/>



Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/738562/fatal-terrorist-attacks-in-the-eu/>

Average sentence for individuals jailed for terrorist offences in the European Union from 2014 to 2016, by EU member state



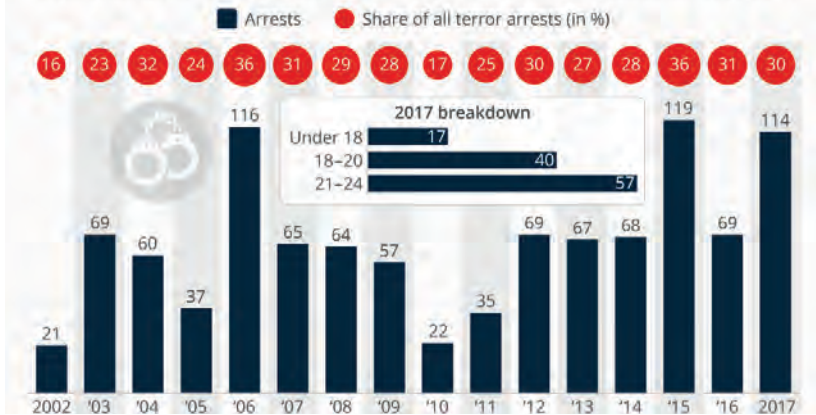
Source:
European
© Statista 2018

Additional information:
EU, Eurostat, 2017

Source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/746570/number-of-arrested-terror-suspects-in-the-european-union-eu/>

Young people arrested for terror

People under 25 years old arrested for terrorism-related offences in Great Britain 2002–2017*



Source: <https://www.statista.com/chart/11197/young-people-arrested-for-terror/>

Older people tend to see ISIS as a greater threat

ISIS is a major threat to our country



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q17e.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source: http://www.pewglobal.org/2017/08/01/globally-people-point-to-isis-and-climate-change-as-leading-security-threats/pg_2017-08-01_global-threats_06/

APPENDIX III

Europol

In this study several information was based on Europol information, studies, analysis and findings.

The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), formerly known as the European Police Office (Europol) and the Europol Drugs Unit (EDU), is the law enforcement agency of the EU formed in 1998 to criminal intelligence and combat serious international organized crime and terrorism through cooperation between competent authorities of EU Member States. Europol or its officials do not have executive powers—and therefore they do not have powers to arrest and cannot carry out investigations without the approval of national authorities.

Europol reported it would focus on countering cybercrime, organized crime and terrorism as well as on building its information technology capacities during the 2016–2020 strategy cycle. The EU Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) of 2017 identified eight priority crime areas: cybercrime; drug production, trafficking and distribution; migrant smuggling; organized property crime; trafficking in human beings; criminal finances and money laundering; document fraud; and online trade in illicit goods and services.¹⁹⁹

Its main departments:

European Serious and Organized Crime Center (ESOCC)

European Cybercrime Center (EC)

European Counter Terrorism Center (ECTC)

It works in close cooperation with the following EU Agencies and uses the following datadbases:

European Border and Coast Guard (Frontex)

European Central Bank

European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

European Arrest Warrant (EAW)

European Union Agency for Network and Information Security

European Union Intellectual Property Office

European Union Police Mission (EUPOL)

Eurojust

EURODAC

Schengen Information System

Visa Information System

199 <https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europol>

European Border and Coast Guard - Frontex

The **European Border and Coast Guard Agency**, also known as Frontex (from French *Frontières extérieures* for "external borders"), is an agency of the EU headquartered in Warsaw, Poland tasked with border control of the European Schengen Area, in coordination with the border and coast guards of Schengen Area member states.

Frontex was established in 2005 as the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders, and is primarily responsible for coordinating border control efforts. In response to the European migrants crisis of 2015-2016, the European Commission proposed on December 15, 2015, to extend Frontex's mandate and to transform it into a fully-fledged European Border and Coast Guard Agency. On 18 December 2015, the European Council roundly supported the proposal, and after a vote by the European Parliament, the European Border and Coast Guard was officially launched on 6 October 2016 at the Bulgarian external border with Turkey.

