NOTE
from: the Council Secretariat

to: the Migration Group

Subject: Report from the Spanish delegation relating to migratory fluxes in the area of the Mediterranean

In view to the preparation of the follow-up meeting of the Barcelona Conference which took place in Taormina on 11 and 12 June 1996 (doc. 7974/96 ENFOPOL 99, MED 40), the Spanish delegation submitted the report annexed hereafter (1).

(1) There will be no official translation of the Spanish report; this English version is an unofficial translation.
INTRODUCTION

Massive enforced migration is nothing new: migration has recurred throughout history and has shaped the world in which we live. The slave trade from the 15th to 19th centuries, for instance, was one of the greatest enforced movements of populations which has ever taken place. It is estimated that the Atlantic trade alone resulted in at least ten million Africans being subjected to cruel, inhumane treatment.

Colonial expansion gave rise to massive movements in many parts of the world. As our territorial areas became occupied, the indigenous populations inhabiting them were evacuated to make room for new settlers. Large numbers of contracted labourers were taken to other continents in order to meet demands for labour in the colonies. These migrants had a profound impact on the social and cultural configuration of many countries and regions.

In the first half of the twentieth century, involuntary migrations were concentrated in Europe. Two world wars and subsequent territorial adjustments produced a series of massive displacements, movements of refugees and enforced repatriation which caused suffering to enormous numbers of human beings.

From the fifties onwards, the majority of involuntary migrations have occurred within and from developing countries. In the post-war period, about one hundred States achieved independence from colonial domination. These new countries inherited artificial borders, fragile national unity, weak political systems and distorted economies. The resulting political and economic instability caused unprecedented proliferation in tensions and conflicts.

These events had immediate, often disastrous, consequences for the ever-increasing populations of many developing countries. In many of these countries, scant existing resources were exhausted because of excessive investment in arms, inadequate development projects and poor administration of the economy. Poverty and insecurity increased. Millions of
people were deliberately displaced, or found themselves facing one sole alternative: to abandon their own countries in order to survive.

Since that time, the situation has increasingly deteriorated in these countries, in large measure as the result of international economic recession. The huge debts contracted by developing countries in recent years have, in turn, become a drain upon their economies. The economic crisis has been exacerbated by widespread ecological deterioration. Deforestation, desertification and drought have contributed to a worsening quality of life for millions of people.

These events have had a great impact upon movements of persons. An increasing number of governments have favoured migration of persons in an attempt to solve economic and political crises.

Migrations or displacements of persons have become a world-wide phenomenon. Most of those who emigrate from developing countries, with the aim of improving their quality of life, head for industrialised States where, at times, they face new social and economic crises.

In the sixties, Spain was a country of emigrants, with a great number of Spaniards moving to Europe. Prior to this, another sizeable number of Spaniards moved to the Americas.

From the eighties onwards, Spain has become a country of immigration with a considerable number of foreign citizens moving to our country in search of a better life.

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Causes underlying the increase in migration

People decide to abandon home and country largely for two main reasons.

On the one hand, and this is the principal motivation, there is the economic factor or the conditions of poverty in which these people live. This situation is exacerbated by environmental catastrophes such as floods, drought, desertification, etc.

Large areas of dire poverty still exist, particularly in Africa and Asia. Far from improving, conditions are deteriorating in sub-Saharan Africa. The outlook for those in direst poverty, who today number some five hundred million, is more desperate than ever. Famine in the Horn of Africa - Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea - have unleashed massive migratory movements. In Sudan alone at least one and a half million people have left their homes in search of food. In Somalia these conditions have been exacerbated by internal wars.
The people most affected by these events are, inevitably, the poorest, most powerless members of society: nomads, subsistence farmers, illegal squatters on urban land and landless labourers.

On the other hand, certain wars, political and ethnic conflicts etc, both internal and international which lead to the emergence and disappearance of certain States, give rise to massive movements of persons. A considerable number of these conflicts are taking place in certain African countries.

Motivating factors underlying immigration

As has been stated, throughout the eighties Spain became a receiving country for emigrants. This phenomenon, which is a historical novelty, was triggered by at least three factors: consolidation of our territory as a sphere for freedom, economic growth offering reasonable opportunities for well-being and integration in the European Union, which offers greater opportunity for mobility within this space.

This situation has become a cause for concern, particularly when the newness of the phenomenon is taken into account, bearing in mind that, unlike other European countries, Spain lacked an immigration policy. This led to reform and updating of the administrative structure with responsibility for managing alienage policy and a modernisation plan for border installations, as well as strengthening of operative units in order to prevent illegal immigration flows and to break up organisations trafficking in persons.

