

Deportations

I shall here give the numbers of deportations for the recent years, and refer a few cases about deportations of rejected asylum seekers.

	Accompanied leave	Seen leave	Dis-appeared	Voluntarily leave	Total
2004	189	592	888	15	1684
2005	171	421	783	39	1414
2006	158	208	427	20	813
2007	54	103	236	18	411
Total	572	1324	2334	92	4322

Source: Reports from National Police, Denmark

In 2004 National Police in Denmark made an actionplan for deportation of rejected asylum seekers, and has since made a status every 6 months, the goal being: rejected asylum seekers should get out of Denmark as far as possible. This was part of an agreement between the government and the Danish Peoples' Party and linked to the contract every year about how the finances of the state are distributed: "The law of Finances". The goal being: as few asylum seekers as possible, and those who are rejected should leave the country as fast as possible, and the countries from where they came should be pressed as much as possible to receive them, even if force was needed. And this contract is still the basis for our deportation policy.

The numbers I show now stem from these reports, more than half disappear or are thought to have left the country, very few leave voluntarily, for where should they go?. The National Police said in its report in October 2007, that the system with showing up at the police once or twice a week may have a small influence on asylum seekers who could be forcibly deported, but that it had no effect on asylum seekers who could not be forcibly deported - and that this was the majority of rejected asylum seekers.

The police says that there has been a positive and stable situation about deportations to Bosnien-Hercegovina, Kosovo-provinsen i Serbien (but not romas), Serbien, Montenegro og Afghanistan, and now possibilities for deportations to Lebanon, but that it has not been possible to forcibly deport persons to Iran, Irak, Somalia and to deport Romas to Kosovo.

Kosovo

During the summer 2006 UNMIK in Kosovo changed its practice as to reception of rejected asylum seekers from Kosovo, not requiring medical papers. The Danish authorities did not hesitate to deport as many from Kosovo as possible, even severe mentally ill and handicapped persons, and even Romas. A forcibly deported Roma was returned back to Denmark by UNMIK.

Nura

Nura and her family were forced to Kosovo. Nuras husband had PTSD and was also diagnosed as skizophrenic. Nura had attacks of anxiety and depression and had attempted suicide, the youngest child is mentally retarded, the next child is psychologically damaged, only the eldest child is more

or less normal and parenting the family, when the mother is sick. They were forced to Kosovo, and live in a small house, 8 m2 near Pristina in Kosova. Their life was spoiled by the deportation, for which the father only had medicine for the first 3 months. This family should have had a humanitarian permit. A Danish supporting group: the friends of Nura, have later gathered money for the family, the family being unable to create their own income.

Because of much public debate and a documentary about the family in Danish TV, some of the sick families were visited by a psychiatrist from Denmark on behalf of the Ministry of Integration, and more help was given to the families via the Danish Refugee Council, but this help is given for a limited period..

Askhan

Forced deportations to torture have also happened. A well-known example is the deportation of Askhan, an 18 year old boy who had earlier been exposed to torture in Iran, but after that had fled with his mother and sister to Denmark. His father was killed in Iran. They were rejected asylum, they disappeared from the asylum centre, but Askhan was found and set into the Sandholm prison. He tried to escape over the fence but did not succeed. At the forced deportation, where he was accompanied by 3 policemen, he tried to suicide by cutting his wrist on a toilet in Kastrup Airport. After a visit to the emergency at a hospital nearby, the doctors said he should be brought to the psychiatric department because he was suicidal, but the police took him onboard a flight and delivered him in Iran. There he was imprisoned and tortured very badly during two years - and more or less forgotten in a miserable state. Then his grandmother found him and got him free for a guarantee sum. He fled to Greece, and there a Danish journalist found him in an asylum centre. He was later granted asylum in Denmark, where his mother and sister had got asylum, after Askhan disappeared in Iran. Askhan has now raised a case in the European Court of Human Rights against Denmark - because Denmark forcibly sent him out to torture in Iran.

Also other persons have been sent back to Iran, India and Sri Lanka, where they have been tortured. An Iraqi was sent back to Iraq and there he was kidnapped and maltreated, until his friends had gathered a big sum to buy him free.

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The report may be downloaded from the website of the Ministry of Integration:

www.nyidanmark.dk

http://www.nyidanmark.dk/NR/rdonlyres/D4960313-0333-4210-B726-7A3CDCC165D4/0/udsendelsesredegoerelse_okt_2007.pdf