To enable the agency to carry out its tasks, its budget would be gradually increased from the 143 million Euros originally planned for 2015 up to 238 million Euros in 2016, 281 million Euros in 2017, and will reach 322 million Euros (about 350 million US Dollars) in 2020. The staff of the agency would gradually increase from 402 members in 2016 to 1,000 by 2020.²⁰⁰

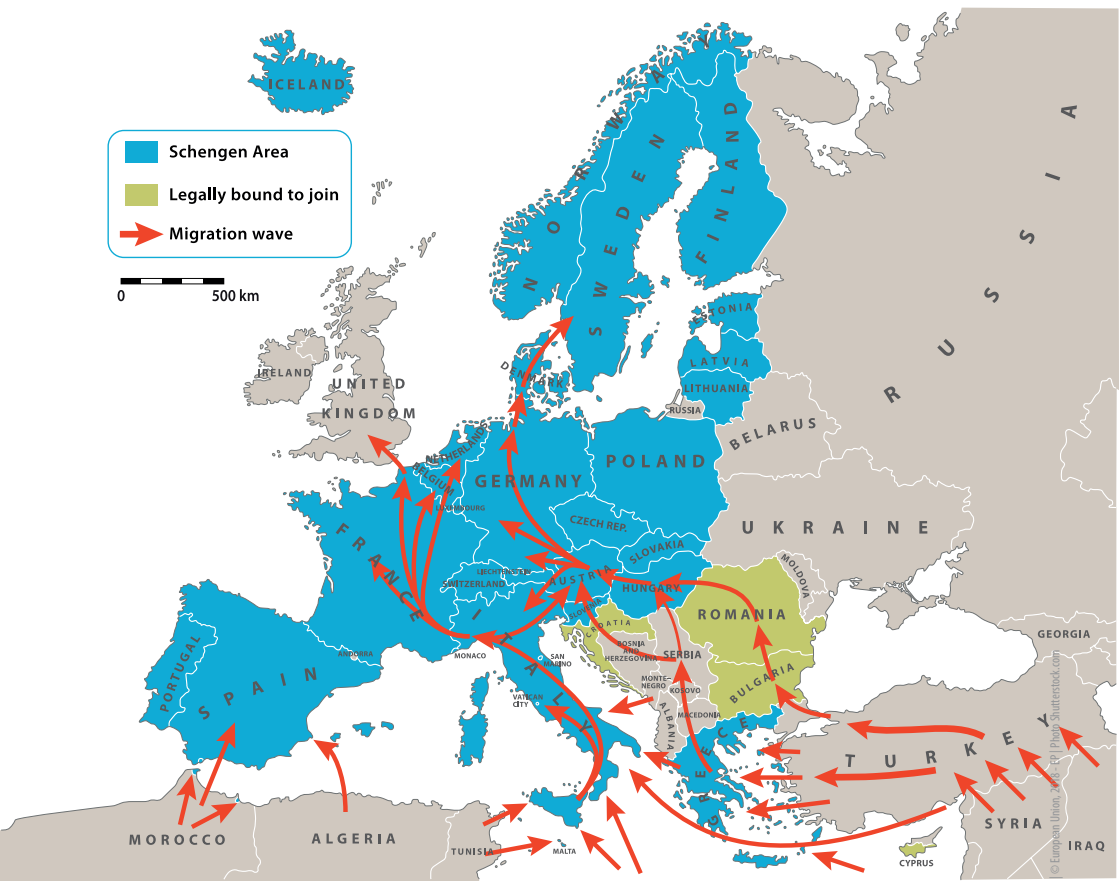
²⁰⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Border_and_Coast_Guard_Agency