Studies on migratory currents show that, in general, the volume of irregular flows depends upon the following causes or factors:

- Existing pressures to emigrate in countries with poor economic development, a lower level of social well-being and demographic tensions.

- Demand on the part of certain employers for cheap labour to carry out the most laborious and worst-remunerated jobs, in many instances, imposing working conditions which restrict workers' rights.

- The capacity of the emigrants themselves or citizens of these countries to establish networks or contacts during the transfer and admittance phase.

- National legislation in the countries of destination regulating the alienage system, particularly the section for visas, entry, granting of work and residence permits.

Likewise, as one portion of the immigrants manages to find work, however precarious this may be, elements which stimulate flows are taking effect and volume is maintained in proportion to the level of employment achieved.
Other factors which are influential, not so much upon the volume as upon the origin of flows, are:

The geographical situation of southern European countries leads to their territory being used as a bridge between Africa and the rest of Europe.

Historical ties: certain European Union countries have maintained or maintain, strong historical ties with some countries in areas of immigrant origin.

Linguistic or cultural affinity.

The existence of established natural communities: the "beckoning" effect.

On-going technological advance in communications means that, in practise, distances no longer exist in the world.

Areas or countries of origin for immigrants

There are four geographical areas of significance in the emigration of persons to Spain or as a country of transit to Europe: North Africa and the sub-Saharan area; Latin America, in particular citizens of the Dominican Republic, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, etc; citizens of certain East European countries, mainly originating in Poland, Rumania and Russia and, finally, emigrants originating from the continent of Asia: Chinese, Iranians, Pakistanis, Turks, Filipinos, etc.

Currently the irregular flow of emigrants gaining access to Spain through the northern borders is even greater: emigrants, therefore, who gain access to Spanish territory after previously crossing the European Union, although recently illegal immigration emanating from the southern borders, specifically from the continent of Africa, is showing a marked increase, with ever higher numbers using Spain both as a country of destination and a transit country to the rest of Europe.

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MIGRATION ORIGINATING FROM AFRICA

Africa is the continent of origin for the majority of illegal migratory flows affecting the Mediterranean area.

Migration originating from Africa has a specific impact upon Spain, where the Maghreb, in particular, is concerned for the following reasons: a) the geographical proximity between the countries of origin and destination for
these migrant workers; b) relative facility of access to the country of arrival, since Spain has extensive maritime borders and is on the receiving end of copious migratory flows; c) strong demographic pressure and economic difficulties in the countries of origin which trigger the drive to exodus essentially among the young urban population; d) closure of borders, since 1973, and stricter employment controls on foreign workers in the wealthy European Union countries than are practised in Spain.

The Maghreb as countries of issue for emigrants

The countries comprising this area are of major quantitative significance in legal and illegal migratory flows towards the European Union.

By dint of numbers, Morocco is the main country of issue for emigrants, followed by Algeria. Tunisia and Mauritania have a lower incidence and, where Libya is concerned, the effect is minimal.

The Maghreb as countries of transit

This area of Africa is so significant where the origin of emigrants is concerned, particularly with respect to Morocco and Algeria, and the Maghreb is of no less significance as a transit area for certain citizens originating from sub-Saharan Africa with the intent of reaching the south of Spain, mainly from Morocco.

Among groups which, through Mauritania and Morocco, attempt to cross the Mediterranean either via the Gibraltar Straits or the Melilla area, the citizens of Mali are worthy of note where Sahelian Africa is concerned; nationals of Senegal, Liberia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone, where emigrants originating in the western tip of Africa are concerned; with respect to the Gulf of Guinea, nationals of Nigeria, Togo and Ghana; originating from Central Africa, citizens of Zaire, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Rwanda.

With respect to the Nile Valley, i.e. Egypt and Sudan, as well as North East Africa, i.e. Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, only citizens from Sudan and Somalia have been detected using the Maghreb as a transit area to gain access to the European Union.

The Maghreb, particularly Morocco, is also being used by Turkish citizens as an initial country of destination and transit to Europe. Thus, in the summer of '95, in Ceuta, a major contingent of over one hundred Turkish citizens was detected. They were proceeding from Casablanca, where they had arrived by air from Istanbul.

Where the Eastern Mediterranean area is concerned, Turkey is the main country of origin for emigrants, either using other routes to gain access to the
European Union, such as the Balkan routes, although recently, perhaps due to problems arising from the war taking place there, they have also begun to use the Maghreb as a transit area and access route to the European Union.

Methods of access

There are two forms of access for emigrants: regular entry, by mustering the entry requirements for the country of destination, although when the period of authorised stay elapses they do not return to their countries of origin or procedure, and irregular or clandestine entry, i.e. not gaining access via border posts for entry and control.

Regular entry

First of all, those who arrive as tourists are worthy of note, with the mandatory visa where required, although their real intention does not correspond to the purpose of visit stated at the border post.

