Migrant Smuggling in Asia

Current Trends and Related Challenges

April 2015

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Cover photo: UNODC

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A publication of the Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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Foreword

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the guardian of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. UNODC promotes these instruments and assists States to adopt and effectively implement them.

The Migrant Smuggling in Asia report is the result of an intensive effort to develop regional capacity for information generation and sharing and highlights the importance of addressing migrant smuggling and related crime in the region. Covering 28 States and territories, the report is unique, providing a comprehensive overview of the complexities of migrant smuggling.

Smuggling networks are often arranged on an adhoc basis in order to assist the movement of people in search of better economic opportunities and/or protection. Migrants who pay smugglers often face life-threatening risks to reach new destinations. They enter into arrangements using typically limited savings and can incur extensive debt in the hope of creating a better future for themselves and their families.

Routes from, to and through Asia are extensive, with some journeys being pre-organized and encompassing an entire route, while other routes are decided and organized as transit countries are reached. Route plans are flexible and subject to change based on circumstances, such as increased border control at specific points and the ability of smugglers to successfully pass through, or bypass, checkpoints.

The production and use of fraudulent travel or identity documents is widespread and can at times dictate the route selected. Document fraud is particularly common if migrants are smuggled by air and can increase the cost of the journey. Fraudulent documents are obtained in various countries throughout Asia generally produced by local individuals and groups along the smuggling route.

With the expansion of infrastructure across Asia, in part related to the Asian Highway Network, and the opening of South-East Asian borders in 2015 with the ASEAN Community, the cross-border movement of people in the region is expected to grow rapidly and to unprecedented levels. At the same time, the evidence base on migrant smuggling and other connected transnational organized crime in the region, such as trafficking in persons, remains limited. Even so, it is well established that smuggling increases migrants' vulnerability to becoming victims of trafficking, exploitation and debt bondage.

UNODC promotes a comprehensive response to migrant smuggling embedded in wider trafficking, migration and development policies and one that is informed by in-depth research activities with countries. Drawing on the United Nations protocols and commitments made by States to address the smuggling of migrants, the connection with human trafficking needs to be further explored and prioritized. A multifaceted approach backed by evidence-based research is required to increase the protection of people and borders, improve international cooperation and build States' capacity to target the networks and operations of people smugglers and human traffickers.

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Southeast Asia and the Pacific

Acknowledgements

Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU$	Australian dollar
CA$	Canadian dollar
DPR Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
EU	European Union
Frontex	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
IOM	International Organization for Migration
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
PPP	purchasing power parity
SAR	Special Administrative Region
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US	United States of America
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VRS-MSRC	Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct

Glossary of terms

The following definitions were developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the use of States that participate in the Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC), in support of the Bali Process.

Fraudulent document

Any travel or identity document that has been falsely made or altered in some material way by anyone other than a person or agency lawfully authorized to make or issue the travel or identity document on behalf of a State or any travel or identity document that has been improperly issued or obtained through misrepresentation, corruption or duress or in any other unlawful manner or that is being used by a person other than the rightful holder (Article 3(c), UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000).

Illegal entry

Illegal entry refers to crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State (article 3 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime). A person may attempt to cross a border illegally, either by concealing and hiding from border police, by evading border controls altogether, by presenting false or falsified or fraudulently obtained documents or through some other illicit means. Illegal border crossing may be a criminal offence or an administrative offence, depending on the law of the country in question.

Illegal resident

Foreign citizens who were detected by authorities and have been determined to be illegally present on the territory under national laws relating to immigration. Persons may be found to be in a situation of illegal residence in a territory because they have lacked the necessary requirements (visa, residence permit, etc.) to reside in that country from the beginning of their residence or because they have lost their prior authorization to reside in a given State at a later point in time (such as after expiry of a visa or residence permit or by taking unauthorized employment).

Irregular migrant

A person who, owing to unauthorized entry, breach of a condition of entry, or the expiry of his or her visa lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The definition covers, inter alia, those persons who have entered a transit or host country lawfully but have stayed for a longer period than authorized or subsequently taken up unauthorized employment (also called clandestine or undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation). For the purpose of this report, the definition also covers those persons who migrate with the objective of entering into or staying in the envisaged destination country in an irregular way. Such irregular migrants might travel in a regular and/or irregular way before reaching the destination country.

Irregular migration

Unauthorized migration that takes place outside the norms and procedures of the country of origin, transit or destination. From the perspective of destination countries, it is entry, stay or work in the destination country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the country of origin, the irregularity is, for example, seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. For the purpose of this report, irregular migration is also understood as the sum of migratory movements that involve entering or staying in an irregular way in a destination country. Such migratory movements can involve both regular and irregular movements before reaching the destination country.

Migrant smuggler

A person who intentionally, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, is involved in the smuggling of migrants.

Smuggling of migrants

According to articles 3 and 6 of the United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, smuggling of migrants encompasses, in order to obtain directly or indirectly a financial or material benefit, the procurement or facilitation of a person's illegal entry or illegal stay in a country of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.

Smuggled migrant

A person whose illegal entry or stay in a country of which he or she is not a national or permanent resident has been facilitated by another person for the purpose of deriving financial or other material benefit.

Executive Summary

This report outlines patterns of migrant smuggling in Asia and presents evidence-based knowledge to guide policy and strengthen international cooperation. Developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, it is part of a series of knowledge products considering acute and far-reaching issues confronting governments and communities in South-East Asia, as part of an ongoing analytical and capacity-strengthening process.

Migrant smuggling occurs against the backdrop of regional integration within Asia, which has created a rapid increase in the cross-border movement of people and goods. Countries often have a multifaceted relationship to the migration phenomenon, simultaneously serving as a source, transit and destination for regular and irregular migration. Although most migrant smuggling in the region takes place *within* Asia, smuggled migrants are also reaching destinations in Australia, New Zealand, Europe and North America.

The majority of smuggled migrants are young male adults but there are also a significant number of young women and children. While a range of factors motivate migration, such as family reunification or escaping (political) persecution, the majority of migrants are in pursuit of better economic opportunities. Smugglers are used when accessing legal channels for migration proves unsuccessful or remains difficult. Regular labour migration channels are typically inadequate, and therefore informal, unlicensed, and also licensed recruitment agencies exploit these shortcomings and fill in the gaps.

In South-East Asia, labour opportunities are the primary driver for irregular migration, with male smuggled migrants taking on positions in manufacturing, agriculture, fisheries and construction. Female migration is also on the rise and often leads to work in domestic service, hospitality, entertainment or the sex industry.

Irregular migrants are typically young and willing (and able) to face the risks associated with what

can be a difficult journey. They can adapt to what sometimes are harsh work and living conditions in the destination country. However, families and unaccompanied minors are also migrating irregularly, which risks even more dramatic consequences.

Smuggling is often a complex process with real dangers for the lives, health and safety of migrants. In addition to being far away from their home communities and in the destination country illegally, smuggled migrants find it difficult to assert their rights. They are more vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and trafficking as well as susceptible to involvement in criminal activities. Despite the lack of comprehensive research or documentation, an estimated 40,000 irregular migrants have died worldwide since 2000.

Smugglers of migrants are driven by profit and the complexity and level of organization of a journey depends on the intended destination and the amount a migrant is willing or able to pay. Smuggling networks have been reported to manage complex operations covering source, transit and destination countries. The majority of operations in Asia, however, take place on an ad hoc and less sophisticated basis.

Active in a variety of roles, smugglers are involved as recruiters, transporters, accommodation providers, facilitators, enforcers, organizers and financiers. They can adapt quickly to changing circumstances and comprise a range of diverse backgrounds, nationalities and age groups. In many cases, the smugglers were once smuggled migrants.

Data collection was challenging for this report. Migrant smuggling remains to be an under-researched and under-reported crime, and there is a lack in good quality official data in Asia. When irregular migrants are detected, either entering, exiting, or residing in the country, little information is collected regarding assistance provided to the migrant. One of the main challenges in preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants is the

lack of complete and accurate data and more comprehensive analytical research on the many facets of this phenomenon.

As Asia undergoes deeper regional integration, for example through the ASEAN Economic Community 2015 and the Greater Mekong Subregion Transport Master Plan, border controls are being eased and transportation corridors expanded to facilitate an increase in cross-border movements of different kinds. While this offers benefits for trade and economic development in the region, without adequate safeguards in place to regulate movements, the process may provide criminal groups with new opportunities.

Migrant smuggling patterns are expected to change as a result of the integration process. The clandestine nature of the activity not only endangers the lives, health, security and human rights of irregular migrants but also undermines regional security by diverting resources towards the illicit transnational crime economy, undermining the ability of governments to monitor and provide services as required.

As with other transnational crimes, migrant smuggling relies on porous borders and correlates with corruption. Local smugglers rely on corrupt officials for crossing borders, forging fraudulent documents and providing insights on border control routines. Bribery forms an integral part of the irregular migration process.

By identifying the profiles, smuggling routes and methods of smugglers, as well as the motivating factors behind irregular migration, this report exposes the complexity and growing challenge of migrant smuggling in the region. Although there are no simple solutions, the available data and research suggest a number of actions that could help improve the situation:
- strengthen national laws and policies while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants;
- improve border and migration controls and build capacity to investigate and prosecute smuggling networks;
- generate political will and strengthen international cooperation to combat this crime;

- address the root motivation to migrate, such as political stability and freedom, personal security and development, while also reducing poverty, unemployment, persecution, discrimination and environmental degradation;
- develop affordable, accessible and safe avenues for migration;
- improve labour-monitoring standards; and
- enhance the body of evidence-based knowledge to better inform policy-making.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The smuggling of migrants is a crime that challenges many countries around the world. Driven by profit-seeking criminals, it involves "the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident".[1]

The United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Smuggling of Migrants Protocol) obliges States parties to criminalize specific conduct related to migrant smuggling and thus to capture all those involved in any aspect of the offence or related offences. Additionally, the criminalization of the following conduct is required by article 6 of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol:

- producing a fraudulent travel or identity document; procuring, providing or possessing such a document, when committed for the purpose of enabling the smuggling of migrants;
- enabling a person who is not a national or a permanent resident to remain in the State concerned without complying with the necessary requirements for legally remaining in the State;
- attempting to commit the offence of migrant smuggling or related offences;
- participating as an accomplice to a migrant smuggling offence or related offences; and
- organizing or directing migrant smuggling or related offences.

In Asia, the smuggling of migrants is a particularly complex but prominent issue. Migrant smuggling occurs within subregions, between them and to countries not in Asia. Countries in Asia can be at the same time countries of origin, transit and destination. Smugglers facilitate the irregular migration of persons driven by a variety of reasons to travel out of their country: better prospects for employment and higher wages, better living conditions, access to education, family reunification, fleeing persecution and violence or seeking protection and the prospect of asylum. There is a great variety of routes and methods used by smugglers, who are able to adapt quickly to changing circumstances.

The adoption of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol in 2000, supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] marked a milestone in the development of international responses to this phenomenon and provides a widely accepted benchmark for criminal justice systems. When signing the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, States agree to comprehensively criminalize the smuggling of migrants, institute mechanisms for law enforcement and judicial cooperation, work to prevent the smuggling of migrants and to protect the rights of smuggled migrants.

As the guardian of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children,[3] the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) promotes global adherence to these instruments and assists States parties in their efforts to implement them. A prerequisite in responding to the challenges is generating evidence on the ever-changing smuggling operations that is used to raise awareness and inform appropriate policy development.

The UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific administers a programme to improve the evidence base and the sharing of information on the smuggling of migrants and to assist States towards increasing their capacity to generate and use that information. As part of this programme, the Regional Office conducts research to fill information gaps regarding the smuggling of migrants. This report is one in a series of knowledge products the Regional Office has produced. The programme on improving the evidence base operates in support of and in close coordination with the Bali Process on People

Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime.

1.2 Purpose of the report

This report's primary intent is to expand knowledge on the smuggling of migrants from, to, through and within Asia. Its objectives are to raise awareness about the realities and challenges associated with the smuggling of migrants in Asia, inform migrant-smuggling policies and other measures at interregional, regional and national levels and to foster international cooperation. In reflecting the body of documentation on the

smuggling of migrants in Asia, the report also draws attention to the knowledge gaps.

1.3 Scope of the report

This report explores the patterns, characteristics and levels of migrant smuggling in 28 States and territories in East, South, South-East and South-West Asia and describes the routes and methods used to smuggle migrants from, within, through and into these regions.

The smuggling of migrants is inseparable from the broader phenomenon of irregular migration,

Table 1. States and territories covered in the report

Region	States and territories covered
South-West Asia	Afghanistan
	Islamic Republic of Iran
	Iraq
	Pakistan
South Asia	Bangladesh
	Bhutan
	India
	Maldives
	Nepal
	Sri Lanka
South-East Asia	Brunei Darussalam
	Cambodia
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)
	Indonesia
	Malaysia
	Myanmar
	Philippines
	Singapore
	Thailand
	Timor-Leste
	Viet Nam
East Asia	China
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China (Hong Kong (China))
	Macau Special Administrative Region of China (Macau (China))
	Japan
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea)
	Republic of Korea
	Mongolia

Figure 1. States and territories covered in the report

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map is an elaboration of UNODC based on selected sources.
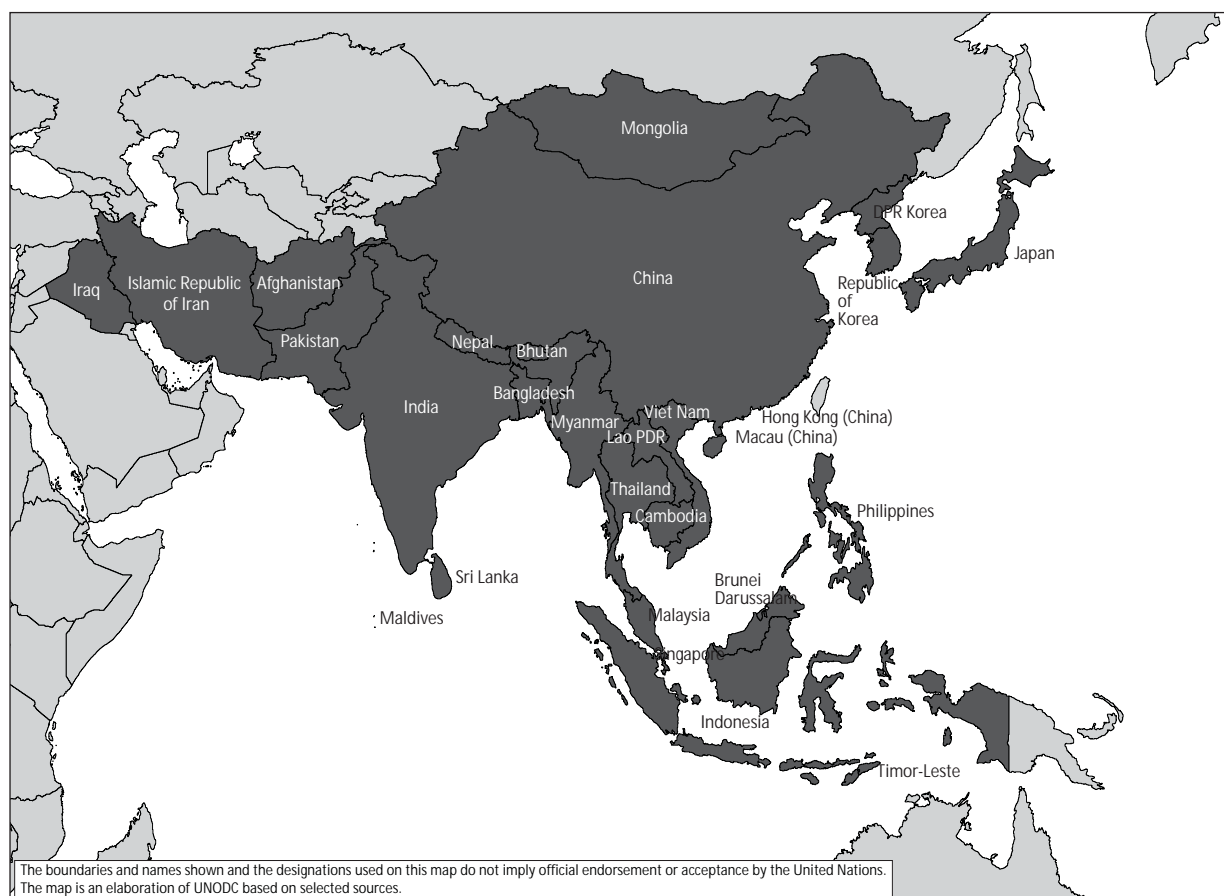
which smuggling helps facilitate. This report thus also examines general flows of irregular migration to, through and from Asia and the known characteristics of migrant smugglers and irregular migrants. In particular, the push and pull factors for irregular migration are examined to better understand some of the reasons why people opt for the smuggling channel. Irregular migration flows, however, are only considered when it involves smuggling.

1.4 Structure of the report

The evidence on smuggling is divided into four chapters (Chapters II–V) that present what is known for each region within Asia. Chapter VI summarizes the main findings, followed by observations and conclusions in Chapter VII on the primary issues and recommendations for interventions.

Each region-specific chapter uses a consistent and systematic structure to present the key aspects of migrant smuggling. This includes an overview of the direction and levels of irregular migration flows, analysis of push and pull factors from each of the countries and territories examined, profiles of smuggled migrants and smugglers, routes and methods of migrant smuggling, conditions and risks confronting smuggled migrants, the organizational structures of smuggling networks and information relating to the fees and financing.

This report is supplemented by additional statistical information, available in the Annex, for each of the 28 States and territories. The data is drawn from questionnaire responses supplied by national authorities and international organizations and on detected attempts of illegal entry into reporting countries; detected illegal residence; the number of nationals detected attempting illegal entry; the number of refused entries; smuggled migrants detected; economic data; and the number of nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status.

1.5 Research methodology

The research for this report and the report writing took place between January and December 2014. This period was preceded by a systematic collection of research literature, including academic publications and reports published by governments and international organizations. The open-source material was complemented by information collected through questionnaires that the UNODC Regional Office sent to authorities in 105 countries and territories and to three international organizations. Of the 108 questionnaires disseminated in November 2013, 51 were returned to UNODC. The information contained in the questionnaires is sorted by country and referred to as 'responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia' throughout this report. The complete record of all sources referenced in this report is presented in the bibliography section.

The source material was initially organized into 28 Asian country and territory information sheets that document the available information and data in an unmodified manner. These documents then formed the basis for the creation of 28 individual country and territory profiles. In September 2014, these country and territory profiles were sent to each participating country for comments and corrections. Information from the country and territory profiles was then grouped and summarized in the four region-specific chapters of this report.

Every effort has been made to present the most accurate, most complete and most up-to-date information in this report. Where relevant, gaps and discrepancies in the available literature have been highlighted. This report, however, takes no responsibility for methodical errors and misrepresentations that may exist in some of the source material.

1.6 Source material and research challenges

The report relies on three principal sources of information: (1) quantitative and qualitative primary data collected from the questionnaire responses provided by governments, national agencies and international policing organizations; (b) quantitative and qualitative data from official sources available in the public domain; and (c) quantitative and qualitative information extracted from academic literature.

A major obstacle for any research conducted in this field is the lack of complete and reliable data and the difficulties in accessing data kept by various state institutions.

A large number of governments do not specifically collect information on the question of whether a person's illegal entry or illegal stay was facilitated and whether this facilitation was motivated by a financial or material benefit, which would be in line with obligations under the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. Thus, many governments do not distinguish in their statistics if a person was a smuggled migrant (an irregular migrant who resorted to the assistance of migrant smugglers) or if an irregular migrant entered or stayed in a country without the assistance of migrant smugglers. It also appears that a significant number of governments that have introduced the category of 'smuggled migrant' into their data collection systems do not ensure the required efforts to establish if an irregular migrant was also a smuggled migrant and do not record such information accordingly. As reflected by the additional data contained in the Annexes, there is tremendous discrepancy between what is recorded regarding persons who were detected when attempting to illegally enter a country or when already illegally staying in a country and the data recorded regarding smuggled migrants. This represents a major challenge to researching and depicting migrant smuggling.

From the existing, empirically based knowledge, however, it is clear that irregular migration flows are often partially or even largely facilitated by migrant smugglers. Therefore, this report considers the numbers of illegal entry and illegal residence as indicators for flows of irregular migration, which are possibly facilitated by migrant smugglers.

The research for this report involved questionnaires, which were sent to national

authorities, asking for quantitative information relating to detected illegal entries, detected cases of illegal residence and detected cases of migrant smuggling. In addition, the information requests also asked national authorities to provide qualitative information on migrant smuggling from, to or through the 28 Asian countries and territories examined for this report.

As mentioned, of the 108 questionnaires sent, 51 were returned. Of them, 17 responses were received from countries in Western Europe, 12 from Eastern Europe (including Turkey), 5 from South-East Asia, 3 from East Asia, 1 from Central Asia, 5 from Oceania, 2 from North America and 1 from Israel. Quantitative data was also received from Frontex, which is the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union.

The smuggling of migrants is a phenomenon that remains poorly documented and researched, which was another major obstacle for this report. The weak documentation is reflected in the scholarly engagement with this topic, which is only rudimentarily developed. While there is much research on irregular migration, specific research on migrant smuggling is often lacking or no longer current. In general, it appears that research on migrant smuggling mainly exists in relation to a number of selected Western destination countries, while research on the South–South dimension of migrant smuggling within Asia is uncommon. Furthermore, the quality of the available research, the depth and rigour of scholarly enquiry and the breadth and selection of surveys and sample sizes differ greatly between sources.

In response to this challenge, every effort was made to compile the greatest possible range of source material, to prioritize the material of the highest quality and to integrate a variety of — sometimes conflicting — perspectives. Nonetheless, given the heavy reliance on the material provided and the significant gaps in the available data and research, the depiction of the levels and characteristics of smuggling of migrants in Asia risked being distorted and biased in some contexts. To mitigate these concerns, specific research gaps are identified throughout this report, and all statements throughout this report are extensively referenced.

Table 2. States and territories receiving and responding to a request for information

Region	States and territories that received an information request	Responded to information request	
		Yes	No
European Union Europe and other Western Europe countries			
	Andorra		X
	Austria	X	
	Belgium	X	
	Cyprus		X
	Czech Republic	X	
	Denmark		X
	Estonia	X	
	Finland	X	
	France	X	
	Germany	X	
	Greece		X
	Hungary	X	
	Iceland		X
	Ireland		X
	Italy	X	
	Latvia	X	
	Lithuania	X	
	Luxembourg		X
	Malta	X	
	Netherlands		X
	Norway	X	
	Poland	X	
	Portugal		X
	Slovakia	X	
	Slovenia	X	
	Spain	X	
	Sweden	X	
	Switzerland		X
	United Kingdom	X	
South-Eastern Europe and Turkey			
	Albania	X	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria	X	
	Croatia		X
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X	
	Montenegro	X	
	Romania	X	
	Serbia	X	
	Turkey	X	

Eastern Europe			
	Belarus	X	
	Republic of Moldova	X	
	Russia		X
	Ukraine	X	
Central Asia and Transcaucasia			
	Kazakhstan	X	
	Kyrgyzstan		X
	Tajikistan		X
	Turkmenistan		X
	Uzbekistan		X
South Asia			
	Bangladesh		X
	Bhutan		X
	India		X
	Maldives		X
	Nepal		X
	Sri Lanka	X	
East Asia			
	China		X
	Hong Kong (China)	X	
	Japan	X	
	Macau (China)	X	
	Mongolia		X
	Republic of Korea		X
South-East Asia			
	Brunei Darussalam		X
	Cambodia	X	
	Indonesia	X	
	Lao PDR	X	
	Malaysia		X
	Myanmar		X
	Philippines	X	
	Singapore	X	
	Thailand	X	
	Timor-Leste		X
	Viet Nam		X
South-West Asia			
	Afghanistan		X
	Islamic Republic of Iran		X
	Iraq		X
	Pakistan	X	

Gulf countries and Israel			
	Bahrain		X
	Israel	X	
	Kuwait		X
	Oman		X
	Qatar		X
	Saudi Arabia		X
	United Arab Emirates		X
Oceania			
	Australia	X	
	American Samoa		X
	Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands		X
	Cook Islands		X
	Federated States of Micronesia	X	
	Fiji Islands		X
	French Polynesia		X
	Guam		X
	Marshall Islands		X
	Nauru		X
	New Caledonia	X	
	New Zealand	X	
	Niue	X	
	Norfolk Island	X	
	Palau		X
	Papua New Guinea		X
	Samoa		X
	Solomon Islands		X
	Tonga		X
	Tuvalu		X
	Vanuatu		X
	Wallis and Futuna		X
North America			
	Canada	X	
	United States of America	X	
International organizations			
	Europol		X
	Frontex	X	
	Interpol		X

Table 3. States and territories providing quantitative information for the report

Region	States and territories that provided quantitative information	Yes	No
European Union Europe and other Western Europe countries			
	Austria	X	
	Belgium	X	
	Czech Republic	X	
	Estonia	X	
	Finland	X	
	France	X	
	Germany	X	
	Hungary		X
	Italy	X	
	Latvia	X	
	Lithuania	X	
	Malta	X	
	Norway	X	
	Poland		X
	Slovakia	X	
	Slovenia	X	
	Spain	X	
	Sweden	X	
	United Kingdom	X	
South-Eastern Europe and Turkey			
	Albania	X	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria	X	
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X	
	Montenegro	X	
	Romania	X	
	Serbia	X	
	Turkey	X	
Eastern Europe			
	Belarus	X	
	Republic of Moldova	X	
	Ukraine	X	
Central Asia and Transcaucasia			
	Kazakhstan	X	
South Asia			
	Sri Lanka	X	
East Asia			
	Hong Kong (China)	X	
	Japan	X	
	Macau (China)	X	

South-East Asia			
	Cambodia	X	
	Indonesia	X	
	Lao PDR		X
	Philippines	X	
	Singapore	X	
	Thailand	X	
South-West Asia			
	Pakistan	X	
Gulf countries and Israel			
	Israel	X	
Oceania			
	Australia	X	
	Federated States of Micronesia	X	
	New Caledonia	X	
	New Zealand	X	
	Niue	X	
	Norfolk Island	X	
North America			
	Canada	X	
	United States of America	X	
International organizations			
	Frontex	X	

2. Smuggling of migrants in South-West Asia

2.1 Overview

High levels of irregular migration occur within South-West Asia and from South-West Asia to destinations in Europe, the Gulf region, and Oceania. Although irregular movements within the region and between South-West Asia and the Gulf region are not always — but certainly to some extent — facilitated by smugglers, irregular migration from South-West Asia to destinations in Europe and Oceania is generally facilitated by smugglers.

Afghanistan is one of the most significant source countries for irregular migrants in South-West Asia, with particularly large numbers of migrants moving primarily to Pakistan, followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran.[1] Many irregular migrants, some facilitated by smugglers, initially move to neighbouring Islamic Republic of Iran or Pakistan, which are home to vast Afghan communities. According to estimates in a 2013 report, approximately 2.7 million irregular migrants from Afghanistan live in Pakistan.[2] Figures for the Islamic Republic of Iran are not available.

Afghan nationals also migrate irregularly to the Gulf region and to India, although the extent to which these movements are facilitated by smugglers is not known.[3] A few reports indicated that Afghan migrants are also smuggled to neighbouring China, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.[4]

Irregular migration of Afghan nationals to countries in Western Europe and Australia is mostly organized by smugglers. Until late 2013, Australia was a popular destination country for Afghan nationals, judging by the apprehending of 4,243 smuggled migrants in 2012 and 1,826 smuggled migrants between 1 January and 30 June 2013, as shown in Table 6.[5]

The available research literature reveals Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom as principal destinations for Afghan migrants smuggled to Europe.[6] Greece and other Scandinavian countries are also significant destinations for irregular Afghan migrants.[7]

In 2012, European authorities recorded 12,169 irregular border crossings by Afghan nationals into European Union Member States, down from 22,992 in 2011 and 25,918 in 2010.[8] In 2012, 24,395 Afghan nationals were found to be illegally residing in European Union Member States, compared with 25,294 in 2011 and 21,104 in 2010.[9] Many of the detections were in Greece, where 12,390 Afghan nationals were

Table 4. Afghan nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Austria	Total	977	1 620	1 311	3 082	3 321	920
	By land	977	1 620	1 311	3 082	3 321	920
Germany	Total	495	1 805	1 970	3 037	2 897	
Italy	Total	2 574	1 885	2 731	3 363	2 528	624
	By land	2 500	1 440	1 029	1 179	770	244
	By sea	62	431	1 701	2 179	1 748	377
	By air	12	14	1	5	10	3
United Kingdom	Total	3 090	4 120	15 501	1 330	1 110	

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 5. Afghan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within selected reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Austria	76	259	211	376	400	157
Belgium	641	948	420	455	669	249
Finland	314	562	267	223	214	103
France	15 374	20 767	7 231	4 844	2 980	1 849
Germany	385	1 006	1 926	2 935	3 238	
Norway	52	85	268	119	258	194
United Kingdom	2 720	2 330	1 140	930	680	310
Frontex*	29 042	38 637	21 104	25 296	24 395	8 135

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table 6. Smuggled Afghan migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia	Total					4 243	1 826
Austria	Total	881	1 476	1 169	2 809	3 035	821
	By land	881	1 476	1 169	2 809	3 035	821
United Kingdom	Total		280	470	520	380	200

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

found illegally residing in 2009.[10] In the same year, 10,426 Afghans were apprehended crossing from Turkey into Greece irregularly by boat.[11]

Irregular migration from Pakistan is mostly directed to the Gulf region, Western Europe and, until recently, Australia. Irregular migration to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates reportedly occurs on a large scale, although quantitative estimates are not available and it is difficult to gauge the level of involvement of smugglers from the available literature.[12]

Irregular migration from Pakistan to Western Europe and Australia is largely facilitated by smugglers. Pakistani nationals are among the largest groups of smuggled migrants detected in Europe, although figures fluctuate greatly between individual years. In 2012, for instance, 4,877 irregular Pakistani migrants were detected

in EU Member States, compared with 15,377 in 2011 and 3,878 detections in 2010. The number of Pakistani nationals detected in a situation of irregular stay in Europe steadily increased over the same period. In 2012, European authorities detected 18,334 Pakistanis irregularly residing in an EU Member State, up from 12,621 in 2011 and 10,508 in 2010.[13]

The available literature suggests that the main destinations for smuggled migrants from Pakistan are Germany, Scandinavian countries, and the United Kingdom, although Austria, Belgium, France and Italy are also popular destination countries. While also a destination country, Greece is mainly a transit country.[14] Until late 2013, Australia had been a significant destination for smuggled migrants from Pakistan. In 2012, Australian authorities apprehended 1,198 Pakistani migrants trying to enter the country

illegally.[15] As shown in Table 7, Canada seems to be destination country of minor importance for irregular Pakistan migrants.

Pakistan is also a main destination country for irregular migrants from Afghanistan.[16]

Table 7. Pakistani nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Austria	Total	129	207	265	888	1 794	595
	By land	129	207	265	888	1 794	595
Canada	Total	163	236	232	329	374	151
	By land	64	61	87	141	238	87
	By sea		1		10	2	1
	By air	99	174	145	178	134	63
France	Total	136	135	70	136	80	31
Germany	Total	169	218	191	371	711	
Italy	Total	448	262	361	1 750	1 509	870
	By land	100	171	227	192	183	72
	By sea	254	3	70	1 424	1 258	764
	By air	94	88	64	134	68	34
Romania	Total				133	331	5
	By land				131	329	4
	By air				2	2	1
Frontex*	Total	3 157	1 592	3 878	15 375	4 877	2 745
	By land	2 640	1 328	3 675	13 781	3 344	1 915
	By sea	517	264	203	1 594	1 533	830

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table 8. Pakistani nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					288	141
Austria	27	70	142	350	641	788
Belgium	279	328	349	455	478	243
France	943	1 002	947	1 142	1 671	811
Germany	312	337	405	1 119	1 756	
Spain	1 841	2 156	1 899	1 837	2 158	961
United Kingdom	2 650	2 280	2 270	3 200	3 460	1 880
Frontex*	7 848	9 058	10 508	12 621	18 334	7 890

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table 9. Smuggled Pakistani migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Australia	Total					1 198	905
Austria	Total	104	159	211	804	1 705	492
	By land	104	159	211	804	1 705	492

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Available information suggests that irregular migration of Iranian nationals is, for the most part, facilitated by smugglers. The main destinations for Iranian migrants include France, Germany, the United Kingdom and, to a lesser extent, Australia and Canada. According to British authorities, Iranian nationals are also the single-largest group of persons detected attempting to enter or residing in the United Kingdom irregularly.[17] In Australia, between 21 per cent and 30 per cent of the people who arrived irregularly by boat in the 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 financial years were Iranian nationals, most of them facilitated by smugglers.[18] This is also reflected in the data displayed in the Annexes and in Tables 10–11, which show relatively high incidence of illegal entry, illegal residence and smuggling of Iranian migrants into those countries. Additional data and evidence relating to the smuggling of Iranian nationals is fragmented and only available for selected countries. For example, Iranians constitute one of the largest groups of migrants smuggled into or residing illegally in Turkey.[19]

The Islamic Republic of Iran also serves as a transit and destination country for irregular migrants from Afghanistan and Pakistan, although the level of smuggling is unknown.[20]

Table 10. Iranian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Canada	Total	392	390	396	341	316	101
	By land	3	4	6	6	7	11
	By sea	26	9	4			
	By air	363	377	386	335	309	90
France	Total	70	100	85	68	87	51
Germany	Total	398	502	728	1 045	878	
United Kingdom	Total	770	720	1230	1 610	1 480	
Frontex*	Total	937	501	1163	750	611	169
	By land	748	354	841	601	457	70
	By sea	189	147	322	149	154	99

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table 11. Iranian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within selected reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					48	29
Belgium	442	295	399	472	492	200
Finland	136	182	113	136	122	52
France	2 796	2 835	3 038	3 217	1 894	729
Germany	690	779	1 017	1 297	1 832	
Norway	33	27	79	74	84	53
Spain	61	79	65	117	127	33
Sweden	3	26	24	32	30	2
United Kingdom	1 570	1 120	1 020	1 160	1 140	500
Frontex*	6 760	8 285	7 777	8 801	8 053	2 967

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table 12. Smuggled Iranian migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia	Total					2 785	4 344
Austria	Total			287	326	622	369*
Canada	Total	257	304	342	282	230	
	By air	257	304	342	282	230	
United Kingdom	Total			110	550	820	880	540

Note: The figures for Austria in 2013 are for the entire year and are not restricted to the first six months. Consequently, they are not included in the total for this column.