NON-EXHAUSTIVE EXAMPLES OF VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY MIGRANTS IN EUROPEAN TOWNS

Country/Town	Date	What happened	Perpetrator	Follow-up (deportation, prison)
Austria, Sankt Johann in Tirol	05/02/2018	Immigration staff with knife in minor refugee center, then ran to his stomach	17 year old Afghan	
Austria, Dornbirn	05/02/2018	Violence against officers	05-13 years	police search for clues
Austria, Vorarlberg	31.01.2018	gripes (186er 144), protesters for against a store, strikes for outside for cash and a cell phone	man	born on earth
Austria, St. Pölten	03/01/2018	domestic violence	Alghina 23, Somali 20	custody
Austria, St. Gallen	17/11/2017	Sex 3 boys 13 in shelter	Alghina 27	
Austria, Amstetten	09/12/2017	knif from church	Somali 27	knif on cell
Austria, Linz	16/12/2017	physical sexual harassment, groped woman in night club	Alghina, Iraq man	arrested
Austria, Bruck an der Mur	20/09/2018	knif on her arm (her a job and waits for the police)	Somali 21	arrested
Austria, Graz	10/09/2018	robbery 213 year old girl in row	Alghina woman, 24	prison term 3 months
Austria, Ried	17/03/2018	burglary, falsification of documents	Alghina man 23	Alghina 15 year old
Austria, Vindobona	19/02/2018	sexual harassment, robbery	Alghina man 23	prison term 3 months
Austria, Vienna	07/03/2018	knife attack - four people injured	Alghina man 23	knif by attached guard
Austria, Vienna	11/03/2018	knife stabbed a guard in front of Russian Embassy, Soldier shoot the attacker.	Alghina man 23, Azerian citizen	
Switzerland, Krieglach	11/01/2018	burglary	Alghina 37	arrested
Switzerland, Huezwil	08/01/2018	murder, wife, his sister	Somali man	arrested
Switzerland, Bern	03/07/2017	knife, girlfriend from 6th floor	Iranian 35	investigation into murder
Switzerland, Lucerne	02/06/2017	illegal entry, smuggling 2 migrants	Iran man 31	smuggler released, refugees in asylum camp
Switzerland, Lucerne	05/02/2017	drug trafficking	Asharian 24	arrested
Switzerland, Turbenthal	31/01/2017	knife seizure with "wunderlich 11kg"	Irak couple	arrested, transferred to migration office
Switzerland, Bern	07/09/2016	knif on road rape assault	Alghina 17 year old	knif on cell
Switzerland, Evry	31/03/2016	rape Austrian exchange student in parking lot	Alghina 17 year old	knif on cell
Switzerland, Emmen	12/07/2016	sexual rape woman in forest	unknown	custody
Switzerland, Muri	02/12/2016	robbery, battery	Asharian 2, Kosovo	
Belgium, Mechlin	09/08/2017	13 year old girl drugged and raped	Alghina 20 year	
Belgium, Brussels	05/12/2014	armed robbery at petrol station	2 suspects from Northern Africa	38 months prison, lost civil rights for 5 years
Belgium, Vuure	20/12/2013	48 year old woman raped in grocery store	Somali 18	
Belgium, Ganshoren	15/11/2014	48 year old woman assaulted and robbed	1 suspect from Northern Africa	
Belgium, Geel	10/10/2013	Shop robbery	Alghina man	
Belgium, Leopoldsdorf	Jan-16	Syrian 18 year old girl raped in refugee centre	Iran man 41	
Belgium, Heerleik	12/03/2014	Mohel (27) murdered	Alghina	
Belgium, Gent	18/09/2014	Murder of Turkish man (alleged affair with the accusers wife)	Iranian 28	
Belgium, Gent	24/01/2013	Man attacks police officers with a knife	Alghina 28	
Netherlands, Groningen	04/05/2017	knif on road, sexual assault on a 17 year old girl, rape and robbery	Sudanese alghina soldier 33	
Netherlands, Zwolle	11/01/2017	knif on road, 19 year old girl	Somali man	
Netherlands, Zwolle	19/12/2017	knif on road, 2 girls 19 year old girl, rape and robbery	Iranian 37	
Netherlands, Den Bosch	Sept-15	knif on road, 2 girls 19 year old girl, rape and robbery	Alghina 37	
Netherlands, Maastricht	26/02/2017	Police arrested the woman (alleged for his involvement in violent crimes - he has been prosecuted for traveling to fight for IS in the past)	Alghina 37	
Netherlands, Amsterdam	07/12/2017	Man carrying Pakistani flag threw rocks through tourist restaurant's window	Alghina 37	
Netherlands, Nijmegen	19/05/2017	15 year old girl raped	young (young Pakistani flag)	
Netherlands, Amsterdam	09/05/2018	Man murdered	Belgian (Arabic speaking - arguably from Syria)	
Netherlands, Maastricht	02/03/2017	Immolation of carnival goers	3 suspects (from Guinea, Surinam and Pakistan)	
Netherlands, The Hague	16/03/2017	Assault	Young man from Northern Africa	
Netherlands, Dordrecht	28/03/2017	Robbery of jewellery store	2 men from Northern Africa 16	
Netherlands, Arnhem	02/04/2017	Assault of homosexual couple	3 Moroccan men	
Netherlands, Amsterdam	Jan-17	Drove into crowd with car, injuring 8 people	Maroccan man 45	
Netherlands, Amsterdam	07/10/2016	Armed robbery and assault	2 suspects (one African, one Somali)	
Italy, Rome	13/09/2017	knif on road, 17 year old girl	Iranian 37	
Italy, Rome	13/09/2017	knif on road, 17 year old girl	Iranian 37	
Italy, Florence	09/01/2017	knif on road, 17 year old girl	Iranian 37	
Italy, Rome	11/05/2017	knif on road, 17 year old girl	Iranian 37	