Subsequently, therefore, regular entry and stay becomes an irregular situation.

A second group is constituted by certain aliens who gain access under the status and cover of students, their real intention being to establish themselves in the European Union.

Finally, there is a major group of aliens who have been legal residents and who, for various reasons, have not obtained renewal of their residence permits, in large numbers failing to return to their countries of origin.

Where these groups are concerned, it is noteworthy that they have made the border crossing individually, without the assistance of others, or without seeking transfer to Europe through clandestine networks trafficking in persons.

Irregular entry

Migrants who lack documentation or who do not meet the entry requirements for the European Union place themselves in the hands of illegal organisations trafficking in persons.

There are two methods whereby they gain access to Europe: either by means of false documents provided by these networks or by clandestine crossing of borders thus avoiding control posts.
Since the member States of the European Union are well aware of these extremes and the importance of illegal immigration, border controls have been strengthened in order to avoid this undesired illegal migratory flow. In this regard, Spain has equipped border posts not only with human and technological means but has also improved training for officials providing these services at border posts.

STRUCTURE OF ORGANISATIONS TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Although there is no generally accepted definition of what is understood by organised crime, three basic elements consolidating criminal organisation may be highlighted: organisation, stability and continuity. To these may be added one or more of the following aspects: plurality of hierarchically structured professional criminals, with separate divisions and specialisation in duties; minute planning and execution of on-going illicit activities; up-to-date infrastructure with abundant, and often sophisticated, technological means; codes of conduct and links between various forms of criminality.

These basic elements and features are present in organisations which traffic in persons originating from the continent of Asia, specifically in clandestine immigration networks in China, Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.

With regard to the degree of organisation in networks in Africa trafficking in citizens originating from States on this continent, their structure, composition and stability may be said to fall short of what we understand as organised crime. These are, in some instances fairly complex, groups of persons who capture potential emigrants to transfer them to Europe by providing false passports or assisting them clandestinely to cross the southern borders, subsequently leaving them to their own devices.

Organisations located in certain countries on the African continent require immigrants to transport drugs in return for the price of transfer.

The presence of such networks has been detected close to the Spanish cities of Chute and Melissa, instances in Beni-Enzar, Beni-Mellol, Tetouan and Tangiers.

In its most common form, the organisation of an illegal network on the African continent may be structured as follows:

Promoters

These are directly responsible for the existence of the network, setting up, managing and controlling those in charge of capture and transfer etc. of immigrants.
They have persons whom they supply with blank or false passports, they have vessels for transport and are linked to other illegal activities.

Recruiters or intermediaries

These are in charge of the recruitment of potential emigrants. They are responsible for putting these potential emigrants in contact with other elements in the organisation, for example, skippers of boats, transporters, etc.

They usually inform and instruct immigrants upon procedures to be followed.

Companions or Smugglers

Their mission consists of journeys with emigrants ensuring their transit, clandestine crossing and provision of accommodation until handover to the person, or persons, to bring them clandestinely into Europe.

They usually have travel documents, speak other languages and are fully conversant with the countries and places of transit and clandestine entry.

"Pateristas" or boat skippers

These are of great importance regarding the manner of access to Spain and Europe for migrants originating from the African continent.

They skipper not only small craft known as "pateras" [small vessels which ply to and fro] but also fishing vessels which are involved in trafficking in persons.

These are the real authors of clandestine passage and they live in the north of certain Maghreb countries.

Receivers

These organisations have scarcely any infrastructure in countries of destination, since emigrants are left to their own devices, although they usually carry the addresses of relatives, friends or employers who may be able to provide them with work. They are fully aware of where communities of their own nationals are located.

MODUS OPERANDI. MAIN ENTRY ROUTES

We shall refer to the operational methods of those immigrants who illegally gain access to the European Union through organisations trafficking in persons or with the assistance of clandestine smugglers.
ENTRY WITH FALSE DOCUMENTS

The incidence of forgery of travel documents is reaching unexpected heights. If this development goes unchecked, the profits to international Mafiosi in document forgery will achieve a similar significance to other major illegal trafficking.

The number of illegal migrants who use altered documents in order to achieve their objective is extremely high.

The people in charge of these networks have contacts for obtaining blank passports, as well as an infrastructure for complete forgery of residence permits for European Union States. They also have forgers for altering passports and residence permits which have been stolen. Where the falsification of visa tags is concerned, such forgeries are decreasing, in particular since the design and putting into circulation of the tag - Schengen visa, with adequate security measures.

Most frequently forged documents

The documents most frequently forged in order to cross borders and reach countries of destination are passports from the following countries: Belgium, the Netherlands, France and China.

