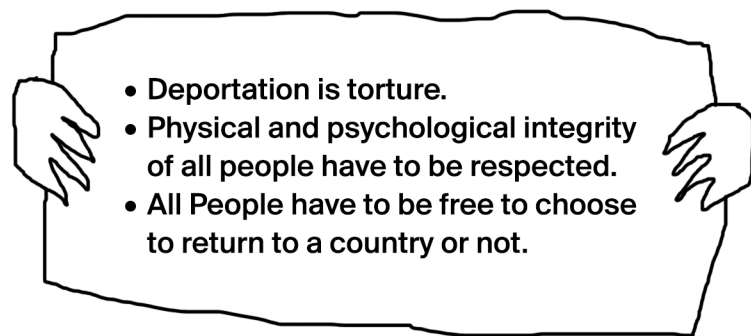




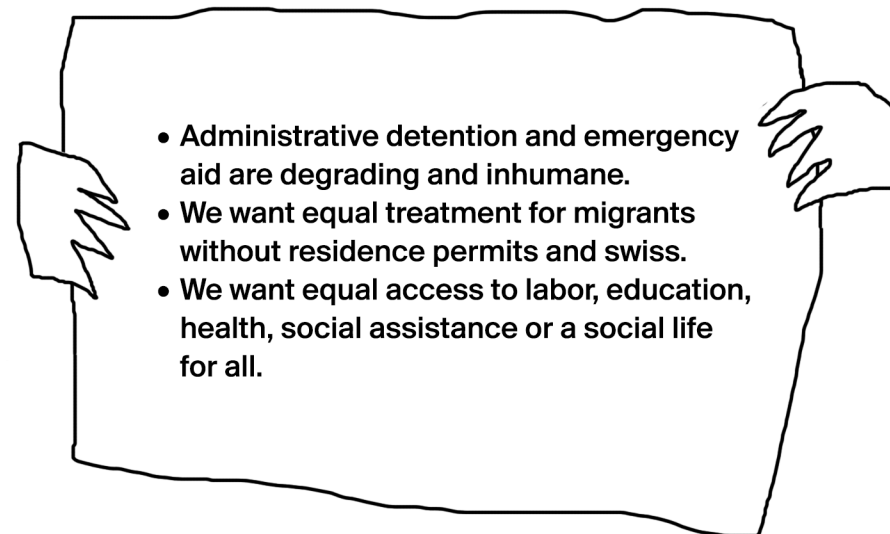
*The violence during deportations is traumatizing.*

Those who flee or migrate often have to accept a life-threatening and expensive journey. Forced deportations lead people back to the place from where they wanted or had to leave at all costs. Deportations ignore a person's physical and psychological integrity. People regularly die because of deportations. The authorities do not care about the threat of persecution, poverty or social isolation in countries of origin and simply accept the inhuman consequences of deportations.



*Special laws have been created to deport people.*

These laws do not count for Swiss people. According to these laws, rejected persons may be imprisoned for more than five and a half years without ever having committed a criminal act. The so-called administrative detention is not the only coercive measure. Rejected asylum seekers can also be forced not to leave territories (containment) or not to enter territories (exclusion). To order these measures, which deprive individuals of their liberty, hardly any court decisions are required. The authorities' assessment is usually sufficient. In order to break the will of persons without residence permits and to make them leave Switzerland by themselves, they are demoralized in the so-called emergency aid. The poor accommodation and the approx. 8 francs per day are too much to die and too little to live. Emergency aid is like mental torture and makes people ill.



*A part of the population wants to deport rejected people at all costs.*

But not all states automatically accept deportations. This is why the authorities in Europe and Switzerland are trying to negotiate so-called readmission agreements or migration partnerships with states in the global South. In doing so, Switzerland benefits from its supremacy to put the governments of countries of origin under pressure. Whether with dictatorial regimes or democratic governments – the mechanism remains the same: the more a state accepts deportations, the higher the financial support, political recognition or economic incentives. On the other hand, Switzerland threatens to impose political or economic sanctions or reduce development contributions.