UK, Telford	hit decades	up to 1000 girls raped, beaten, sold for sex	Asian community	accused of 70 abusers
UK, Telford	hit decades	3 girls murdered	Asian community	
UK, Bielefeld	hit decades	1-500 girls raped, beaten, sold for sex	Pakistan community	
Germany, Karlsruhe	27/12/2015	15-year-old girl stabbed to death with kitchen knife by ex-boyfriend	Afghan refugee	
Germany, Freiburg	18/12/2015	31-year-old medical student raped and murdered	Afghan refugee 17	
Germany, Cologne	31/03/2016	German teacher murdered	Afghan refugee 38	
Germany, Würzburg	18/07/2016	attacked passenger on a train with an axe	Pakistan (originally thought to be from Afghanistan - led in refugee application) 17	
Germany, Hildesheim	15/09/2017	15-year-old girl raped	Afghan refugees	
Germany, Hildesheim	02/01/2018	Afghan refugee in hotel with knife in refugee centre	Syrian man 26	
Germany, Regensburg	29/03/2018	Man injured in knife attack	Syrian man 23	
Germany, Cologne	01/01/2018	Mass rape on New Year eve (at least 1200 women raped)	At least half of suspects refugees	
Germany, Albstadt	09/03/2018	Numerous ATM robberies	Numerous suspects, more than half from Northern Africa	
Germany, Gießen	03/03/2018	An immigrant (16) kills another immigrant (14) in dispute over interpretation of Islamic faith. Police deny nationality	immigrant	
Germany, Saarbrücken	11/03/2018	21-year-old victim sexually assaulted going home after disco at night. Man checked her and groped her.	Three southern looking men	custody
Germany, Hagen	25/03/2018	Man suddenly attacks passerby in Hagen with iron rod.	Three men (Eastern European, 25-30)	
Germany, Aulendorf	29/03/2018	Man held by unknown because he has no ID papers	Two Arab, robbers	
Germany, Hammeln	01/04/2018	attacked wife with knife causing serious injury	Afghan man	arrested and detained for attempted murder
Germany, Worms/Ingelheim	01/04/2018	60000 Euros with wife and child disappeared	Serbian man, German citizen	arrested
Germany, Hildesheim	01/04/2018	three women injured 5-year-old girl by boxing him with a brick in the street	Syrian woman	investigation
Germany, Gießen	01/04/2018	man got out of car as pedestrian crosses crosswalk and feet hit	two Arab, German men	detained
Germany, Gießen	02/04/2018	man in the home of a Syrian woman and phone hit	two Arab, German men	detained
Germany, Albstadt	02/04/2018	robbers attack and threaten pensioner (70), steal phone and wallet	two southern men	arrested
Germany, Bielefeld	12/02/2018	drug dealers	two southern men	arrested
Germany, Karlsruhe am Main	10/02/2018	huge fight	2 Algerians, 2 Iraq men	arrested
Germany, Deggendorf	10/02/2018	arts fire in his room	20 members of (Libanese and Turkish) family	arrested
Germany, Deggendorf	10/02/2018	gangs 23 year old woman by the forests	Indian asylum seeker	arrested
Germany, Stuttgart	10/02/2018	drunk driver robs woman customer in a shop	18 year old Somali man	arrested