Where other documents are concerned, Portuguese, French and Italian identity cards are worthy of note.

Holders of these documents are, by and large, citizens of the Maghreb, sub-Saharan and Central Africa.

At the southern Spanish borders a considerable number of false or forged Spanish National Identity Documents has been detected, used by Moroccans attempting to reach the Iberian peninsula.

Among citizens originating in Latin America, the most frequently forged documents are Peruvian, Brazilian and Dominican Republic passports.

In Asia, the most frequently forged documents are undoubtedly Chinese passports.

It should be borne in mind that Hong Kong has become a world centre for the sale and purchase of all types of stolen and altered passports.
Most common forgeries

The most frequent forgeries to both passports and identity cards are, firstly, substitution of the photograph, by raising the plastic covering and laminating it again; secondly, substitution of the pages of a passport by others from another document of similar type. Where identity cards for the various European Union States are concerned, the vast majority are all by substitution of the photograph or by entire composition of a colour photocopy of an original in which data and photographs are subsequently inserted.

The significant number of fraudulent passports which, as authentic, are obtained through theft and loss is worthy of note.

Routes used

This depends upon the type of document used, the nationality of the holder and, in particular, on control by officials at border posts.

All European borders are used.

Focusing our attention upon Spain: citizens originating from the continent of Africa have used these documents particularly in Ceuta and Melilla. Algerian citizens have been detected with false documents on the Algiers-Alicante sea route.

On the remaining external borders, citizens originating from both Latin America and Asia have been detected, although the most frequented routes for access to the European Union are the land and air borders of Germany, Italy, Belgium, etc.

CLANDESTINE BORDER CROSSING

This section refers to those emigrants who clandestinely cross borders, either by land or sea routes, without passing through controls in ports equipped for this purpose, either with their passports or without documentation.

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Firstly, with regard to the land borders of southern Spain, we should note illegal emigration flows originating from the Maghreb and the rest of the continent of Africa, which, through smugglers in illegal immigration networks, and after crossing Moroccan territory then gain, or attempt to gain, access to Spanish territory - Ceuta and Melilla - in order subsequently to travel to Europe.
Another clandestine entry route is by sea, leaving from the Moroccan coast in small craft upon which they attempt to reach the coasts of southern Spain. These migrants are guided by a pilot or "patera" skipper on board the craft.

This route has also been used by Tunisian citizens who, from their territorial coasts, attempt to reach the coasts of southern Italy.

Aside from this, the number of stowaways who travel on board merchant vessels of various flags should be noted. These depart from African ports and attempt to disembark in other European ports.

Recently, a significant number of fishing vessels - some of them Spanish - has been participating in this type of clandestine crossing. In view of considerable economic benefits with which this traffic provides them, they are becoming increasingly involved in such trafficking.

**Main routes or methods of entry**

Morocco is of major importance both as a country of origin for emigrants and as a transit country for nationals of other Maghreb States or from the sub-Saharan region, who are attempting illegally to gain access to Spain and, thus, to the European Union.

**Gibraltar Straits area**

Migrants who evade border controls cross the Gibraltar Straits in small craft known as "pateras" [small boats which ply to and fro] or on board fishing vessels. Embarkation areas are located on Moroccan territory, specifically on the Island of Ballenera, Puerto Sidi and Punta Cires.

By means of these small craft or on board fishing vessels, they attempt to reach the coasts of southern Spain, near Tarifa and Algeciras. In some instances they have managed to disembark in the Algarve area in Portugal.

Days and times of departure are indicated by climatological conditions, although, by preference they choose to initiate journeys late at night or in the early hours of the morning.

On other occasions these migrants first clandestinely cross the Spanish-Moroccan border line in the environs of Ceuta. Once in Ceuta, they await the opportunity to gain access on one of the passenger transport boats which link Ceuta with Algeciras, or embark on one of the clandestine boats which depart from the Ceuta beaches.

Illegal flows which gain access to Ceuta originate from the Moroccan cities of Castillejos, El Rincón del M'Dig, Tetouan, Alcazar-Segur and Tangiers.
Benzú, Calamocarro and Isla de Puegil are the Ceuta beaches from which the small boats depart when attempting to cross the Gibraltar Straits.

**Mellilla area**

The clandestine flow of migrants attempting to reach the coasts of southern Spain through the Mellilla area is less than the illegal flow which occurs across the Gibraltar Straits.

As in Ceuta, some illegal emigrants attempt to gain access to Melilla after first crossing the border line on foot; while others try to reach the coasts of southern Spain directly from Moroccan territory by means of small boats, fishing or merchant vessels.

Clandestine passage on foot originates from the Moroccan towns of Beni-Enzar, Farhana and Nador, the two former border Melilla, while Medor lies 15 kms away.