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Iraq is primarily a source country for irregular migrants, many of whom are smuggled along the same routes and together with migrants from other parts of South-West Asia. Based on available literature, it appears that most of the irregular migration from Iraq is facilitated by smugglers and is primarily directed to destinations in Western Europe. In 2008, for instance, European authorities apprehended 23,425 Iraqi nationals who had entered or resided illegally in EU Member States.[21] And in 2009 and 2010, approximately 12,000 irregular Iraqi migrants were apprehended in Greece after entering from Turkey.[22] In Western Europe, according to the research literature,

Europol reports and data from national authorities' responses to the UNODC questionnaire, the main destinations for smuggled migrants include Germany, Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom.[23] Until late 2013, Iraqi migrants were also smuggled to Australia. The smuggling of Iraqi migrants into Canada and the United States also occurs, although figures for those apprehended were not available for the United States at the time of writing.[24]

Table 13. Iraqi nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Belgium	Total	9	42	96	192	65	7
	By air	9	42	96	192	65	7
Bulgaria	Total	199	166	463	297	241	84
	By land	199	166	463	297	241	84
Canada	Total	190	142	84	109	97	59
	By land	69	60	27	35	50	35
	By sea	2					
	By air	119	82	57	74	47	24
France	Total	279	84	136	169	224	95
Germany	Total	2 414	2 792	1 752	1 761	1 183	
Italy	Total	2 523	1 212	724	508	476	76
	By land	2 404	1 044	524	243	204	49
	By sea	77	117	162	183	143	
	By air	42	51	38	82	129	24
United Kingdom	Total	2 140	960	620	340	260	
Frontex*	Total	8 944	4 179	3 628	1 364	1 218	189
	By land	6 064	3 351	3 245	1 094	1 026	139
	By sea	2 880	828	383	270	192	50

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table 14. Iraqi nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within selected reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Belgium	1 214	783	641	573	403	163
Finland	1 549	1 600	582	616	865	355
France	10 774	4 783	3 139	1 606	889	288
Germany	2 303	1 953	1 411	1 736	1 580	
Norway	193	241	501	439	374	125
United Kingdom	1 520	700	300	220	200	80
Frontex*	30 022	18 618	12 462	10 218	7 932	2 643

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table 15. Smuggled Iraqi migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Austria	Total				295	303	344	
United Kingdom	Total		60	150	100	90	50
TOTAL		27	93	513	461	468	186

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

2.2 Push and pull factors in South-West Asia related to the smuggling of migrants and other irregular migration

Insecurity and political factors are the main driving force for irregular migration in South-West Asia. In Afghanistan, the armed conflict and insurgencies in the country over the past three decades are the predominant factors prompting irregular migration.[25] Political instability and a lack of security have exposed many Afghans to violence, threats and targeted attacks. Many others leave the country in fear that they may be affected.[26] Instability, war and terrorist activity in Afghanistan has also had a significant impact on the security situation in neighbouring Pakistan, where it has displaced large numbers of people.[27] Iraq also has been affected by political turmoil and sectarian violence over the past decade, which also has led to large-scale displacement of people.[28] These factors have adversely impacted the economies of those countries.[29] Political factors have been cited as the main drivers for irregular migration from the Islamic Republic of Iran.[30]

Table 16. Afghan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main hosting countries

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	7 192	1 074
Austria	10 158	6 203
Belgium	1 267	1 911
Canada	2 609	411
Denmark	2 515	361
Finland	1 137	155
France	2 590	595
Germany	31 746	14 357
Hungary	1 131	
India	9 633	571
Indonesia	890	2 995
Islamic Republic of Iran	824 087	13
Italy	5 058	1 162
Netherlands	6 126	1 473
Norway	5 984	958
Pakistan	1 637 740	3 220
Russia	1 300	348
Sweden	8 454	1 859
Switzerland	2 099	2 228
Syria	1 737	193
Tajikistan	2 196	2 122

Turkey	3 517	4 842
Ukraine	1 480	2 105
United Kingdom	9 845	1 262
United States	1 017	130

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table 17. Iranian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	3 949	684
Austria	2 816	804
Belgium	411	657
Canada	3 212	396
Denmark	1 529	181
France	2 172	
Germany	21 629	6 618
Indonesia	119	841
Iraq	8 259	2 801
Italy	923	150
Netherlands	3 354	786
Norway	1 334	935
Sweden	2 992	901
Switzerland	1 356	698
Turkey	3 040	3 663
United Kingdom	11 433	1 960
United States	4 313	314

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table 18. Iraqi nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Armenia	943	16
Australia	2 821	575
Austria	2 863	807
Belgium	1 541	416
Bulgaria	1 359	
Canada	1 745	170
Denmark	1 165	54
Egypt	5 703	1 092
Finland	2 797	563
France	2 620	
Germany	49 829	6 302
Indonesia	126	425
Islamic Republic of Iran	44 085	

Italy	1 863	437
Jordan	63 037	1584
Lebanon	6 516	847
Libya	2532	547
Malaysia	475	236
Netherlands	18 012	1 384
Norway	5 727	550
Sweden	24 741	607
Switzerland	4 120	469
Syria	471 418	693
Turkey	9 478	3 431
United Kingdom	5 755	487
United States	4 759	325
Yemen	3 431	143

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table 19. Pakistani nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Afghanistan	16 147	37
Australia	1 957	1 098
Austria	94	1 256
Canada	11 605	1 186
France	547	1 205
Germany	6 943	5 436
Ireland	205	320
Italy	2 232	2 032
South Africa	38	3 087
United Kingdom	4 751	2 926
United States	3 105	316

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Economic conditions significantly fuel irregular migration. Poverty, high levels of unemployment and low wages have been cited by irregular migrants from Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan as factors influencing their decision to migrate.[31] Disparities between opportunities and wealth have been cited as a push factor for irregular migration from Afghanistan and Pakistan.[32] Access to health care, education, skills training and government support services is unavailable or limited in many parts of South-West Asia, which constitutes additional push factors.[33]

Table 20. Economic data for South-West Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Afghanistan	29 824 536	1 561		48%
Islamic Republic of Iran	76 424 443	12 275	14.7%	45%
Iraq	32 578 209	4 177		42%
Pakistan	179 160 111	2 741	10.7%	54%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment=International Monetary Fund, *Report for Selected Countries and Subjects* (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Environmental factors also contribute towards the triggering of irregular migration. Earthquakes, storms, landslides and flooding have caused widespread destruction in Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and, in particular, Pakistan, where floods in 2010 and 2011 submerged large parts of the country.[34] Droughts and poor harvests have affected the livelihoods of many Afghans.[35]

Geographical proximity and porous borders as well as cultural and historical ties help enable the high level of irregular migration from Afghanistan to Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.[36] Pakistan has been a country of refuge for Afghan migrants for the past three decades and is home to an estimated 4 million irregular migrants, including approximately 2.7 million Afghans.[37] The Islamic Republic of Iran has similarly hosted large numbers of Afghan refugees for many years. Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran also provide Afghans with greater economic opportunities, access to some social services, health care and education.[38]

Opportunities for unskilled, low-skilled and temporary work in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and other parts of the Gulf region are a strong pull factor for young Pakistani males, many of whom migrate irregularly.[39]

Turkey is an attractive destination for migrants from South-West Asia because of its relative proximity, ease of entry, stability, employment opportunities, higher wages and better quality of life. Ethnic Kurds are also drawn to the Kurdish part of Turkey. Turkey is a significant transit country for smuggled migrants from South-West Asia because of its geographical location on the way to Europe.[40]

Irregular migration from South-West Asia to Australia, North America and Western Europe is predominantly driven by the search for better economic and social conditions as well as the prospect of asylum for those who seek it.[41] Migration from South-West Asia to Europe has persisted on such a significant scale for an extended period of time that several European countries have well-established Afghan, Pakistani, Iranian and Iraqi communities, which are a pull factor for further migration from these countries.[42] For example, the United Kingdom has been the principal destination for regular and irregular migration from Pakistan for many years.[43] In 2011, more than an estimated 1.1 million Pakistanis lived in the United Kingdom.[44] Sizeable Pakistani communities also exist in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Serbia and Spain.[45] Australia has granted protection to many Afghan, Iranian and Iraqi refugees. The established migrant communities from these countries are also a pull factor.[46]

2.3 Profile of smuggled and other irregular migrants from South-West Asia

The available information shows that irregular migrants from South-West Asia include both men and women of a variety of ages. Migrants may travel as individuals, in groups, as couples or, in some cases, as families with children.[47] Migrants who are smuggled independently are usually young men who are migrating to support their family through remittances and/or to facilitate the migration of relatives after settling in their destination country.[48]

In some cases, migration to Pakistan is a temporary strategy for young Afghan men to support their

family at home, and they intend to return to Afghanistan.[49] Reports from Greece, Indonesia, Scandinavian countries, and the United Kingdom show that unaccompanied Afghan minors, most of them teenaged boys, are typically found among the smuggled migrants.[50] Afghan migrants from lower socio-economic backgrounds are generally smuggled into neighbouring countries, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. Those who are smuggled to destinations in Europe, especially those smuggled by air, tend to be from wealthy families (at least with the means to pay the higher smuggling fees).[51] Most Afghan migrants smuggled to Australia are ethnic Hazaras. Some of these migrants lived in the Islamic Republic of Iran or in Pakistan, especially in Quetta or other parts of Balochistan Province, for some time before they were smuggled to Australia.[52]

Irregular Iranian migrants in Europe, Oceania and North America are predominantly male. According to Australian authorities' estimates, most smuggled Iranian migrants arriving in the country are single men younger than 30.[53] According to Norwegian authorities, many Iranian migrants arriving in the country irregularly are of Kurdish background,[54] whereas about half of all irregular Iranian migrants in Australia come from Persian families living in or near Tehran.[55]

The profile of Iraqi migrants — most of them men between the ages of 15 and 40 — is similar to that of other South-West Asian migrants. According to German authorities, as many as 40 per cent of irregular Iraqi migrants detected in the country are female, whereas as few as 3 per cent of Iraqis arriving in the United Kingdom irregularly are female.[56] There also appears to be a relatively large number of unaccompanied minors among irregular Iraqi migrants in Europe, most of them male teenagers.[57] According to German authorities, approximately 50 per cent of irregular Iraqi migrants arriving in the country are of Kurdish background.[58] Approximately 80 per cent of Iraqi migrants smuggled to Australia are ethnic Arabs, mostly from the provinces of Baghdad, Basra and Najaf.[59]

Most Pakistani nationals who migrate through irregular channels to a Gulf State or Western Europe are young men, aged between 18 and 30

years.[60] The smuggling of Pakistani women and children also occurs, albeit in smaller numbers.[61] Those Pakistanis who migrate across the border to Afghanistan are predominantly Pashtuns who live in the areas close to the border.[62] The available sources suggest that many Pakistanis smuggled to Europe are from Punjab Province and come from wealthier families.[63] Pakistani migrants smuggled to Europe are described as relatively well educated and with a good grasp of the English language.[64]

2.4 Smuggling methods and routes

The destinations, routes and methods used to smuggle migrants from South-West Asia have significant similarities, and migrants of different backgrounds and nationalities from the region are often smuggled together.[65] Smuggling activities from South-West Asia are commonly organized in separate stages rather than taking place along a predetermined route. Most smuggled migrants from South-West Asia use multiple means of transportation and multiple smuggling methods, both regular and irregular, during their journey.[66]

The relative wealth of migrants and their families is one of the factors determining the modes of transportation. In general, safer and faster methods, such as smuggling by air, are only affordable to wealthier migrants, whereas others can only afford slower, more dangerous and more cumbersome methods that lead overland and may involve transport by sea. Those who cannot afford to be smuggled to Western Europe often opt to be smuggled to the Gulf region.[67]

2.4.1 Fraudulent travel and identity documents

Fraudulent travel and identity documents are commonly used in the smuggling of migrants from South-West Asia.[68] Some migrants use genuine documents for some legs of their smuggling journey and fraudulent documents for others.[69]

The use of fraudulent documents is particularly prevalent if migrants are smuggled by air. The methods of document fraud are numerous and include fake documents, genuine documents that have been altered or stolen, misrepresentations to government and immigration officials to obtain documents fraudulently and bogus documents

Figure 2. Destination regions for migrant smuggling out of South-West Asia

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map is an elaboration of UNODC based on selected sources.
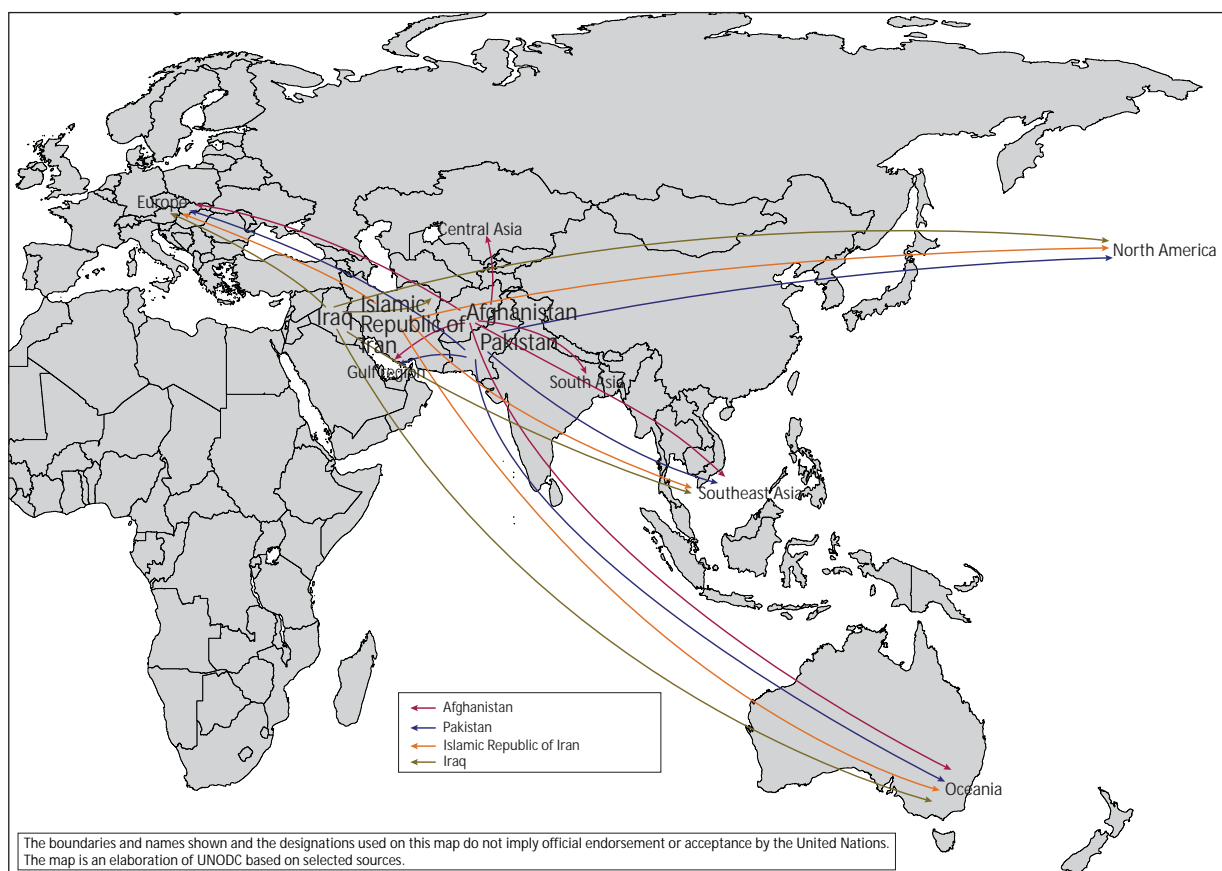
that are used in visa or passport applications. Fraudulent and genuine documents are also sometimes acquired through bribery. Travel agencies may be complicit in the smuggling operation.[70]

There are reports of cases in which sham marriages were used as a method to smuggle Afghan and Pakistani nationals into an EU Member State.[71] Some of these cases involved Czech or Slovak women who were paid by smugglers to marry Pakistani men and assist in organizing the relevant visa and other immigration papers necessary to obtain entry and permanent residence.[72]

2.4.2 Corruption and bribery

The available literature includes evidence of corruption in the smuggling of migrants in South-West Asia. For example, the smuggling of Afghan migrants across the border into Pakistan sometimes involves bribing border guards to allow smuggled migrants to pass through.[73] The departure of Afghan and Pakistani nationals from

Pakistan reportedly is sometimes facilitated by corrupt customs and other government officials or security personnel at airports.[74]

2.4.3 Smuggling within South-West Asia

Within South-West Asia, smuggling primarily occurs from Afghanistan to Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and from Pakistan and Iraq to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Most Afghan migrants initially travel to Pakistan or the Islamic Republic of Iran before continuing their smuggling journey. In some cases, Afghan migrants are smuggled to neighbouring China, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, although these are not common occurrences.[75] Irregular Afghan migrants enter Pakistan almost exclusively by land, either on foot or by bus. The long border between Afghanistan and Pakistan is mountainous and highly porous; many migrants do not engage the services of smugglers to cross this border. Migrants also can enter at official border-crossing points without identification documents with

little difficulty.[76] Afghan migrants enter Pakistan on two main routes: The first involves travel from Kabul across the border to Peshawar in northern Pakistan. The second route leads from Kandahar across the border at Chaman and through Balochistan Province.[77] Once in Pakistan, Afghan migrants generally follow the same smuggling routes and methods as Pakistani nationals.[78] Quetta, the capital of Balochistan Province, is the main smuggling hub for Afghan and Pakistani nationals continuing on to the Islamic Republic of Iran by land.[79] Afghan and Pakistani nationals sometimes travel to the cities of Karachi, Lahore or Islamabad to board international flights to the Gulf region, Europe or South-East Asia.[80] Some Iranian nationals also travel from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Pakistan, sometimes via Afghanistan, to board flights bound for South-East Asia.[81]

The Islamic Republic of Iran is the second-most important transit and destination country for irregular migrants from Afghanistan and the most popular transit point for irregular migrants from Pakistan.[82] The Islamic Republic of Iran is also a main transit country for migrants from Iraq[83] and a transit country for migrants from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and some Central Asian countries.[84] Some irregular Afghan migrants enter the Islamic Republic of Iran directly from Afghanistan, but most reportedly travel first to Pakistan before entering the Islamic Republic of Iran with the use of smugglers.[85] Irregular migrants from Pakistan also enter the Islamic Republic of Iran almost exclusively overland.[86] One of the main routes leads from Quetta in Pakistan across the border near the Iranian city of Zāhedān.[87] From there, smuggled migrants travel northward to the region near Mashhad and then on to Tehran.[88] A second route into the Islamic Republic of Iran taken by smuggled Pakistani migrants leads through southern Balochistan Province and across the border to the city of Chābahār on the Gulf of Oman. From there, migrants continue along the coastline to Bandar Abbās and on to Shiraz and Tehran.[89] Irregular migrants from Bangladesh and India also enter the Islamic Republic of Iran along these routes. Some Bangladeshi migrants enter the Islamic Republic of Iran irregularly by air.[90] Tehran is the major hub for the smuggling of Afghan and Pakistani nationals in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

There, smuggled migrants organize the next leg of their journey to Europe;[91] some may remain in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a long while before their smuggling journey continues.[92]

From Tehran, smuggled Afghan and Pakistan migrants travel to the cities of Urmia and Salmas, near the Turkish border. This is often done by taxi, with smuggled migrants travelling in groups of two to five and then regrouping with others near the border.[93] Migrants from the cities of Sulaymaniyah, Ranya and Erbil in north-eastern Iraq usually cross into the Islamic Republic of Iran before heading to Turkey, whereas those from north-western Iraq travel directly to Turkey, usually facilitated by smugglers.[94]

Some Iraqi Kurds are smuggled through Jordan and/or Syria instead of travelling via the Islamic Republic of Iran. From there they continue their smuggling journey to South-East Asia and Australia or they go northward and westward to Turkey and Europe.[95] The border between Iraq and Syria runs through open and flat terrain, which means that Iraqi migrants smuggled across this border have greater risk of being intercepted than those smuggled across the border into Jordan.[96]

2.4.4 Smuggling to and through the Gulf region

Afghan and Pakistani nationals are smuggled by boat from Pakistan or the Islamic Republic of Iran to Oman, with some continuing by land to the United Arab Emirates. Others fly from Pakistan to Abu Dhabi or Dubai and then continue by air to destinations in Europe or South-East Asia.[97] Pakistani migrants are also smuggled into and through Saudi Arabia. In general, migrants who intend to remain in Saudi Arabia are smuggled from Pakistan to the Islamic Republic of Iran and then by boat across to Saudi Arabia.[98] Pakistani migrants who fly from Pakistan to Riyadh or Jeddah on fraudulent travel or identity documents typically use Saudi Arabia as a transit point en route to Western Europe.[99] As described further in this section (see Smuggling to and through South-East Asia and Oceania), the Gulf region has been a popular transit region for migrants who have been, until recently, smuggled by air from South-West Asia via the Gulf region to South-East Asia and from there by sea to Australia.

Figure 3. Destination countries in Europe for the smuggling of migrants from South-West Asia

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map is an elaboration of UNODC based on selected sources.
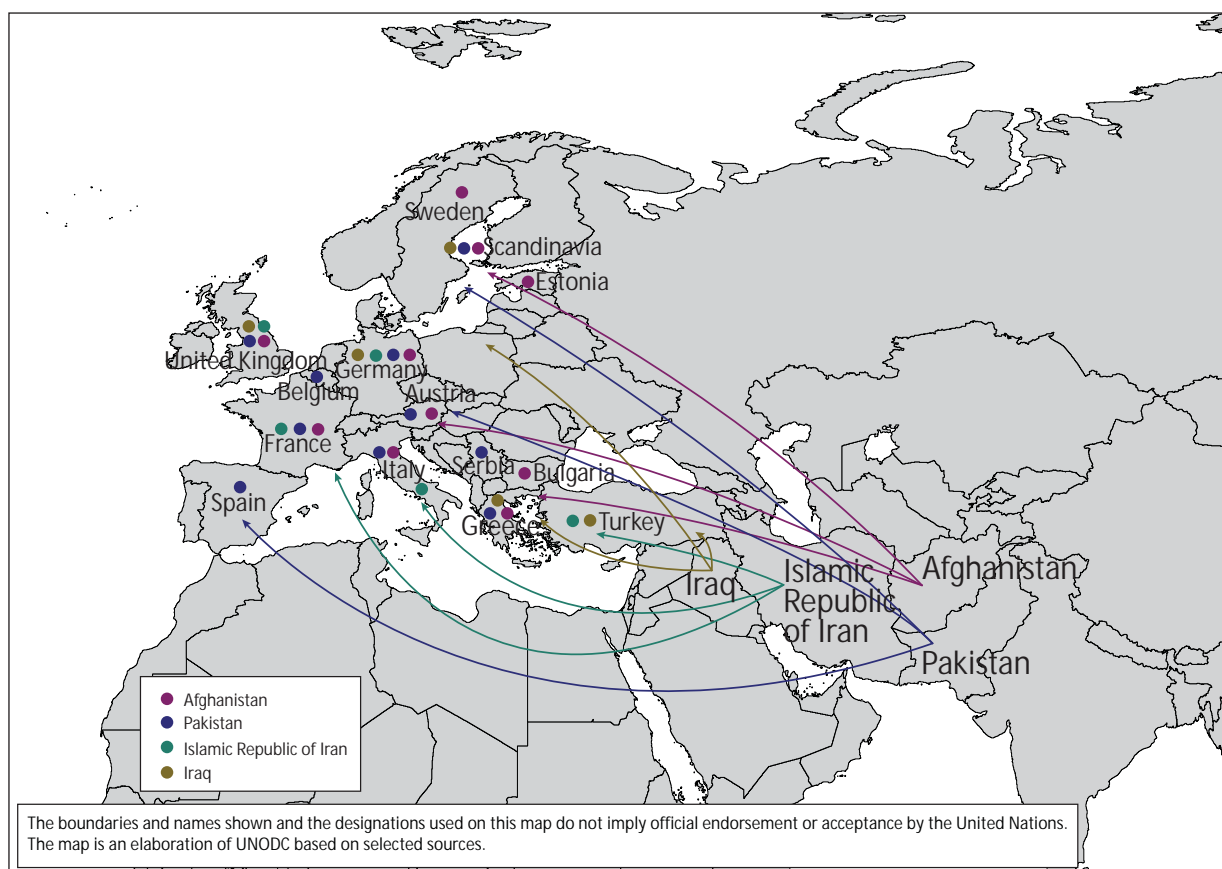
2.4.5 Smuggling to Europe

The smuggling of Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani migrants to Europe occurs along three main routes. The first route leads through Turkey, Greece and the Western Balkans. A second route leads from Turkey into Bulgaria and through other Eastern European countries. The third route takes them through Central Asia, Russia, the Baltic States and/or Belarus and Ukraine to Poland or Slovakia.[100]

Turkey

Turkey is one of the most important transit countries for smuggled migrants from South-West Asia en route to Western Europe. It is also a destination country, especially for Iranians and Iraqis.[101] Most smuggled migrants cross the border from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Turkey in the mountainous, remote areas near the cities of Urmia or Salmas. This is usually done on foot, and reportedly, migrants are often guided across the border in groups of 50–100 persons — a journey that can take between 12 and 15 hours. In some

cases, smuggled migrants are taken across the border in a vehicle, such as a taxi, private car or truck.[102] A route taken by irregular migrants from Iraq into Turkey involves crossing the border near the city of Zakho. This route is commonly used by migrants from the north-western Kurdish part of Iraq and by migrants from Baghdad who travel through Kirkuk and on to Zakho.[103]

Some Afghans have been smuggled into Turkey on ferries or fishing vessels, presumably after travelling from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Syria and/or Lebanon. In other cases, irregular Afghan migrants have flown to Turkey through Pakistan and/or the United Arab Emirates. Some Iranian and Afghan migrants enter Turkey legally and then overstay their visa and/or engage the services of smugglers for onward travel to Europe.[104]

Migrants entering Turkey by land from the Islamic Republic of Iran generally transit in the city of Van or, in some cases, the city of Tatyan, where

arrangements for travel across Turkey are made. From there, smuggled migrants travel to Istanbul, usually using public buses. In Istanbul, smuggled migrants are generally accommodated at the outskirts of town, where they may remain for weeks or months while their onward smuggling to Western Europe is organized.[105]

Smuggling through Greece and the Western Balkans

A majority of smuggled migrants from South-West Asia transiting through Turkey continue on to Greece, usually with the assistance of smugglers.[106]

Table 21. Migrants detected attempting illegal entry into Serbia

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Afghanistan	Total		227	636	3 799	3 085	734
	By land		227	636	3 799	3 085	734
Islamic Republic of Iran	Total		7	25	6	54	10
	By land		7	25	6	54	10
Iraq	Total			8	10	14	6
	By land			8	10	14	6
Pakistan	Total		2	40	1 853	2 882	1 119
	By land		2	40	1 853	2 882	1 119

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in Serbia to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 22. Migrants detected attempting illegal entry into Turkey

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Afghanistan	Total	10 833	3 909	2 708	3 801	2 560	2 950
Islamic Republic of Iran	Total	1 230	701	880	708	453	306
Iraq	Total	4 614	1 013	1 206	987	590	357
Pakistan	Total	9 167	2 767	1 832	2 206	564	219

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in Turkey to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Smuggled migrants from South-West Asia enter Greece from Turkey on two main routes: The first involves crossing the land border, and the second involves crossing the Aegean Sea. Smugglers operating between Turkey and Greece choose between these two routes, depending on the level of border control and law enforcement activity.[107] Migrants smuggled on the sea route are first taken from Istanbul to coastal cities on Turkey's western coast, such as Izmir or Ayvalik, where they embark on smuggling vessels bound for an island, such as Lesbos, Kos, Chios, Agathonisi, Farmakonisi or Samos, or to the Greek mainland.[108] Some smuggled migrants departing Turkey transit in Cyprus before continuing on to mainland Greece.[109] Land crossings from Turkey into Greece generally take place at or near the Turkish city of Edirne and the Evros (Maritsa) River, which runs between the two countries. Migrants are typically taken across the river in inflatable vessels, in small groups, at night. Some migrants also swim (or attempt to swim) across the river. In summer, the river can be low enough to cross on foot.[110] Border crossings on foot are possible at the Greek towns of Vyssa and Kastanies.[111] In some cases, migrants from South-West Asia cross at official border checkpoints, either concealed in a vehicle or with fraudulent documentation.[112] Some smuggled migrants from Iraq reportedly have entered Greece by air, presumably after transiting in another country.[113]

For most smuggled migrants from South-West Asia, Greece is a transit country for onward smuggling to other parts of Europe. For some Afghans, Greece is the intended destination, where they seek asylum.[114] For this reason, smuggling from Afghanistan is usually only pre-organized as far as Greece. Those wanting to travel further thus have to make arrangements for onward smuggling after arriving in the country.[115]

From Greece, smuggled migrants from South-West Asia may be smuggled overland through the Western Balkans or by sea to Italy. Smuggling from Greece to Italy by sea sometimes involves concealment in a cargo compartment, truck or in a container on a large merchant vessel. This usually takes place without the knowledge of the captain or crew of the vessel or the driver of the vehicle on board the ship.[116] This method is perceived as less common, with smugglers now preferring to take migrants to Italy on small sea vessels.[117] For migrants traveling to Italy by sea, the ports of Patras, Igoumenitsa and Piraeus are the main points of embarkation. In the late 2000s, immigration controls in these ports were increased, which resulted in smuggling operations shifting to the route that crosses the Western Balkans.[118] In a small number of cases, Afghan migrants may board international flights in Greece for destinations in Western or Eastern Europe, usually travelling with fraudulent travel or identity documents.[119]

The Western Balkans route involves land crossings between a number of countries, such as Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, to Slovenia, Hungary and Slovakia. In most cases, the migrants travel with the assistance of smugglers, although some migrants travel independently.[120] The first transit country on the Western Balkans route from Greece is typically the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. To enter, the migrants are sometimes concealed in a car or truck or, at other times, cross the border on foot in some of the more remote mountainous areas. After arriving in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, smuggled migrants commonly travel through the country overtly, using buses, trains and other forms of public transportation.[121] From there, migrants usually continue to Kosovo, often

crossing the relatively open and unpatrolled border on foot. There are reports of cases in which smuggled migrants from Afghanistan and Pakistan arrived in Kosovo on flights from Turkey, using fraudulent Turkish travel or identity documents.[122] Some smuggled migrants travel through Albania, continuing overland to Montenegro and Serbia or Bosnia and Herzegovina. In some cases, migrants from South-West Asia cross the Adriatic Sea from Albania or Montenegro to Italy. This sea route is thought to be more expensive and riskier and, for these reasons, not often used.[123]

Migrants continuing on to Western Europe via Hungary are typically smuggled through Serbia. The migrants often cross into Serbia overtly, sometimes on foot between official border checkpoints, in a taxi, concealed in a truck or train or using fraudulent travel and identity documents.[124] Some irregular migrants travel through Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia. From there, migrants typically continue on to Austria or Italy or, in some cases, Hungary.[125]

Hungary is a hub for the smuggling of migrants to Western Europe.[126] According to Hungarian authorities, smuggled migrants from South-West Asia enter the country in three main ways: (1) crossing borders in groups unaccompanied by smugglers; (2) crossing clandestinely in a vehicle, either driven by a smuggler or driven by a driver unaware of their presence; or (3) crossing with fraudulent travel or identity documents. Clandestine entries may involve smuggled migrants holding onto the exterior of a train, stowing away in the cargo of a vehicle or, in more sophisticated cases, hiding in a closed shipping container that is then locked from the outside with a customs seal.[127]

Smuggling through Eastern Europe

Another land route used to smuggle migrants from South-West Asia via Turkey to Western Europe leads through Bulgaria and Romania to Hungary and/or Slovakia and the Czech Republic. Some Pakistani nationals have been smuggled via Kiev, Ukraine, by air, using a genuine visa before being smuggled overland through Eastern Europe.[128]

Smuggled migrants usually enter Bulgaria near the

city of Edirne. Some smuggled migrants cross the border on foot in the rural area between the main border checkpoints at Kapıkule/Kapitan Andreevo and Lesovo. Alternatively, migrants may cross the Evros (Maritsa) River into Greece and then proceed to Bulgaria. When crossing the border, smuggled migrants are generally unaccompanied but are given instructions on where to meet another member of the smuggling organization on the other side of the border. In other cases, migrants are concealed in a car, truck or van or enter with a valid or fraudulent visa.[129] Bulgaria is usually a transit country for onward smuggling to Western Europe. For some Afghan migrants, Bulgaria is a destination country in which they seek asylum.[130]

From Bulgaria, most migrants are smuggled to Romania and on to Hungary. This may take place on foot or concealed in a vehicle.[131] From Hungary, the migrants either travel to Austria or Germany, sometimes via Slovakia, the Czech Republic or Poland. In other cases, migrants enter Slovakia directly from Ukraine.[132] As with other crossings on the Eastern European route, a number of methods of entry are used to enter Slovakia from Hungary and Ukraine, including clandestine crossings in a vehicle, on foot or at official border checkpoints using fraudulent documents.[133]

Smuggling through Central Asia, Russia and the Baltic States

A less common route to Europe taken by migrants from South-West Asia involves travel from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Azerbaijan, Georgia and Russia. Entry into Azerbaijan typically involves the use of fraudulent travel or identity documents.[134] From Russia, smuggled migrants are taken through the Baltic States and/or Belarus and Ukraine to Poland, Romania or Slovakia. Information on the smuggling along this route predominantly relates to the smuggling of Afghan nationals, although the route is also used to smuggle migrants from a number of other countries.[135]

Migrants heading to a Scandinavian country generally transit in Latvia before entering Estonia. Crossings into Estonia commonly take place in large groups on foot at night in forested areas along

the border. In other cases, migrants are smuggled into Estonia by bus or private car. Once in Estonia, migrants typically head to the capital of Tallinn where they board a ferry to Finland. Fraudulent Latvian and Estonian documents are often used to purchase a ferry ticket.[136] Recent reports also suggest that Estonia has become a destination for smuggled migrants from Afghanistan.[137]

Smuggled migrants heading to Western Europe may transit in Lithuania, entering the country from Belarus or Latvia. According to Lithuanian authorities, land crossings into the country typically take place on foot at night, in groups of five to ten migrants, accompanied by a smuggler. From Lithuania, migrants are smuggled into Poland, often in a car or van but without any attempt to conceal the smuggled migrants. Poland is primarily a transit country for smuggling migrants to Germany or other parts of Western Europe.[138]

Other South-West Asian migrants are smuggled from Russia to Poland through Belarus. The border between Russia and Belarus reportedly is not well patrolled and therefore smuggling across it can be done with ease.[139] Some smuggled migrants continue from Belarus to Ukraine and Romania, sometimes through Moldova, and then continue on the routes just described.[140]

Smuggling to Europe by air

Some migrants are smuggled from South-West Asia to Europe by air.[141] Pakistani migrants who are smuggled to Europe by air depart from Karachi, Lahore or Islamabad and fly directly to their European destination or transit through any number of other airports in Africa, the Gulf region, Russia, South or South-East Asia.[142]

Smuggling to Europe via Africa

A 2008 report noted that some smuggled migrants from South-West Asia, particularly migrants from Pakistan, were transiting in Africa before entering Europe by air. National authorities in East Africa and southern Africa, such as Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, and Uganda, reported that Pakistani nationals arrive on flights from Asia to legally acquire a visa for entry into Western Europe.[143] According to Pakistani and German

authorities, irregular Pakistani migrants indeed transit in Africa on air routes to Western Europe.[144]

Smuggling within and between Western European countries

For many migrants from South-West Asia, Italy is an important transit country.[145] Italy is also the final destination for some Iranian migrants.[146] Smuggled migrants enter Italy by boat from Greece or, in fewer numbers, on boats from Albania or Montenegro. In a small number of cases, smuggled migrants circumvent Greece and the Balkans, travelling directly from Turkey to Italy by boat.[147] The boats typically arrive in the cities of Puglia or Calabria in Italy's southern coast.[148] Migrants travelling overland along the Western Balkans route commonly enter Italy through Slovenia or Austria.[149]

Migrants smuggled along the Western Balkans route or the Eastern European route to Hungary typically transit in Austria, which is a major destination for migrants from South-West Asia.[150] In some cases, transport for smuggled Afghan and Pakistani migrants from Hungary to Germany or France through Austria and Italy is arranged through public 'ridesharing' or 'carpooling' websites.[151] Migrants are also smuggled in cars, buses or trains from Italy to Tyrol, Austria.[152] Some Afghan migrants intend to seek asylum and remain in Austria, although it is more common to transit through Austria en route to Germany. Some migrants remain in Austria while their smugglers organize fraudulent travel or identity documents to facilitate travel to other destinations in Europe.[153]

