Migration Management Efforts by the Turkish Authorities on Combating Irregular Migration by Sea

(IMO Meeting/London-4-5 March 2015)
1. Turkey and Migration
2. New Migration Management Strategy/Law on Foreigners and International Protection
3. Irregular Migration & Measures in Turkey
4. Irregular Migration by Sea
5. Turkish Coast Guard Efforts
6. Conclusion
Turkey ➔ Transit, Origin and Destination Country
Why a new Migration Law & Strategy is needed?

- A pro-active migration policy based on human rights
- An expert civil institution
- Multilateral cooperation
- Mass migration influxes
  (Over 1.7 million people from Syria)
The Law on Foreigners and International Protection

- «Law on Foreigners and International Protection» (LFIP) which was set upon contributions of all national and international stakeholders, was adopted by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on 4th of April 2013.
- After a 1-year transition period, DGMM has become operational by April 2014.
Irregular Migration

- Irregular migration is one of the most challenging phenomenon to manage and control
- The Law brings a more systematic approach
- Legal framework ensured
- Harmonization to EU Acquis as well as «Human Rights Court» decisions
- Political instability and conflicts in neighboring area

- While focusing on successful migration management, Turkey is also fighting resolutely against irregular migration
Numbers of Apprehended Irregular Migrants between 1998 - 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>YEAR'S ACC.</th>
<th>INCREASE PER.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>29,426</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>76,955</td>
<td>162%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>171,469</td>
<td>123%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>263,834</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>346,659</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>402,878</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>464,106</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>521,534</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>573,517</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>637,807</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>703,544</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>737,889</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>770,556</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>814,971</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>852,481</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>902,371</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>936,671</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Numbers of Apprehended Migrant Smuggling between 1998-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>YEAR'S ACC.</th>
<th>YEAR'S INCREASE PER.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>191%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>298%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>102%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>3,447</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>4,384</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5,340</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>6,174</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>7,125</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8,367</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>9,672</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10,699</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>11,449</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>12,074</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12,579</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13,373</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National, regional and international measures taken in order to combat irregular migration

- Awareness raising through governmental & non-governmental stakeholders,

- A multi-disciplinary action, covering policy making, coordination and joint operational efforts at national level (Coordination Board on Combating Irregular Migration-New Law),

- Active manner in the area of international cooperation: Readmission Agreements, EU-cooperated Projects, information and intelligence exchange with international partners,

- Anti-Organized Crime Police/Turkish Coast Guard operations at land & sea,

- Follow-up & analysis of changing trends and results as indicators for route planning within the framework of updated migration management.
National, regional and international measures taken in order to combat irregular migration

- **Bilateral cooperation**
  - Cooperation with Greece in the fight against irregular migration has been remarkably strengthened in recent years.
  - Intensified cooperation and information exchange with Italian Authorities.

- **Institutional cooperation with FRONTEX.** MoU signed in 2002; Action Plan signed in 2014.

- **Chairmanship of the Budapest Process since 2006.**

- **Chairmanship of Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD) for 2014-2015.**
Migrant Smuggling is a cross-border crime.

Migrant smuggling is among the most important sources of income for the organized crime organizations.

Smugglers are abusing social media to share information and operate from locations including international waters.

Combatting against migrant smugglers requires a comprehensive and international cooperation.
Operation Cash

- Participation of National Police Authorities of 13 European Countries including Turkey
- 103 migrant smugglers are arrested
- 7500 human trafficking victims were saved.

Network systems between smuggler and migrant

Why we should fight resolutely against organized crime groups?
Port State Control in Turkey
MedMoU & BSMoU
- 141 PSCO's
- Foreign flag vessels: 1580 ship inspections (2014)
- Turkish Flagged vessels: 1086 Flag State surveys
- PSC Inspection Ratio: %28,4 (among 5553 Vessel)

ISPS Controls in Turkey
181 Port Facilities are covered under the ISPS Code
- Periodic and Irregular inspections are held
- Drills are carried out every 18 months
ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION ABOUT THE IRREGULAR MIGRATION BY WAY OF SEA
Statistics
Number of Migrants & Smugglers

Number of the Migrants

Number of the Smugglers
Statistics

2013:
- Aegean Sea: 368 (% 4)
- Mediterranean: 417 (% 5)
- Black Sea: 7,465 (% 91)

2014:
- Aegean Sea: 1,425 (% 9,5)
- Mediterranean: 160 (% 1,1)
- Black Sea: 177 (% 1,2)
- Marmara Sea: 13,199 (% 88,8)

Legend:
- Blue: Aegean Sea
- Yellow: Mediterranean
- Purple: Black Sea
- Green: Marmara Sea
Aegean Sea, inflatable boats, heading for small islands

Eastern Mediterranean, fishing vessels, big merchant vessels, heading directly for destination countries

NEW MODUS OPERANDI
## SAMPLE CASE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>NAME OF BOAT</th>
<th>NUMBER OF THE MIGRANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06 December 2014</td>
<td>Akif Kaptan-1 Atilla Reis Küçükler</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 December 2014</td>
<td>İrfan Baba Hıdır Reis</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 December 2014</td>
<td>Yiğit Kaptan-2</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>733</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"OPERATION SAFE-MED"

Participating Assets

- 20 Patrol Boats
- 2 SAR Ships
- 2 Helos
- 1 Fixed Wing Aircraft
- 2 Mobile Radars
- 850 Crew Continuously on Operations
## "OPERATION SAFE-MED" SEIZURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name of Vessel</th>
<th>Number of The Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 January 2015</td>
<td>Viva Asyam</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 January 2015</td>
<td>Burçin</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“OPERATION SAFE-MED”
PICTURES
“OPERATION SAFE-MED”
PICTURES
“OPERATION SAFE-MED”
PICTURES
“OPERATION SAFE-MED” PICTURES
Financial Burden

- 53 Boats
- 2 SAR Ships
- 11 Helos
- 3 Fixed Wing Aircrafts
- 47 Control Boats
- 6 Mobile Radars

Total: 4,900,000 €/m
Irregular migration is becoming a global threat day by day.

Security measures constitute one of the main pillars in combatting irregular migration.

However, focusing only on security measures without addressing the root causes would only yield temporary and limited success.

Economic, political and social instability and conflicts are the root causes of irregular migration.

Sustainable management of irregular migration will only be achieved if the economic, political and social aspects of irregular migration are successfully addressed.
Conclusion

- Strengthening economic ties with source countries and promoting investments in those countries will help us to manage migration.

- Some destination countries tend to put all the responsibility on the shoulders of transit or forefront countries in the fight against irregular migration. This approach is not only unfair but will also not yield the anticipated results.

- Dealing with irregular migration needs global and comprehensive approach. All countries should exert joint efforts in order to prevent and overcome the problems brought by irregular migration.

- Turkey reiterates its readiness to cooperate with all relevant parties to prevent and manage irregular migration.