Embarkation areas for these small craft are located between Cabo de Aguar and Beni-Enzar, which lie some 50 kms from Algeria.

**Tunisia - Sicily**

Likewise, another group of citizens originating from Tunisia should be noted, although of lesser importance in terms of numbers, travelling by sea routes on ferries and merchant vessels, they are transferred to Sicily and thence to Italy.

**Eastern Mediterranean area**

The Balkans are criss-crossed by numerous irregular migrant flows of all origins.

Turkey and Albania are the main countries of origin for such emigrants.

Where Turkey is concerned, account should be taken of this country not only as an originator of emigrants but also as an initial transit country for migrant flows originating from the Middle East - Iran and Pakistan - as well as India and Bangladesh.

Within the European Union, Greece is the main country of entry.

Italy, on the other hand, is the main country of destination for this migratory pressure, which may subsequently converge upon France and Germany.
The two most important routes run through the following countries:

a) Turkey, Greece, Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Italy.

b) Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Italy.

Clandestine passage from Turkey and Greece may be made by both land and air.

Istanbul is considered a meeting area for Asians, arriving by both land and air.

From Istanbul, emigrants are transported to cities and locations on the Turkish coast, for instance Izmir, Bodrum, Kousadasi, Kas, etc. whence they depart in boats and high-speed launches for the Greek islands in the north and south of the Aegean Sea.

Another large number of emigrants are clandestinely transported in lorries and other vehicles, crossing the land border between Turkey and Greece and entering the Greek region of Thrace.

Illegal entry of emigrants into Greece is favoured by the extensiveness of its land and sea borders.

Greece is even being used as a means of entry by migrants originating from Eastern European States who gain access to Greek territory from Bulgaria. These immigrants are mostly Bulgarians, Poles, Rumanians and citizens of the republics of the former U.S.S.R.

Albania - Italy route

Migratory flows originating from Albania are considerable and affect not only Albanian citizens but also, largely, migrants from other States, who use this territory as a point of departure. They are transported by sea on launches, fishing and other vessels to the Italian coasts of Povilles, Bari, etc.

SITUATION AND ACTIVITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ON SPANISH TERRITORY

In 1995, funded by the Consejería de Asuntos Sociales de Generalitat Valenciana [Social Affairs Council, Autonomous Government of Valencia], a team of researchers and lecturers from the Departments of Human Geography in the Spanish universities of Valencia and Alicante carried out a
study on African immigration - Moroccan and Senegalese - in the Mediterranean area of Spain, which dealt with demographic, socio-economic and cultural aspects as well as habitat.

Among the various groups of foreigners with a marked presence in the Spanish Mediterranean area, Moroccans and Senegalese are noteworthy.

The survey was the methodology used in the study.

498 Moroccans and 116 Senegalese were surveyed.

It should be taken into account that these groups have a marked presence in France, Italy and Spain.

As has been stated, the increase in Moroccan immigrants is facilitated by geographical proximity to Spain, ease of access, demographic pressure and economic difficulties in the country of origin, etc.

In commentaries upon surveys information was divided into 5 sections:

a) Aspects of demographic structure of immigrants

b) Reasons for initial emigration and choice of Spain as destination and the outlook for permanence in Spain.

c) Employment situation before and after departure.

d) Marginalisation of these groups, cohesion and solidarity among them.

e) Aspects of accommodation for immigrants at the time of carrying out the survey.

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All the data gleaned from surveys-interviews serves to profile the various current difficulties facing these groups of North African immigrants, as well as the difficult path ahead for them in order to enjoy a satisfactory degree of integration.

High percentages of non-regularised presences, a high incidence of precarious and marginalised employment, difficult accommodation conditions, a high percentage with inadequate education, scant attention to professional training needs, latent social rejection and difficulties in renting dwellings, etc.

Thus, in view of the increase in these immigrants from developing countries, European migratory policies undoubtedly must take into consideration the
fact that such policies may stem more from the imperatives of these countries themselves rather than from the needs of workers in Europe.

A) Demographic aspects of Moroccan and Senegalese immigrants

Moroccan immigrants in Spain are largely male. Of the 498 surveyed, 77% were between 20 and 34 years of age, with over one third between 25 and 29 years of age; such youth obviously entails a high level of unmarried persons, 62% as compared with 36% married, although some maintain their relatives in the country of origin.

The Senegalese have a similar demographic structure, although somewhat older than the Moroccans (49% married). With respect to this group, it should be mentioned that most of their spouses and children live with them in Spain, either legally or illegally.

Where gender difference is concerned, the predominance of males is absolute, over 80% of group members in both instances.

Among the women, almost all were married, in almost all instances to other immigrants resident in Spain.