Germany is a main destination for smuggled migrants from South-West Asia and also a transit country for further smuggling into the United Kingdom or a Scandinavian country.[154] Smuggled migrants from South-West Asia predominantly arrive in Germany overland by car, bus or truck from Austria, the Czech Republic or Poland.[155] In other cases, migrants from Afghanistan enter Germany through the Netherlands.[156] There are reports of Afghan and Iraqi migrants arriving in Germany by air. This usually involves the use of fraudulent travel or identity documents. In a small number of cases, Afghan migrants enter sham marriages to enter and gain permanent residence in Germany.[157]

Similarly, France is both an important destination and transit country for smuggled migrants from South-West Asia.[158] Smuggled migrants enter France by land from Italy or Germany or by air from such countries as Greece or the United Arab Emirates.[159] France is often a transit country for smuggling into the United Kingdom across the English Channel.[160] It is also a transit country for some smuggled Afghan and Pakistani migrants bound for Spain or Portugal.[161]

The United Kingdom is a major destination country for smuggled migrants from South-West Asia.[162] Smuggling into the United Kingdom typically takes place on a ferry departing from France or Belgium. Smuggled migrants are concealed in a truck or van that is then loaded onto a ferry departing for the United Kingdom.[163] In some cases, the truck driver is complicit in the smuggling operation, whereas in other cases the smuggled migrants are concealed in a cargo compartment without the driver's knowledge.[164] The Netherlands has similarly been identified as a transit country for smuggling to the United Kingdom.[165] Some migrants from South-West Asian countries enter the United Kingdom by air, arriving from a variety of places, such as Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey or the United Arab Emirates, usually on fraudulent travel or identity documents.[166] There are also reports of Pakistani nationals entering into sham marriages with European spouses to facilitate their entry into the United Kingdom.[167]

Scandinavian countries, Sweden in particular, are also destinations for smuggled migrants from South-West Asia. Migrants typically travel through Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, and the Netherlands before arriving in Sweden. Various forms of land transport are used along this route, including cars, vans, trucks and trains. Other migrants arrive in Sweden by air from other countries in Europe using fraudulent documentation.[168] Similar routes and methods are also used for the smuggling of migrants to Norway. Most smuggled migrants arriving in Norway enter the country through Sweden, although a significant number arrive by air from

Figure 4. Destination countries in Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from South-West Asia

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map is an elaboration of UNODC based on selected sources.
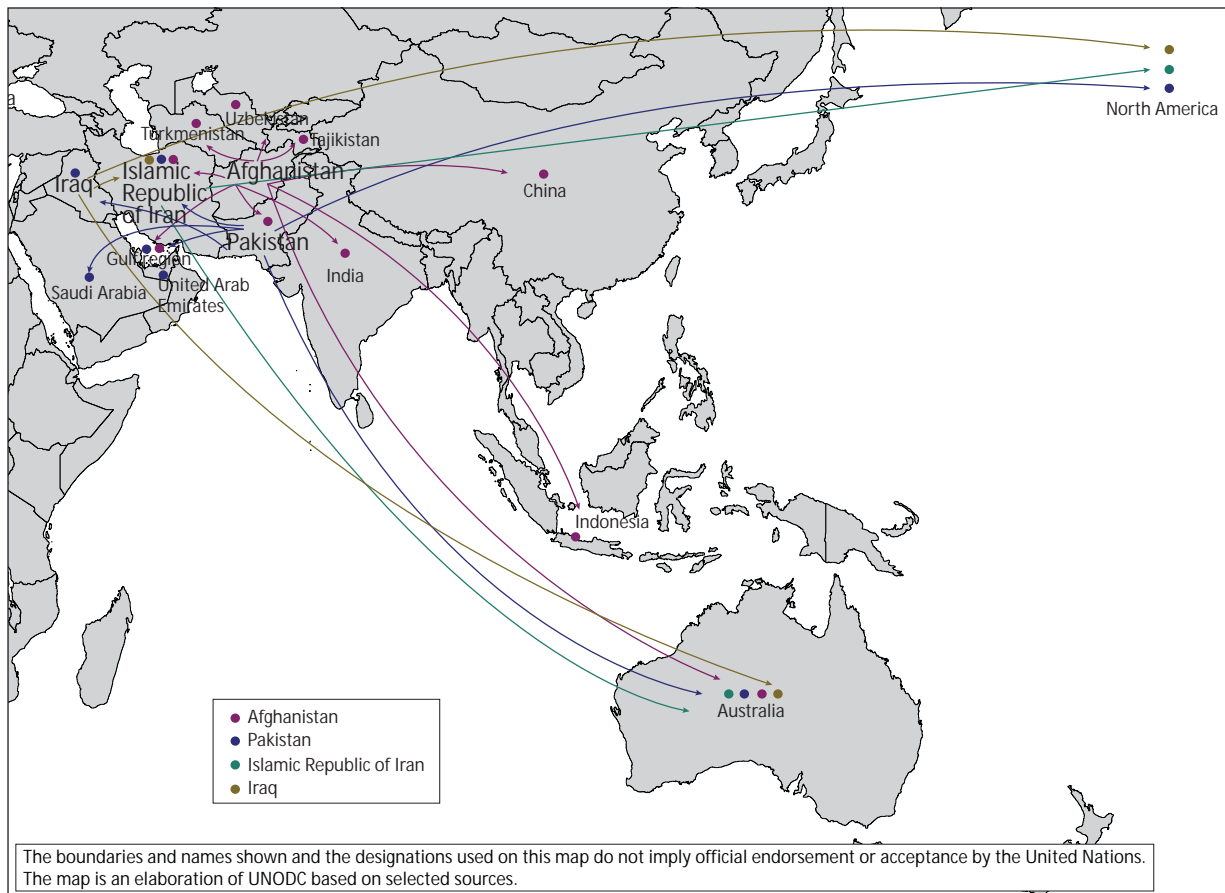
such countries as Germany, Greece or Italy.[169] Sham marriages have been used by Pakistani nationals to gain entry into Sweden and thus residence in the European Union. According to Swedish authorities, Sweden is targeted for such marriages because they can be registered more quickly than in other EU countries.[170]

2.4.6 Smuggling to and through South-East Asia and Oceania

Since the early 2000s, countries in South-East Asia and Oceania, Australia in particular, have become destinations for smuggled migrants from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Pakistan.

Smuggling on this route usually begins in Pakistan. In the absence of direct flights from Afghanistan to South-East Asia, most Afghan migrants must first travel to Pakistan for onward smuggling by air. Many Afghan migrants, however, live in

Pakistan or the Islamic Republic of Iran for many years before they travel to South-East Asia.[171] In Pakistan, the airports in Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi operate direct flights to destinations in South-East Asia, although many migrants are also smuggled to South-East Asia on flights via airports in Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.[172] Migrants from the Islamic Republic of Iran similarly fly to the United Arab Emirates and on to South-East Asia. Some Iranian migrants have been smuggled from Syria, where they may have lived for many years before being forced to flee because of the deteriorating security situation.[173] Some Pakistani migrants are smuggled to South-East Asia through South Asia. For example, some irregular migrants cross from Pakistan into India.[174] They then continue to Sri Lanka or Bangladesh before traveling to destinations in South-East Asia. There are isolated reports of Afghan nationals being smuggled to Australia via Sri Lanka.[175]

For many migrants from South-West Asia, Bangkok, Thailand, is the first transit point, especially for those flying from Pakistan. Smuggling by air to Thailand is generally facilitated through the use of fraudulent travel or identity documents, but there are cases in which smuggled migrants from South-West Asia enter Thailand lawfully using legitimate documents. Migrants transiting in Thailand continue by air, overland or by boat to Malaysia or, in a small number of cases, circumvent Malaysia and travel to Indonesia directly by boat.[176]

Alternatively, many migrants from South-West Asia avoid transiting in Thailand by flying directly from South-West Asia or the Gulf region to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.[177] The tightening of visa requirements and immigration controls in Indonesia has increased Malaysia's popularity as a transit point.[178] Smuggling to Malaysia by air typically involves the use of fraudulent documents. According to Pakistani authorities, smuggled Afghan migrants are frequently apprehended at airports in Pakistan with fraudulent travel or identity documents when attempting to board a flight to Kuala Lumpur.[179] Migrants who successfully enter Malaysia by air continue overland and then by boat to Indonesia, as with those who enter Malaysia through Thailand.[180]

Until late 2013, Indonesia was a key transit country for the smuggling of migrants from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Sri Lanka by sea to Australia. Most smuggled migrants enter Indonesia on a private boat departing from the Malay Peninsula; although in some cases migrants enter Indonesia directly from Thailand. Boats departing from the Malay Peninsula either travel across the Malacca Strait to Sumatra or take a longer journey directly to Java.[181]

After migrants arrive in Indonesia, they are taken by their smugglers or travel independently overland to 'pooling locations', such as Jakarta or Cisarua, where they are accommodated in a hotel or apartment while they wait for their smuggling journey to Australia to be organized.[182] Smugglers transporting migrants overland sometimes pay bribes to officials to allow the smuggled migrants to pass through Java Island.[183] Once their onward journey is organized, smuggled migrants are taken overland to remote beach locations on Java's

southern coast or by boat to one of the islands east of Java for embarkation to Australia. On Java, the port cities of Tangerang and Pelabuhan Ratu are common embarkation points for smuggling by boat to Christmas Island, Australia (which is located 340 kilometres south of Java). Bali, Sumbawa, Makassar, Kabena, Rote Island and Kupang are the main embarkation points for smuggling by boat to Ashmore Reef, Australia (which is 150 kilometres south of Rote Island).[184] In other cases, vessels have travelled from Indonesia to the Northern Territory or Western Australia on the Australian mainland.[185]

A small number of smuggled migrants from South-West Asia head to New Zealand. This almost exclusively involves air travel via ports in South-East Asia. In some cases, the smuggled migrants are furnished with a fraudulent passport from countries that have visa-free access to New Zealand. In other cases, migrants have their boarding pass swapped by smugglers in the transit lounge of an airport to enable them to board a New Zealand-bound flight.[186]

2.4.7 Smuggling to North America

Migrants from South-West Asian countries are smuggled to North America — Canada and the United States. Information on the routes and methods used is limited, however. In some cases, migrants from Pakistan are smuggled into the United States through Canada, whereas in other cases, migrants from Pakistan are smuggled in the opposite direction.[187] There are reports of Iraqi nationals smuggled into the United States by air, with fraudulent travel or identity documents. According to British authorities, Spain, Syria and the United Kingdom are sometimes used as a transit point for a smuggling route into the United States.[188]

The Caribbean and Latin America have been identified as transit regions for the smuggling of migrants from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to Canada and the United States. Smuggling from the Islamic Republic of Iran through Venezuela emerged as a route in the mid-2000s when the governments of the two countries developed closer ties, and flights between Tehran and Caracas started. At that time, Venezuela

also introduced a visa waiver programme for Iranian nationals. Europol reported in 2009 that more than half of all Iranian nationals arriving in Canada by air using fraudulent travel or identity documents had transited in Latin America and/or the Caribbean. Many of the migrants had a fraudulent Austrian, Canadian, Dutch or Israeli passport.[189] In 2008, Europol reported that Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico were used as a transit point for the smuggling of Iraqi nationals into Canada and the United States. At that time, Iraqi migrants were also detected attempting entry into the United States through Mexico.[190]

2.5   Conditions and risks to which smuggled migrants are exposed

The smuggling of South-West Asian migrants often takes place under conditions that endanger their health and life due to the territory to be crossed, weather conditions encountered and the smuggling methods used. For example, smuggling from Afghanistan to Pakistan may expose migrants to snow, ice and flooding and take them through near-inaccessible areas with few opportunities to obtain food.[191] Migrants have died crossing the border between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey in harsh weather conditions during winter.[192] On the land route to Europe, migrants are often concealed in a vehicle without enough food or water; they risk asphyxiation, freezing or being crushed by goods inside a truck. In other cases, smuggled migrants hide between the axles or on the underside of a truck, which can lead to serious injury or death.[193]

The vessels used to travel from Turkey to Greece are frequently overcrowded or unseaworthy, placing migrants at risk of drowning.[194] Similarly, the smuggling of South-West Asian migrants from Indonesia to Australia usually takes place on a wooden fishing vessel that is likely overcrowded, unseaworthy and does not carry adequate fuel, navigation equipment or life vests.[195]

In transit countries, such as Greece and Turkey, migrants are typically accommodated by their smugglers in overcrowded 'safe houses' under poor conditions.[196] There are reports that smuggled migrants in France and Greece sleep outdoors or may live in squalid conditions in

makeshift accommodation.[197] In winter, this places migrants at risk of hypothermia and death.[198]

The death of migrants being smuggled has not been widely documented, and agencies only recently began counting lives lost during journeys. According to a 2014 report, deaths of migrants are considerably difficult to capture and often not recorded at all. But based on what has been recorded since 2000, at least 40,000 migrants worldwide are estimated to have died during their smuggling journey. From January to September 2014 alone, more than 4,077 smuggling fatalities were recorded (most at sea) — a total that is almost 70 per cent higher than all recorded deaths in 2013, most of which also occurred at sea.[199] From January 2000 to September 2014, the Australian Border Deaths Database recorded close to 1,500 migrant smuggling-related deaths at sea.[200] This includes one incident, in 2001, when 353 migrants died — with 146 of them thought to be children. The Australian Border Deaths data indicate that most recorded deaths by sea occurred between 2012 and 2013.[201] A 2014 report noted that migrants coming from the Middle East and South Asia, particularly Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Sri Lanka, made up the majority of migrants arriving in Australia by boat.[202] Between January 2000 and July 2014, 300 deaths of Afghan nationals and 120 deaths of Iraq nationals were recorded;[203] and 800 other migrants died during that same time while trying to reach Australia, although their nationalities are unknown.[204]

While in transit and destination countries, the irregular status of smuggled migrants makes them vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and human trafficking. This has been documented largely for Afghan migrants living in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan but also for Iraqi migrants living in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan or Syria.[205] In the destination country, smuggled migrants are often forced to take up employment that involves long hours, no contract and poor and unsafe working conditions.[206]

Smuggled migrants are also at risk of becoming victims of crime. For example, there are reported cases of smuggled Afghan migrants who were offered cheap deals for smuggling into Turkey but were deceived, abducted and held for ransom by

their smugglers. In other cases, the smugglers sold migrants to Kurdish criminal groups operating in the border region who extorted them for money. In some extreme cases, migrants were tortured to force their family members to pay additional sums of money.[207] Smuggled migrants in Indonesia are reported to have similarly been subjected to deception and physical abuse by their smugglers.[208]

Smuggled migrants can be subject to extortion and debt bondage if they do not have or earn enough money to repay a debt owed to those who financed their journey.[209] Research also points out that unaccompanied minors are particularly vulnerable to deception and exploitation by their smugglers and other criminals.[210] There are reports of South-West Asian migrants who were smuggled to Europe and became caught up in turf wars and other violent altercations between competing smuggling groups.[211]

2.6 Profile of migrant smugglers

In almost all cases, the smugglers involved in the smuggling of Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani nationals are adult males.[212] A 2013 report noted that women are sometimes used to help smuggle migrants from South-West Asia to Australia or Canada, accompanying and guiding them in return for payment of additional fees. This appears to be more common in relation to the smuggling of migrants by air. Women are used because they are perceived as less likely to draw attention from authorities.[213]

There is evidence that many smugglers with a degree of seniority and oversight over operations are of the same nationality as the migrants they assist.[214] In particular, there appears to be a considerable degree of involvement of Pakistani nationals in the smuggling of compatriots in source, transit and destination countries. There are also close ties between recruiters, facilitators and other agents operating in countries of origin, such as Pakistan, and the communities from which smuggled migrants originate.[215] In other cases, connections between compatriots appear to transcend ethnic background and regional differences within source countries.[216] In Europe, Afghan migrants are often smuggled by other

Afghans, and the same appears true with Pakistani nationals, according to reports from national authorities in Germany, Lithuania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Norway.[217] Migrants from Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq are often smuggled alongside each other, which means they may also be smuggled by nationals from other South-West Asian countries.[218] Afghan migrants, for instance, are frequently smuggled by Pakistani nationals.[219] While some Kurdish smugglers seem to be specialized only in the smuggling of other Iraqis, including Iraqi Kurds, Kurdish smuggling networks appear to be also involved in the smuggling of migrants from other countries in South-West Asia.[220]

Local smugglers in transit and destination points are usually nationals of that country. For example, local Iranians offer collateral services to smuggled migrants travelling through the country, such as accommodation, transportation from Tehran to the Turkish border or, in some cases, transportation or guidance across the border into Turkey.[221] The smuggling of Pakistani migrants from Turkey into Greece is mostly carried out by Turkish or Greek nationals.[222] According to Hungarian, Serbian and Slovak authorities, local individuals and groups are typically involved in the smuggling of Afghan and Pakistani migrants through these countries.[223] Those involved in the smuggling of Afghan migrants into Romania are mostly Romanian nationals; the same appears to be the case in the neighbouring countries of Bulgaria, Hungary or Slovakia.[224] According to Turkish authorities, smugglers from Afghanistan, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Myanmar, Pakistan, Romania, Russia, Syria and Turkey are involved in the smuggling of Afghan migrants through Turkey.[225] According to Austrian authorities, most smugglers detected in Austria who were engaged in the smuggling of Afghan and Pakistani nationals were from Austria, Germany, Hungary or Turkey.[226] British and Belgian authorities singled out Iraqi Kurds as responsible for the smuggling of migrants from Afghanistan and Pakistan to the United Kingdom through France and/or Belgium.[227] Local individuals and groups along smuggling routes also may be involved in the production, procurement and provision of fraudulent travel or identity documents for migrants.[228]

Smugglers are typically migrants who, successfully or not, were smuggled along the same route on which they now operate. In some cases, smuggled migrants use their knowledge, experience and contacts to facilitate the smuggling of compatriots and other migrants after reaching their intended destination. In other cases, smuggled migrants remain in or return to transit countries along the smuggling route and become involved in smuggling operations there. Some migrants also become stranded in transit countries with insufficient funds to pay for further smuggling and become involved in the smuggling of others on a temporary or even long-term basis.[229] For example, most of the Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani nationals involved in organizing and overseeing the smuggling of migrants to Australia through Malaysia and Indonesia were formerly smuggled migrants.[230] It has similarly been reported that the smugglers involved in furnishing South-West Asian migrants with fraudulent travel or identity documents in South-East Asia for smuggling to New Zealand were of the same background as the migrants.[231]

The Indonesian nationals who captain and crew the vessels used to smuggle migrants to Australia are almost exclusively poor, uneducated young Indonesian men or minors who work as fishermen, subsistence farmers, unskilled labourers or who were unemployed at the time they were recruited to become involved in the smuggling venture. These persons typically have limited knowledge of the smuggling operation they become involved in and, in some cases, are not even aware that the purpose of their recruitment is to carry irregular migrants and/or that the intended destination of the smuggling venture is an Australian — and not an Indonesian — territory.[232]

Little information is available on other criminal activities of persons involved in the smuggling of migrants from South-West Asia. Some individuals involved in smuggling activities may have a prior criminal record, but the available literature does not suggest a nexus between the smuggling of migrants and other, unrelated criminal activities, such as various forms of organized crime.[233] Many individuals involved in the smuggling of migrants from South-West Asia only do so casually, temporarily or on an ad hoc basis. They

are typically involved in smuggling to supplement other sources of income and/or because opportunities present themselves at short notice. As such, the individuals often do not regard themselves as migrant smugglers.[234]

2.7 Organizational structure of migrant smuggling groups and networks

The smuggling of migrants from South-West Asia is organized and carried out by loosely connected networks of groups and individuals. These networks generally operate without formal, transnational hierarchies.[235] In general, two levels of organization can be differentiated within smuggling networks: At the higher level are individuals with a degree of control and oversight over smuggling activities across one or more countries. Their control and oversight does not generally extend beyond an individual stage of the smuggling process.[236] Instead, the principal coordinators in each main transit point, such as Tehran, Istanbul and Athens, cooperate on equal levels. The smuggling networks are arranged in chains, with each smuggler responsible for one leg of the journey and handing over smuggled migrants to the next smuggler after one leg is completed.[237] The connections between each of these individuals and groups are generally ad hoc and liable to change. If individual members or associates of a smuggling network are arrested, they are quickly and easily replaced with little disruption to the network's smuggling activities.[238]

At the lower level of these networks are the groups and individuals who transport smuggled migrants across and between countries, provide accommodation and other services for migrants while they are in transit or supply or even produce fraudulent travel or identity documents. These individuals and groups are typically nationals of the transit country with their own network of local contacts.[239] The groups and individuals involved in the smuggling of Afghan migrants into and through Pakistan, for instance, are mainly networks with ties to local communities, especially in areas of Balochistan Province near the border. These networks also have linguistic and cultural ties to the Islamic Republic of Iran, which are used to help facilitate the smuggling of Afghan migrants from Pakistan into the Islamic Republic

of Iran.[240] The groups that recruit Afghan migrants in refugee camps in Pakistan for smuggling are said to be well established and operate by word of mouth.[241] The persons involved in transporting and accommodating migrants transiting in the Islamic Republic of Iran do not appear to be part of any formally organized smuggling network. According to available information, these persons mostly work individually or in loose communication with other smugglers.[242] In Indonesia, local smugglers are similarly only responsible for designated tasks or for specific legs of a smuggling venture. The captain and crew of a smuggling vessel that takes migrants to Australia generally only interact with the organizers in the short period in which the vessel is organized and boarded and almost never have a role in the organization, recruitment or harbouring of smuggled migrants.[243]

A UNODC 2012 publication revealed that the networks involved in the smuggling of Pakistani migrants are generally more sophisticated than those involved in smuggling other nationalities. These smuggling networks typically offer a range of services rather than specialize in a specific route, smuggling method or other service for smuggled migrants. These networks also tend to be highly professional and sometimes use legitimate businesses, such as travel agencies or migration agents, as a front for their smuggling operations.[244] It has also been reported that Kurdish smuggling networks often spread across multiple countries, with some smuggling organizers moving between different transit and destination points.[245]

The 2012 UNODC publication also explained that smuggling networks may have contacts with corrupt immigration and other government officials as well as airline staff who are bribed to 'turn a blind eye' to, or otherwise assist, a migrant smuggling venture.[246] A number of sources highlighted, for example, the close cooperation between migrant smuggling networks and corrupt government officials in Indonesia. Local law enforcement officials or officials at checkpoints are bribed by smugglers to overlook the network's smuggling activities. In other cases, senior government officials have been found to have a greater degree of involvement in smuggling networks, such as with transportation and/or sharing in the profits.[247]

2.8 Fees and financing

2.8.1 Fees

Both the reported and estimated fees paid by smuggled migrants from South-West Asia vary greatly. The fees paid by smuggled migrants are determined by the length and duration of the smuggling journey, difficulties and obstacles encountered along the smuggling route, the number of migrants smuggled together and the means and methods used in the process, including whether fraudulent travel or identity documents are needed. Smuggling fees also depend on whether they include a guarantee of successful entry into the agreed destination country. In some cases, migrants receive discounts if their family has a connection to the smugglers.[248]

The fees of Pakistani migrants are reported to vary, depending on whether the fees are to be paid upfront or in instalments. Smugglers ask for higher fees if payments are to be made in instalments because this represents a greater risk of non-payment.[249] Each of these factors explain the variation in smuggling fees, but the great variation cited in some of the available literature casts some doubt over the reliability of some estimates.

Because the destination and method of smuggling affect the fees paid by smuggled migrants, it is often the case that migrants' smuggling options are limited by the resources available to them. For example, migrants may be unable to afford more sophisticated methods of smuggling, such as by air and involving the use of fraudulent travel or identity documents and thus may only be able to afford less sophisticated methods of smuggling, such as smuggling overland or by sea.[250]

The fees paid by migrants from South-West Asia for smuggling to Europe are highly variable. Most estimates put the approximate fee for smuggling from Afghanistan to destinations in Western Europe between €2,000 and €20,000, with an average of US$10,000.[251] In general, while there are some variations in price between different routes and smugglers, there is not a significant difference between the fees paid for smuggling overland and smuggling by air. As mentioned

earlier, fees are usually paid for individual legs of a journey rather than in a lump sum. Smuggling overland to Western Europe generally involves numerous crossings by land or sea, which will each generally cost between several hundred or a few thousand dollars.[252] When added up, all these payments do not make smuggling overland significantly cheaper than smuggling by air.

The fees paid by Pakistani nationals appear to be lower than those paid by Afghans. A number of sources estimated that these fees range from €3,000 to €8,000 for smuggling by land.[253] Pakistani nationals pay higher fees for smuggling to Western Europe by air, generally between €12,000 and €18,000.[254] According to Belgian authorities' estimates, Iranian migrants may pay €15,000 or as much as €25,000 for smuggling from the Islamic Republic of Iran to destinations in Western Europe.[255] Estimates of fees paid by Iraqi nationals for smuggling to destinations in Western Europe range from as little as €2,000 to as much as €25,000.[256]

The fees for the smuggling of Afghan migrants to Australia are broadly similar to those for smuggling to Western Europe. Estimates for smuggling to Australia from Afghanistan or Pakistan, using a combination of air travel to South-East Asia, travel overland to Indonesia and smuggling to Australia by boat, range from as little as AU$4,900 to as much as AU$17,650. Similar fees paid by Pakistani nationals to be smuggled to Australia by air range from AU$11,750 to AU$14,700.[257] According to New Zealand authorities' estimates, migrants from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Pakistan pay between US$18,000 and US$25,000 for their smuggling journey to New Zealand, which likely represents a significant profit for smugglers.[258]

Little information is available on the fees paid by migrants from South-West Asia for smuggling to North America. A 2013 publication suggested that smuggling by air from Afghanistan to North America costs between US$17,000 and US$20,000.[259] Smuggling by air from Pakistan to North America is similarly estimated to cost between US$18,000 and US$20,000.[260]

2.8.2 Financing

The relatively substantial fees required for smuggling out of South-West Asia are such that most migrants from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Pakistan use all of their savings and sell most or all of their belongings and property to pay for their journey. Would-be migrants often take loans from family members and friends or from moneylenders or even the smuggler. Whole families often pool their money together to fund the smuggling of a single family member.[261]

Fees for smuggling are generally not paid in a single lump sum upfront. Rather, migrants pay for smuggling in multiple transactions along the route. Afghan migrants often negotiate their fees for each leg of the smuggling journey as they come to it and make payments to the smugglers accordingly.[262] Some smugglers also offer migrants flexible payment options, such as payment in instalments. In such cases, an initial cash deposit is paid prior to the start of the smuggling journey, followed by a series of payments during the journey and a final payment upon successful arrival in the destination country.[263]

Smuggled migrants from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Pakistan commonly use informal remittance systems, such has *hawala*, to pay their smugglers.[264] In the case of smuggling from Afghanistan, if the *hawala* system is used, migrants deposit money with a *hawaladar* in Afghanistan, even if they start their journey in the Islamic Republic of Iran or Pakistan. At various points along the journey, the migrant contacts the *hawaladar* in Afghanistan with instructions to release funds to other *hawaladars* in transit countries, such as Greece, the Islamic Republic of Iran or Turkey. The *hawaladar* in the transit country then releases the funds in cash to the migrant or pays the smugglers directly on behalf of the migrant. This process continues, with the migrant contacting the *hawaladar* as necessary to make additional payments. The use of the *hawala* system has several advantages for smuggled migrants: It allows them to travel with less cash, making them less vulnerable to theft and robbery. *Hawaladars* also may withhold payment to the smugglers until they have received confirmation

that a migrant has arrived safely in the transit or destination country. This protects migrants from smugglers taking their money without successfully transporting them to the agreed transit or destination country.[265]

Formal transfer systems are also used by smuggled migrants from Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan.[266] Cash payments are typically made to persons only loosely associated with the smuggling network or whose role is limited to performing specific, collateral duties.[267]

3. Smuggling of migrants in South Asia

3.1 Overview

South Asia is predominantly a region of origin for irregular migrants to destinations outside, such as: Europe, a Gulf State, North America, Oceania and South-East Asia. This is particularly the case for irregular migrants from India and Sri Lanka. Irregular migration within South Asia is not well researched and seems to be mainly directed to India from neighbouring countries. Although irregular migration from South Asia to far-away destinations is in most cases facilitated by smugglers, irregular migration within South Asia also appears, to a significant extent, to be facilitated by smugglers.

Bangladesh is primarily a source country for migrants who move irregularly to a South Asian country or a country in a neighbouring region, such as Malaysia, the Maldives and Pakistan.[1] Malaysia is the main destination country for Bangladeshis in South-East Asia.[2] Bangladesh nationals also migrate irregularly further afield to Australia (although fewer in number),[3] Oman, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates and the United States.[4] As shown in Tables 23 and 24, Italy and the United Kingdom are also destination countries. The available literature suggests that irregular migration of Bangladeshis is, for the most part, facilitated by smugglers, regardless of whether it involves a destination in a neighbouring country or further afield.[5] Several million Bangladeshis are estimated to be residing in India illegally, with some 25,000 others entering India irregularly each year.[6] More than 1 million Bangladeshis are thought to have migrated to Pakistan irregularly, many of them women.[7] UNODC estimated that approximately half of the some 35,000 Bangladeshis residing in the Maldives arrived irregularly.[8] Even though estimates vary greatly, some tens of thousands of Bangladeshi migrants reside in Malaysia irregularly.[9] The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that there are between 300,000 and 500,000 Bangladeshi migrants in the United States and that about 40 per cent of them are there irregularly.[10] Bangladesh is also a destination for smuggled and other irregular migrants from Myanmar; although the incidence of smuggling is unknown, it is estimated that most irregular migration from Myanmar involves the use of smugglers.[11]

Table 23. Bangladeshi nationals detected attempting illegal entry into Italy

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Italy	Total	596	367	326	1 441	959	253
	By land	197	168	211	89	187	49
	By sea	364	157	13	1 279	622	91
	By air	35	42	102	73	150	113

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in Italy to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 24. Bangladeshi nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within selected reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					193	82
France	414	302	388	416	781	354
Italy	30	44	63	39	52	33
Spain	347	617	733	624	771	322
United Kingdom	1 900	1 080	860	1 050	1 190	670
Frontex*	4 228	4 352	5 183	5 183	8 194	2 738

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Irregular migration from Bhutan mostly involves ethnic Lhotshampas leaving for Nepal. The level of these movements and to what extent migration to Nepal is facilitated by smugglers is not documented in available literature, although there are examples of Bhutanese nationals moving from Nepal to other countries with the aid of smugglers.[12]

India is a significant country of origin for irregular migrants leaving for Europe, the Gulf region, North America, or South-East Asia. Even though irregular migrants from India departing for East Asia, the Gulf region, and South-East Asia use the services of smugglers, it is not clear to what extent. Destination countries in these regions are Hong Kong (China), Japan, Malaysia, Oman, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates.[13]

Irregular migration from India to North America, Oceania, and Western Europe on the other hand, is usually facilitated by smugglers. For example, research has documented migrant smuggling to Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States.[14] The irregular migrant population of Indian nationals in EU Member States is estimated at between 1.9 million and 3.8 million people.[15] Europol reported in April 2010 that Indian nationals were among the top-five nationalities refused entry into EU Member States and Schengen area countries.[16] Various reports suggest that between 430,000 and 618,000 Indian nationals are residing in the United Kingdom illegally, which is a main destination for irregular migrants from India.[17] Recent research also found that several thousand Indian nationals reside irregularly in Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.[18] In addition, there are reports of irregular migration from India to Belgium, France and Scandinavian countries. [19]

According to US authorities, considerable numbers of Indian nationals try to enter the United States irregularly each year and that some 240,000 Indian nationals were residing there irregularly in 2011.[20] As shown in Table 25, Canadian authorities detect several hundred smuggled and irregular migrants from India each year. According to the Canadian authorities' estimates, about 97 per cent of irregular Indian migrants detected entering Canada by air between 2008 and 2012 used the services of smugglers.[21]

India is also a destination for irregular migrants from Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka.[22] According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) estimates, at the end of 2012 around 67,165 Sri Lankan refugees were living in India.[23] And as noted previously, sources suggest that about 25,000 Bangladesh migrants enter India irregularly each year.

Table 25. Indian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Canada	Total	628	560	709	706	664	228
	By land	9	8	4	5	6	
	By sea	22	14	25	21	23	13
	By air	597	538	780	680	635	215
France	Total	324	359	191	157	131	92
Germany	Total	620	806	621	661	586	
Italy	Total	773	400	465	185	190	88
	By land	196	283	341	73	47	27
	By sea	516	28	5	19	83	28
	By air	61	89	119	93	60	33
Thailand	Total		715	336	527	669	1 247
United Kingdom	Total	1 200	710	330	210	130	
Frontex*	Total	925	170	371	655	300	40
	By land	367	75	354	620	212	14
	By sea	558	95	17	35	88	26

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table 26. Indian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within selected reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					2 691	1 388
Belgium	3 315	2 217	1 037	654	592	398
France	3 565	2 710	1 509	1 208	1 030	507
Germany	798	884	1 042	988	1 215	
Italy	74	76	78	64	54	15
New Zealand	556	535	591	581	678	785
Spain	986	1 050	689	568	547	252
United Kingdom	3 870	2 730	2 220	2 280	2 880	1 330

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 27. Smuggled Indian migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Canada	Total	546	508	788	639	559	
	By air	546	508	788	639	539	
United Kingdom	Total		90	170	80	50	50

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

The Maldives is a destination for irregular migrant workers from Bangladesh.[24] Although data is scarce, UNODC estimated that approximately half of the 35,000 Bangladeshis residing in the Maldives arrived irregularly.[25] The scale of these movements and the extent to which they are facilitated by smugglers is not documented in available literature.

Table 28. Bangladeshi nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within the Maldives

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Bangladesh					1 981	1 724

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the Maldives to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Irregular migrants from Nepal mostly migrate irregularly to Bahrain, Japan, India Kuwait, Lebanon, Macau (China), Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.[26] Irregular migrants also have been reported from Israel.[27] Data on the degree of irregular migration from Nepal into India is not available. In 2012, an estimated 1.6 million undocumented Nepali migrant workers were residing in countries other than India, most of them in Bahrain, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.[28] Other publications suggest that between 20,000 and 25,000 female migrants are working in Saudi Arabia, the majority of whom are thought to be irregular migrants.[29] Irregular migration of Nepali nationals to India and the Gulf region appears to be often facilitated, although the extent of the smuggling assistance is not known.[30] Other

information relating to the smuggling of Nepali nationals is limited to isolated reports of several instances in which Nepali migrants were smuggled into the United States.[31] The extent of migrant smuggling from Nepal to the United States is not further documented.

