

ANTIRASSISTISCHE INITIATIVE E.V.

Dokumentationsstelle

Mariannenplatz 2 – Haus Bethanien – Südflügel - 10997 Berlin

Fon 030 – 743 95 432 - Funk 0177 – 37 55 924 - Fax 030 – 627 05 905

ari-berlin-dok@gmx.de - www.anti-rar.de/doku/titel.htm



NEW RELEASE !

13th updated edition of the documentation

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"German asylum policy and its lethal consequences" (1993 to 2005)

The number of refugees, who applied for asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany amounted in 2005 to 28,914 and was thus the lowest since 1993. At the same time only 411 persons were accepted while 48,102 decisions have been made by the Federal Office (0.9 %). The Home Secretary Schäuble connected the presentation of the current statistics on 08.01.2006 with the announcement to put through even more effectively the obligation of departure for persons without right of residence.

The hope of most refugees living here for 10, 12 or even more years was to obtain the right of residence due to the so called law for immigration which came into force in January 2005. This hope did not fulfil. On the one hand tolerations in a row are still issued, i.e. a measure of the civil services which forces the people into a waiting state for years which – apart from the restriction of social rights – has an extremely traumatising effect on the affected individuals due to the permanent fear to be deported. Especially children are hardly affected as well as those refugees who are seriously mental diseased by war and torture.

On the other hand it is ostentatious in the documentation at hand that the methods of the deportation offices become more brutal constantly. It is, for example, described how people are fetched out of their beds with violence by night from mental institutions for the purpose of deportation. Refugees are forced to take tranquiliser. Underage children are separated from their mothers or fathers by the deportation. Methods are hardly conceivable to be even more "effective", as Schäuble requests.

Death after the deportation:

A exceptionally tragic case which already happened in 2004 could now be investigated closer. Family B. was living in Germany with their three children for almost 10 years. After a deportation which was stopped due to the collapse of the husband in Amsterdam family B. went into hiding. When the pregnant Tschianana Nguya tried to get a health insurance certificate because of her bad state of health she was arrested. After a longer deportation arrest she and two of her children (2 and 10 years) were deported in a desperate state to Congo (DRC).

There she was immediately arrested – first in police arrest, later in a military camp. Due to the conditions of arrest her state of health continued to degrade. Only one week before the birth she was admitted to hospital. The child only lived for one hour after the birth - the mother of 34 years died eight hours later.

Her little children, whose stay in the Congo is completely contingent, remain behind. Also her husband and the today 16 year old son do remain behind, both trying to survive somewhere in Europe.

The documentation at hand describes the consequences of institutional racism to the affected persons in more than 4700 single events; to refugees who had hoped to find shelter and safety in this country, and who at the end perished in this system or suffered. The annual figures of the documentation are not decreasing, but they remain at a constant level. It has to be assumed that there is a significantly higher dark figure.

The documentation cover the period from 1.1.1993 to 31.12.2005.

- 162 refugees died on the way to the Federal Republic of Germany or at the borders,
121 of them died at the German eastern borders*,
- 439 refugees were injured at the boardercrossing, thereof 259 at the German eastern boarders*,
- 131 refugees killed themselves in the light of their imminent deportation or died during the attempt to escape before deportation,
49 of them in deportation prisons,
- 629 refugees have injured themselves or tried to kill themselves because they were afraid of deportation or out of protest
against the imminent deportation (risky hunger strikes); 393 people of them in the deportation prisons
5 refugees died during the deportation and
- 299 refugees were injured through forcing measures or mistreatments during the deportation,
23 refugees were killed after their deportation in their country of origin and at least
- 397 refugees were mistreated and tortured by the police and the military in their country of origin,
62 refugees disappeared after their deportation without a trace,
12 refugees died during compulsory measures by the police independent of deportation,
- 380 were injured by police and security personal, thereof 127 under arrest.

- 67 people died during fire or attacks on refugee homes,
725 refugees were partly significantly injured,
- 13 refugees died through racist attacks on streets.

A conclusion:

Due to state measures of the Federal Republic of Germany 333 refugees died -
due to racist attacks or fire 80 refugees died in refugee homes.

* the statements for 2005 will increase because the official figures of the ministry of home are not yet available

**The documentation is available as a print version (DIN A4 – 358 pages, bound) and soon on CD-Rom
at the price of 13.00 € (mail-orders: plus 1.60 € for postage & packaging);
Online (Currently the 12th edition): www.anti-rar.de/doku/titel.htm**