Germany, Hildesheim	10/02/2018	threatens passerby with knife	2 Bulgarian women	arrested
Germany, Berlin	10/02/2018	drugs park	30 year old Turkish man	arrested
Germany, Hildesheim	10/02/2018	registered in Germany and Italy as asylum seeker	German man	arrested
Germany, Weiden am Rhein	09/02/2018	over or several hours business young women in a bar	Afghan man	goes to Italy by coach
Germany, Bielefeld	09/02/2018	barney	Irish man	handled over to police
Germany, Aachen	08/02/2018	6 including travelling on bus, public place	eventually 8 Turkish	5 years prison sentence
Germany, Aachen	08/02/2018	the Albanian in Cologne, private	Albanian asylum seeker	criminal proceedings, transferred to mental institution
Germany, Aachen	08/02/2018	then accident scene in town centre	Arrested	warrants
Germany, Aachen	08/02/2018	conceded to human smuggling it caught	Arrested	arrested
Germany, Aachen	08/02/2018	several harasses woman in carpark	German woman	words imprisonment
Germany, Aachen	07/12/2018	drives 7 Chechen asylum seekers across border	German man	transported to Federal Migration Office
Germany, Hildesheim	06/02/2018	attacks each other and guard at shelter	Ukrainian woman	one temporarily detained
Germany, Hildesheim	06/02/2018	screams with knife in hand	Somali, Turkish, Argentinian, Turkish	psychiatric institution
Germany, Bielefeld	06/02/2018	get drugs package of heroin	mentally ill refugee	arrested
Germany, Bielefeld	06/02/2018	get drugs package of heroin	2 Serbian men	arrested
Germany, Schwelm	06/02/2018	throws over the side into the balcony head first	23 year old Syrian	in police custody
Germany, Aachen	06/02/2018	pushes woman aside and mauls her in her apartment, returns next day	Algerian man	arrested 8 months imprisonment
Germany, Aachen	05/02/2018	drugs with knives	46 year old Turkish	arrested
Germany, Aachen	05/02/2018	drugs with knives	Libian and Turkish man	arrested
Germany, Konstanz	05/02/2018	drugs trafficking	6 Gambians	arrested
Germany, Aachen	05/02/2018	caught with 20kg of marijuana - 22000 EUR worth	African couple	custody
Germany, Aachen	04/02/2018	large amount, falsifying papers	Irishman	detained, scheduled procedure
Germany, Aachen	04/02/2018	lost set of false travel documents	21 year old Somali	criminal charges
Germany, Aachen	04/02/2018	he a man is applied to return to his country, is denied	23 year old German man	arrested
Germany, Aachen	04/02/2018	49 year old man hit with beer bottle	Irish and Afghan men, Turkish	arrested
Germany, Aachen	03/02/2018	he took into another shop and stole large sum of money	Pakistan and Turkish man	arrested
Germany, Aachen	03/02/2018	found 2 endangered girls in swimming pool	3 Afghan men	released
Germany, Aachen	03/02/2018	murder on bench, aggressively pushes and attacks police	Irish man	custody
Germany, Aachen	03/02/2018	fight at train station, attacks police officer	Irish man	custody
Germany, Aachen	03/02/2018	went to smuggle large quantity of drugs from train	2 Irish men	arrested