Irregular migration from Sri Lanka mostly leads to a destination in the Gulf region, North America, Oceania and Western Europe. More specifically, the following countries are destinations for irregular migration from Sri Lanka: Australia (for which irregular migration has considerably decreased recently), Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Malaysia, New Zealand, the United Arab Emirates and the United States.[32] Based on available research literature, most irregular migration from Sri Lanka appears to be facilitated by smugglers. Among the countries that are not in Asia or in the Gulf region, Canada appears to be one of the principal destination countries for Sri Lankan migrants. Between 2001 and 2011, Canadian authorities each year apprehended anywhere between 635 and 2,812 Sri Lankan nationals seeking to enter illegally.[33] Australia has been another popular destination for smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka, although figures fluctuate greatly between years. In 2009, 736 Sri Lankan migrants were detected during their smuggling journey to Australia by sea. In 2011, this number decreased to 211 persons, but it jumped to 6,412 Sri Lankan migrants in 2012.[34]

Table 29. Sri Lankan nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Canada	Total	1 535	666	814	513	310	92
	By land	163	215	278	319	209	62
	By sea	3	85	537	4	3	
	By air	1 369	366	496	190	98	30
France	Total	311	216	216	145	117	39
Italy	Total	89	72	78	86	52	31
	By land	52	27	24	23	16	8
	By sea	2	8	3	22		
	By air	35	37	51	41	36	23

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 30. Sri Lankan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within selected reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
France	327	256	250	243	254	105
Japan	1 432	1 171	624	449	303	
United Kingdom	990	830	1 030	1 280	1 160	480

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 31. Smuggled Sri Lankan migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia	Total					6 418	1 694
Canada	Total	1 190	281	922	155	63	
	By sea		76	492			
	By air	119	205	430	155	63	

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

3.2 Push and Pull factors in South Asia related to the smuggling of migrants and other irregular migration

Insecurity is a primary factor that has driven irregular migration of Sri Lankans. Much of the irregular migration can be attributed to long-running conflict (and its aftermath) between government forces and the Tamil ethnic minority and the prospect of being granted asylum.[35] Table 32 lists the top countries of destination for Sri Lanka asylum seekers and refugees. In this context, the geographical proximity and cultural, ethnic and religious similarities and the existence of a large diaspora explain much of the irregular migration of Sri Lankans to India, especially to India's southern State of Tamil Nadu.[36]

Table 32. Sri Lankan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	2 866	2 309
Canada	13 705	1 189
France	23 225	1 738
Germany	11 672	994
India	67 165	
Indonesia	219	404
Italy	605	46
Malaysia	2 021	1 910
Switzerland	3 117	1 610
United Kingdom	4 475	1 840
United States	1 252	94

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Economic factors, such as economic disparities, widespread poverty, better employment opportunities and higher wages, are the main drivers for irregular migration in all South Asian countries. Also given its geographic proximity, India is a main destination country for migrants from Bangladesh and Nepal.[37] Additionally, demand for migrant labour is a pull factor. This largely explains irregular labour migration from Bangladesh to Malaysia, the Maldives and Pakistan.[38] Similarly, a high demand for migrant labour attracts irregular migrants from South Asia — such as Nepal — to the Gulf States as well as to Israel and Lebanon.[39] Irregular migration from Nepal is also triggered by political factors stemming from the conflict between government forces and Maoist insurgents that displaced significant numbers of people beginning in the mid-1990s.[40] Fuelling the push for irregular migration from India is the relatively high unemployment and underemployment in some parts of the country, especially in rural areas.[41]

Table 33. Economic data for South Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Bangladesh	154 695 368	1 851	5.0%*	71%
Bhutan	741 822	6 591	2.1%	72%
India	1 236 686 732	3 813	3.6%	56%
Maldives	338 442	8 925	28.0%*	67%
Nepal	27 474 377	1 457	2.7%	59%
Sri Lanka	20 328 000	6 146	4.0%	55%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS (accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, *Report for Selected Countries and Subjects* (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Socio-economic factors, such as employment opportunities and access to better education, together with the existence of well-established migrant communities and often historic ties (as in the case of the United Kingdom) largely explain irregular migration from South Asia (in particular India, Sri Lanka and, to a lesser degree, from Bangladesh) to Western Europe and North America (in particular from India to the United Kingdom and the United States and from Sri Lanka to Canada, France and Italy).[42] For example, the existence of established migrant communities, including many Tamils who arrived in the late 1980s, is a pull factor for the continued irregular migration of Sri Lankans to Canada.[43] Similarly, Italy's Sinhalese community, at 79,400 in 2010, is a pull factor for Sri Lankan nationals of Sinhalese background.[44]

Environmental factors also fuel irregular migration. Flooding regularly affects large parts of Bangladesh, causing widespread displacement and heavy economic losses.[45] Environmental degradation, vulnerability to rising sea levels and the effects of climate change augment the problems caused by the scarcity of land.[46] Coastal areas and islands in the Maldives and Sri Lanka are similarly vulnerable to rising sea levels and the effects of global warming and climate change — factors that in the future are likely to further encourage irregular migration from these areas.[47]

3.3 Profile of smuggled and other irregular migrants from South Asia

Irregular migration from Bangladesh mostly involves young men; some sources suggest that as few as 4.6 per cent of Bangladeshi migrants are female.[48]

Smuggled and other irregular migrants from India are also mostly young men,[49] although female migration is significant, constituting up to one third of irregular migrants.[50] There are reports on the irregular migration of unaccompanied minors from India; some appear to have been smuggled.[51] Smuggled and other irregular migrants from India include both skilled and unskilled workers. The Gulf region, for instance, attracts Indian migrants from lower and middle economic classes. These migrants typically seek employment in unskilled and low-skilled positions.[52] Most of the migrants who are smuggled from India to Europe appear to be of a middle-class background.[53] A 2009 UNODC study into the smuggling of migrants from Tamil Nadu State found that most of those who were irregular migrants were young persons from agricultural backgrounds who had completed schooling but had not undertaken further study and were not interested in pursuing the agricultural work of their parents.[54] A study on the smuggling of migrants from the States of Punjab and Haryana to Europe similarly found that most irregular migrants were young adults from rural areas with a low level of education.[55]

The limited information on the profile of irregular migrants from Nepal indicates that most of them are young adults seeking job opportunities abroad. There are indications that a large percentage of irregular migrants from Nepal are women.[56]

Figure 5. Destination regions for migrant smuggling out of South Asia
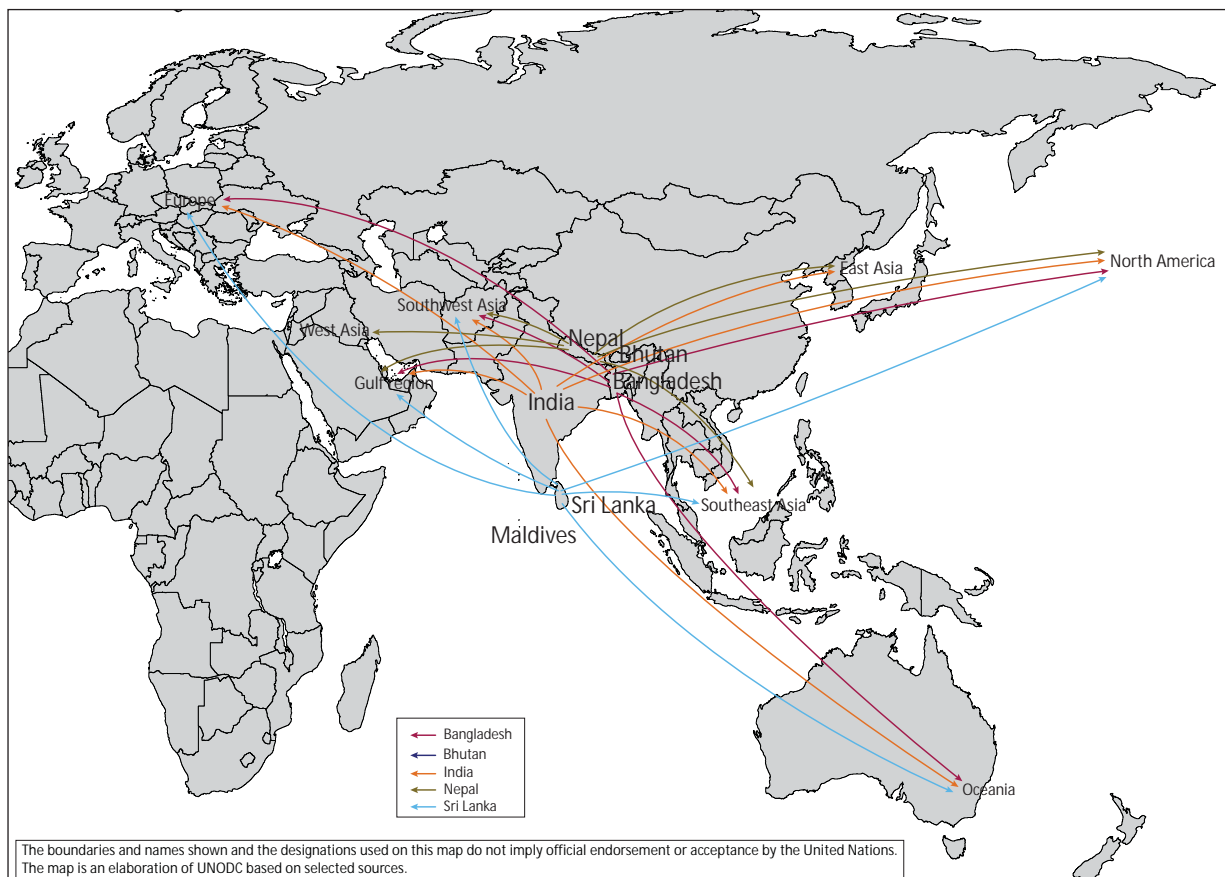
The available sources suggest that between 70 per cent and 95 per cent of smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka are male, typically between the ages of 18 and 40.[57] They have often been chosen by their family or decided independently to migrate to facilitate later, regular migration of relatives and to support their family with remittances.[58] Most smuggled Sri Lankan migrants are perceived as travelling independently rather than as family units.[59] The majority of smuggled and other irregular migrants from Sri Lanka are ethnic Tamils who leave to seek asylum.[60] Most of the Tamil migrants tend to come from relatively poor, working-class backgrounds, with connections to other relatives living in a destination country.[61] Irregular migration also involves ethnic Sinhalese and Moors who leave to pursue economic opportunities abroad.[62]

3.4 Smuggling methods and routes

3.4.1 General smuggling routes and methods

The smuggling of migrants from Sri Lanka is generally aimed at destinations outside the region, including to countries in the Gulf region and Western Europe as well as to Australia and Canada. The destinations and routes used to smuggle Sri Lankans have evolved considerably over time and, today generally cover greater distances. In the 1980s and early 1990s, most smuggled migrants — almost all of them Tamils — travelled by boat from Sri Lanka to India. In the late 1990s, larger, motorized vessels were used to smuggle the migrants to Europe. Italy and Germany emerged as popular destinations at that time, with Australia and Canada following in the late 2000s. The smuggling of Sri Lankan migrants to a Gulf State also began to rise to higher levels in the late 1990s, although this mostly involved smuggling by air.[63]

The smuggling of migrants from India is predominantly aimed at Europe, the United Kingdom in particular. Smuggling of Indian nationals to a Gulf State also occurs, albeit in smaller numbers. Indian nationals are smuggled

to Europe by air or overland on routes that usually lead via Turkey or Eastern Europe.[64]

The smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants involves transit and destination countries in South and South-East Asia and smuggling by land, sea and/or air to Europe.[65] The smuggling of migrants from Nepal is mostly aimed at India and destinations in West Asia. Labour recruitment agencies have an important role in facilitating the irregular migration of Bangladeshi and Nepali workers.[66]

Information on the smuggling of migrants from or into the Maldives is limited.[67] The Maldives is a transit country for some irregular migrants from South and West Asia en route to Europe. According to Maldivian authorities, the free tourist visa scheme of the Maldives may facilitate irregular transit migration.[68] The Maldives is also a destination country for migrant workers from Bangladesh.[69]

3.4.2 Fraudulent travel and identity documents

The smuggling of South Asian migrants by air usually involves the use of fraudulent travel or identity documents that are used to board international flights and pass through immigration controls in transit and destination countries. Fraudulent documents include passports or visas but also birth certificates and other identification papers that can be forged and altered more easily and that are then used to fraudulently obtain travel or identity documents.[70]

Studies into the smuggling of migrants from the Indian States of Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana have uncovered a range of methods used to forge travel and identity documents, including photo substitution, substitution of passport jackets, use of forged Indian and foreign passports and visas, fake 'Emigration Check Not Required' stamps and false departure stamps. A particularly common method is for smugglers to obtain genuine passports for other nationals and replace the personal particulars page with details of the smuggled migrants. In some cases, passports are dismantled and re-stitched not only to insert personal details but also to remove information, such as a refusal stamp, or to include information, such as a fraudulent visa. Other methods involve

swapping a boarding pass in the transit lounge of an airport, impersonations and the use of documents issued in the name of other persons.[71]

Wennappuwa town in the North Western Province of Sri Lanka has been singled out as one location in which many fraudulent documents are manufactured. Fraudulent documents are also sold in the coastal town of Entomb, while many Tamils obtain documents in Wellawatte, a southern district of Colombo. There, migrant smugglers sometimes use language schools to issue fraudulent documents. More sophisticated and specialized forgery services are said to be available in Pettah, Colombo.[72]

Labour recruitment agencies often are involved in facilitating irregular migration. For example, brokers and labour recruiters in Nepal are said to send underaged workers abroad by substituting the photo in a passport issued to an adult or by obtaining fraudulent age certificates from local authorities to apply for a passport.[73]

3.4.3 Corruption and bribery

Corruption and bribery are common in the smuggling of migrants in South Asia, as in other regions. Available literature shows that in Bangladesh, for instance, bribery is used to obtain falsified birth certificates from local authorities.[74] Reports from Sri Lanka suggest that government officials are bribed for genuine documents.[75] Information from Nepal suggests that officials working at the airport are sometimes bribed to obtain the required emigration documentation.[76]

3.4.4 Smuggling to and through South Asia

India is the primary transit country for smuggled migrants from Nepal, many of them migrant workers. Most of them enter India overland to avoid the more stringent border controls at Kathmandu airport. Despite the open-border policy and thus free movement in crossing the Nepal–India border, migrant smugglers use many of the smaller border checkpoints to avoid questioning and detection.[77] Once in India, irregular Nepali labour migrants depart by air for a chosen destination. Many of the major Indian cities, including Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and, in particular, Mumbai, are typically used as a transit

point for sending irregular Nepali labour migrants to destination countries.[78] The smuggling of Nepali nationals through India also involves the use of fraudulent Indian passports, especially for the onward journey to a third country.[79] Among Nepali migrants are a significant number of women younger than 30 who are not permitted to emigrate independently. They are typically smuggled into India overland, and then they board flights bound for destinations in the Gulf region or West Asia.[80] Some smuggling ventures also involve departures from Nepal by air.[81]

Sri Lankan migrants mostly travel initially to the State of Tamil Nadu in India. While some Sri Lankan migrants, Tamils in particular, remain in India, others continue to a Gulf State or Western Europe. Sri Lankan nationals enter India by air or by boat. In many cases, they enter India legally and then acquire fraudulent travel or identity documents with the assistance of smugglers. These documents are then used to depart from an airport in India and to enter European destination countries.[82]

The border between Bangladesh and India is porous in many locations, and Bangladeshi migrants can cross into India with ease.[83] Many villages along the border operate as transit points through which thousands of Bangladeshi migrants reportedly pass daily. The smuggling is facilitated by so-called 'linemen' who organize migrants' border crossing, often by bribing Bangladeshi and Indian border guards.[84] Alternatively, they may cross into India by boat, though this appears to have become less common.[85]

Bangladesh is both a destination and transit point for irregular migrants from Myanmar, including smuggled migrants, many of them ethnic Rohingyas from Rakhine State.[86] The smuggling of Rohingyas usually occurs by boat, especially between the months of November and April when seas are calm.[87] In some instances, international smuggling networks use Bangladesh as a transit point to move Rohingya migrants further on to Thailand and Malaysia.[88] Dhaka has been cited as a transit point for irregular Nepali labour migration to other destinations in the region.[89] A 2008 report stated that irregular Pakistani migrants were stopping over in Dhaka, where, with the assistance of smugglers, they obtained visas for further travel to Western Europe.[90]

The Maldives is a transit country for some irregular migrants from South and West Asia en route to Europe. As previously noted, the free tourist-visa scheme of the Maldives may act as a pull factor and facilitate irregular transit migration.[91]

It has also been reported that some Afghan and Pakistani nationals have been smuggled via Sri Lanka en route to Australia.[92]

3.4.5 Smuggling to Pakistan and the Gulf region

The Gulf States appear to be a particularly popular destination for irregular migrant workers from Bangladesh. Available sources suggest that smuggled migrants who can afford it or who are able to borrow money usually travel from Dhaka by air, while others use cheaper but much lengthier land routes, travelling via India and Pakistan.[93] To reach Pakistan, migrants use smuggling networks that operate at the borders between Bangladesh and India or between India and Pakistan. Entry into Pakistan usually occurs across the land border, either on foot or by vehicle. The most popular points of entry for irregular Bangladeshi migrants travelling to Pakistan are Lahore and Bahawalnagar, while Karachi is reportedly the main base of smuggling networks organizing transport out of the country.[94]

Pakistan is also a destination country for many Bangladeshi migrants.[95] According to Pakistan authorities, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan are used as transit countries by Bangladeshi migrants who are smuggled into Oman and in some cases onward to the United Arab Emirates.[96] The smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants also appears to take place across the Gulf of Oman in the opposite direction, from Oman to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Bandar Abbās appears to be the initial point of entry into the Islamic Republic of Iran, from which smuggled migrants travel by bus or van to Tehran.[97] The smuggling of migrants from Bangladesh to the Gulf region frequently involves the use of fraudulent travel and identity documents. To migrate to the Gulf region for employment, Bangladeshi migrants require a sponsor, who may be an individual or a company. Some recruitment companies act as large-scale sponsors, obtaining work visas and then selling them to prospective migrants for

Figure 6. Destination countries in Europe and South-West Asia for the smuggling of migrants from South Asia

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map is an elaboration of UNODC based on selected sources.
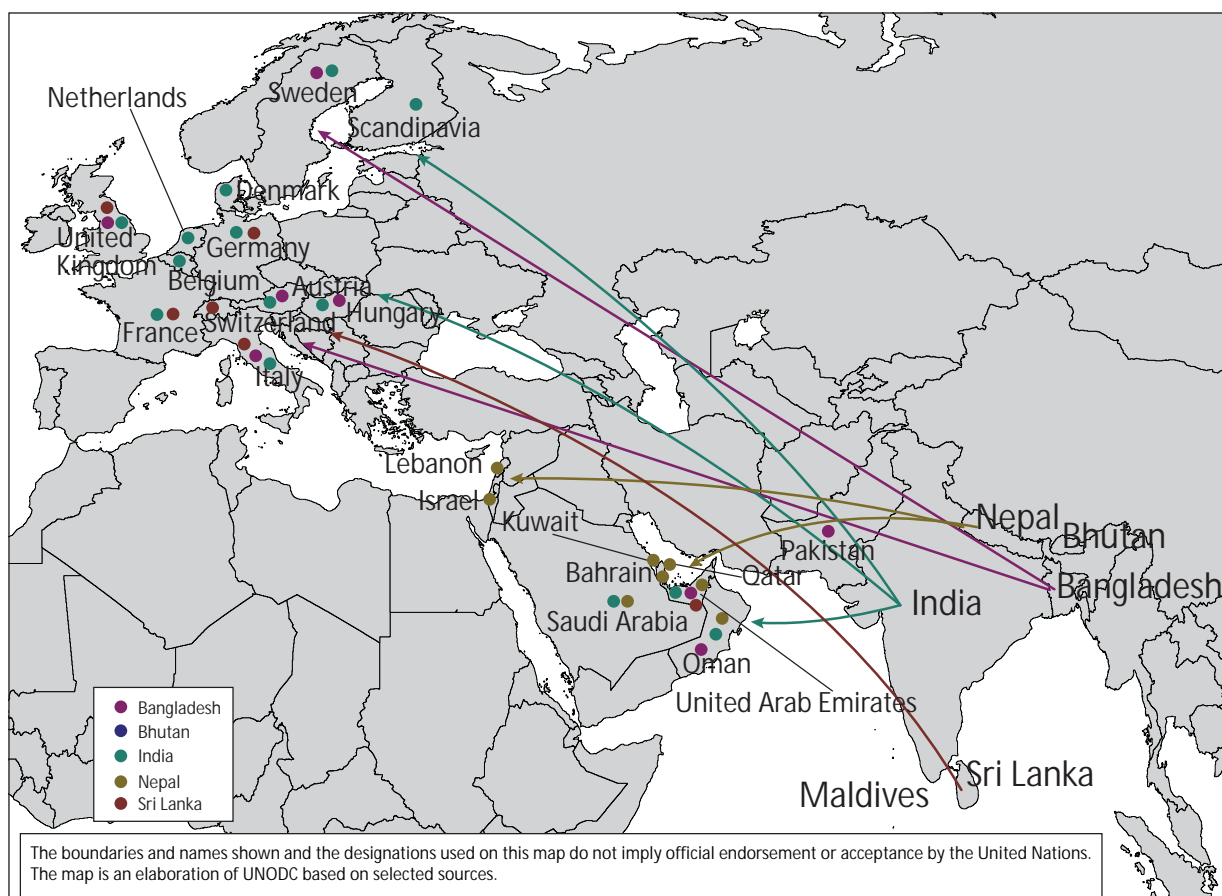
financial benefit. One source estimated that at one point, as many as 70 per cent of Saudi Arabia work visas were sold on the black market.[98]

Some Sri Lankan migrants, usually Sinhalese, are smuggled into the United Arab Emirates to take up employment in the construction industry or in a range of low-skilled positions. The smugglers usually only arrange some part of the journey to or entry into a Gulf State while legitimate labour agencies facilitate other parts of the immigration and employment processes. Others use the main airports in the United Arab Emirates and other Gulf States as transit points en route to Western Europe. The rapid growth of Gulf-based airlines and the expansions of airports, such as in Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Doha, was followed by an increase in airborne smuggling of Sri Lankan nationals through the Gulf region. Today, many airlines fly from Sri Lanka via a Gulf State to Europe and offer fast and easy connections that are also used to smuggle migrants.[99]

There is little information regarding the smuggling of migrants from India to the Gulf region, despite the large number of Indian migrant workers in the United Arab Emirates and other countries. Several reports suggest that many Indian migrants enter a Gulf State without the necessary visa, work without the required permit or work for employers other than those specified in their permit.[100] Pakistani authorities also report that some Indian nationals are smuggled from India by land across the border into Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, from where they continue by boat to Oman and on to the United Arab Emirates.[101]

3.4.6 Smuggling to Europe

Western European countries are popular destinations for the smuggling of migrants from South Asia, especially for Sri Lankan and Indian migrants and, in fewer numbers from Bangladesh. The smuggling usually occurs (1) via Central Asia and Russia, (2) via Turkey and Greece through the

Western Balkans and (3) occasionally via West Africa. In addition, some smuggled migrants, especially Sri Lankans and Indians, travel directly to Europe by air.

Smuggling via Central Asia and Russia

Some Indian migrants are smuggled through Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan and move on across Russia into Belarus and Poland — a route that is thought to have gained more popularity in recent years.[102] Central Asian States, such as Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, are sometimes used as transit points in the smuggling of Sri Lankan migrants. The smuggled migrants enter and exit these countries overland, sometimes by using fraudulent travel or identity documents. From Central Asia, the migrants usually continue via Russia, Belarus and Poland to destinations in Western Europe.[103] Bangladeshi migrants have been found entering Kyrgyzstan using a forged visa that was obtained with the assistance of a smuggling network.[104]

Smuggling via South-West Asia, West Asia and the Western Balkans

The smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants through South-West and West Asia frequently involves the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan or Syria as transit points before they cross Turkey and enter an eastern Member State of the European Union. Indian migrants are similarly smuggled into Turkey to then cross into Greece and then into Western Europe.[105]

Research in 2012 found that some smuggled migrants fly from Bangladesh to Syria, often equipped with a work or student visa to enter Syria. Taxis are frequently used to travel within Syria and reach the border to Turkey. The Islamic Republic of Iran is a transit point for Bangladeshi migrants who are smuggled through West Asia into Turkey and on to Europe. Some of the smuggled migrants initially arrive in the Islamic Republic of Iran by air or cross the border by foot from Pakistan. They then cross the country to reach the mountainous Salmas region that marks the western border to Turkey. Smuggled Bangladeshis may converge with smuggled Afghan and Pakistani migrants along the journey through the Islamic Republic of Iran, and continuing into Turkey as a group.[106]

Entry of Indian migrants into Turkey similarly occurs overland from the Islamic Republic of Iran, or by land or by sea from Syria via Egypt and Israel. There are reports of cases in which Indian nationals arrived in Turkey on fraudulent Nepali passports that were used to make it easier for them to gain refugee status once they reached their Western European destinations.[107]

Once in Turkey, smuggled Indian migrants travel across the country with both public transportation and in concealed ways, including by use of fraudulent documents. According to some sources, the smuggled migrants often travel in large groups, with the cities of Van, Ankara and Istanbul serving as the main transit points.[108] Sri Lankan smuggled migrants have been detected in Turkey.[109] In some instances, Turkish authorities detected smuggled migrants from Bangladesh transiting at airports en route to Western Europe and using fraudulent documents.[110]

From Turkey, Bangladeshi and Indian nationals follow established routes that are used to smuggle migrants from a range of South and South-West Asian countries. They are often smuggled by land across the Evros (Maritsa) River to Greece or by sea to the Aegean Islands or to the Greek mainland.[111] Smuggled migrants who travel from Turkey to Greece usually continue via the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia into Serbia, usually by foot or concealed in a car or truck.[112] Fraudulent travel and identity documents are used in some cases. From Serbia, the Indian and Bangladeshi nationals are smuggled into Croatia or Hungary and onward to other Western European destinations.[113] A second route to smuggle Bangladeshi and Indian migrants involves the border crossing from Turkey into Bulgaria and then into Serbia and Montenegro[114] or, alternatively, into Belarus, Moldova, Romania or Ukraine, which are common transit points for smuggling to Austria, Germany, Hungary and other countries in Western Europe.[115]

Smuggling via West Africa

Bangladeshi, Indian and Sri Lankan nationals are sometimes smuggled to Europe via Africa;[116] it appears after substantial activity in earlier years that the use of this route has been decreasing since 2009.[117] The close proximity between the northern parts of Africa and southern Europe

and the ease of migration between West African States, along with corruption and the existence of established smuggling networks operating in this region, explain the circuitous routes used to smuggle migrants.[118] The first leg of this journey is usually done by air, and then from West Africa smuggled migrants continue overland and, lastly, by boat to Southern Europe.[119]

Some smuggled migrants from India bypass Eastern and Western Africa by flying directly from India via a Gulf State to Algeria before crossing the border into Morocco by car and then continuing to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta or Melilla on the coast of North Africa.[120] In other cases, Bangladeshi nationals were smuggled to Egypt and then crossed into Libya to join a migrant smuggling vessel bound for southern Italy or Malta.[121]

Smuggling by air to Western Europe

South Asian migrants, Indian and Sri Lankan nationals in particular, are frequently smuggled to Europe directly by air, sometimes involving transfers at major airports in the Gulf region. Some sources suggest that this has become the most common way of smuggling, despite the additional costs and the need for fraudulent travel and identity documents.[122]

Sri Lankan migrants usually board flights in Colombo or in Chennai, India, and travel via a Gulf State to a major airport in Europe.[123] Sri Lankan nationals of Sinhalese background typically depart from Colombo by air, while Tamil migrants initially travel to Chennai, India, then acquire high-quality fraudulent documents to continue on to Europe.[124] Some smuggled migrants try to avoid the costs and efforts involved in obtaining high-quality fraudulent documents by travelling via one or more transit points in which immigration and border controls are less rigorous. This usually involves countries for which the migrants do not require visas, for which they can obtain visas easily or countries that they can enter with less-sophisticated fraudulent travel or identity documents. Bangkok, Thailand, for instance, has been singled out as a transit point for Sri Lankan nationals, where they can acquire fraudulent documents from professional counterfeiters.[125]

Some smuggled migrants from Bangladesh also arrive in the United Kingdom by air, usually transiting in Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates (Dubai) or, in some cases, West Africa.[126]

Smuggling within and across Western Europe

Italy is both a destination and transit country for smuggled Sri Lankan migrants. Up to the late 2000s, Sri Lankan migrants were commonly smuggled to Europe by sea. Sinhalese smuggled migrants typically remained in Italy, while Tamil migrants continued by land to Germany.[127] Seaborne smuggling from Sri Lanka through the Red Sea and the Mediterranean to Italy continued in the early 2000s but gradually dropped to low levels in the late 2000s. Over the same period, the smuggling of migrants from Sri Lanka by air became more popular and eventually replaced smuggling by sea as the most common method.[128] It is still common for smuggled Sinhalese migrants to remain in Italy while Tamil migrants continue by land to France, Switzerland or the United Kingdom, often travelling concealed in a car or truck.[129]

Sri Lankan migrants are usually smuggled into Germany by air on a flight from a Gulf State. Although there have been few reported incidents in which fraudulently obtained visas were used to smuggle Sri Lankan migrants to Germany, German authorities think that document fraud is widespread.[130] Europol reported in 2011 on a range of cases in which Indian nationals were smuggled into Germany, often using forged documents.[131] Germany is also a transit country for Indian nationals seeking to enter the United Kingdom irregularly.[132]

Belgium is both a destination for Indian migrants and a transit point for onward travel to the United Kingdom and Scandinavia. Much of the smuggling into Belgium is said to involve transportation by cars and trucks as well as the use of networks of taxi services.[133] Some Indian migrants reportedly have attempted to board ships destined for the United Kingdom at the ports of Zeebrugge and Oostende. Others pay to be concealed in a truck bound for the United Kingdom or may attempt to sneak into the cargo compartment of a truck at a service station.[134]

France similarly serves as a destination and transit country for Indian and Sri Lankan migrants. Most of them arrive directly by air or overland from Italy.[135] Many migrants are initially taken to Paris,

Figure 7. Destination countries in East Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from South Asia
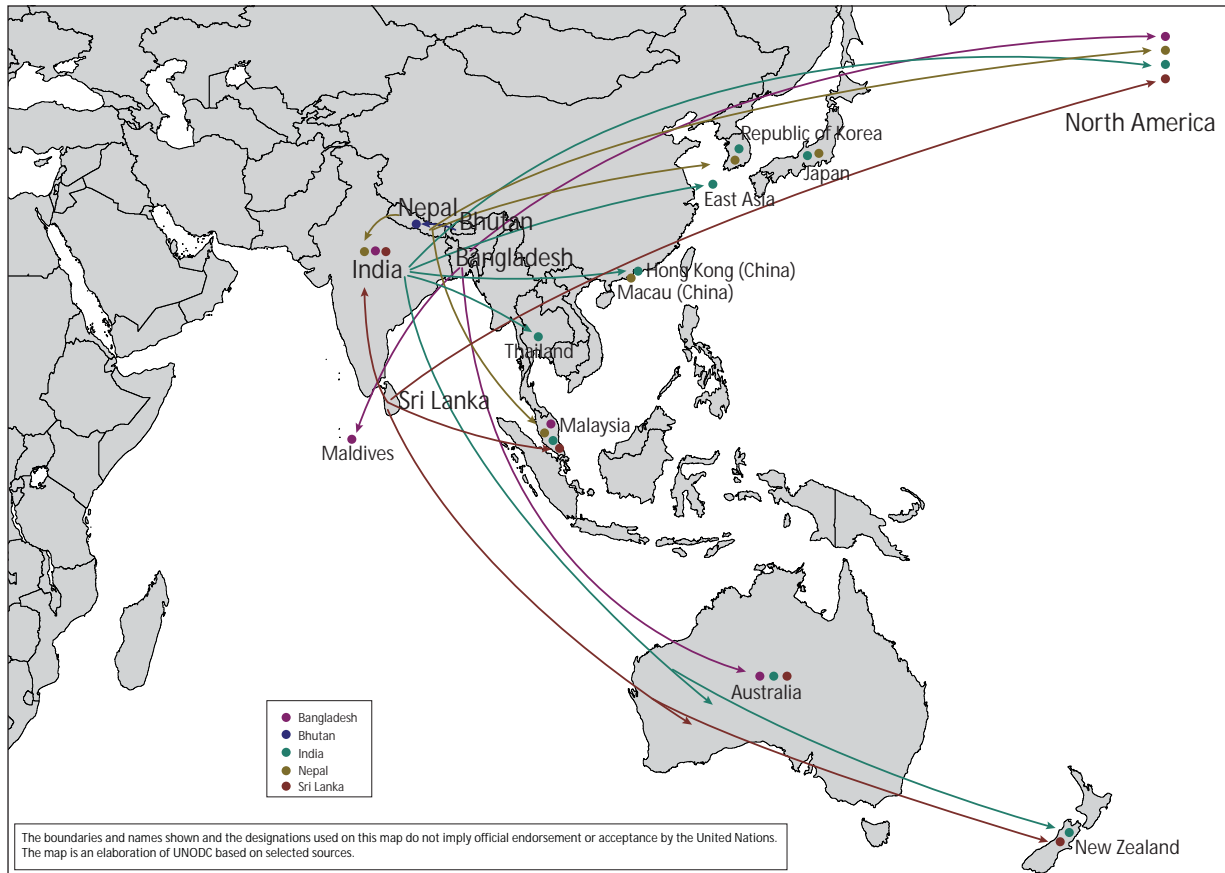
where they are accommodated until further travel to the United Kingdom is organized.[136] Smuggling from France to the United Kingdom usually involves concealed travel in a car, van or truck that is loaded onto a ferry.[137] There have been cases in which Sri Lankan nationals arrived in the United Kingdom by sea on a vessel other than a ferry that left from a port or coastal area in France or Belgium. This method is said to have increased in recent years.[138] The Juxtaposed Controls in France have detected some Bangladeshi smuggled migrants concealed in heavy-goods vehicles as they attempted to cross from France into the United Kingdom.[139]

In addition to using the smuggling routes that lead overland across Europe, many Indian nationals are smuggled by air directly to the United Kingdom or via various transit points.[140] In many cases, smuggled migrants initially fly from India to another main port in the Schengen area and then embark on a connecting flight to the United Kingdom.[141] The use of fraudulent documents appears to be common in these cases.[142] Marriages of convenience and the abuse of spousal visas are also used by Indian nationals to gain entry into the United Kingdom. Tour groups or traditional dance groups are used to facilitate the entry of Indian nationals into the United Kingdom, whereby Indian nationals enter on a tourist visa, often for the purpose of performing at a ceremony or wedding, but subsequently disappear after entering.[143]

Visa overstaying is a common way for Indian nationals to remain irregularly in the United Kingdom. Smugglers in Punjab State assist Indian migrants to obtain a student visa by providing a temporary loan to migrants to deceive the British authorities when potential student visa applicants' financial means are screened for the purpose of detecting fraudulent applicants. In the past, fraudulent asylum claims were made to gain entry to the United Kingdom in some instances, but it is unclear whether this practice persists.[144]

The pattern of smuggling of Sri Lankan migrants into the United Kingdom is similar to that of Indian nationals. Since 2008, most smuggled migrants arrive in the United Kingdom by air, either on direct flights from Sri Lanka or via India, a Gulf State, or, in some cases, the Maldives.[145] According to British authorities, most smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka who are apprehended in the United Kingdom travel on fraudulent travel or identity documents. Visa fraud appears to be particularly common, with many Sri Lankan migrants fraudulently obtaining a student visa to enter the United Kingdom and then applying for asylum upon arrival. There are also known cases in which Sri Lankan migrants posed as seamen and attempted to enter the United Kingdom with fraudulent documents, and instances in which sham agents and companies in the United Kingdom were used to provide supporting documents and guarantees for Sri Lankan nationals.[146]

Sweden is common destination for smuggled migrants from Bangladesh. According to Swedish authorities, most Bangladeshis are smuggled by land from Greece and Italy to France, the Netherlands, Germany and then Denmark to reach Sweden. There are also instances in which smuggled migrants of Bangladeshi background arrive in Sweden by air directly from non-Schengen and non-EU Member States.[147]

There are reports of Indian nationals who entered into sham marriages to gain entry into Germany and then moved to Denmark where they sought to gain permanent residence and then they divorced.[148] The same practice has been reported in the Netherlands and Sweden.[149]

3.4.7 Smuggling to East Asia

In East Asia, irregular migrants from Nepal are regularly detected in Japan, Macau (China) and the Republic of Korea,[150] although it is not clear from the available information to what extent these movements are facilitated by smugglers. A 2009 study on the smuggling of migrants from Punjab and Haryana States in India noted the popular use of Bangkok, Thailand, as a transit point for smuggling to various countries, including Australia, Hong Kong (China), Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea.[151]