B) The Migratory Process

The 498 Moroccans surveyed originate chiefly from urban areas, coastal regions in particular; there is a predominance of immigrants coming from the cities of the former Spanish Protectorate (56%) and close to Ceuta and Melilla, in particular from Tetouan, Nador and Outdo, although immigrants originating from Casablanca (10%) and Benimellal (10%) are also noteworthy.

Among the Senegalese, the capital Dakar (airport, port) supplies 26% of the total surveyed, while 41% originate from exclusively rural areas.

Almost all of those who emigrated did so in search of work to provide them with a better economic income and they have headed for the places which appeared best suited for this, when it comes to deciding the place, knowledge supplied by friends and relatives, as well as the presence of relatives and friends, is essential.

Choice of Spain as country of emigration owes, in great measure, to factors of accessibility, specifically to its geographical proximity (30% of Moroccans surveyed) ease of entry and residence. Similarly, it is chosen in the belief that Spain offers employment opportunities (26% for both Moroccans and Senegalese) with certainly fewer government controls than in other European countries.
The presence of relatives in Spain who are also workers is, likewise, a principal reason for the choice of Spain as country of emigration, among the Senegalese in particular (46%).

Intent of permanent residence for Moroccan immigrants in Spain is affirmed by 44% of those surveyed, although, as occurred with intent of family regrouping, this percentage appears linked to employment opportunities.

C) Employment situation before and after exodus

The employment situation for immigrants at the time of departure from their country is not apparently so bad, if we take the employment rate which they state. Immigrants surveyed state that they were 61% employed among Moroccans and 75% among the Senegalese, as opposed to 10-16% who were seeking employment, in large part through having lost previous employment. Unemployment and, essentially, insufficiency of income or the desire to improve their standard of living are the principal reasons for emigration - 76% of Moroccans and 85% of Senegalese surveyed.

The activity sectors in which those surveyed stated that they had been employed in their country of origin and in Spain show marked differences. Prior to emigration, 21% of the Moroccans worked in the primary sector, while in the Mediterranean coastal provinces the figure was 45%. In contrast, the respective figures are reversed in the secondary sector, with 41% in Morocco as opposed to 28% in Spain; in both instances jobs in the food and construction subsectors predominate. The proportion of employment in the tertiary sector is the area which shows fewest changes upon emigration, with percentages in commerce and the hotel trade remaining almost identical, while the domestic service sector is higher.

Senegalese immigrants are minimally represented in jobs within the secondary sector and highest in tertiary sector employment, with highest representation in street sales in particular.

Surveys carried out in Mediterranean coastal provinces indeed indicate a high percentage of agricultural employment in the country of origin, although in this instance such data are clearly influenced by the place of origin.

In reply to the question whether employment undertaken met expectations, over half of the total surveyed replied in the negative and among reasons for this insufficient earnings and inadequacy of professional qualifications were highlighted, in short, they carry out these particular jobs because they simply have nothing else.
Unemployment affects almost half of the Moroccans and 27% of the Senegalese surveyed. The subsistence of unemployed Moroccans is covered basically by their own savings and assistance from relations and friends.

Socio-cultural aspects: daily life and problems of social integration

Foreign immigrants are basically a marginal type community in the society of adoption with, in addition, a very low level of expectation of improvement while accepting the situation in which they find themselves as normal or at least, as foreseeable.

Marginalisation of this community results both because their social relationships are essentially conducted within the community itself and from carrying out occupations which seldom surpass manual labour.

Another essential factor for the marginalisation which the community faces is the situation of illegality itself in which a sizeable percentage of them live, thus giving rise to a certain fear and the isolation of many who prefer seldom to go out.

Knowledge of the language of the place of admission is one of the basic requirements in order to favour greater integration for the immigrant. Less than a half of those surveyed affirmed that they understood Spanish, 36% of the Moroccans and 34% of the Senegalese.

Problems of social integration for immigrants are undoubtedly manifold, since in addition to personal difficulties - lack of knowledge of the language, scant education, etc. - there are difficulties encountered in the place of destination, both relating to the employment situation and to social rejection.

This unfavourable situation undoubtedly reinforces socio-employment problems within the group which itself may even become the guarantee of survival.

Circumstances and features of accommodation

Casual employment, low incomes, the need to save as much as possible in order to help relatives remaining behind in countries of origin, or because the immediate future is uncertain, translate into precarious living conditions.

Residence in hotels, pensions or rented rooms, beside being a minority practice, is usually temporary.

Sharing of rented apartments among friends, relatives or compatriots is the norm, at times in overcrowded conditions.
Accommodation in huts or outbuildings provided by the employer is common for those labourers engaged in agriculture or construction.