Germany, Saxony	02/02/2016	illegal stay in Germany, fake Italian residence permit	Nigerian woman	arrested
Germany, Saxony	02/02/2016	beating a taxi driver	2 Syrian men	arrested
Germany, Shleswig-Holstein	02/02/2016	2 men attacked	10-15 Syrians	handled over to police
Germany, Saxony	02/02/2016	group fight in pool	2 Croat men	criminal proceedings
Germany, Saxony	02/02/2016	2 assault with knife in public place	Somali asylum seeker	threat of deportation
Germany, Hamburg	01/02/2016	driving with no license	Bulgarian	criminal proceedings
Germany, Hamburg	01/02/2016	driven to the police and, ribs in elderly lady's home	East-Ern European	arrested
Germany, Saxony	31/01/2016	car seizure bodily injury to 25 year old man	two 27 year old Syrian men	arrested
Germany, Westphalia	29/01/2016	mob hit attacks woman at train station, want to push her under a train	23 year old Nigerian man	arrested
Germany, Bad	11/11/2015	Quinn, with fake driver's license, bought 16 skis for 1500 EUR	Syrian man	arrested
Germany, Chemnitz	22/10/2015	murder, and his partner and his partner's woman in hotel fight	Irish man	sentenced to 19 months
Germany, Brandenburg	02/09/2015	two fights in French	Bulgarian men	arrested by homicide squad
Germany, Köln	14/08/2015	4 men wanted	Syrian men	arrested
Germany, Cologne	22/07/2015	at an entrance, refuse to leave, attacks, kicks, bites officers	Somali release	police custody
Germany, Brandenburg	05/14/2015	illegal entry	Iranian man	arrested
Germany, Ober	10/04/2015	theft	6 Romanians	arrested
Germany, Pfalz	05/03/2015	burglary	Iranian man	arrested
Germany, Oldenburg	01/02/2015	stealing women's clothing	54 year old Iranian man	arrested
Germany, Lüneburg	11/01/2015	54 year old woman in hospital, caused serious injury	Bosnian-Herzegovinan man	arrested
Germany, Detmold	3/11/2014	theft, illegal entry	Romanian woman	arrested
Germany, Würzburg	16/11/2014	robbery at a hardware store	Georgian gang	suspended sentence, fine
Germany, Hamburg	26/10/2014	car mechanics: steal tires from garage	3 Polish men	arrested
Germany, Brandenburg	01/09/2014	Sex, walk on fire	65 year old Syrian man	both fine
Germany, Lüneburg	31/08/2014	break into history store	2 Georgian men	arrested
Germany, Düsseldorf	20/07/2014	drug dealing, illegal entry	Syrian man	arrested
Germany, Gelsen	01/06/2014	attacks several people, within few hours	Nigerian asylum seeker, 26	released with exit certificate
Germany, Hamburg	21/05/2014	one at backseat with cash, ID, phone from 17 year old boy	Nigerian man	arrested
Germany, Stuttgart	22/04/2014	men in restaurant in refugee camp	2 Moroccan Syrians	arrested
Germany, Hamburg	20/03/2014	knives without license, ID, health and orange pepper spray into security's eyes	Moroccan refugees, 21	arrested
Germany, Hannover	08/02/2014	attacks suitcase of woman's, steal property, offence previously	Nigerian refugee, 24	arrested
Germany, Düsseldorf	01/01/2014	burglary woman	Moroccan, 39	arrested
Germany, Stuttgart	31/12/2013	proposers 9 mobile phones	9 Syrian, Algerian, Iranian men	arrested
Germany, Sachsen	18/11/2013	burglary and theft in asylum house	3 Iranian refugees	arrested
Germany, Sachsen	29/10/2013	shoplifting	Georgian man	arrested
Germany, Sachsen	27/09/2013	fight, police also attacked	group of Kurds and Turkish	arrested
Germany, Mönchengladbach	10/08/2013	teenager raped	5 Turkish, Balkan men	police search
Germany, Bad Reichenberg	07/07/2013	fighting with knives	2 Moroccan refugees	set free
Germany, Kirchheim Unter Teck	07/06/2013	stabbed fellow Afghan and killed him in shelter	2 Afghan refugees	arrested
Germany, Stuttgart	05/01/2013	arab's phone	Gambian man, 28	arrested
Germany, Hamburg	13/04/2012	open apartment, playground	Pole	arrested
Germany, Gils	06/03/2012	walk drugs to prison	Iranian man	arrested
Germany, München	28/02/2012	smuggled 60 bars of cocaine	2 Romanians	arrested
Germany, Hamburg	14/01/2012	smuggled drugs in body luggage	Nigerian man	arrested



Migration waves going through Europe, source: Europol