3.4.8 Smuggling to South-East Asia and Oceania

Malaysia is a major destination country for irregular labour migrants, including smuggled migrants, from Bangladesh.[152] The smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants also involves other destinations in the Asia–Pacific region, although this appears to be less common.[153] Most Bangladeshi migrants initially travel to Bangkok and then overland through the southern parts of Thailand and across the border into Malaysia. Alternatively, some Bangladeshi migrants initially fly to Singapore and then enter Malaysia overland. Only a small number travel directly by plane from Dhaka to Malaysia.[154]

Sri Lankan nationals, most of them Tamils, are smuggled to Australia along two main routes, although this activity appears to have ceased with the adoption of various measures to prevent the arrival of migrant smuggling vessels in Australia. Prior to 2014, the migrants either travelled to Indonesia to join a migrant smuggling vessel bound for Australia or boarded a smuggling vessel in Sri Lanka to travel directly to the Australian mainland or one of its offshore territories.[155] The smuggling of Sri Lankan nationals through South-East Asia sometimes follows a pattern and method that is also employed to smuggle a range of other nationalities. It usually involves travel by air from Sri Lanka to Bangkok, Thailand, or Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In many cases, this part of the journey is done legally because Sri Lankan nationals can reach and enter these countries with relative ease.[156] From Malaysia, the smuggled migrants usually travel by boat to Sumatra, Indonesia, and then continue by sea, land or air to Java Island. There are reports of vessels carrying smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka directly to Thailand and Indonesia.[157] The migrants are then transported by smugglers to staging areas near the coast where they wait to be taken to Australia.[158] The southern coast of Java Island is only a relatively short distance from the Australian offshore territories and, until 2014, was frequently used as an embarkation point for the smuggling of migrants from Indonesia to Australia.[159]

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands, which are located approximately halfway between Sri Lanka and Australia, was the destination of several

smuggling vessels that were intercepted in the early 2000s and became more popular for migrant smuggling vessels from Sri Lanka in 2010–2012.[160] In response to the growing number of migrant smuggling ventures from Sri Lanka to Australia, Sri Lankan authorities stepped up measures to intercept vessels near the Sri Lankan coastline. This led to a displacement of the smuggling route, with smuggled migrants initially travelling to India before continuing to Australia by boat. Coastal towns in the Indian State of Tamil Nadu have served as transit points for the smuggling of Sri Lankan migrants to Australia.[161] In a small number of cases, Sri Lankan migrants have been smuggled to Australia by air.[162]

There also are reports on the smuggling of Bangladeshi and Indian nationals to Australia, albeit in small numbers. The available evidence suggests these migrants were smuggled by sea along established routes via Malaysia and Indonesia or, in some cases, they travelled by air directly to Australia.[163]

Sri Lankan migrants who are smuggled to New Zealand usually do so by air via ports in South-East Asia. This generally involves the use of fraudulent travel or identity documents of countries that do not require a visa for entry into Australia and/or involves the swapping of a boarding pass in the transit lounge of major airports before boarding a flight bound for New Zealand.[164]

3.4.9 Smuggling to the Americas

As a general trend, Sri Lankan nationals are increasingly smuggled to Canada by air, while instances of seaborne smuggling or smuggling via the United States have become less common.[165] Sri Lankan smuggled migrants who arrive in Canada by air commonly use fraudulent travel or identity documents. This includes, for example, the use of genuine Canadian passports that have been issued to another person and are loaned to the smuggling network by Canadian nationals or the use of forged foreign passports.[166] In two prominent cases, in 2009 and 2010, Sri Lankan nationals (most of them Tamils) were smuggled to British Columbia, Canada, by sea on vessels originating in South-East Asia.[167]

In 2010–2011, evidence emerged of attempts to smuggle Sri Lankan migrants to Canada via West Africa. Investigations revealed that the Sri Lankan migrants initially travelled to Mali by air and then continued to Benin, where they joined other groups of smuggled Sri Lankan migrants. The migrant smugglers sought to gather as many 900 Sri Lankan migrants before using a fishing vessel to take them to Canada.[168] In similar, previous cases, smaller numbers of Sri Lankans were smuggled from Colombo via Mumbai, India, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to Lomé, Togo. Or they went from Colombo via Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and Bamako, Mali, to Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in order to continue to Canada.[169] There are reports of instances in which Sri Lankans were smuggled from India to Kenya and Tanzania. From there they continued on a circuitous route via Istanbul, Turkey, and Helsinki, Finland, to Paris, France, where they acquired fraudulent British passports in which personal data and photos had been substituted. The smuggled migrants were then taken to Belgium, from where they boarded a flight bound for Canada.[170]

Indian nationals are smuggled by air to Canada, where they join the vast existing Indian community or transit to the United States.[171] According to Canadian authorities' estimates, 97 per cent of irregular Indian migrants detected entering Canada by air between 2008 and 2012 used the services of smugglers.[172]

Although the smuggling of Indian migrants into the United States does occur, little research has examined the scale and modi operandi of such smuggling. In the late 2000s, several smugglers and smuggled migrants from India took advantage of a visa-waiver scheme that allowed Indian nationals visa-free entry into Guatemala. This scheme, in operation between 2009 and June 2011, was terminated when it became apparent that many Indian nationals exploited the system to gain easier access to the United States via Mexico. In 2010 alone, 4,966 Indian nationals entered Guatemala, but only 1,058, or 21 per cent, departed the country through a regular channel. It has been reported that several Nepali migrants, posing as Indian nationals, also exploited this scheme. A 2012 study suggested that Ecuador, where a similar scheme is in place, has emerged as

a new transit point for the smuggling of migrants from India since the closure of the Guatemalan scheme.[173]

3.5 Conditions and risks to which smuggled migrants are exposed

The smuggling of South Asian migrants often takes place under conditions that endanger their health and life due to the territory and/or waters to be crossed and the methods used by the smugglers.

For example, the seaborne smuggling of migrants from Bangladesh and from Sri Lanka involves vessels that are overcrowded, unseaworthy, suffer engine failure or get caught in storms along the way. Many vessels carry insufficient food, water and life vests for the number of people on board, and the smugglers and migrants frequently underestimate the distance and hazards associated with the journey.[174]

Smuggling by land can expose migrants to specific dangers and risks. The smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants to South-East Asia, for instance, often involves crossing through the jungles of southern Thailand. The migrants frequently travel for several days without proper food provisions or shelter, in poor hygienic conditions and subjected to natural hazards.[175] The accommodation used to hide smuggled migrants is often unsanitary and unsafe, especially if building structures are poor or if the buildings have inadequate escape routes.[176]

Migrants may be subjected to inhumane treatment, exploitation and dangerous conditions during the smuggling process. For example, documented reports described Nepali migrants transported under appalling conditions in trucks and trailers.[177]

Smuggled migrants are also at risk of becoming victims of crime. For example, there are reports on migrants from India who were deceived by their smugglers and had to pay exorbitant fees to reach their destination. The vulnerability of smuggled migrants increases if smugglers confiscate or destroy their passports, which hampers their ability to move independently or seek help. This seems to be a method to control migrants and

also to recycle fraudulent travel documents in multiple smuggling ventures.[178] There are reports of migrants who were smuggled from South Asia to Europe via Africa who were caught in disputes between smuggling networks. There are also reports of smuggled migrants from Bangladesh and India who were held hostage during 'fee negotiations' between the South Asian smugglers and local African smugglers who were responsible for the onward travel and sought to increase their share of the profits. In some reported cases, smuggled migrants were 'sold' from one smuggling group to another.[179]

The irregular status of smuggled South Asian migrants also makes them vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and human trafficking. In some cases, South Asian migrants are forced to work under exploitive conditions if their smugglers ask for additional money.[180] Other reports on Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan irregular migrants in Malaysia and Pakistan point out that their irregular status increases their vulnerability to exploitation by employers, who may underpay them, confiscate their documents or create a situation of debt bondage.[181]

3.6 Profile of migrant smugglers

The individuals involved in the smuggling of South Asian migrants include nationals of the source, transit and destination countries. The picture emerging from available literature suggests that smugglers from a South Asian source country usually have some degree of authority and oversight, while local individuals in transit and destination points are used to carry out day-to-day functions, such as providing accommodation and transport to smuggled migrants.[182]

The smuggling activities in Eastern European countries appear to involve mostly smugglers who are nationals of those countries.[183] Similarly, the captain and crew of vessels involved in the smuggling of Sri Lankan migrants from Malaysia to Indonesia and from Indonesia to Australia are almost exclusively local fishermen or poor, low-skilled workers who were recruited for this specific task.[184] At the higher level, the smuggling of Sri Lankan nationals to Australia is sometimes organized by other Sri Lankans, including

individuals who were once smuggled migrants and who settled in Australia or who remained in transit points, such as Indonesia. There is evidence that indicates former smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka use their knowledge of routes and contact points to later become involved in the smuggling of other migrants.[185]

Similarly, there is evidence that Bangladeshi nationals who live in transit countries facilitate the smuggling of other Bangladeshis.[186] Members of the Bangladeshi diaspora living and working in the main destination countries sometimes contribute to the smuggling of other Bangladeshi nationals.[187] The smuggling of Sri Lankan migrants into and through Tamil Nadu State seems to involve both Indian smugglers and Sri Lankan smugglers residing in India.[188]

None of the available sources mention any nexus between the smuggling of migrants from South Asia to any other criminal activity.[189] This is not to say that smugglers never have a criminal past, but the general picture presented by the literature suggests that the smuggling of migrants from South Asia attracts a range of opportunists who view their role as smugglers as a chance to make a quick profit. This is also reflected in the fact that some government officials have been found supporting migrant smuggling activities, often by accepting bribes or otherwise facilitating smuggling operations.[190]

3.7 Organizational structure of migrant smuggling groups and networks

3.7.1 Smuggling networks in South Asia

Irregular labour migration from Bangladesh is often facilitated by informal recruitment agencies that operate like a regular agency. Other local smugglers operate as an informal recruitment agency or collaborate with smugglers who run such an agency and maintain contacts at various transit points en route to a destination to facilitate the irregular migration of Bangladeshi migrants.[191]

Families of smuggled Indian migrants appear to maintain some level of involvement in the early stages of the smuggling process and collaborate closely with a network that is used to smuggle multiple family members over time. Research into the smuggling of migrants from Punjab and Tamil Nadu States in India, for instance, found that the families of smuggled migrants encourage, instigate, finance and organize the initial stage (or stages) of the smuggling process, often working in conjunction with local smugglers. Some networks employ local agents who recruit other migrants, especially in rural areas, and refer them to the primary smugglers located in India's main cities, some operating under the cover of legitimate travel or recruitment agencies.[192]

Available literature suggests that the smuggling of migrants from Sri Lanka has reached a higher level of organization and sophistication than similar activities in other source countries. A general trend towards more sophisticated and long-range smuggling routes and methods has been noted, which also explains the development of more complex, international organizational structures. Many aspects of the smuggling ventures are arranged prior to departure from Sri Lanka, which requires a greater number of organizers and operatives in the country. This includes, for instance, persons who produce, procure and/or provide fraudulent travel or identity documents, persons who organize flights or seaborne travel, persons who arrange transportation in and departure from Sri Lanka as well as other service providers. The groups and individuals involved in smuggling-related activities in Sri Lanka are said to be highly networked and operate out of a range of locations across the island. These persons, however, do not form a structured organization but instead constitute a network of contacts used for a range of legal and illegal activities.[193] The corruption of governmental officials is also reported to have a role in the organizational structures of Sri Lankan migrant smugglers.[194]

3.7.2 Smuggling networks in South-East Asia

The networks involved in smuggling Bangladeshi migrants through Thailand into Malaysia often assist migrants to obtain tourist visas, permitting them to enter or transit through Thailand and arranging their onward travel to Malaysia. Some of these groups appear to have links to construction firms in Malaysia, to which they channel smuggled migrants in response to a demand for cheap labour.[195]

The groups involved in the smuggling of Sri Lankan migrants to Australia are thought to employ a great number of agents and sub-agents throughout Sri Lanka who advertise smuggling ventures and present — often false — information on Australia's immigration and asylum system. The groups often target specific villages and even conduct visits to homes to recruit migrants.[196] A 2013 publication pointed to the involvement of corrupt government officials and members of the Sri Lankan military in the smuggling of migrants.[197] Some sources refer to networks involved in the smuggling of Sri Lankan nationals into Indonesia as transnational organizations that maintain a smuggling infrastructure across multiple countries in the region.[198] Other research conducted into the smuggling of migrants from Sri Lanka found networks operating along the route from Sri Lanka via South-East Asia to Australia to be less organized than, for instance, Afghan and Iranian smugglers operating in South-East Asia.[199]

3.7.3 Smuggling networks in Europe and North America

The great distances and complex travelling arrangements involved in the smuggling of migrants from South Asia to destinations in Europe require sophisticated and professional smuggling networks with access to high-quality fraudulent travel and identity documents. For these reasons, the groups and networks involved in the smuggling of Sri Lankan migrants to Europe are highly organized, sophisticated and effective in their activities.[200] The 2009 research into the smuggling of Indian migrants from Tamil Nadu State to Europe similarly found that the groups involved are highly professional and organized and achieve remarkable 'success' rates.[201]

Indian smuggling organizations tend to maintain some level of involvement throughout the smuggling process to Western Europe and engage local groups and individuals along the way. The groups involved in the smuggling of Indian nationals appear to specialize in services to Indian and other South Asian migrants rather than smuggling a wider range of nationalities.[202] However, there are also reports in which Indian smuggling networks have cooperated with groups that smuggle Afghan, Chinese, Iraqi and

Vietnamese nationals into and across Europe, and in some instances these groups subcontracted one another or outsourced some of their services to networks that were more established along certain routes.[203]

The smuggling networks that organize the smuggling of South Asian migrants through West Africa work in conjunction with smugglers based in South Asia who transfer the migrants to them and deliver some of the money paid by smuggled migrants to their West African counterparts. The smuggling networks in West Africa provide transport, accommodation and food to migrants, often throughout the entire journey to North Africa and Europe.[204]

Local operations, such as transport within or between individual countries, tend to be carried out by groups and individuals who organize and drive vehicles or take responsibility for other means of transportation.[205] These groups and individuals are usually remunerated only for their specific tasks and have no further involvement with the main organizers and organizations that oversee the entire smuggling process from Sri Lanka to Western Europe. These arrangements also achieve a degree of anonymity and immunity that shields the main organizers and directors of the smuggling ventures from detection and penetration by law enforcement agencies.[206]

Observations on groups involved in the smuggling of Sri Lankan migrants to Canada mirror those made in Europe. Canadian authorities point out that smugglers operate in loose networks that are less structured and less hierarchical than other organized crime groups. It was also found that there is little to no loyalty to specific groups and networks and that individual operators switch between different, competing groups if and when opportunities arise. The main organizers and directors employ local groups and individuals to carry out specific tasks and functions along the smuggling route from Sri Lanka to Canada. According to the Canadian authorities, Sri Lankan organizers generally engage the 'lowest bidder' to perform specialized functions within the network.[207]

3.8 Fees and financing

3.8.1 Fees

The fees charged for the smuggling of migrants from South Asia are determined by the distance travelled, with destinations further afield incurring much higher fees. Smuggling along overland or maritime routes tends to be considerably less expensive than smuggling by air, which usually requires fraudulent travel and identity documents.

A common practice in the smuggling of migrants from South Asia is the offer of a guarantee that the migrant will reach the destination country even if initial attempts fail and if alternative methods and routes need to be employed. This method helps to prevent and resolve conflicts and stop smuggled migrants reporting to police when their journey is unsuccessful.[208] There are reports that smugglers may be prepared to refund migrants should a smuggling venture fail.[209]

Agents recruiting migrants to be smuggled in India and referring them to a smuggling organization are said to earn between US$250 and US$750 per migrant.[210] Bangladeshi migrants engaging the services of a local broker may pay as little as 3,000 taka to 5,000 taka to be smuggled into India, although the cost recently escalated due to increased immigration controls. Still, this is said to be significantly cheaper than most avenues of legal employment and immigration in India.[211]

Minor variations aside, the smuggling of migrants from India to Western Europe is said to cost anywhere between US$15,000 and US$30,000.[212] In general, the costs tend to be lower if migrants are smuggled overland and tend to be higher if airborne methods and fraudulent documents are used.[213] The fees to be smuggled from India to Eastern Europe tend to be considerably lower. Estimates for the smuggling from India to Romania or Ukraine, for instance, range between €1,500 and €4,500.[214] Estimates of the fees paid by migrants from Bangladesh to Europe are similar to those for Indian nationals. The overall fees range between €12,000 and €18,000 for smuggling to Western Europe,[215] €6,000–€12,000 for smuggling to Eastern Europe or Greece and €3,500–€5,500 for smuggling to Turkey.[216] The fee for the smuggling of migrants from Sri Lanka to Europe is estimated to be approximately €5,000. This includes the journey to Europe as well as smuggling within and between European countries, which usually involves clandestine methods by land using cars, vans or trucks.[217]

UNODC estimated in 2013 that the fee for the smuggling of migrants from South Asia to Australia is approximately US$10,000.[218] Sri Lankans who are smuggled to Australia by boat, sometimes via Indian and/or Indonesia, pay between AU$1,570 and AU$8,750.[219] According to New Zealand authorities' estimates, smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka pay between US$18,000 and US$25,000 to be taken to New Zealand. This fee covers both airfares as well as accommodation in transit points.[220]

The smuggling from India to North America, especially the United States, appears to be considerably more expensive than the smuggling to Europe, although the fees paid by Indian migrants to be taken to North America are not well documented. The estimated cost of smuggling from India to Canada or the United States ranges from US$35,000 to US$75,000.[221] Sri Lankan migrants smuggled into India and then into Canada by air reportedly paid as much as €60,000 for their journey.[222] The Sri Lankan migrants from South-East Asia detected in 2009 and 2010 trying to enter Canada by sea reportedly paid between CA$35,000 and CA$50,000.[223]

3.8.2 Financing

The families of smuggled migrants from South Asia, particularly from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, are integral to the decision to migrate, in the negotiations with the migrant smugglers and in the payment of the smuggling fees. Families often sell their assets, including land, pawn jewellery or take on loans to finance the smuggling journey. The diaspora in the destination country, some of whom may be relatives of smuggled migrants, often contribute to the payment of fees.[224]

Reports from Sri Lanka suggest that fees are usually paid in full in advance to organizers operating in Sri Lanka.[225] In India, smugglers adopt flexible modes of payment, accepting part of the fee at the time

of a migrant's departure and requiring the balance of the fee to be paid by family members upon safe arrival in the destination country. In some cases, payment may be made in full only upon arrival at the destination; however, in the majority of cases, smugglers require some down payment at the beginning of the journey.[226] Smuggled Bangladeshi migrants also tend to make several payments throughout the smuggling journey. This may be required to bribe immigration officials, obtain visas or to pay for the next leg of their journey.[227]

4. Smuggling of migrants in South-East Asia

4.1 Overview

In South-East Asia, high levels of irregular migration take place within the region, particularly from the countries of the Mekong subregion to Thailand and Malaysia and also from Indonesia to Malaysia. These movements are, to a significant extent, facilitated by smugglers. Migrant smuggling out of South-East Asia is only reported for migrants leaving Viet Nam, mainly for Europe and to a lesser extent for North America, and for migrants from Myanmar leaving mainly for destinations in South-West and South Asia. Migrant smuggling from other regions to South-East Asia is only significant with regard to the smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants to Malaysia.

Evidence on migrant smuggling and other irregular migration into or out of Brunei Darussalam is limited. Between 2002 and 2006, the Government instigated 665 investigations relating to allegations of irregular stay or work. Over the same period, 3,822 charges involving immigration offences were filed against migrants who overstayed their visa.[1]

Cambodia is predominantly a source country for irregular migrants who move independently or with the aid of smugglers to Thailand or Malaysia. Reportedly, 124,761 Cambodian nationals entered Thailand irregularly in 2009.[2] A 2011 publication noted that between 120,000 and 180,000 Cambodian migrants were working in Thailand irregularly that year.[3] In 2013, UNODC estimated that 55,000 Cambodian migrants were smuggled into Thailand each year.[4] Information received from Thai authorities supports these findings, as shown in Table 34.[5]

Indonesia is a source country of irregular migrants who move to neighbouring Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong (China). Estimates in 2011 suggested that there were 9 million Indonesian migrant workers abroad, and many were thought to be irregular migrants.[6] Labour migration from Indonesia to Malaysia occurs within a spectrum of legality and illegality, which can make it difficult to clearly label certain movements as regular or irregular. According to a 2012 UNODC report, Malaysia is a main destination country for Indonesian irregular migrants.[7] There is evidence that smugglers have an important role in facilitating irregular migration from Indonesia to Malaysia.[8] More recent and more accurate figures on irregular migration and the extent of the smuggling of Indonesian migrants are not available.

Lao PDR is a source country for irregular migrants who mainly move to Thailand. Available sources suggest that irregular migration, including the smuggling of migrants, from Lao PDR into Thailand occurs on a significant scale and that irregular movements may outnumber legal migration.[9] In 2009, reportedly 110,854 irregular Lao migrants were working in Thailand.[10] As shown in Table 34, between 34,000 and 38,000 Lao nationals were detected by Thai authorities attempting to enter illegally in 2011 and again in 2012; that figure increased to more than 40,000 in 2013. In 2013, UNODC estimated that around 80 per cent of the irregular movements — in total figures, around 44,000 migrants — were facilitated by smugglers.[11]

Malaysia is a principal destination country for both regular and irregular labour migrants from Bangladesh, Indonesia and, to a lesser extent, from other parts of South and South-East Asia, such as Cambodia, Lao PDR, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.[12] The available estimates on irregular migration vary greatly.[13] A 2010 report noted that an estimated 1.9 million undocumented migrants were working in Malaysia.[14] Other sources place the number of undocumented migrant workers in Malaysia anywhere between 3 million and 5 million.[15] Although irregular migrants entering Malaysia use the services of smugglers, there is no reliable data on the extent to which irregular migration to Malaysia is facilitated by smugglers.[16]

Myanmar is predominantly a source country for irregular migrants who travel to Thailand or Malaysia, which are two prominent destination

countries (with Thailand being the most popular).[17] Other migrants leave Myanmar for destination countries outside South-East Asia. A 2010 publication reported that an estimated 200,000 irregular migrants from Myanmar were living in Bangladesh.[18] A 2013 UNODC report highlighted that anywhere between 30,000 and 50,000 Myanmar migrants were living irregularly in north-eastern India,[19] and about 100,000 irregular migrants from Myanmar were living in Pakistan.[20] Rohingyas, a minority ethnic group in Myanmar, are the most common ethnicity from Myanmar to be smuggled to destinations in South-East Asia, such as Thailand and Malaysia, and beyond South-East Asia, such as to Bangladesh, China, India and Pakistan.[21] According to Thai authorities, between 75,000 and 118,000 migrants from Myanmar attempting to enter Thailand illegally have been apprehended since 2008 (Table 34). The available literature suggests that most irregular migration from Myanmar, regardless of destination, involves smugglers.[22] In 2013, UNODC estimated that approximately 83 per cent of irregular Myanmar migrants entering Thailand do so with the services of smugglers.[23]

The Philippines is primarily a source country for irregular migration to other South-East and East Asian countries or territories, such as Hong Kong (China), Macau (China), Malaysia and Singapore,[24] to countries in Europe, particularly to the United Kingdom[25] and to the Gulf region (more specifically to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates).[26] Reliable data on the number of irregular migrants is scarce; however a 2011 publication indicated that irregular migrants made up an estimated 10 per cent of the overseas Filipino population.[27] In 2013, it was further reported that as many as 447,590 irregular Filipino migrants were living in Malaysia.[28] It was also estimated that in 2011 some 49,400 Filipinos were in an "irregular migrant situation" in Singapore.[526] Some 270,000 Filipino nationals were estimated to be residing irregularly in the United States in January 2011.[30] Annex Table A4.13 shows that Japanese authorities detected 7,847 Filipino nationals in a situation of illegal residence in 2008, which decreased to 2,972 in 2012. Information on the extent of migrant smuggling from the Philippines is limited.[31] US authorities have detected smuggling from the Philippines to the United States.[32]

Singapore is also a destination for migrants seeking temporary employment, often irregularly. Although the evidence is limited, there is evidence of irregular migration and migrant smuggling primarily from Indonesia and the Philippines and, to a lesser extent, from Malaysia and Myanmar to Singapore.[33] According to Singaporean authorities, the number of irregular migrants apprehended in Singapore decreased from 1,800 in 2009 to 930 in 2011 and 690 in 2012.[34] Arrests of persons found to be facilitating the irregular migration, stay or employment of others decreased over the same period. Singaporean authorities arrested a total of 130 persons harbouring or employing irregular migrants in 2009, 103 in 2010 and 63 in 2011.[35]

Thailand is a main destination for irregular migrants from countries in the Mekong subregion. Between 2.5 million and 3 million migrants from Cambodia, Myanmar and Lao PDR are estimated to be living in Thailand, and the majority of them are likely irregular migrants.[36] In 2013, UNODC estimated that more than 660,000 irregular migrants enter Thailand each year from these countries and that more than 80 per cent of them use the assistance of smugglers.[37] There are a few reports of Thai nationals migrating irregularly to Europe, Hong Kong (China) or North America,[38] while others have been found living irregularly in Japan and the Republic of Korea; however, the use of smugglers has not been established and the numbers are small.[39]

Information on the smuggling of migrants into, from and through Timor-Leste is scarce. There appears to be some irregular migration across the border to Indonesia, although there is no evidence of any smuggling of migrants at this point.

Viet Nam is a source country for migrants who are smuggled to Europe, with Western and Northern Europe the primary destinations; more specifically, France, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom and, to a lesser extent, the Czech Republic are the most prevalent countries to which migrants are smuggled.[40] To a lesser extent, Vietnamese migrants are also smuggled into the United States. In 2013, UNODC estimated that up to 1,000 Vietnamese migrants are smuggled from Viet Nam to the United States each year[41] and that between 5,000 and 8,600 irregular Vietnamese

Table 34. Illegal entries detected into Thailand, by nationality

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	114 000	75 109	93 735	93 145	97 983	60 543
China	604	620	336	271		384
DPR Korea	798					
India		715	336	527	669	1 247
Lao PDR	8 635	14 059	21 122	33 574	37 745	42 249
Myanmar	112 384	113 894	117 681	118 100	75 546	84 543
Viet Nam					302	
Total (above nationalities)	236 421	204 397	233 210	245 617	212 245	188 966
Total (all entries)	237 400	205 575	234 763	246 510	213 562	190 144

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from Thailand's national authorities to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

migrants are detected in the European Union each year, an estimate that corresponds with an estimated total flow of 18,000 irregular migrants from Viet Nam per year.[42] Reports of migrants detected attempting to enter Europe illegally revealed Germany and the United Kingdom as the most prominent destinations; the most recent figures, for 2012, showed that 770 Vietnamese irregular migrants were detected trying to enter the United Kingdom, which was a decrease from the 1,830 detected in 2009.

Viet Nam is also a source for migrants who move irregularly to neighbouring countries, particularly Cambodia,[43] and to a lesser extent, China and Lao PDR.[44] There are no recent estimates on the incidence of these movements, however, and it is unclear to what degree such movements are facilitated by smugglers.

Table 35. Vietnamese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Czech Republic	Total	60	104	47	27	23	8
	By land	59	91	37	24	22	8
	By air	1	13	10	3	1	
France	Total	64	80	43	25	73	50
Germany	Total	839	1129	737	445	494	
United Kingdom	Total	630	1830	1120	510	770	

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 36. Vietnamese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within selected reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Czech Republic	316	389	310	341	380	160
France	1 538	4 614	2 752	1 200	997	295
Germany	2 170	2 147	2 046	1 543	1 255	
Japan	1 708	1 373	887	717	592	
United Kingdom	670	1 070	760	530	480	220

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

4.2 Push and pull factors in South-East Asia related to the smuggling of migrants and other irregular migration

Irregular migration in South-East Asia is largely driven by economic factors, such as poverty and lack of employment opportunities. These factors combine with significant disparities between neighbouring countries, leading to large-scale irregular labour migration to the more economically developed countries in the region. In some cases, political factors contribute to these flows.

Thailand's economic growth and relative prosperity make the country a main destination for irregular migrants from the Mekong subregion, in particular from Cambodia, Lao PDR and, most heavily, from Myanmar.[45] The borders between these countries are porous, and there is considerable demand for cheap labour in Thailand.[46] Further contributing to the 'pull' of migrants from neighbouring countries to Thailand is the existence of well-established social networks. Remittances sent to their relatives and friends and 'success stories' of migrants' lives and employment in Thailand provide many would-be migrants further incentives to migrate.[47]

Table 37. Economic data for Thailand and South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%**	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao PDR	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%
Myanmar	52 797 319	1 405*	4.0%**	84%
Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%
Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	**66 785 001**	**9 660**	**0.7 %**	**72%**
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=Unless stated otherwise, World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, *Report for Selected Countries and Subjects* (Washington, D.C., 2013); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS (accessed 6 April 2014); **= International Monetary Fund, *Report for Selected Countries and Subjects* (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force=World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Economic disparities within South-East Asia and demand for migrant labour and the prospects of better employment opportunities and higher wages chiefly explain irregular migration to Malaysia, in particular from Indonesia,[48] and to Singapore.[49] For the same reasons, Malaysia is also a destination for migrants from South and South-East Asia, such as from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.[50]

Such economic factors and the co-existence of established regular labour migration also contribute towards explaining irregular migration from South-East Asia to countries or territories in

other regions. Hong Kong (China),[51] Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are particularly popular destinations for irregular migration from the Philippines,[52] while Pakistan is a popular destination for irregular migration from Myanmar.[53] The Philippines has a long tradition of labour migration, both regular and irregular, to many countries around the world.

Much of the irregular migration within South-East Asia can be attributed to the costs and inefficiency of formal labour migration systems, which has led to the emergence of irregular structures and networks that facilitate labour recruitment and job placement. Irregular migration is perceived

as faster, cheaper and more efficient.[54] For example, regular migration to Thailand is said to cost Cambodian migrants approximately 20,000 baht (THB), while irregular avenues are available for THB2,500–THB3,000.[55] Similarly, in Indonesia, official migration schemes may involve large upfront payments and may require prospective migrants to negotiate bureaucratic obstacles and red tape.[56] The difficulties Myanmar nationals face in acquiring travel documents also explain why people migrate in an irregular way.[57]

Similarities in culture, language and religion additionally influence the irregular migration flows. Cultural and religious ties between Cambodia's Cham Muslim minority and Muslims in Malaysia are said to constitute an additional

pull factor for migration to Malaysia.[58] A sense of religious affinity with Malaysia due to its majority Islamic population may act as a pull factor for Bangladeshi migrants.[59] Some employers in Thailand specifically turn to Lao workers who assimilate easily in Thailand because of similarities in culture, language and religion.[60]

Insecurity and seeking asylum abroad are additional factors in motivating some of the irregular migration from Myanmar.[61] Ethnic Arakanese from Myanmar migrate to neighbouring Bangladesh to seek protection.[62] Refugees from Myanmar also continue to India.[63] Bangladesh, Malaysia and Thailand are a preferred destination for Rohingyas leaving Myanmar and seeking asylum abroad.[64]

Table 38. Myanmar nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Bangladesh	230 674	*
India	7 671	2 824
Japan	1 732	640
Malaysia	84 671	7 764
Thailand	83 317	13 460
United States	2 739	41

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

The existence of established Vietnamese communities is a pull factor for irregular migration from Viet Nam to Europe. Germany in particular has a long-established Vietnamese community.[65] The expansion of the Schengen area to include formerly socialist counties, such as the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, provides a further pull factor for irregular Vietnamese migrants.[66] Similarly, established communities of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia act as a pull factor for other Vietnamese irregular migrants attracted by specific employment opportunities.[67]

4.3 Profile of smuggled and other irregular migrants from South-East Asia

Despite some variation among sources, most of the available data and research literature suggests that the smuggling of migrants from and within South-

East Asia involves young men. Irregular female migration is, however, significant, especially in the form of labour migration associated with work in the domestic service industry. For example, female migrants from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar are said to constitute nearly 37 per cent of the total migrant population.[68]

Irregular migrants from Myanmar are typically members of one of the many ethnic minorities. In general, Burmese and Shan migrate to Thailand,[69] Arakanese move to Bangladesh[70] and ethnic Kokang go to China.[71] Rohingyas are mainly smuggled to Bangladesh, Malaysia and Thailand.[72]

Cambodian migrants who travel regularly or irregularly to neighbouring countries in South-East Asia generally are 17–35 years old.[73] Although most of those who migrate irregularly

are male, the smuggling of female Cambodians also occurs.[74] Male Cambodian migrants are more likely to use the services of smugglers to reach Thailand than their female compatriots, who more likely migrate in a family group.[75] Among the Cambodian nationals who migrate irregularly to Malaysia are a considerable number of Cham Muslims. Many of the women who migrate to Malaysia do so to work in domestic service or to enter into a marriage with a Malaysian man.[76] The available information suggests that irregular migrants from Cambodia are generally from poor and rural backgrounds, have limited education and training and that it is their poverty and lack of employment that drives their desire to migrate.[77] There are also suggestions that migrants of poor backgrounds tend to leave irregularly because they are unable to pay the relatively high costs associated with regular channels of migration.[78]

Research published in 2011 found that the majority of irregular migrants from Lao PDR living in Thailand are women, most of whom work as domestic helpers.[79] There are also reports of Lao children smuggled into Thailand.[80] Lao migrants in Thailand mostly have little education and originate from poor, rural areas. Many of them grew up in subsistence farming and sometimes experience difficulties in adjusting to the urban environments in which they find themselves once they reach Thailand.[81]

Irregular Vietnamese migrants in Europe are mostly aged between 18 and 40 years,[82] though this appears to vary, depending on their intended destination country. According to German authorities, for instance, most smuggled Vietnamese migrants they have detected were males aged 45 years or older.[83] Smuggled Vietnamese migrants in the United Kingdom and Czech Republic are reportedly almost all male.[84] Irregular migration from Viet Nam appears to affect different parts of the country in different ways. It has been found that most migrants from Viet Nam, especially those seeking to migrate to Europe, come from the northern provinces of Nghệ An, Hải Phòng and Quảng Ninh.[85] Irregular migration from Viet Nam into Cambodia mostly involves Vietnamese nationals living in border regions, especially in An Giang Province.[86] Vietnamese women who migrate to Cambodia

often come from provinces in the Mekong Delta, including Kien Giang, An Giang and Soc Trang, and provinces in the Central Uplands, such as Tay Ninh.[87] The level of education of Vietnamese migrants travelling to Europe appears to vary, depending on their intended destination country. Those migrating to Germany tend to be wealthier and more highly educated than those who are smuggled into France and who possibly intend to transit there on the way to the United Kingdom.[88] Vietnamese migrants smuggled into China are generally unskilled, while those moving to Lao PDR often migrate there for business and have skills in their field.[89]

Available literature suggests that approximately 79 per cent of irregular labour migrants from Indonesia are male.[90] However, a large proportion of both regular and irregular Indonesian migrants attracted by the economic opportunities in places like Singapore and Hong Kong (China) are women seeking employment as domestic workers.[91] For female migrants from Indonesia, poverty, limited job opportunities and lower average wage rates are push factors to seek work abroad.[92]

4.4 Smuggling methods and routes

4.4.1 Smuggling of migrants to Thailand

The smuggling of migrants from Cambodia to Thailand is facilitated by a long and porous land border, with several established routes between the two countries. One common route leads from Prey Veng Province to the towns of Battambang and Poipet and then across the border to Aranyaprathet Province in Thailand. Other routes commonly used by Cambodians pass through Banteay Meanchey Province in Cambodia into Thailand or through Kampot Province to Koh Kong Province in Thailand.[93] In addition to established routes, irregular crossings are possible at many points along the Thailand–Cambodian border, through forests, rivers and unstaffed checkpoints. These crossings are generally attempted on foot, at night and in small groups to avoid patrols.[94] The services offered by smugglers to many Cambodian migrants extend beyond transportation; smugglers are often involved in securing work permits, documentation and employment in Thailand.[95]