But almost all, apart from the above-mentioned living arrangements, live with relatives, friends or compatriots in order to make payment of rent more affordable, apartments which usually have all sorts of shortcomings and deficiencies. Most rented houses are either scantily rehabilitated in the old parts of cities or are of old construction using poor quality materials and with various defects in facilities.

Conclusions

If there is a significant rate of unemployment in Spain at the moment, it is obvious that such immigrants will find acceptance difficult at employment and even social levels: irregularity and instability of employment, high residential mobility, often a marginalised habitat, frequent social rejection, etc. However, the majority aspire to remaining in Spain indefinitely. Thus, problems for these forced emigrants are considerable, and their possibilities of cultural advancement and promotion in employment are scant, both on a personal level and as a possible future group for the development of their country of origin.

Their jobs do not usually involve promotion in employment but are activities which are increasingly rejected by Spaniards.

Spain's immigration policy tends to prioritise Moroccans and Latin Americans, but this has been slowed down in its development by the economic crisis in the country, from the very recent and unanticipated nature of this immigration of labour.

Surveys indicate that young immigrants, Moroccans in particular, choose Spain and accept the jobs which they do because they have no alternatives in the current European situation. The need for international co-operation is obvious in order to bring about the development of countries of emigration, since in current circumstances the emigrant has severely limited aspirations to become future agents for the development of their home country, given the severe deficiencies for professional promotion and their widespread desire for indefinite residence in the country of immigration.

DIFFICULTIES IN BREAKING UP ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION NETWORKS AND IN THE DEPORTATION OF ILLEGALS

To the difficulties in breaking up organisations which traffic in persons, it must be added that, in the main, the principals and those persons responsible live in emigrant-generating countries or States of issue where, moreover, they
have set up the technical means and infrastructure required. Thus, by and large, when police arrests are made these bear upon smugglers in countries of transit or receiving persons in countries of destination.

However, it should be taken into account that networks which traffic in citizens originating from Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America do indeed have infrastructures and technical means in countries of admission, reception and subsequent transfer to the country of destination.

In this respect, Poland, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy and Turkey are worthy of note.

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By contrast, organisations which traffic in immigrants originating from the continent of Africa restrict themselves to providing transfer, subsequently leaving immigrants to their own devices, thus having no infrastructure in the country of destination.

Where undocumented illegal immigrants are concerned, in particular with respect to the nationals of certain States, the difficulties and obstacles set up by some diplomatic legations with regard to documentation should be highlighted, since these render impossible the deportation of such undocumented citizens to their countries of origin.

**Liaison officials**

In order to break up networks trafficking in persons and with the objective of lessening the difficulties which exist in countries receiving immigrants, while bearing in mind that, as has been stated, those responsible and most of the infrastructure of these organisations is normally located in countries of origin and transit, it would be of great interest to increase deployment of liaison officials in the territories referred to so as to improve the efficiency of measures aimed at breaking up these networks.

Within the framework of co-operation and collaboration between issuing and transit States and States of destination for these illegal immigrant flows, liaison officials could be appointed whose duties include compilation, comparison and analysis of information of police interest, as well as the transmission to national units for the prevention of irregular migration flow of any knowledge of new routes and *modus operandi*. This will increase efficiency in combating organisations trafficking in persons.

In this respect, both within the European Union and outside the Community area, within the framework of police co-operation and collaboration, Spanish national immigration units have begun exchanges of liaison officials with a view to prompt prevention and awareness of operational methods.
Documentation of undocumented aliens

One of the main difficulties facing the services combating illegal immigration is clarifying the identity and nationality of those aliens in an irregular situation when they are undocumented, with the aim of obtaining documentation and subsequent deportation.

With respect to such undocumented illegal immigrants, two groups should be highlighted: firstly, that group of undocumented immigrants who have entered Spain clandestinely and undocumented or who, having achieved access with passports or similar documents subsequently conceal or destroy these documents; secondly, those groups of undocumented immigrants who, through police procedures or declarations by the immigrants themselves manage to establish their identity and nationality, in spite of which, consular representations reject their documentation.

In the first instance, it is obvious that when an undocumented alien in an irregular situation does not declare, or lies, with respect to his or her identity and nationality, usually alleging to be a national of a State within which there are internal conflicts, the difficulties in clarifying his or her true identity and nationality are considerable and when this identity is not ascertained the possibilities for deportation are non-existent.

There is a significant group of these citizens who, aware that it they do not declare their true identity or that if this is not ascertained by the immigration services, deliberately conceal or destroy whatever passports or documents they have.

The second instance arises in those cases of undocumented aliens who, by means of declarations by the immigrants themselves or police procedures have managed to establish their identity and nationality which, nevertheless, their consular representation does not document under the pretext that they require certain checks with the competent authorities in their State to be carried out, thus allowing time to elapse while not receiving even a reply to the application submitted.