Figure 8. Destination regions for migrant smuggling out of South-East Asia

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map is an elaboration of UNODC based on selected sources.
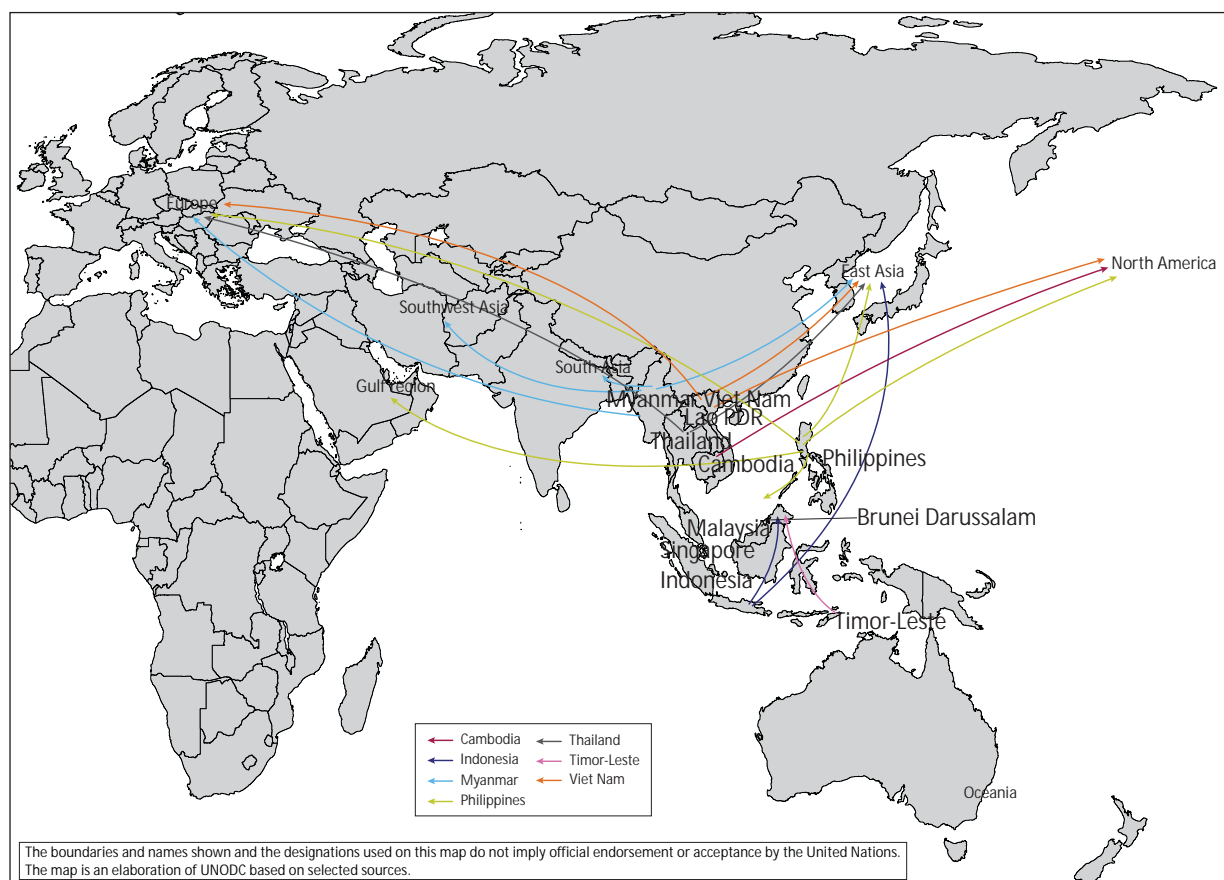
The smuggling of migrants from Lao PDR to Thailand occurs primarily over the Mekong River, which forms a considerable portion of the border between the two countries. Crossings over the land border are said to be more expensive and difficult than those involving boats or other floating devices.[96] Although irregular crossings at official border checkpoints likely occur, the methods used and the frequency with which it occurs are unclear.[97]

The smuggling of migrants from Myanmar to Thailand occurs across the heavily forested border between the two countries.[98] For irregular migrants from Myanmar, the district of Mae Sot has been singled out as a frequent entry point into Thailand, which is used to smuggle migrants, traffic persons and smuggle narcotics, weapons and other contraband. Crossings also occur at Ranong, Tak or Kanchanaburi Provinces[99] by migrants who likely have engaged the services of a recruiting agency to reach Samut Sakhon Province in Thailand.[100]

4.4.2 Smuggling of migrants to Malaysia

Two main routes are employed to smuggle Indonesian migrants to Malaysia. The Malay Peninsula is usually reached by boat across the Strait of Malacca, whereas Sabah and Sarawak States are entered overland from Kalimantan, which is the Indonesian part of Borneo.[101] Smuggling by boat frequently involves stops in the Riau Islands Province of Indonesia, where migrants are housed before they continue to Malaysia.[102] Regular passenger boats, fishing trawlers or containers on boats are used to transport migrants to Malaysia.[103]

Labour migration from Indonesia to Malaysia occurs within a spectrum of legality and illegality, which can make it difficult to clearly label certain movements as regular or irregular. In many instances, some but not all aspects of the migration process involve irregular means or arrangements. Broadly speaking, four avenues of labour migration from Indonesia to Malaysia have been distinguished: (1) entry and job placement through

licensed recruitment agencies, (2) authorized entry and subsequent overstay of visas, (3) unauthorized and unassisted entry into Malaysia and (4) unauthorized entry and job placement with the assistance of an unlicensed recruitment agency or broker.[104] Available literature indicates that because local village recruiters may work for both official and unofficial agencies, migrants find it difficult to know whether they are migrating through a formal or informal channel.[105] Even with a single person, the migratory process can entail both authorized and unauthorized segments. Migrants may think they are migrating through legal channels, when, unknown to them, they were given fraudulent or inaccurate documents at some point in the process.[106] There are also reports of unlicensed agents who are facade operations, requiring upfront payments without delivering the promised services.[107]

Along the journey from Indonesia to Malaysia, migrants are sometimes furnished with fraudulent identity documents by their smugglers. In some cases, smugglers have connections to immigration officials or other sources from which they obtain genuine documents by using illegal means.[108] Government officials also sometimes do not realize or intentionally ignore the fact that health certificates, family registration cards and identity cards have been forged.[109] According to a 2005 report, the forgery of birth and marriage certificates, identity cards and passports at that time had become a significant industry in Indonesia. Both licensed and unlicensed recruiters often falsify travel documents, documents of residence, identification cards, birth certificates and other items needed to meet eligibility requirements.[110]

The smuggling of migrants from Myanmar to Malaysia occurs on a smaller scale than the smuggling of migrants from Myanmar to Thailand. Ethnic Rohingyas use the services of smugglers to enter Thailand by sea, before travelling to Malaysia in search of work and shelter within established Rohingya communities in Kuala Lumpur and Penang.[111] Other Myanmar nationals use Malaysia as a transit country to Sumatra, Indonesia, ultimately attempting to reach Australia.[112]

The smuggling of Cambodian nationals to Malaysia usually involves overland travel across Thailand, a journey that is said to take approximately three days.[113] Smugglers assist with the transportation and also with securing work permits and taking migrants to specific destinations and employers in Malaysia. In some cases, smuggled migrants may travel directly from Cambodia to Malaysia by air and then enter the country as tourists before they seek employment without a work permit.[114]

Many Bangladeshi workers enter Malaysia with the aid of smugglers.[115] A 2013 study found five main routes used to smuggle Bangladeshi migrants into Malaysia. The first route leads from Bangladesh to Bangkok and Songkhla, Thailand. From there, migrants enter Malaysia by land, crossing the border with motor vehicles through the thick jungle and forest areas. The second route leads from Bangladesh to Hat Yai and Sungai Kolok towns in southern Thailand and then across the land border into Malaysia. A third route involves transit through Bangkok, Yala and Sungai Kolok before crossing into Malaysia by land using motor vehicles to drive through the forest and jungle areas. A fourth route involves migrants initially flying to Singapore and then entering Malaysia by land. Only a small number of smuggled migrants use a fifth method that involves travel directly by plane from Dhaka to Malaysia.[116]

4.4.3 Smuggling of migrants to Singapore

Irregular migrants have been apprehended attempting entry into Singapore using numerous methods. The majority of smuggled migrants are detected at land checkpoints at the border with Malaysia attempting to enter Singapore clandestinely, concealed in a compartment of a vehicle or cargo consignment. Other approaches involve the use of small wooden vessels or motorized boats. Some irregular migrants were found using a range of floating devices, such as trash bags and wooden planks, to swim to Singapore. More sophisticated methods of smuggling are also employed, with Singaporean authorities reporting that criminal organizations supply both genuine and fraudulent travel documents.[117] There are reports on the smuggling of migrants from Myanmar to Singapore.[118]

4.4.4 Smuggling of migrants from South-East Asia to other parts of Asia

There are several reports relating to the smuggling of Thai migrants to destinations in East Asia. Thai nationals sometimes use Macau (China) as a transit point for irregular migration towards Hong Kong (China) or the Taiwan Province of China and onward to Europe or North America.[119] There are also undetailed reports of Thai nationals residing in Japan and the Republic of Korea in irregular circumstances, although it is unknown whether this migration involved the use of smugglers.[120]

According to Macau (China) authorities, some Filipino nationals are smuggled into the territory. Some remain there, while others transit en route to Europe or North America.[121]

Bangladesh is both a destination and transit point for irregular migrants, including smuggled migrants, from Myanmar.[122] There are reports of Rohingyas from Rakhine State in Myanmar being smuggled into neighbouring Bangladesh.[123] The smuggling usually occurs by boat, especially between the months of November and April, when seas are calmer.[124] In some instances, international smuggling networks use Bangladesh as a transit point to move Rohingya migrants further on to Thailand and Malaysia.[125]

Pakistan has been a destination for smuggled migrants from Myanmar for some time and, more recently, has been used as a transit point for smuggling into the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and Europe.[126] According to Pakistani authorities, a number of land and air routes through the country are used by smuggled migrants, although it is not clear which of these are used specifically by smuggled migrants from Myanmar. Land routes out of Pakistan, for instance, usually lead into the Islamic Republic of Iran. From there, some smuggled migrants continue by boat to Oman and the United Arab Emirates. Others continue over land into Turkey and Greece and other parts of Europe.[127] For those Myanmar nationals for whom Pakistan is a destination country, most settle in the Karachi suburbs of Korangi, Orangi or Landhi. Significant numbers of Rohingyas also live in Bengali settlements in Pakistan.[128]

The smuggling of Filipino nationals to the Gulf region often involve smugglers acting as irregular employment brokers in Mindanao Island, where many of the Muslim labour migrants from the Philippines originate. These brokers provide fraudulent travel and identity documentation to facilitate the entry of smuggled migrants into their destination country.[129] Transit countries for irregular movement into the Gulf region include Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.[130]

4.4.5 Smuggling from South-East Asia to Europe

Smuggling from Viet Nam to Europe

The smuggling of Vietnamese migrants to Europe involves a great variety of methods, means and routes, ranging from highly sophisticated operations involving fraudulent documents to less-complicated forms of smuggling, such as clandestine border crossings. The smuggling may involve a single, long-distance journey or may be broken up into multiple smuggling operations across short distances.[131] Smugglers employ any combination of air, sea and land-based methods. Recent literature suggests that smuggled migrants from Viet Nam often travel on commercial flights to airports in some proximity to their final destinations, especially in countries that permit visa-free entry for Vietnamese nationals or where immigration requirements and controls are less stringent than elsewhere. From there, they are smuggled overland to their final destination, often using clandestine methods.[132]

One main route, for instance, leads from Viet Nam to Moscow, Russia, then through the Baltic States or Ukraine, Slovakia and Poland before reaching the Czech Republic. Several sources highlight the importance of Moscow in Vietnamese smuggling routes by air, with some routes involving flights from Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City to Moscow.[133] Estonia and its neighbouring Baltic States are primarily transit points for the smuggling of Vietnamese migrants. The crossing from Russia into Estonia mostly occurs in groups by foot in remote areas to avoid detection by border patrols.[134] Smuggled migrants reach Lithuania from Russia, Latvia or Belarus, where, travelling in groups of five to ten people, they are then taken by car to

Figure 9. Destination countries in Europe and South Asia for the smuggling of migrants from South-East Asia

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map is an elaboration of UNODC based on selected sources.
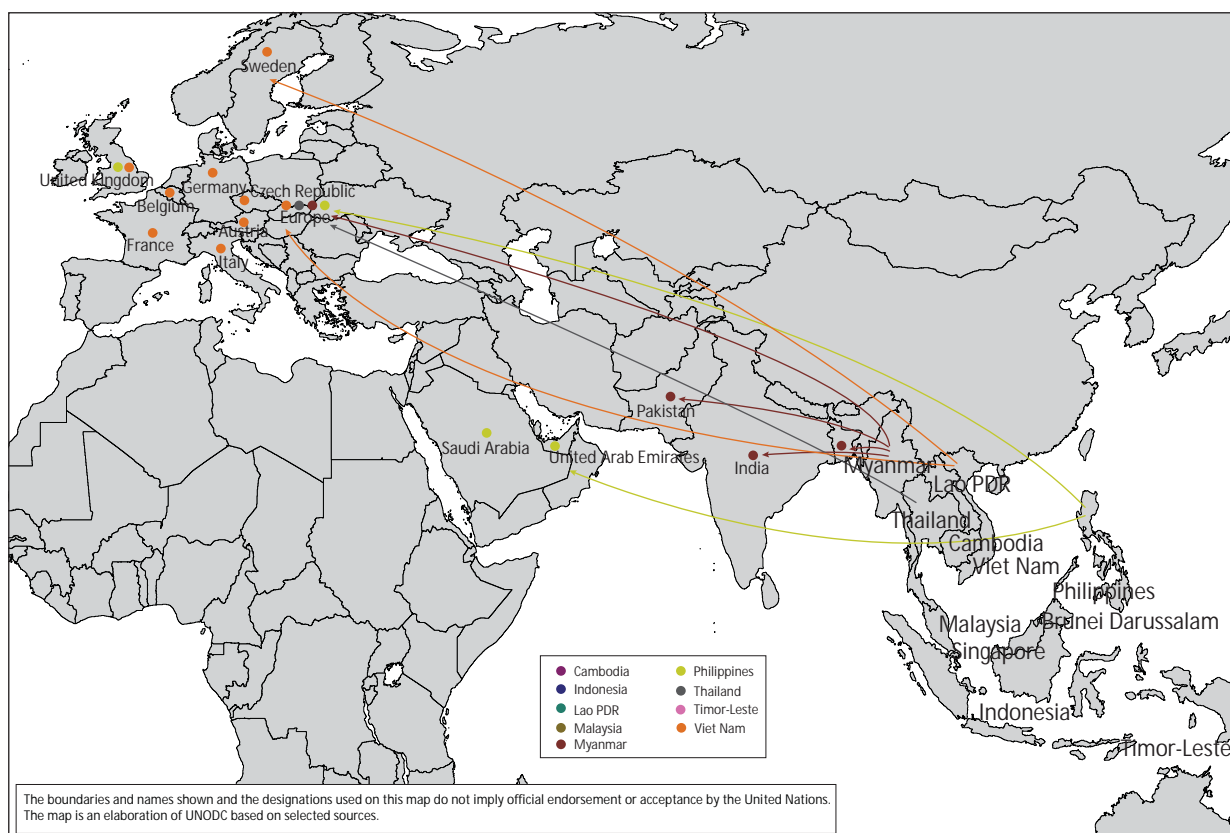
the Lithuanian border. The crossing of the border is usually on foot at night time, with or without the assistance of smugglers. Other members of the smuggling network meet smuggled migrants on the Lithuanian side and then transport them in a private car or van across Lithuania to Poland.[135] Poland is considered an important transit country for the smuggling of Vietnamese migrants, and there appears to be links between smuggling networks and the Vietnamese community in Warsaw that foster irregular migration.[136]

Another route starts with flights from Viet Nam to Romania or Bulgaria before travelling in a truck or car to the Czech Republic or Hungary.[137] In some instances, Vietnamese migrants may initially fly to Russia before they continue by plane to Romania, where they are accommodated in a safe house prior to being taken overland to Hungary.[138] According to Hungarian authorities, fraudulent travel or identity documents are frequently presented by Vietnamese nationals to obtain Schengen visas that are then used to gain entry

into Hungary. From there, smuggled migrants often travel by land across Austria to Germany, France or the United Kingdom.[139]

Prior to the latest enlargement of the European Union, the Czech Republic was often the first point of entry into the European Union for smuggled migrants from Viet Nam. In other cases, it is one of several transit points in Eastern and Central Europe. Air arrivals of smuggled migrants from Viet Nam sometimes involve direct flights originating in Asia and at other times involve several transfers en route.[140]

According to Czech authorities, various methods of document fraud and false representations are made in the applications for visas and travel documents for smuggling Vietnamese migrants into and through the country. Photo substitution in temporary Czech passports is one common method.[141] In other cases, visas for travel to the Czech Republic are fraudulently obtained through the Czech Embassy in Hanoi.[142] There have been

instances in which Vietnamese passports used to enter the Czech Republic were forgeries.[143] Likewise, in Slovakia, fraudulent documents are frequently used to facilitate irregular entry of Vietnamese migrants.[144]

The smuggling of Vietnamese migrants into Germany is typically by air or overland and includes air arrivals on long-haul flights as well as flights from other transit points. Many Vietnamese migrants initially fly to an airport in Eastern Europe and then continue across the border to Germany by land. They arrive from a country in the Schengen area by bus, plane, train or private vehicle. The use of document fraud appears to be more common on routes from non-Schengen countries into Germany or on flights from Viet Nam to another country in Europe. According to German authorities, smuggled migrants generally cross into Germany from Poland, the Czech Republic, France or Austria by avoiding official border checkpoints.[145]

France is both a transit point and destination for smuggled migrants from Viet Nam. Usually, smuggled migrants arrive by land from neighbouring countries after initially flying to Eastern Europe and then continuing westward by car, truck, bus or train.[146] France is also a common transit point for Vietnamese migrants wanting to continue to the United Kingdom.[147]

Vietnamese migrants are smuggled into the United Kingdom by several different routes and methods. Many Vietnamese transit in France en route to the United Kingdom, usually after flying to an Eastern European airport and then continuing by land into Western Europe.[148] An alternative route involves travel from Turkey to Greece and then on through Central Europe or via Italy to France.[149] The crossing from France to the United Kingdom usually occurs by ferry from Calais to Dover; and migrants are likely concealed inside a van or large truck and the drivers are paid to take them across the English Channel.[150] There are reports in which similar methods were employed to smuggle Vietnamese migrants from Belgium into the United Kingdom.[151] Europol reported in 2012 that Ireland was a transit point for smuggled migrants from Viet Nam who flew into Dublin, Cork or Shannon airports before continuing to the United Kingdom.[152]

Smuggling from other parts of South-East Asia to Europe

The smuggling of migrants from the Philippines to the United Kingdom is said to largely involve document fraud as well as marriages of convenience to UK citizens. In other instances, flights are booked in which the United Kingdom is only a transit point, so that the connecting flight gives the appearance that any stay in the United Kingdom will be temporary. Migrants then remain in the United Kingdom without boarding their connecting flight. According to British authorities, document and identity fraud involving Philippine nationals is becoming less common.[153]

Turkish authorities report the smuggling of Myanmar nationals through Turkey. Myanmar nationals have been detected among the many nationalities of smuggled migrants at the borders to Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Syria. Smuggled migrants then travel across Turkey overland to reach Greece and other parts of Europe, or they acquire fraudulent travel or identity documents to travel onward by plane.[154]

4.4.6 Smuggling through South-East Asia

Ethnic Rohingyas from Myanmar are often smuggled via Thailand and Malaysia to Indonesia and, until late 2013, sometimes to Australia. Most Rohingyas initially travel to Thailand and are then guided by smugglers in several stages through southern Thailand into Malaysia.[155] From Malaysia, migrants employ means and take routes that are used in the smuggling of a range of nationalities. They travel by boat from the Malay Peninsula to Aceh Province and other parts of Sumatra Island in Indonesia and then move by various means of transport to the south of Indonesia, where they board migrant smuggling vessels bound for Australia.[156]

Until 2013, many smuggled migrants from South-West Asia and Sri Lanka travelled to Malaysia and Indonesia, intending to reach Australia. Afghans, Iranians, Iraqis and Pakistanis have been found to travel directly by air to Kuala Lumpur, sometimes via the Gulf region or Bangkok, Thailand.[157] Once in Malaysia, local contacts of smugglers or smuggled migrants provide lodging while the onward journey is planned and organized.[158] The journey

Figure 10. Destination countries in East Asia, South-East Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from South-East Asia

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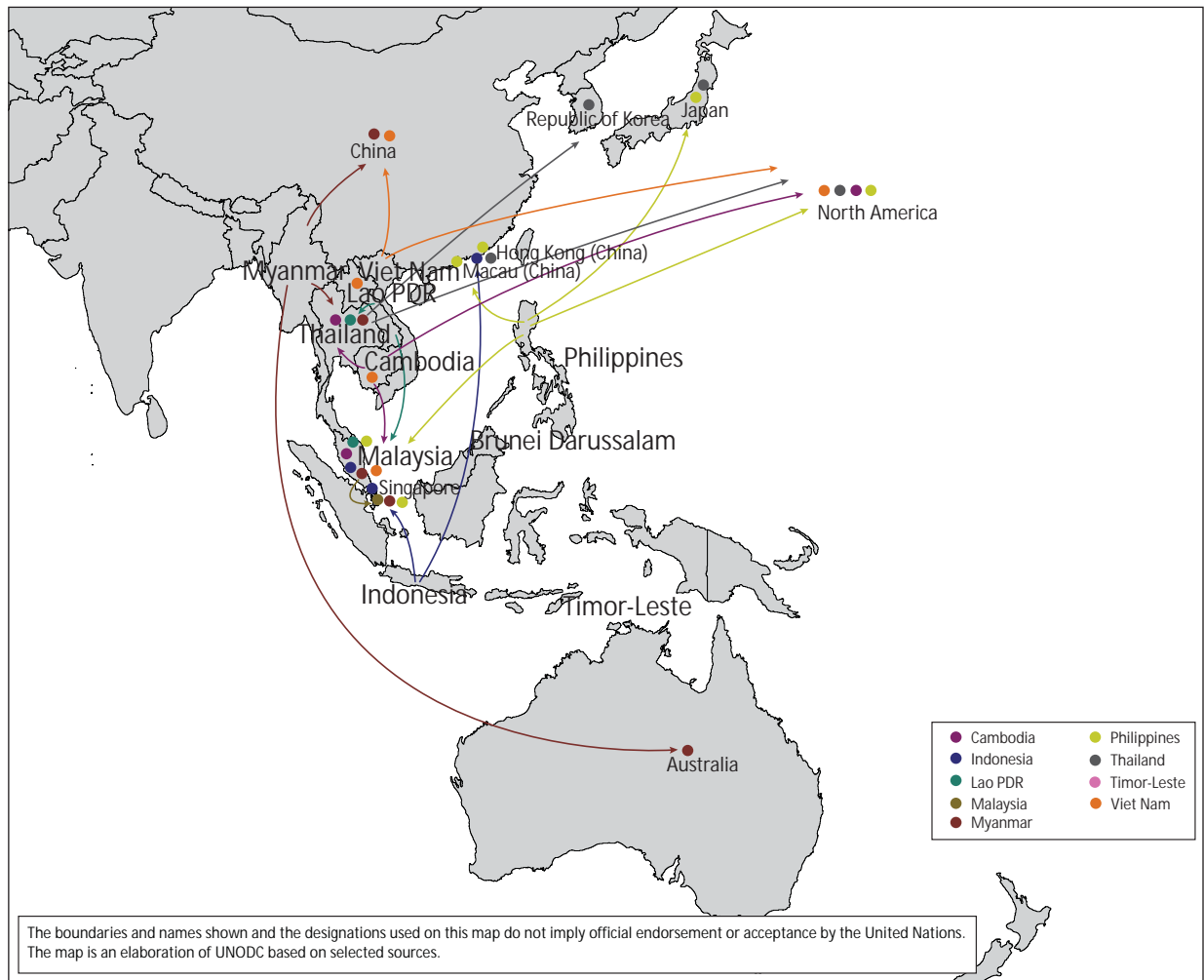
from Malaysia to Indonesia usually involves overland travel across the Malay Peninsula and then by private boats or ferry to Sumatra and other parts of Indonesia. In good weather conditions, the journey by boat from Malaysia to Indonesia can take about six to eight hours.[159] Smuggling through Indonesia follows a general south-eastern direction, from landing points in Sumatra to departure points on the southern coastline of Java Island. Migrants were often gathered in central locations, such as Jakarta or Cisarua, and accommodated in a hotel or apartment while they waited for their onward journey to be organized.[160] From Indonesia, migrants were then smuggled to Australia aboard vessels intending to reach Ashmore Reef or Christmas Island.[161]

Countries in the Mekong subregion, including

Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam are used as transit points for nationals of DPR Korea who are smuggled through China to South-East Asia en route to the Republic of Korea.[162]

4.4.7 Smuggling from South-East Asia to North America

According to US authorities, there is some evidence of irregular migration of Vietnamese nationals to the United States.[163] Rather than attempting to enter the country clandestinely by avoiding border controls, it appears to be more common for Vietnamese migrants to arrive with genuine documents and then overstay their visa.[164] It is possible that smugglers assist in the acquisition of a visa, although the extent to which irregular migration from Viet Nam to the United States is facilitated by smugglers is not known.

Data from US authorities indicate that significant numbers of irregular migrants arrive from the Philippines.[165] There is, however, no other information on the specific routes and modi operandi of smugglers taking Filipino migrants into the United States.[166] According to Canadian authorities, Filipino nationals are also smuggled into Canada. The smuggling appears to be carried out almost exclusively by air, although there is no further information on the routes and modi operandi used.[167]

According to Cambodian authorities, Cambodian nationals, mostly women, pay migrant smugglers to arrange a sham marriage with a Canadian, American or Australian citizen in order to enter those countries.[168]

4.5   Conditions and risks to which smuggled migrants are exposed

The smuggling of migrants within and through South-East Asia often takes place under conditions that endanger their health and life due to the territory and/or waters to be crossed and the methods used by smugglers.

Migrants smuggled by sea, for example from Myanmar or Bangladesh to Malaysia or Thailand or migrants from South-West Asia smuggled by sea from Indonesia to Australia are exposed to deadly risks. IOM described these risks and highlighted that they have at times been exacerbated by facilitators encouraging migration routes during monsoon seasons and smugglers using unseaworthy vessels and less competent crew in response to policy changes, such as increased border control of boats.[169] Similarly, the journey undertaken by smuggled migrants entering Singapore by sea can be hazardous because they may have to swim long distances or use improvised flotation devices to reach the coastline.[170]

Smuggled migrants travelling from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR or Myanmar to Thailand often cross through dangerous terrain and thick jungle areas along the border, sometimes at night. On some known journeys, migrants were not equipped with sufficient supplies, while others suffered from fever, jaundice or mental health issues.[171] Migrants who are smuggled across borders concealed in vehicles are at risk of suffocation and heat exhaustion. There are several reported cases from South-East Asia and Europe involving South-East Asian migrants who died as a result of inadequate ventilation in the compartment in which they were smuggled.[172]

Smuggling as a major driver of irregular migration within South-East Asia heavily heightens migrants' vulnerability to abuse, exploitation or 'non-pre-organized' trafficking in persons. Such non-pre-organized trafficking does not begin in the country of origin but in the destination country, when opportunistic criminals lure smuggled migrants into traps that become human trafficking situations. Several reports document that the irregular status of smuggled migrants in Thailand makes them vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking.[173] In 2013, UNODC estimated that 4 per cent of irregular labour migrants in Thailand end up as trafficking victims.[174] Similarly, IOM reported that irregular migrants from the Philippines who travel overseas for employment are vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking.[175]

Other research found that irregular Bangladeshi and Indonesian migrant workers in Hong Kong (China), Macau (China), Malaysia and Singapore and irregular Vietnamese migrant workers in Cambodia and the United Kingdom had been exploited or had become victims of trafficking.[176] Some reports point out that irregular female migrants smuggled by unlicensed recruitment agencies are particularly vulnerable to exploitive working conditions in the domestic service industry.[177]

Migrants also experience physical abuse and deception at the hand of their smugglers. Some have been abandoned by their smugglers and left stranded in transit — as reported in Indonesia.[178]

4.6 Profile of migrant smugglers

Migrant smugglers within South-East Asia are largely nationals of the country in which they operate. Smugglers who transport Cambodian migrants into Thailand, for instance, are generally Cambodian nationals.[179] Smugglers taking Lao migrants to Thailand are both Thai and Lao

nationals who hand over groups of migrants from one smuggler to another.[180]

The smuggling of Vietnamese migrants to Europe is generally organized by compatriots, including by members of Vietnamese communities in transit and destination countries. According to law enforcement agencies in countries along the main smuggling routes, non-Vietnamese locals or other nationalities may be hired to assist in certain capacities.[181]

The smuggling of migrants from South-West Asia and Sri Lanka through Malaysia and Indonesia to Australia is typically overseen by individuals who share the same background as the migrants they smuggle. Many of these organizers were once smuggled migrants who returned to South-East Asia after naturalizing in Australia or who remained in a transit country.[182] The captains and crew who man the vessels used to smuggle migrants from Indonesia to Australia are mostly poor, uneducated fishermen and labourers from villages along the Indonesian coastline who are hired by an organizer for small amounts of money.[183]

There is no evidence linking the persons involved in the smuggling of migrants in South-East Asia to other criminal activities, including other forms of organized crime. There are, however, some reports linking Vietnamese smuggling networks in Europe to drug trafficking, money laundering and prostitution. In the United Kingdom, Vietnamese organized crime groups have been found to employ smuggled migrants in large-scale cannabis cultivation.[184]

Available literature suggests that corrupt law enforcement, immigration, customs and other government officials contribute to the smuggling process in many parts of South-East Asia. For example, in the context of the smuggling of migrants from neighbouring countries into Thailand, corruption is encountered throughout the process of migrating and working illegally. Bribes may be required to allow border crossings or to avoid detection or to protect employers of irregular migrants. Similarly, corrupt officials are perceived as integral in the smuggling of migrants through Indonesia and comprise an important

part of some smuggling networks.[185] There are reports that Indonesia's highly regulated labour export policies tend to encourage the bribing of officials, who may choose to overlook falsified travel documents in return for money.[186]

According to available sources, corrupt immigration officials sometimes release asylum seekers from detention facilities in exchange for bribes. Smugglers who have arranged sea travel sometimes allegedly pay bribes to police and military officers to ensure that migrants will not be arrested on their way to the boat and to ensure that boats pass unhindered.[187] Corruption of some law enforcement officials is cited as further contributing to irregular migration from Indonesia to Malaysia.[188] Other reports suggest that corrupt officials on the border between Lao PDR and Thailand are involved in the migrant smuggling ventures[189] and that corruption in Malaysia makes unauthorized entry for irregular migrants from Lao PDR relatively easy. Corruption is also thought to enable some of the flows of irregular migrants from Viet Nam to Malaysia.[190]

4.7 Organizational structure of migrant smuggling groups and networks

4.7.1 Smuggling within South-East Asia

The available information on organizational structures of migrant smuggling groups suggests that most activities are carried out by loose associations of individuals rather than by structured, hierarchical organization. The smuggling of migrants into Thailand, for instance, mostly involves networks operating on a small scale.[191]

Networks that operate from Cambodia, Lao PDR or Myanmar across the borders to Thailand tend to operate at ground level, such that smugglers are known to migrants or somebody close to them. The structure and level of organization of these smuggling networks appears to vary considerably. Although there is evidence of well-established smuggling networks operating between provinces on both sides of the borders, some smuggling also appears to be organized around family or social networks. The groups and individuals involved in the smuggling of migrants into Thailand frequently

offer services beyond the initial smuggling across the border, such as accommodation and job placement.[192]

Networks that offer highly organized services facilitate the smuggling of migrants from Indonesia to Malaysia.[193] These networks include smugglers who operate within Indonesian communities and provide accountability and security to the process as well as services for document forgery and bribery to local officials who are co-opted.[194]

4.7.2 Smuggling from Viet Nam to Europe

The smuggling of migrants from Viet Nam to Europe appears to involve a combination of Vietnamese groups and non-Vietnamese networks that cooperate along the main smuggling routes. There are reported instances of collusion between these groups and outsourcing from one group to another, especially where local groups possess contacts and knowledge.[195] There are also ample examples of collaboration with local groups in transit and destination countries and the use of 'contractors' who operate outside the Vietnamese smuggling organizations.[196]

Vietnamese smuggling organizations involve participants with designated roles and responsibilities. At the beginning of the journey are 'smuggling coordinators' responsible for determining some initial conditions for a smuggling venture. These persons tend to organize the operation at a general level and usually do not have insight into every individual stage of the smuggling operation. Other coordinators stationed along the smuggling route have responsibility for one or more legs of the journey. These local coordinators operate quite independently and have limited knowledge of other parts of the network.[197]

The structure of many Vietnamese smuggling groups is fostered by underlying close relationships. In some groups, the main members come from the same area and communicate in the same dialect, making it difficult for others to understand.[198]

4.7.3 Smuggling from South-West Asia to South-East Asia and Australia

The networks involved in smuggling Afghan,

Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani nationals through Malaysia and Indonesia to Australia are mostly described as loose and non-hierarchical, taking advantage of personal relationships among many actors with specialized roles.[199] Recruiters are drawn from asylum-seeker communities. Organizers and intermediaries only communicate directly at certain points in the smuggling route. At times, officials are bribed to facilitate the smuggling process. The networks are said to be highly adaptable and able to change quickly in response to law enforcement activities.[200]

4.8 Fees and financing

4.8.1 Fees

Migrants from Cambodia reportedly pay between US$34 and US$138 to be smuggled to Thailand. This is dramatically less than the US$700 required to migrate regularly. The payment by smuggled migrants includes accommodation and food along the journey, making the profit earned by smugglers for each migrant about US$10–US$30. Female migrants reportedly pay lower fees than men, at an average of US$74.[201] The fees for smuggling migrants from Lao PDR to Thailand range between US$80 and US$113.[202] Migrants from Myanmar pay between US$323 and US$485 to be smuggled to Thailand.[203]

Migrants who are smuggled from Myanmar to Singapore may be charged exorbitant fees upon arrival and forced to work for long periods without wages to repay the debt. One report cited this debt at US$2,560.[204]

The fees paid by Indonesian migrants for smuggling to Malaysia vary, depending on their point of departure. Migrants from Batam Island, for instance, pay approximately US$25, whereas migrants from West Nusa Tenggara Province may pay as much as US$200. These fees are still lower than the cost of migrating through an official channel, which can be US$325.[205]

The fees charged for the smuggling of Vietnamese migrants to Europe varies greatly, depending on the routes used, the ability to negotiate fees along the journey and the time spent in transit countries. The smuggling of Vietnamese migrants

into Eastern Europe tends to be considerably less expensive than a journey to a country in Western Europe. For example, smuggling to the Czech Republic is estimated to cost between US$7,000 and US$8,000, whereas the cost to go to France ranges between US$7,000 and US$15,000. Smuggling from Viet Nam to the United Kingdom is estimated to cost between €12,000 and €15,000.[206]

The fee paid to be smuggled from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq or Pakistan through Malaysia and Indonesia and on to Australia reportedly ranges between US$6,000 and US$7,000. This fee includes the airfare to South-East Asia, smuggling across and within Malaysia and Indonesia and the boat journey from Indonesia to Australia.[207] The fees may be substantially higher when migrants do not pay for an 'end-to-end' package — US$6,000 may be paid for a flight to Thailand alone, as well as an additional US$4,000 for smuggling from Thailand to Malaysia. Smuggling from Malaysia to Indonesia may cost as little as US$500 or as much as US$3,000.[208]

In a 2013 publication, UNODC examined the composition of fees paid for smuggling from Afghanistan to Australia through Indonesia and found that, on average, US$4,000 was paid to an organizer in Afghanistan, US$400 for fraudulent documents, US$2,500 for bribes to law enforcement and border officials, US$700 for logistical costs relating to air travel, US$1,700 for a smuggler in Malaysia and US$3,000 for a smuggler in Indonesia.[209]

4.8.2 Financing

Recent information on the ways in which smuggled migrants from countries of origin in South-East Asia raise and transfer the funds needed to pay their smugglers is limited, but there appears to be some variation between countries.

The fees for the smuggling venture can be paid up front to the person or persons recruiting smuggled migrants or, if the would-be migrants cannot afford this, it may be paid later to the employer or the smuggler in the destination country. In some cases of smuggling from Cambodia or Lao PDR to Thailand, the employer paid the recruiters and then recouped the money from smuggled migrants. In such cases, the money owed is sometimes deducted from the wage of the migrant worker.[210] Similarly, some smuggled migrants from Indonesia pay for their journey upfront; but typically, their smuggling is financed through monthly deductions from their wages overseas.[211]

The considerable fees required for the smuggling of Vietnamese migrants to Europe are often financed through the sale of property and assets by the migrant and their family.[212] In some instances, migrants from Myanmar pay for their smuggling to Thailand using remittances sent by relatives and friends who have been previously smuggled.[213] Female Indonesian migrants travelling abroad to find employment in the domestic service industry may mobilize funds by borrowing from relatives, friends, village moneylenders or the recruitment agent, but at high rates of interest.[214]

5. Smuggling of migrants in East Asia

5.1 Overview

East Asia is a source and a destination for irregular migrants from the region and from other parts of Asia, with China a prominent source country for irregular migration and migrant smuggling. Hong Kong (China), Japan and the Republic of Korea are popular destination countries for smuggled migrants from East and South-East Asia. DPR Korea is a source country for migrant smuggling to China and the Republic of Korea.

China is an important country of origin for migrants who are smuggled to and through other parts of South-East Asia and to destinations in North America and Europe. Judging from the available literature, it appears that most irregular migrants from China to far-away destinations are assisted by smugglers. Various research cites migrant smuggling from China to European countries, namely the United Kingdom, which is a preferred destination in Europe, and to Finland, France, Germany, Sweden and other Scandinavian countries as well as Canada and the United States.[1] The Canadian Border Services Agency recently estimated that 92 per cent of all Chinese irregular migrants arriving in Canada use the services of migrant smugglers at some stage during their journey.[2] In a 2012 report, researchers estimated that as of January 2011, some 280,000 irregular Chinese nationals were living in the United States.[3]

Although irregular migrant flows from China to North America have been decreasing in recent years, data on the number of Chinese migrants determined 'inadmissible' to the United States and the number of Chinese nationals returned to China from 2010 to 2012 indicates that significant numbers of irregular migrants are still arriving in the United States.[4] In 2013, UNODC estimated that 12,000 Chinese nationals are smuggled into the United States each year and that approximately 36,000 Chinese nationals are smuggled into the European Union annually.[5] Table 39 shows that each year Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Macau (China), Philippines and Thailand also detect a significant number or irregular Chinese migrants attempting to enter each year. Most recently, Philippine authorities have detected more than 1,000 Chinese nationals attempting to enter illegally.

In terms of South-East Asia and Oceania, Chinese migrants are likely smuggled to or through Australia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.[6] Research on irregular migration from China to countries and territories within East Asia, largely Hong Kong (China) and Japan found that it is facilitated by smugglers, although it is not clear to what extent.[7] China is also a destination for smuggled and other irregular migrants from, most prominently, DPR Korea, and in fewer numbers, from Myanmar and Viet Nam.[8]

Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are mainly transit and destination points for irregular

Table 39. Chinese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Canada	Total	613	717	1013	1237	1479	400
	By land	6	27	11	10	7	7
	By sea	4	9	4	7	3	4
	By air	603	681	998	1 220	1 469	389
France	Total	3 560	1 576	361	267	239	186
Germany	Total	1 308	1 434	1 045	800	938	
Italy	Total	323	316	250	128	177	86
	By land	176	155	75	62	40	11
	By sea	5	3			1	
	By air	142	158	175	66	136	75
Macau (China)	Total	1 579	1 662	1 500	1 388	1 274	636

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Philippines	Total					1 273	768
	By air					1 273	768
Thailand	Total	604	620	336	271	302	384

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 40. Chinese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within selected reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Belgium	413	396	272	236	216	96
Finland	124		130		124	42
France	1295	1008	1180	1363	910	427
Germany	1255	949	1004	897	936	
Italy	133	131	160	105	96	41
Japan	10 963	9 522	7 294	6 350	4 545	
Macau (China)	5 153	2 248	1 087	961	854	565
New Zealand	2 056	1 877	1 785	1 632	1 604	1617
Spain	2 011	2 402	1 814	1 705	1 261	450
Ukraine	517	1 068	724	705	732	692
United Kingdom	2 190	1 730	1 290	1 000	640	330

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 41. Smuggled Chinese migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Canada	Total	500	593	933	1168	1301	
	By air	500	593	933	1168	1301	
Spain	Total			192	141	159	113

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

migrants, including smuggled migrants, from other parts of East, South-East and South Asia, such as Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and a growing number from mainland China.[9] In 2011, 1,748 illegal entries from mainland China were detected in Hong Kong (China) and repatriated, a decrease from 2,479 detected a year earlier.[10] In addition, Hong Kong (China) authorities detect approximately 10,000 illegal residents each year (Table 42). According to the Government of Macau (China), approximately 1,500 persons, most of them from mainland China, are detected each year seeking to enter illegally. A similar number of persons residing in Macau (China) illegally are apprehended each year (Tables 43 and 44). Additionally, albeit in small numbers, smuggled migrants from Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam have been found trying to enter Macau (China).[11]

Table 42. Number of illegal residencies recorded in Hong Kong (China), by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Illegal residencies	13 847	12 480	11 426	9 439	9 448	4 311

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities Hong Kong (China) to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 43. Number of illegal entries and residencies recorded in Macau (China), by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Illegal entries	1 637	1 762	1 562	1 570	1 467	688
Illegal residencies	5 804	3 098	1 834	1 517	1 294	728

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in Macau (China) to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table 44. Illegal overstay detected in Macau (China), by nationality

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
China	5 153	2 248	1 087	961	854	565
India					38	16
Indonesia	596	931	784	925	757	273
Nepal	188	140	60			
Philippines	1 340	1 388	837	615	600	288
Republic of Korea				37		
TOTAL	7 277	4 707	2 768	2 538	2 249	1 142

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in Macau (China) to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Japan is primarily a destination country for irregular migrants from other parts of Asia, such as China and the Philippines.[12] It is unclear to what extent this migration is facilitated by smugglers. According to Japanese authorities, 2,862 migrants entered their country illegally in 2011 and 13,913 migrants were caught in situations of illegal work, most of them Chinese and Filipino nationals.[13] Table 45 also shows that Japanese authorities have apprehended more than 15,000 illegal residents a year, most of them from China, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand.

Table 45. Illegal residencies detected in Japan, by nationality

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Brazil	537	536	581	825	814	
China	10 963	9 522	7 294	6 350	4 545	
Indonesia	2 284	1 632	735	449	327	
Others	6 366	4 951	3 426	2 935	2 191	
Peru	1 064	1 216	742	597	402	
Philippines	7 847	6 370	5 058	4 346	2 972	

Republic of Korea	4 993	3 934	3 215	2 625	2 028	
Sri Lanka	1 432	1 171	624	449	303	
Thailand	2 020	1 832	1 475	1 108	786	
United States	168	124	176	258	218	
Viet Nam	1 708	1 373	887	717	592	
TOTAL	39 382	32 661	24 213	20 659	15 178	-

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in Japan to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Irregular migration from DPR Korea is directed almost exclusively into neighbouring China or the Republic of Korea.[14] Once in China, some DPR Korea nationals are smuggled across the country and across South-East Asia to reach the Republic of Korea. Recent estimates by the United Nations place the number of irregular DPR Korea migrants in China at approximately 7,500 adults and between 15,000 and 25,000 children. Some non-government organizations estimate vastly greater figures.[15]

The Republic of Korea is a principle destination country for irregular migrants from DPR Korea and smaller numbers from Cambodia, China, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.[16] A few nationals from the Republic of Korea irregularly migrate to North America, which is at times facilitated by smugglers.[17] Information on the smuggling of migrants and the levels of irregular migration to the Republic of Korea is limited. Researchers estimated in 2011 that some 168,450 irregular migrants live in the Republic of Korea.[18] Other researchers estimated that approximately

2,000 DPR Korea nationals have arrived in the Republic of Korea each year since 2006.[19] And a third source estimated that some 20,000 DPR Korea nationals were residing there in 2012.[20]

There is evidence of migrant smuggling from Mongolia to the Czech Republic, Estonia, the Republic of Korea and Slovakia.[21] Based on the numbers of Mongolian nationals detected attempting illegal entry or detected in a situation of illegal residence reported by countries that provided information to UNODC (see Annex Tables A4.24 and A4.25), irregular migration and the smuggling of migrants from Mongolia seem not to take place at a significant scale.

5.2 Push and pull factors in East Asia related to the smuggling of migrants and other irregular migration

Irregular migration within and out of East Asia is mainly driven by economic factors (economic disparities, prospects for better economic opportunities and higher wages) and political factors, which are influential in some countries.

Table 46. Economic data for East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
China	1 350 695 000	9 083	4.1%**	71%
DPR Korea	24 763 188	1 800*	–	78%
Hong Kong (China)	7 154 600	51 103	3.3%	59%
Japan	127 561 489	35 178	4.3%	59%
Macau (China)	556 783	86 341	2.6%	71%
Mongolia	2 796 484	5 374	4.8%	62%
Republic of Korea	50 004 000	30 801	3.2%	61%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=Unless stated otherwise, World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); *= Central Intelligence Agency, CIA Factbook (Washington, D.C., 2011); unemployment=unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS (accessed 6 April 2014); **= International Monetary Fund, *Report for Selected Countries and Subjects* (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force=World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

The smuggling of Chinese migrants in the 1990s was driven by political and socio-economic factors. Socio-economic factors now appear to be the primary driver for irregular migration from China within East Asia and to other regions, such as Europe and North America.[22] Prior migration by other relatives and friends and the existence of Chinese diaspora are also important pull factors.[23] Political push factors influence some segments of irregular migration from China, especially for ethnic and religious minorities as well as political dissidents.[24]

The control exercised by the Government of DPR Korea and its "systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations'' are main drivers for irregular migration, in particular to China and the Republic of Korea.[25] These political push factors are closely intertwined with poor socio-economic conditions and widespread poverty.[26] Family ties between the two Koreas, a common language, political freedoms, economic opportunities and the assistance and citizenship offered by the Republic of Korea to DPR Korea nationals are strong pull factors for migration.[27]

The demand for migrant workers and the prospects for higher wages are strong pull factors for irregular migration to Hong Kong (China), Japan, Macau (China) and the Republic of Korea. For these reasons, irregular migrants from other Asian countries, including Cambodia, China, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, are drawn to the Republic of Korea[28] and migrants from the Philippines and Indonesia move to Hong Kong (China).[29] The presence of Chinese family members who previously migrated to Hong Kong (China) also are pull factors.[30] The ease with which people from different nationalities can enter Macau (China) is seen as a further influence.[31] The surplus of jobs that exist in Japan as a result of the ageing population leaving the workforce and the high demand for workers in aged care have meant that irregular migrants likely can find employment easily.[32]

5.3 Profile of smuggled and other irregular migrants from East Asia

Irregular migrants from China tend to be from a relatively wealthy background, are driven by economic ambition and attracted by the economic opportunities in Western and other countries.[33] Information from Canada, the Philippines and the United Kingdom suggests that most Chinese smuggled migrants apprehended in these countries are young men, aged between 18 and 40 years.[34] Most Chinese males travel to the United Kingdom independently. In some cases, smuggled migrants intend to establish themselves in the United Kingdom and later support their family through remittances or sponsor the migration of relatives.[35] There appears to be a growing trend of women entering Hong Kong (China) for sex work, especially women from mainland China. Some of these movements appear to be facilitated by smugglers.[36]

Research published in 2011 and 2012 revealed that some parts of China are more affected by smuggling and other irregular migration than others. The available literature suggests that Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces remain major sources of smuggled migrants, despite the rapid economic development greatly transforming those provinces.[37] In the 1990s when migration from Fujian Province was driven by poverty and unemployment, many Fujianese were smuggled to North America, Europe and, in fewer numbers, to Australia. Although the motivations and circumstances of migrant smuggling have changed, the fact that Fujian continues to be an important source has been explained by the high levels of previous migration that encourages other relatives and friends to follow and by a shift towards migrant smuggling from China's wealthier provinces.[38] The large representation of Fujianese migrants among smuggled migrants from China is not unique to Western destination countries. According to Philippine authorities, most of the Chinese smuggled migrants detected there originated from Fujian Province.[39]

The available sources suggest that there are a disproportionately large number of females among irregular migrants from DPR Korea, many of whom are smuggled into China. Some estimates suggest that between 70 per cent and 80 per cent of DPR Korea nationals taken into China are women.[40] Irregular migrants from DPR Korea are generally aged between 20 and 30 years, an age distribution

Figure 11. Destination regions for migrant smuggling out of East Asia

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map is an elaboration of UNODC based on selected sources.

that reflects the physically demanding nature of the border crossing and, perhaps, the more aspirational concerns of the younger generation.[41] Approximately 80 per cent of DPR Korea nationals now residing in the Republic of Korea originated from regions of DPR Korea that border China, such as North Hamgyong and Ryanggang Provinces.[42]

5.4 Smuggling methods and routes

Over the past decade, the methods used to smuggle migrants from East Asia, and China in particular, have become increasingly sophisticated and faster. For long-distance smuggling, there has been a general trend away from seaborne methods to smuggling by air, which also involves greater use of fraudulent travel and identity documents.[43] In general, Chinese nationals mostly use genuine documents to leave China and switch to fraudulent documents in a transit country. These documents are likely produced in China and sent to smugglers in transit countries who then hand them over to migrants with tickets to

the final destination. Passports from Hong Kong (China), Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia or Taiwan Province of China are often used for this purpose because they do not require visas for some European destination countries.[44]

5.4.1 Smuggling within East Asia

Hong Kong (China) and Macau (China) are frequently used as transit points in the smuggling of migrants from mainland China. Singapore may be used in some cases. The Hong Kong (China) international airport is an important embarkation point for many smuggled migrants travelling by air to the United Kingdom and other European ports.[45] In some reported cases, the Hong Kong (China) airport was a transit point for smuggling migrants en route to Australia. This involved Chinese nationals who embarked onto flights from Hong Kong (China) to Australia as well as Afghan and Pakistani migrants transiting in Hong Kong (China) on their way to Malaysia and Indonesia, from where they were smuggled to Australia by boat.[46] The available literature

Figure 12. Destination countries in Europe for the smuggling of migrants from East Asia

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The map is an elaboration of UNODC based on selected sources.
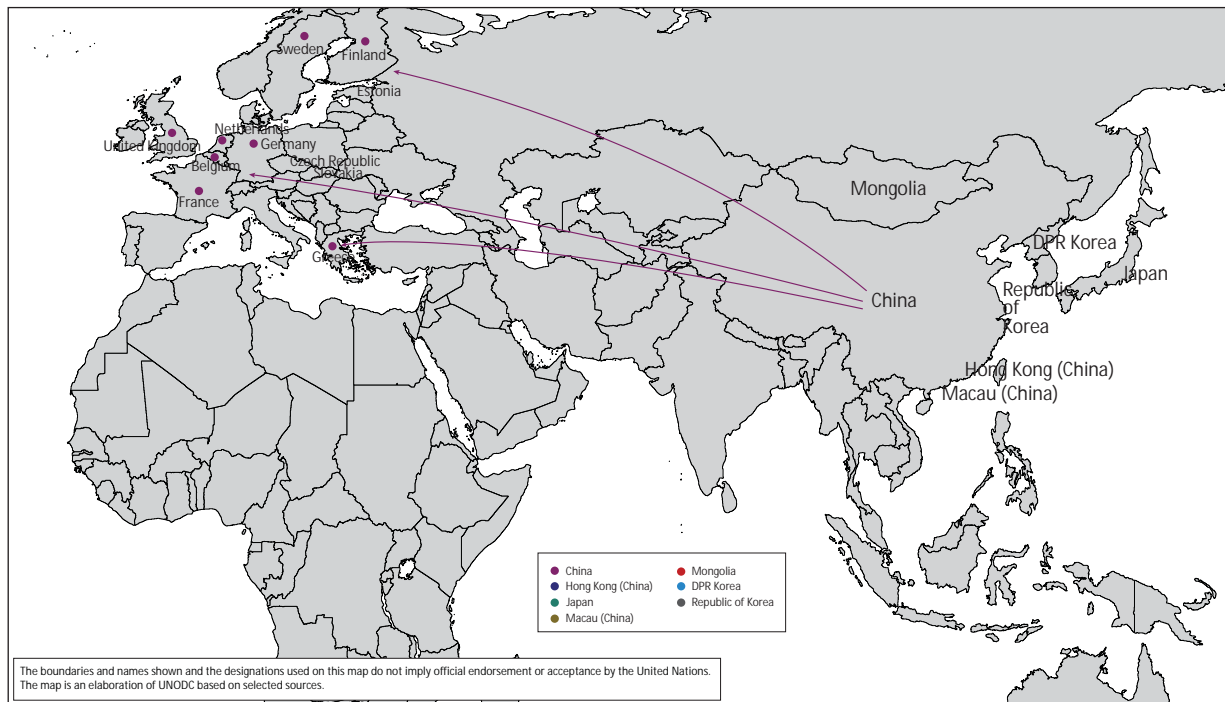
suggests that irregular Bangladeshi and Indian migrants use Hong Kong (China) as a destination or transit point.[47] According to Macau (China) authorities, mainland Chinese nationals have been apprehended entering the territory by land, sea and air, frequently using fraudulent documents, including genuine passports containing forged visas.[48]

Smuggling of DPR Korea nationals takes place by land across the border to China. The smuggling into China seems to be facilitated by networks with contacts on either side of the border.[49] DPR Korea nationals generally cross the Tumen River along the Chinese border. Although many, if not most, of the DPR Korea nationals crossing into China remain in the border regions, and some cross backward and forward multiple times, others are smuggled across China to South-East Asia to continue to the Republic of Korea. One of the documented smuggling routes leads overland via Zhengzhou, Nanning or Kunming into Viet Nam, Lao PDR or Myanmar, from where smuggled migrants intend to reach the Republic of Korea.[50] Thailand is a major transit point for irregular migrants from DPR Korea en route to the Republic of Korea, with one source suggesting that 40 per cent of all DPR Korea nationals

entering the Republic of Korea transit through Thailand.[51] Mongolia used to be an alternative transit country for some irregular migrants from DPR Korea, although this route appears to have been closed after Chinese authorities introduced tighter controls at the border to Mongolia.[52]

There is little information on the routes and methods used in the smuggling of migrants from China to Japan. In some reported instances, Chinese nationals were or sought to be hidden in a shipping container.[53] Smuggling from China to Japan also tends to involve various forms of document fraud or other misrepresentations to immigration and border officials.[54] In some cases, Chinese nationals have arrived under the pretence of seeking to study in Japan, presenting forged documents relating to their financial means and those of their parents.[55]

There is little information on the routes and methods used in the smuggling of Mongolian nationals. One way to recruit migrants in Mongolia involves the use of advertisements that are placed in travel agencies and promoting 'asylum trips' to Western European countries for a fee.[56]

Figure 13. Destination countries in East Asia, South-East Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from East Asia

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The map is an elaboration of UNODC based on selected sources.
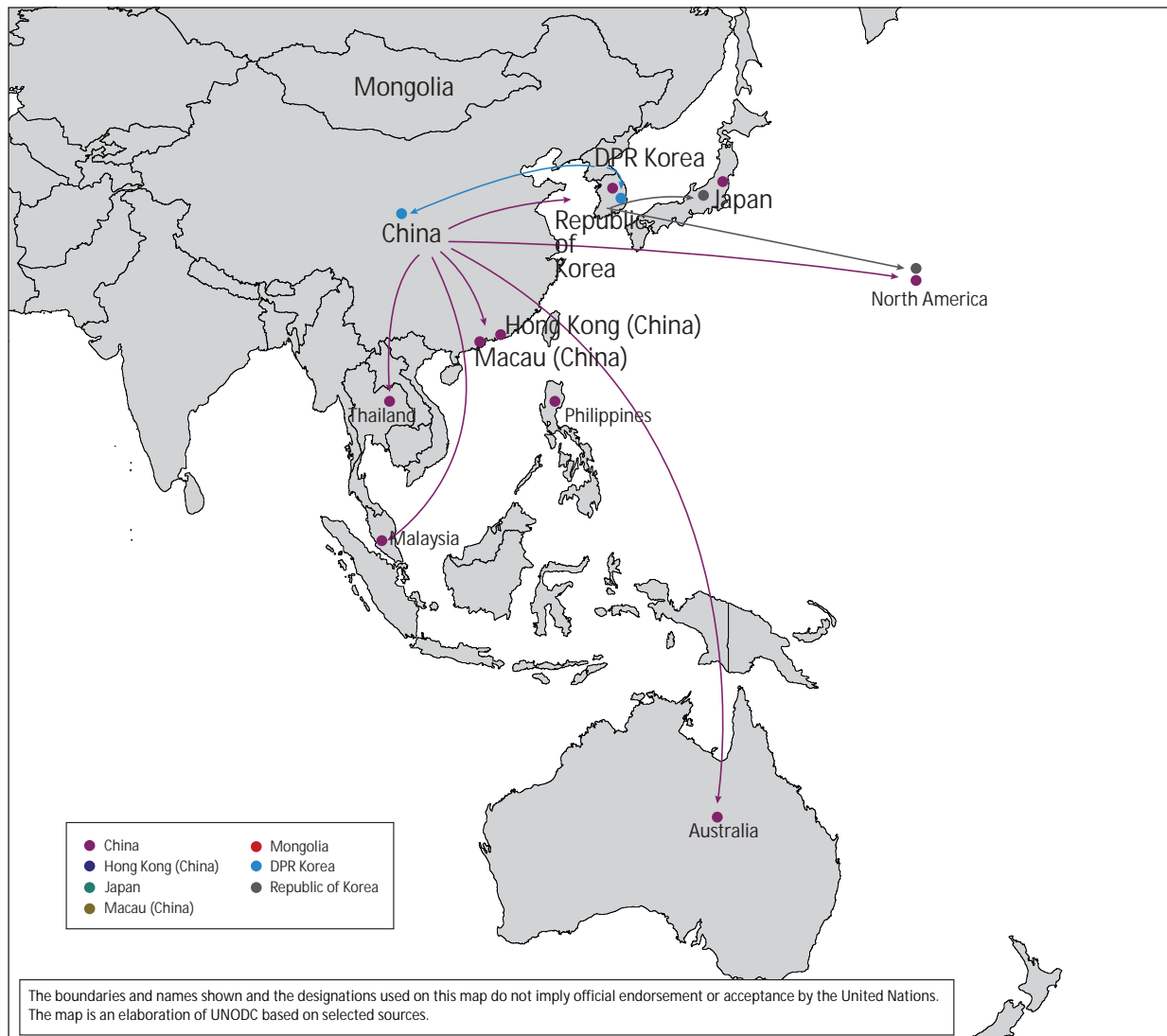
5.4.2 Smuggling to South-East Asia

Some sources noted that Chinese irregular migrants from Yunnan Province may use Lao PDR as a transit point to reach Thailand, often facilitated by migrant smugglers.[57]

Significant numbers of female smuggled migrants from China have been found residing illegally in Malaysia, where they likely work in the low-skilled manufacturing and domestic work sectors.[58] Additionally, Malaysia is a transit point for smuggling Chinese nationals due to the availability of on-arrival visas.[59]

5.4.3 Smuggling from China to Western Europe

Two main routes seem to be used to smuggle migrants from China to Western Europe: The first is via Russia, the Baltic States and/or Eastern European countries, and the second route involves travel via Turkey and the Balkans. Smuggled migrants typically travel by air for the first part of their journey before they continue by land using cars, trucks or trains, often employing clandestine means of migration.[60] While it appears that most Chinese migrants use a combination of airborne and overland methods, there are instances in which migrants travel directly from China on commercial flights to one of Europe's main international airports.[61]

One route takes smuggled migrants by air from China to Moscow,[62] from where they continue by air to Belarus, Ukraine or, albeit less frequently, to Romania.[63] From there, smuggled migrants continue overland westward to Hungary, the Czech Republic, Austria, Germany and, in some cases, on to the Netherlands, Belgium, France or the United Kingdom.[64] Others have been found travelling from Russia to the Baltic States. According to Estonian authorities, this is particularly common for smuggled migrants seeking to reach Finland, Sweden or other Scandinavian countries.[65]

Another route leads through Greece, the Balkans and Eastern European countries to Western Europe — a route that is frequented by a great range of nationalities from other countries. After entering Greece, smuggled migrants usually travel to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and on to Hungary and other EU Member States.[66] There are reports of Chinese migrants flying to Belgrade or Serbia and then travelling in the opposite direction via the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, with Greece as the intended destination or as a transit point en route to other European Union destinations.[67]

Several sources single out Belgrade and Prague as hubs for the smuggling of Chinese migrants to Europe. Belgrade and other parts of Serbia are important transit points; some Chinese migrants arrive on long-haul flights to Belgrade.[68] Czech and German smugglers maintain bases in Belgrade, where they receive incoming migrants from China and then furnish them with information and, in some cases, with fraudulent travel or identity documents for their onward travel. Similarly, some Chinese nationals arrive on long-haul flights into Prague, where their onward travel is organized, often involving transportation by truck into Germany and, in some cases, on to France or the United Kingdom.[69]

The many reports on the characteristics and methods used to smuggle Chinese migrants into the United Kingdom are reflective of the magnitude and sophistication of such smuggling and are also illustrative of the patterns of Chinese migrant smuggling to Western Europe. British authorities have identified three main routes and methods used to smuggle Chinese migrants into the United

Kingdom: The first involves travel from mainland China to major airports in neighbouring Asian countries or Hong Kong (China), from where they travel by air to the United Kingdom. This route is said to frequently involve fraudulent documents. The second route involves more circuitous air travel via transit countries that offer easy or visa-free entry to Chinese nationals, including African and South American countries, and onward travel by air to British or other European airports. In the third method, Chinese nationals obtain visas, often through fraudulent means, to gain access to countries in the Schengen area then travel to continental Europe before being smuggled into the United Kingdom. According to British authorities, Spain is a main entry point for Chinese nationals in the Schengen area, and migrants are then smuggled by car or truck across the Channel. British authorities have also detected smuggling ventures from China via Russia and Turkey to the United Kingdom.[70]

The smuggling of Chinese migrants by truck, car or boat into the United Kingdom is generally more cumbersome and, in particular, much slower than smuggling by air. As mentioned earlier, in some cases, smuggled migrants initially travel by air and only make the last leg (or legs) of their journey overland. In other cases, only a short part of the distance is covered by air before a long overland journey across multiple countries, which takes many months to complete.[71] The advantages of smuggling by land for migrants are the reduced need for fraudulent travel or identity documents and the cheaper fees. The advantage for the smuggler is the ability to smuggle large numbers of migrants in individual ventures.

The routes and methods employed to smuggle Chinese migrants to Western Europe are often supported by sophisticated techniques. Some smuggled migrants are disguised as students seeking to study in Europe and travel with academic transcripts, language proficiency certificates and enrolment documents that are sometimes forged. Documentation may be issued by educational institutions that are complicit in the smuggling ventures or that are set up as a sham just for these purposes.[72] A great variety of fraudulent travel and identity documents have been uncovered, often involving documents and

visas from small and distant countries that are more difficult to verify by immigration and law enforcement officials.[73]

5.4.4 Smuggling from China to North America

Recent information on the routes and methods used to smuggle Chinese migrants into the United States and Canada is limited. Most available literature focuses on the late 1990s and early to mid-2000s.

The smuggling of Chinese migrants through Latin American countries appears to be an emerging trend. Most sources suggest that these countries are mainly transit countries en route to the United States rather than destination countries. In some cases, the Chinese migrants initially pass through Europe before arriving in South America. In other cases, Chinese firms are involved in taking Chinese workers to South America. Travel within and between the countries of Latin America is accomplished overland or by air. Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay have been identified as transit points.[74]

5.5 Conditions and risks to which smuggled migrants are exposed

The smuggling of East Asian migrants often takes place under conditions that endanger their health and life due to the territory to be crossed and the methods used by smugglers. There have been instances when Chinese migrants attempting to be smuggled into Japan by sea died inside a shipping container.[75] Similar incidences also occurred during the smuggling of Chinese migrants into the United Kingdom. According to British authorities, the smuggling methods used to bring Chinese migrants into the United Kingdom involve significant dangers, including drowning and asphyxiation.[76] It is also not uncommon for Chinese women to be smuggled while pregnant, which creates special vulnerabilities for the woman and child.[77]

The irregular status in transit and destination countries makes smuggled migrants vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking. For example, the obligation to repay high smuggling fees to those who financed the smuggling operation and the (perceived) inability to seek assistance

and report crimes contribute to making Chinese irregular migrants vulnerable to human trafficking. There are reports of Chinese migrants who ended up in situations of debt bondage, with periods of repayment sometimes stretching over several years and under harsh working conditions.[78]

There are also reports of Filipina migrants who were smuggled into Japan and became victims of trafficking[79] and women who were smuggled from the DPR Korea that were forced or tricked into situations of trafficking.[80]

The greatest risks and dangers encountered by smuggled migrants from DPR Korea are the consequences they face if they are caught by their authorities or deported from China. Irregular migrants are regularly detained and punished.[81]

5.6 Profile of migrant smugglers

Recent research on the profile of smugglers involved in smuggling from, to and within East Asia is limited.
Chinese nationals appear to be involved in the smuggling of migrants in several East Asian countries that are origin, transit and destination locations for smuggled migrants from a range of backgrounds.[82] In Hong Kong (China) and DPR Korea, according to a 2013 report, Chinese nationals were found to be working alongside local smugglers.[83] Yet in 2010, Europol reported on a smuggling network that took Chinese nationals to the United Kingdom that was led by Lao and Thai nationals.[84]

From the available literature it appears that individuals involved in the smuggling of Chinese migrants come from a range of backgrounds and include mostly ordinary Chinese citizens (as opposed to citizens with a record of involvement in other crimes) with good family networks and contacts.[85] Previous research by UNODC pointed to a significant and growing number of Chinese women among persons involved in the smuggling of Chinese migrants.[86] This is attributed to the growing number of female migrants who may prefer to solicit the help of other females. The role of migrant smugglers is likened to the traditional role of women as 'caregivers' in Chinese culture.[87]

5.7 Organizational structure of migrant smuggling groups and networks

5.7.1 Smuggling of Chinese nationals

In the context of migrant smuggling from China, the term 'snakehead' is used to refer to individuals and networks involved in taking Chinese nationals, especially from Fujian Province, to North America and Western Europe. The traditional concept of these syndicates is a hierarchical model, headed by one or more snakeheads who reside in Hong Kong (China), Macau (China), the Taiwan Province of China or, in some cases, in a destination country. Under the snakeheads is a range of mid-level operators who coordinate the smuggling ventures and, in some cases, run front companies or offer the services of migration agents. At the bottom level are those who recruit smuggled migrants and persons who may transport or conceal them. The bottom-tier operators may, however, report directly to the snakeheads.[88] Another feature of these criminal organizations is the division of labour and the assignment of roles, which include, inter alia, 'recruiters, coordinators, transporters, document vendors, public officials, guides, crew members, enforcers and debt collectors'.[89]

These structured and highly organized groups were a common and typical feature of the smuggling of Chinese migrants in the 1990s, but it is not clear to what extent this model of organization and operation still persists today. More recent literature suggests that a less hierarchical structure is common and that the smuggling of Chinese migrants involves more loose affiliations of groups and individuals who operate together in a flexible, lateral manner.[90]

The available literature on the smuggling of Chinese migrants to Western Europe, for the most part, suggests that the groups and individuals involved continue to be highly organized and maintain a degree of control and oversight over much of the process.[91] It has been stressed, however, that the level of control and oversight exercised by the Chinese smugglers, which may also involve extended family networks, does not automatically suggest that these migrant smuggling organizations are hierarchical, triad-like syndicates. Europol noted in 2011 that there was little evidence of any involvement of Chinese triads in the smuggling of migrants to Europe.[92]

Others describe the groups involved in the smuggling of Chinese migrants from China to Europe as interconnected, horizontal networks in which several 'stage coordinators' control different legs and aspects of the smuggling process. These stage coordinators have a degree of seniority and oversight and delegate specific tasks and functions to low-ranking individuals. The stage coordinators appear to be connected by, and report to, a higher level of organizers who generally remain in China, and who maintain responsibility for the financial aspects of the smuggling ventures. Document forgery and falsification also appear to be undertaken centrally in China.[93] There is evidence of Chinese migrant smuggling groups using, or otherwise working in conjunction with, local groups and individuals who are usually employed or hired to exercise specific functions. Several European sources, for instance, described 'enforcers' of Vietnamese background who were employed by Chinese smugglers to use force against and intimidate others and that Vietnamese, Turkish and Slovakian criminal groups work with Chinese smugglers for various purposes.[94]

The smuggling networks also tend to have coordinators in the European destination countries who stay informed of changing law enforcement activities, immigration policies and the like in order to adapt their methods or routes accordingly. These coordinators and the information they provide are said to determine the fee for the smuggling venture, which is communicated back to the organizers in China. Reportedly, the Chinese diaspora rather than the smugglers meet and 'receive' smuggled migrants when they arrive at an intended destination.[95]

5.7.2 Smuggling of DPR Korea nationals

Among the groups and individuals involved in smuggling DPR Korea migrants are compatriots residing and operating in China and who have established networks to move migrants across China to South-East Asia. Several Chinese groups that smuggle DPR Korea nationals via China and South-East Asia to the Republic of Korea have been identified.[96]

Some churches, missionaries and non-governmental organizations from the Republic of Korea, driven by humanitarian motives, are involved in facilitating irregular migration from DPR Korea to the Republic of Korea.[97]

5.8 Fees and financing

5.8.1 Fees

The fees paid by smuggled migrants from China are, by comparison, quite high, which is due in part to the complexity and sophistication of the methods and routes employed.[98] It also may be attributed to the relative wealth of many smuggled migrants and their families. The more expensive routes available to Chinese migrants, such as those to a EU country, are primarily used by well-off migrants, allowing smugglers to charge more for their services.[99]

Estimates of the fees paid for the smuggling of migrants from China to Europe vary between as little as US$7,500 and as much as US$50,000.[100] This variation is indicative of the various routes and methods used and services included, such as the provision of fraudulent travel or identity documents. The fees are also influenced by the distance travelled and by the difficulties involved in entering specific transit and destination countries. Because of the high fees, many smuggled migrants incur great debt, so much that some of them continue to pay their smugglers for several years after they arrived at their intended destination.[101]

In a report published in 2013, UNODC estimated that fees average at around US$50,000. When interviewed, some smuggled migrants explained that about 30 per cent of that amount, or US$15,000, is paid in bribes to government officials.[102]

5.8.2 Financing

The information available regarding the financial aspect primarily relates to Chinese smuggling ventures. Would-be migrants are generally approached by low-level smugglers who negotiate and collect the fee. This fee is typically paid in cash instalments and kept and deposited in China. In some cases, outstanding fees may be collected in transit countries.[103] Due to the high cost of migrant smuggling out of China, migrants often borrow money from family members or moneylenders. This has resulted, in some cases, in smugglers trying to recoup fees from family members rather than the migrant.[104]

Informal methods of transferring fees have become less common, with smuggling networks taking advantage of lax Chinese banking regulations to use regular banks.[105] Smugglers may, however, invest their profits abroad, and there have been reported cases of money laundering and bank fraud in Europe linked to Chinese smuggling networks.[106] Some evidence continues to suggest that underground banks are still used to an extent in the smuggling process, especially in the context of smuggling into and through Hong Kong (China).[107]

6. Observations, trends and issues

Most of the 28 States and territories reviewed in this report have more than one function within the smuggling phenomenon — as countries of origin for some migrants, transit points for others and destinations for others. A complex and great variety of routes and methods are used to smuggle migrants within, across and beyond Asia. Many migrants encounter harsh conditions and serious dangers during their journey; some are deceived or exploited by their smugglers along the way. A range of networks, groups and individuals engage in the smuggling of migrants in Asia, creating in sum a highly flexible meta-network that is capable of responding quickly to changes in policies and law enforcement action as well as meet the varying demands of their clients. Migrant smugglers are driven by the prospects of profit. The purchasing power of would-be migrants is a key factor in determining their options in relation to destination and method of getting there. The fees involved in the smuggling of migrants vary greatly across Asia, with some journeys costing a few hundred dollars while others require US$10,000 or more. In short, the smuggling of migrants in Asia is a complex and often contradictory phenomenon that defies simplistic generalizations.