Where Spain is concerned, this situation arises in the cases of applications to the consular representations of Algeria and Mauritania and with respect to the Maghreb, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Sudan and other legations from the African continent.

On the other hand, account should be taken of the number of undocumented aliens in an irregular situation whom it does not appear advisable to deport
to their country of origin because of internal conflicts taking place there, such as Rwanda, Somalia, Liberia, etc.

**Agreement between the Kingdoms of Spain and Morocco relating to the re-admission of aliens who gain access illegally**

As has been stated, Morocco is of vital importance, both as a country of issue for migrants and as a country of transit for a significant number of citizens originating from sub-Saharan Africa, the Gulf of Guinea, extreme West Africa, etc.

In view of this, with the objective of co-ordinating efforts aimed at putting an end to the clandestine flow of aliens between Spain and Morocco, on 13/0/92 the Kingdoms of Spain and Morocco signed the Agreement relating to the free movement of persons, transit and re-admission of aliens who have gained access illegally.

For the re-admission of aliens who have gained access illegally, the opening Articles of the Agreement establish that the border authorities of the State to which application is made shall grant re-admission to its territory, upon formal application from the border authorities in the applicant State, to nationals of third countries who have illegally entered the territory of the applicant State proceeding from the State to which application is made.

Application for re-admission shall be made in the ten days subsequent to illegal entry to the territory of the State to which application is made, and re-admission shall be effected if it is proven, by any means, that the alien whose re-admission is sought did indeed proceed from the territory of the State to which application is made.

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The signing of this Agreement raised expectations and hopes of putting an end to the illegal migration flow of African aliens from third States who, proceeding from Morocco, gain access to Spain, which subsequently were not seen to be fulfilled because of the systematic rejection by the Moroccan authorities of re-admission of these aliens.

Since the signing of the Agreement, the Spanish border authorities have made a significant number of applications for re-admission relating to aliens who have illegally entered Spain through Morocco, with two instances having been treated positively and the remaining applications being rejected on grounds of lack of proof accrediting origin through Moroccan territory.

In contrast, the Moroccan authorities have not used this Agreement in order to apply for the re-admission of any illegal immigrant originating from Spain.
Conclusions and Recommendation

Illegal immigration flows are increasing day by day.

Although in some instances the causes may be political, in most instances the causes are economic, i.e. to obtain improved quality of life.

Almost all of these illegal immigrants place themselves in the hands of illegal organisations which take charge of their transfer to the country of destination.

Professional criminality linked to illegal immigration networks trafficking in persons is highly organised and is carried out across borders. The fact that state bodies have to comply with legal norms facilitates the activities of criminals who, in contrast, neither acknowledge nor comply with legal norms, but operate on a continental scale and increasingly make use of violence as they please. They use high-tech methods of communication and orientation and abide by their own codes of conduct.

The principal persons responsible for these networks are usually located in countries of origin for potential emigrants, with infrastructures in countries of transit and destination.

In order to prevent flows of illegal immigration and efficiently to combat networks and illegal organisations trafficking in persons, it is necessary for States who are affected by this phenomenon to adopt a series of measures which may be summarised thus:

Considering the traffic of persons and illegal immigration as a priority.

Adequacy and reform of national laws to standardise and sanction the conduct of those persons engaged in fraudulent migration or trafficking illegally in foreign manpower.

Improving international police collaboration and co-operation in order to combat illegal immigration. Immigration is a global problem to which there are no national solutions except measures co-ordinated at international level.

Setting up specialist police units at national level to co-ordinate the combating of illegal immigration networks.

Bearing in mind that these networks are located in countries of origin for emigrants, increasing sources for gathering information upon these organisations.
Appointment of immigration service officials as liaison officers in countries of origin and transit for migratory flows.

Strengthening border posts by providing them with specialist officials for the detection of false documents in particular.

On-going training for border post officials.

Provision of technical means suited to the task, for the detection of false documents in particular.

Improving co-operation with countries of origin and transit where illegal immigration networks operate.

Within the framework of international co-operation, promoting the drawing up of Agreements to put an end to illegal migratory flows and to obtain re-admission of aliens who have illegally gained access to States party to such Agreements.

Improving or eliminating obstacles and impediments which hinder optimum functioning of existing bilateral Agreements for the re-admission of aliens who have illegally gained access.

Diplomatic measures against the authorities of States of origin and transit for migrants in order to prevent and pursue illegal immigration.

Promoting appropriate steps with the objective of ensuring that the diplomatic legations of certain States apply these measures and proceed to document their nationals.

Visa policy plays an important and decisive role in combating illegal immigration, thus speedy harmonisation within the European Union should be obtained.