6.1 Information gaps and research obstacles

The ability to make succinct observations and draw meaningful conclusions about the smuggling of migrants in Asia is hampered by the fact that many facets of migrant smuggling remain poorly documented, under-researched and not well understood. One of the main challenges in preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants is the lack of complete and accurate data and more comprehensive analytical research on the many facets of this phenomenon.

The smuggling of migrants is by nature clandestine. As a consequence, information regarding the mechanisms by which it operates is often incomplete. Even though the available literature often engages in qualitative analysis, there is still a paucity of quantitative, evidence-based research on the size of flows and the manner in which migrants are smuggled. Nor does the available source material cover the topic evenly and comprehensively; some routes and migrant groups are well documented while others remain poorly researched. This disparity bears the risk of leading to distortions and misrepresentations of the true scale and characteristics of migrant smuggling. These obstacles were ever present throughout the development of this report, and every effort has been made to provide the most accurate picture possible and highlight the many gaps in the source material.

6.2 Push and pull factors

Difficulties in accessing legal channels for migration encourage migrant smuggling. The existence and capability of migrant smugglers offering services to facilitate illegal entry and residence is another key factor. Driven by profits, migrants smugglers are criminals who specialize in exploiting the gap between the supply and demand of regular migration opportunities.

Irregular migrants purchase the services offered by smugglers. Thus, the purchasing power and their ability to raise the funds predetermine the choices they have and if migrant smuggling is an option at all.

Irregular labour migration, often facilitated by migrant smugglers, is common within and beyond Asia. The great discrepancies in wealth and income, measured in the gross domestic product per person, between different parts of Asia constitute an important push factor in those countries where wages are low and job opportunities are limited. In some places, violent conflicts have destroyed livelihoods and have had damaging effects on communities and national economies, causing many people to relocate. In some cases, the circumstances that initially lead to internal displacement later lead to migration across borders.

Irregular labour migration involves both skilled and unskilled workers who are driven by the prospects

of better employment opportunities and higher wages to support themselves and their families. Their choice of destination is often influenced by the perceived or actual demand for labour and the availability of jobs. Labour migration of unskilled and low-skilled workers generally tends to cover shorter distances and occur within neighbouring countries.

Many migrants who are drawn to employment opportunities abroad and employ smuggling services do so because regular avenues for labour migration are non-existent or, if they do exist, are expensive, cumbersome, slow and ineffective. The characteristics of smuggling of migrants in Asia indicate that many migrants use the services offered by smugglers because they are cheaper, faster and more effective. Smugglers often help migrants to secure employment and accommodation in the destination country.

Gender is another factor in shaping irregular migration. In some parts of Asia, women do not have the same access to education and the same opportunities to find employment as men. In some countries, legal avenues of migration also are not open to women.

Political considerations and the quest to find protection and safety are typically inseparable from the pursuit of employment opportunities and other economic considerations. In some Asian countries, political factors, such as persecution, violent conflict, discrimination and a lack of personal security and law and order, constitute the main reasons why people migrate, often facilitated by smugglers. In some countries, political pull factors are important for only some communities and ethnic or religious groups but are of little or no significance to many others. In this context, asylum- and migration-related policies can be both a pull factor and a deterrent for irregular migration and can influence routes, methods and destinations of migrant smuggling.

In some parts of Asia, environmental factors, such as earthquakes, flooding and storms, frequently cause large-scale internal displacements that lead to irregular migration. These natural disasters have serious economic consequences, not just for local communities where buildings, businesses and infrastructure are destroyed or damaged but also for national economies, which, in turn, can affect job opportunities, poverty and social services. A growing body of literature warns of the immediate and long-term effects of climate change and rising sea levels that will impact many coastal areas, especially in South Asia. These factors are likely to cause further displacement at yet unpredictable levels, which can result in further irregular migration.

Other important factors that influence irregular migration and migrant smuggling are previous migration by relatives and friends, historical and cultural ties between countries of origin and destination, geography, trade routes and the existence of overseas diaspora. Access to knowledge and networks of irregular migration can motivate people to migrate irregularly.

It is for this variety of reasons that facilitated irregular migration — migrant smuggling — does not, or does not always, follow the shortest, most economical and perhaps most obvious routes. The circuitous nature of many routes also may be explained by the step-by-step nature of some smuggling ventures, where migrants may choose whichever path available if and when opportunities for onward migration arise.

6.3 Profile of smuggled migrants

Some variations aside, most smuggled migrants are young adults. In general, young people tend to be more mobile, more capable of coping with the complications, dangers and risks associated with the smuggling ventures and more flexible to adjust to the living and working conditions in the destination countries. In many cases, families choose one or more of their children, usually young adults, to be smuggled abroad so that they can become established in a destination country, support remaining relatives with remittances and facilitate and sometimes finance later migration of other relatives.

Much of the irregular migration, including the smuggling of migrants, within Asia is for the prospective employment of unskilled and low-skilled workers who take up positions in manufacturing, agriculture and construction in a

destination country — work that is often referred to as 'dirty, difficult and dangerous' and that the local population in the destination country is unwilling or unable to fill. Given the type of work involved, labour migration is often dominated by young male migrants who have the physical ability and sometimes the training and skill to carry out the physically demanding types of work.

It is important to emphasize that irregular migration and the smuggling of migrants frequently involve women. Many sources point to a growing feminization of migration in Asia, both regular and irregular. Female labour migration traditionally involves employment in such sectors as domestic service, hospitality, entertainment and the sex industry, but the motivations and circumstances that drive the smuggling of women are increasingly complex.

Although the smuggling of unaccompanied migrants remains a phenomenon that is not well explored, the available literature contains ample examples of minors being smuggled independently of other relatives. In some cases, the smuggling of minors is a form of labour migration that likely will lead to the exploitation and trafficking of children. The smuggling of unaccompanied minors to industrialized countries, on the other hand, is sometimes used as a way to gain asylum and refugee status in the destination country and that, once the minor has been accepted, other relatives, too, can join the minor in the host country.

Depending on the specific push factors in the country of origin, the profile of smuggled migrants may be influenced by ethnicity, religion, political opinion, language, culture, membership of a particular social group and/or location. This is particularly the case when migrants flee from targeted or localized discrimination and violence that affects some communities and individuals but not others.

6.4 Smuggling methods and routes

The complexities of the push and pull factors that prompt and foster irregular migration in Asia also explain the diverse and often circuitous routes used to smuggle migrants. A great variety of methods to smuggle migrants by land, air and sea have been identified. The smuggling methods involve both covert operations in which migrants are concealed and transported in ways to prevent their detection by border officials as well as overt smuggling methods in which smugglers and smuggled migrants make no attempt to conceal their identity, whereabouts and movements.

6.4.1 Smuggling methods

The method employed to smuggle migrants depends on a myriad of variables, which include geography, porous borders, border controls, border fortifications, availability of public and private transportation, the skills and knowledge of local smugglers, the involvement of corrupt government officials, the need to acquire and present fraudulent travel or identity documents and the funds available to smuggled migrants and their families. Smugglers often offer a choice between cheaper and less convenient methods of smuggling as well as faster, more sophisticated and more expensive avenues.

The smuggling of migrants by air, usually involving commercial airlines, is the fastest, safest and perhaps most effective way of smuggling migrants. The formalities associated with air travel, however, necessitate the possession of travel or identity documents that need to be presented at check-in and immigration controls at embarkation and destination points. While there are reported instances in which these controls are avoided by bribing or colluding with government officials or airline personnel, many if not most cases of airborne smuggling involve fraudulent documents, including genuine documents obtained through fraudulent means and look-alike passports. The costs associated with the production and acquisition of such fraudulent documents, the costs for airfares and the high demand for fast and effective smuggling methods explain the high fees charged by smugglers for smuggling by air. This also explains why sophisticated methods of smuggling are more commonly employed by more well-to-do migrants. Nonetheless, migrant smuggling by air is not always an option even for those who can afford it. Smuggled migrants by air often receive extensive coaching and are instructed on how to present themselves and

react to predictable situations. Thus, they need to meet certain requirements, which, for example, families with children tend not to meet.

The smuggling by land and sea, on the other hand, often involves simple and cheap methods. Indeed, in some cases, smuggled migrants simply walk across borders, especially in remote locations, or they swim or use floating devices to cross rivers and straits. Elsewhere, migrants travel in a car, truck, bus or train. Concealed methods are needed if and when border controls or police inspections can be expected. Land and seaborne methods, however, greatly prolong the smuggling journey.

6.4.2 Smuggling routes

The routes used by smugglers are determined by a variety of factors, such as the availability of transportation, the permeability of borders, the lack of border controls, the presence, experience and capacity of smugglers and smuggling networks, the need for and availability of fraudulent travel or identity documents and the profiles of smuggled migrants. Some routes follow the most direct line between origin and destination country, others are cumbersome and circuitous and take weeks or months to complete.

Making generalizations about the main smuggling routes in Asia runs the risk of ignoring the great diversity and nuances of different smuggling ventures. Nonetheless, some principal routes, general trends and directions can be described. It is important to stress — as it has been frequently pointed out in the previous chapters — that the information base is uneven and that irregular migration and migrant smuggling within Asia, in particular within and from South Asia and from South-West Asia to other regions in Asia, is not well documented.

Smuggling to Thailand and Malaysia

Within Asia, Thailand and Malaysia are two of the principal destination countries for smuggled migrants, especially for irregular labour migrants from other parts of South-East Asia and Bangladesh. Thailand is particularly popular among irregular migrants from the Mekong subregion, especially Myanmar, Cambodia and

Lao PDR. The borders between these countries are relatively porous, and unsophisticated methods of smuggling can be used to take migrants into Thailand. Smuggling to Malaysia frequently occurs by boat from Cambodia, Indonesia and Myanmar or overland through Thailand, which seems to be a common method to take Bangladeshi migrants into Malaysia.

Smuggling to the Gulf region

The Gulf States, especially Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, are significant destinations for irregular migrants, including smuggled migrants from a range of source countries in South Asia as well as Pakistan, the Philippines and Indonesia. The relatively tight immigration controls and labour market regulations limit the routes and methods by which migrants can be smuggled into the Gulf States. The available literature suggests that most smuggled migrants enter by use of fraudulent travel or identity documents or, in some cases, are smuggled via Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and then cross by boat to Oman and the United Arab Emirates. The Gulf States, especially the main airports in Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Doha and Dubai, are frequently used as transit points for the smuggling of migrants within and beyond Asia.

South-West and South Asia to Western Europe

Afghanistan and Pakistan, along with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq, are among the main source countries of smuggled migrants in Asia and indeed worldwide. Smuggled migrants from Afghanistan and Pakistan generally use the Islamic Republic of Iran as a transit point before continuing to Turkey. Iraqi nationals are often smuggled via the Islamic Republic of Iran or cross directly into Turkey. Other nationalities, including Bangladeshis and Indians, are typically smuggled via the Islamic Republic of Iran to Turkey.

From Turkey, smuggling to Western Europe follows two main routes: The first leads from Turkey to Greece, either by crossing the Evros (Maritsa) River or by using boats to sail from Turkey to the Aegean Islands or the Greek mainland. Many smuggled migrants then continue overland via the Western Balkans, including the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Hungary to

Austria or through Croatia and Slovenia to Austria or Italy. In some cases, migrants are smuggled by boat from Greece, Turkey, Albania or Montenegro to Puglia or Calabria in Italy. The second main route leads from Turkey across the border to Bulgaria and then, in a variety of combinations, through Romania, Moldova, Ukraine and/or Belarus to Hungary, Slovakia and Austria.

Two other routes for smuggling migrants from Asia to Europe appear to be used less frequently. This includes the smuggling via Central Asia and/or the Caucasus to Russia and then via the Baltic States and/or Belarus to Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. There are several reports relating to the smuggling of mostly South Asian migrants via West Africa to Morocco and other parts of North Africa and from there to Southern Europe. It is not clear how frequently this route is employed to smuggle migrants from Asia, and the available literature seems to suggest that the smuggling of Asian migrants through West and North Africa is no longer a common occurrence.

Indian and Sri Lankan nationals are more commonly smuggled to Europe by air rather than overland. Some migrants travel on flights from the main ports in these countries or transit in one of the main hubs in South-East Asia or the Gulf region.

Smuggling from China and Viet Nam

Western Europe is one of the principal destinations for the smuggling of migrants from China. Two main routes seem to be used for this purpose: The first leads via Russia, the Baltic States and/or Eastern European countries. The second involves travel via Turkey and the Balkans. Smuggled migrants typically travel by air for the first legs of their journey before they continue overland using cars, trucks or trains and resorting to clandestine means of migration. While it appears that most Chinese migrants use a combination of airborne and overland methods, there are instances in which smuggled migrants travel directly from China on commercial flights to one of Europe's main international airports.

The smuggling of Vietnamese migrants to Europe frequently involves the combination of long-distance air travel, followed by multiple ventures across short distances. In many cases, smuggled migrants initially travel on commercial flights to airports in some proximity to their final destinations especially in countries that permit visa-free entry for Vietnamese nationals or where immigration requirements and controls are less stringent. From there, they are smuggled overland to their final destination. One main route, for instance, leads from Viet Nam to Moscow, Russia, then through the Baltic States or into Ukraine, Slovakia and Poland before reaching the Czech Republic. Another route starts with flights from Viet Nam to Romania or Bulgaria before travelling in a truck or car to the Czech Republic.

South-West Asia and Sri Lanka to Indonesia and Australia

Although migrant smuggling by sea to Australia almost completely ceased in late 2013, previously there was significant smuggling activities involving Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi, Pakistani and Sri Lankan nationals who were taken there by boat, usually via Malaysia and Indonesia. A range of migrants from other countries have been smuggled along this route. The smuggling to Indonesia and Australia usually begins by flying to Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur or Jakarta on flights that originate in Pakistan or the Gulf region. If the migrants transit in Thailand or Malaysia, they are usually smuggled overland to the Malay Peninsula and then by boat to Indonesia. The southern parts of Indonesia's Java Island and the islands of Bali, Lombok and West Timor have been popular embarkation points for vessels used to smuggle migrants to Australia, especially the offshore territories of Ashmore Reef and Christmas Island, which are in close proximity to Indonesia. Sri Lankan nationals are often smuggled via Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia or they sail directly to either the Australian mainland or an offshore territory.

Smuggling to North America

Generalizations about the smuggling of migrants from Asia to North America are more difficult to make, and the routes are not well documented in the literature. The phenomenon of Chinese migrant smuggling by boat across the Pacific Ocean has all but subsided, but there have been several attempts to smuggle Sri Lankan nationals

by boat from South-East Asia to Canada's West Coast. Several ventures to smuggle Sri Lankan nationals via West Africa to Canada have been foiled.

There is some evidence that Indian migrants are smuggled via Central America to Mexico and the United States; several other nationalities are smuggled via ports in Latin America in order to reach Mexico and, ultimately, the United States. It appears to be more common, however, to smuggle migrants from Asia by air on commercial flights bound for Canada or the United States. This may involve direct flights from a main port in Asia or even flights departing from Europe or from Latin America.

6.5 Conditions and risks

The routes and methods used to smuggled migrants in Asia differ significantly, but the conditions and risks that smuggled migrants face on their journey are similar. These include risks to life, health and safety, risks of abuse, exploitation and trafficking, vulnerabilities to extortion and becoming a victim of other criminal activities, protracted smuggling situations and being stranded in transit points.

The many dangers associated with the means and methods used to smuggle migrants encompass injury, dehydration, exposure and death. The use of unsafe transportation methods tend to be particularly common in cases involving smuggling by sea where old, unseaworthy vessels are used. To maximize their profits, smugglers crowd as many people as possible onto these boats. Knowing that the vessel will be seized or destroyed by law enforcement and border control agencies if the journey is detected by authorities, smugglers typically use old and inexpensive vessels. Engine failures and water leaks are common, and smuggling vessels have sunk or capsized, sometimes killing hundreds of people at a time. In many cases, vessels are not equipped with adequate safety mechanisms and life jackets and lack maps or other navigational equipment, which means that many vessels become lost at sea. The crew on board the vessels are frequently inadequately trained and unaware of the circumstances or the consequences of the smuggling ventures. The boats often do not carry sufficient water, food and fuel.

Other smuggling methods involve considerable risks to the health and safety of migrants. This is especially the case if migrants are smuggled in a concealed compartment in a car, truck or bus. In addition, migrants are smuggled in appalling and unsanitary conditions without sufficient food or water and are sometimes left or forgotten in a compartment that is insufficiently ventilated. Cases of dehydration and suffocation are particularly common if migrants are concealed in a refrigerated or sealed compartment.

Smuggling on foot overland also comes with associated risks, especially if migrants cross through steppes, deserts, thick forests, jungles, mountainous areas or through ice and snow. There are reported cases in which smugglers abandoned migrants and left them to fend for themselves, often without any provision of food and water or any guidance on where to go and how to seek help. The illegal status of smuggled migrants in transit and destinations points makes them vulnerable to threats, extortion, abuse and other forms of violence.

Not only do smugglers take advantage of irregular migrants' vulnerabilities, local employers and, in some cases, corrupt government officials seek to exploit them too, which can lead to situations of abuse or trafficking.

As a major driver of irregular migration, migrant smuggling considerably contributes to making migrants vulnerable to 'non-pre-organized' trafficking in persons. While more research is needed, evidence seems to support the perception that trafficking in persons is often preceded by a process of irregular migration. This means that such non-pre-organized trafficking in persons did not start in the country of origin with the recruitment of persons to be trafficked but only started in the destination country, after the arrival of the smuggled migrant, where opportunistic criminals trapped them. Having an illegal status in a destination country, excluded from the regular labour market and in their quest to find employment and support their families increases smuggled migrants vulnerability to human trafficking.

6.6 Profile of migrant smugglers

Persons from a range of backgrounds, nationalities and age groups participate in or are associated with the many activities involved in the smuggling of migrants. Such persons may occupy one or more of the diverse roles, which are typically part of the smuggling process, ranging from recruiters, transporters, accommodation providers, facilitators and enforcers to organizers and financiers. The myriad routes and methods used to smuggle migrants within, from and into Asia is also reflective of the wide spectrum of individuals involved.

In short, the smuggling of migrants attracts a diverse range of opportunists who seek to obtain financial or material benefits from their involvement. Some individuals do so on a continuing basis while others only participate in an ad hoc manner. Many of the known smugglers are young men, which is mostly reflective of the physical nature of smuggling activities and the status of men in some societies. The involvement of women in the smuggling of migrants has, however, been noted in several locations and circumstances, especially in situations in which they pose as a spouse or parent of a migrant, although there are also known cases in which women occupied senior roles in larger smuggling networks.

The more sophisticated, long-distance smuggling operations are typically overseen by organizers who are nationals of the same country as the migrants they smuggle. In some cases, these are individuals who are based in and make arrangements from the country of origin; but it appears to be more common that multiple organizers are placed along the main smuggling routes. Some of the organizers were once smuggled migrants who either settled or maybe naturalized in the destination country or who remained in or returned to one of the transit points.

By contrast, individuals involved in carrying out smuggling operations — for example, leading a migrant across a border or harbouring a migrant in a shelter — are, for the most part, nationals or residents of the country in which they operate and speak the local language and know local areas.

This enables them to work as drivers or couriers or assist in arranging other transportation or accommodation. In countries of origin, they may act as recruiters who connect would-be migrants with those involved in arranging smuggling ventures.

The available literature provides no evidence to suggest that the average persons involved in the smuggling of migrants are 'routine criminals' with a history of prior or parallel involvement into other non-migrant smuggling-related crimes. Such cases of persons seem to be infrequent. The available evidence suggests that migrants are not routinely smuggled with other contraband, such as drugs or weapons.

6.7 Organizational features of smuggling networks

Generalizations about the organization and structure of the groups involved in the smuggling of migrants in Asia are difficult to make. Nonetheless, it seems that assumptions about transnational, mafia-style smuggling organizations are not supported by the available literature and data. In general, smugglers are not organized in structured, hierarchical syndicates with different levels of seniority, oversight and impunity. Instead, most sources reveal that the organization of migrant smugglers can best be described as decentralized networks that connect groups and individuals in origin, transit and destination countries. Some of these networks have operated for considerable periods of time; but many elements of these networks are only loosely connected and cooperate in the smuggling of migrants only if and when opportunities arise.

In general, smuggling ventures over short distances and across single borders neither require nor involve sophisticated migrant smuggling methods, which make it unnecessary to establish complex criminal enterprises to facilitate. Where smuggling occurs over greater distances and involves multiple border crossings, it appears to be common that a chain of 'stage coordinators' oversee individual legs of the smuggling ventures, interact with each other and work with local groups in the countries of transit and destination. This network model seems to adequately describe

the reality of organizing migrants, in contrast to the assumption of the involvement of formally structured, transnational organized crime groups in which members occupy designated roles in a hierarchical organization.

Migrant communities in transit and destination countries and their families and social networks in their home country have a prominent role in encouraging, facilitating and financing a smuggling journey. These communities and families typically stay in close contact with the smugglers and their associates, assist in the recruitment of would-be migrants, accommodating them in transit points and integrating them into the destination countries.

6.8 Fees and financing

6.8.1 Fees

Migrant smugglers offer services ranging from basic to highly sophisticated and from cheap to expensive. Yet, the fees paid are not necessarily an indicator of safe services. The various lethal incidents that occurred in the context of migrant smuggling by sea from Indonesia to Australia illustrate this.

The fees charged by migrant smugglers depend on many variables, including the distance travelled, the means and methods used, the need to provide accommodation, food, water and other supplies to the migrants, the use of fraudulent travel or identity documents and the need to bribe border control, immigration, law enforcement and other government officials along the way.

As a general rule, longer, more sophisticated and faster smuggling ventures are more costly than the smuggling over short distances that involve few obstacles. In addition, covert methods of smuggling in which migrants are concealed in compartments or furnished with fraudulent documents tend to be more expensive than overt methods in which migrants cross borders with little or no disguise.

Smuggling fees are also influenced by factors relating to supply and demand and, in particular, by the purchasing power of migrants and their

families. Affordability and purchasing power often determine which destination migrants and their families choose. Those who can afford it will pay high fees to use sophisticated and fast smuggling methods and travel to destinations in industrialized countries, while persons from less affluent backgrounds may only be able to pay for slow and simple smuggling ventures to destinations in close proximity to their place of origin. Pull factors in the destination country that create demand for irregular migration, competition by other smugglers and obstacles created by law and law enforcement also influence the price that smugglers can charge for their services.

Some smugglers offer guarantees that migrants will reach their intended destination. This means that smugglers will undertake multiple attempts to take migrants into a destination country and, should all of them fail, offer a refund. These guarantees are an important tool to attract further business and also allow smugglers to charge considerably higher fees.

Migrant smuggling can sometimes be less expensive than regular migration and travel. In South and South-East Asia in particular, irregular avenues of labour migration, including the smuggling of migrants, can be considerably cheaper, faster and less bureaucratic than formal migration channels. In these circumstances, would-be migrants turn to the offers made by smugglers because they are less expensive and often more effective if the smugglers are connected with employers and if they can arrange accommodation in the destination country.

6.8.2 Financing

For many migrants, especially those who are smuggled to far-away destinations, the fees charged create a substantial liability, which usually absorbs much of their assets and savings and often those of their family. In situations in which migrants intend to migrate permanently to destinations further afield, they sell most of their belongings and property. In many cases, they borrow money from relatives and friends or from banks, moneylenders or the smugglers.

As noted, families of smuggled migrants engage in

facilitating and financing the smuggling journey. It is not uncommon for families to encourage and support the emigration, both regular or irregular, of one of their children so that they can establish themselves and find employment and safety abroad, support the family through remittances and even seek to assist other family members to follow. Families often provide funds to pay the smuggling fee and, in some cases, even negotiate fees, methods and routes with the smugglers. Sometimes they go into significant debt to enable the smuggling of one of their relatives, hoping that he or she will quickly be able to recoup the money once settled in the destination country.

The risk that migrants fall victim to loan sharks or enter situations in which they cannot repay a debt (for a loan to cover the expense of the smuggling journey) is particularly high.

The terms and conditions of fee payment vary between smugglers, locations, smuggling methods and routes. Shorter smuggling journeys from one country into another usually only require a single transaction that is paid upon departure from the place of origin; fees for longer and more complex smuggling ventures are sometimes paid in full at the beginning and, at other times, are paid individually for each leg of the journey. The latter tends to be more common where separate smugglers (or stage coordinators) are responsible for individual segments of the smuggling route and where they operate with some autonomy from those involved in other stages. It is not uncommon for some smugglers to allow payment in instalments. Indeed, along some routes and among some migrant groups, it appears common practice to withhold payment to smugglers until it is confirmed that the migrant has successfully arrived in the transit or destination point.

The use of guarantee-schemes in long-distance smuggling operations, in which payments are only released upon the successful completion of a smuggling operation, is an indicator of the level of professionalism, high profits and good success rates.

These diverse and often complex financial arrangements also explain the various methods that are used to transfer funds to smugglers or between them. Shorter, less expensive smuggling journeys tend to be paid in cash directly to smugglers or to one of their agents. Transfers of larger funds are often done through the formal banking sector, through alternative remittance systems or through complex underground banking systems designed to disguise the origin and purpose of the payment.

More research is needed on the role of moneylenders who assist the smuggling of migrants by financing the fees and of other individuals who facilitate the informal financial transactions. Although these groups of persons operate their businesses independently from migrant smuggling, they not only opportunistically profit from it but are important facilitators, especially if fees are huge and smuggling operations require financial transactions to cover costs during the journey and pay the various smugglers involved along routes to long-distance destinations.

7. Key issues and implications for response

The smuggling of migrants in Asia is a complex phenomenon that defies single or simplistic solutions. It involves a great range of issues that relate to the criminality of smuggling, the human rights of smuggled migrants and the relationship and cooperation between origin, transit and destination countries. As a result, any response to the smuggling of migrants requires a comprehensive, multifaceted approach that aims to (1) prevent and combat this crime, (2) protect the rights of smuggled migrants and (3) facilitate international cooperation.

7.1 Strengthen national laws and policies while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants

To address the complexity of the smuggling of migrants in Asia, it is important that States ratify the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and implement these obligations into their domestic laws. There are still countries in Asia and other regions that do not have specific legislation, including offences, relating to migrant smuggling, which means that smugglers can operate with relative impunity. But even if such laws exist, there are too many countries in which enforcement remains weak and investigations rarely lead to prosecutions and convictions. In these circumstances, the smuggling of migrants is a low-risk, high-profit crime that smugglers seek to exploit. Many countries respond to migrant smuggling by tightening immigration controls and building up border management and protection. It nonetheless seems that, in isolation, restrictive border policies do not solve the problem of migrant smuggling.

The strengthening of national laws and the development of comprehensive policies to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants must go hand and hand with measures that protect the rights of smuggled migrants. When apprehended, smuggled migrants may be in urgent need of shelter, food and basic medical care. In many instances, smuggled migrants are found in situations of emergency, exposure, dehydration,

suffocation or near drowning. Article 16 of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol contains several relevant provisions to ensure that smuggled migrants have access to basic assistance. Article 16(2) requires States parties to protect smuggled migrants from physical violence. Article 16(3) calls on States parties to provide assistance to smuggled migrants whose lives or safety may be at risk. The Protocol also calls on States parties to take all appropriate steps to preserve and protect the rights of smuggled migrants "as accorded under applicable international law, in particular the right to life and the right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".[1]

Of further concern is the smuggling of unaccompanied minors, which occurs methodically along some smuggling routes in Asia. Unaccompanied minors are of particular risk of exploitation and abuse by smugglers and by others who try to take advantage of their inexperience. These problems are particularly serious if children are in countries in which they do not speak the local language and where they have no legal status. It is for this reason that the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol specifically calls on States parties to offer protection and assistance measures that take into account the special needs of children as well as women.[2]

Implications for response
- Criminalize migrant smuggling, in line with the requirements set out in the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol.
- Adhere to and implement legislation, policies and procedural measures, in line with the minimum requirement of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol.
- Strike a balance between prevention and protection. Comprehensive policies and practical approaches are required that achieve balance between the apprehension and prosecution of migrant smugglers and the protection and assistance provided to smuggled migrants.

7.2 Complement border controls with better investigation and prosecution of smuggling networks

Although an often-neglected key element in preventing and combating migrant smuggling, border controls and law enforcement alone cannot solve the problem of migrant smuggling. Efforts to create and enforce criminal offences pertaining to migrant smuggling need to be embedded into policies designed to manage migration and prevent all forms of irregular migration. Unless criminalization, law enforcement and border control are integrated into holistic approaches, these measures may risk diverting smuggling routes elsewhere and prompt smugglers to resort to methods that expose the migrants to increased risks to their health and life in order to minimize the risks to the smuggler.

The smuggling of migrants can generate large profits for the criminals involved. Many countries, however, focus most of their anti-smuggling efforts on the detection of smuggled migrants but do little to detect and disrupt their smugglers, especially the organizers and financiers who are usually not involved in guiding or transporting migrants across borders. More needs to be done to bring smugglers to justice and seize their assets so that their activities become more risky and less profitable.

Implications for response
- Complement border control efforts with improved collaborative investigation and prosecution responses. Intelligence-led investigative capacities need to be developed and fostered. The aim should be to dismantle migrant smuggling networks. Specialist operational units with high-level investigative and prosecutorial skills are needed to achieve results. This requires a transnational approach by law enforcement, judicial authorities and policy-makers. A greater focus on the development and use of intelligence in tackling criminal networks can lead to more efficient use of police resources.

7.3 Generate political will and strengthening international cooperation to combat the smuggling of migrants

For the most part, there is a strong global commitment among origin, transit and destination countries to combat human trafficking. Unfortunately, the criminal aspects of migrant smuggling are often ignored. This situation is worsened by the fact that migrant smugglers expose people to tremendous risk, including increased vulnerability to human trafficking. An important obstacle in preventing and suppressing the smuggling of migrants in Asia is the varying — and sometimes lacking — political will between and within countries to ensure the development of coherent strategies, the implementation of comprehensive laws, the enforcement of relevant offences and the allocation of adequate resources to achieve these ends. More financial, material and human resources at the national level and more cooperation at the international level are needed to investigate and prosecute migrant smugglers, explore and analyse the levels and characteristics of this crime and develop policies and laws to address the many facets of this phenomenon. This requires strong political will and long-term commitment.

Implications for response
- Mobilize constituents: Efforts to galvanize political will should involve government agencies and also businesses, unions, migrant communities and civil society. This will help in the development of a coherent policy agenda that recognizes migration as an integral element of globalization. It can assist in demonstrating how safe and legal migration can be of benefit to all countries and individuals.
- Strengthen regional and international institutions dealing with migrant smuggling. Strong national frameworks are only part of the solution. On their own, national or even bilateral responses to migrant smuggling can result in the displacement of smuggling routes to other countries. There is thus a critical need for strengthened regional and international cooperation among origin, transit and destination countries if States are to combat the smuggling of migrants.

7.4 Address the root motivation to migrate

To reduce and eliminate the smuggling of migrants in the medium and long term, it is essential to improve political stability and freedom, personal security and development while reducing poverty, unemployment, persecution, discrimination and environmental degradation. The Smuggling of Migrants Protocol explicitly calls on States parties "to promote or strengthen, as appropriate, development programmes and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, taking into account the socio-economic realities of migration and paying special attention to economically and socially depressed areas, in order to combat the root socio-economic causes of the smuggling of migrants, such as poverty and underdevelopment."[3]

Irregular migration often stems from uneven developments within one country. In many instances, the situations that lead people to leave rural areas and the pull factors that draw them to urban areas also explain why many migrants from rural backgrounds are drawn to the prospects of better opportunities abroad and use irregular avenues of migration, often facilitated by migrant smugglers, to pursue them. This means that one way to address some of root triggers of migrant smuggling is to address rural poverty and provide individuals and communities in regional and remote areas with sustainable employment opportunities.

Young people are especially driven by the aspiration to pursue employment opportunities and achieve better education and higher wages abroad. To address this motivation requires improving access to primary, secondary and tertiary education and skills training and creating opportunities for graduates to use their education and skills in their home countries.

Implications for response
- Strengthen efforts to improve the quality of life in countries of origin. It is imperative that countries of origin, transit and destination continue to work to improve political stability and freedom, personal security and development while reducing poverty, unemployment, persecution, discrimination

and environmental degradation in countries of origin.

7.5 Develop affordable, accessible and safe avenues for migration

Many migrants are drawn to employment opportunities abroad and migrate in an irregular way because regular avenues for labour migration are non-existent or, if they do exist, are expensive, cumbersome, slow and ineffective. The characteristics of migrant smuggling in Asia underscore that many migrants use the services offered by smugglers because they are cheaper, faster and more effective. Smugglers often help migrants to secure employment and accommodation in a destination country.

These circumstances demonstrate that one way to prevent the smuggling of migrants and reduce the opportunities for smugglers is to create or improve regular avenues of labour migration in a way that they are accessible, affordable and efficient.[4]

In some parts of Asia, the smuggling of migrants is inextricably linked to the movement of refugees and their quest to flee from persecution, violence, war, discrimination and human rights abuses. Countries that are parties to the Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees have the additional obligation not to return refugees to a place where they may face persecution. Similar obligations are recognized under other international human rights instruments. The Smuggling of Migrants Protocol also explicitly recognizes these obligations and responsibilities of States.[5]

Implications for response
- Expand legal migration opportunities. Instead of resisting economic demands for low-skilled labour, countries that are growing economically and require such labour should expand legal migration opportunities for both men and women through regularization processes and temporary migration programmes.
- Existing processes should be reviewed and made more accessible, efficient and flexible for migrants. Such efforts are an important

step towards harmonizing regional migration systems and addressing the needs of vulnerable migrants, including those in need of protection.

- Introduce or expand refugee quota systems. There is scope to introduce or expand refugee quota systems to promote legal migration. Several destination countries have family reunification policies that provide legal channels for the migration of relatives. Such channels need to be expanded to prevent irregular migration and the smuggling of migrants.

7.6 Improve labour-monitoring standards

Irregular migrants are vulnerable to exploitation, including trafficking in persons, because they are generally not protected under any relevant labour standards. Employers who recruit irregular workers to reduce wage costs contribute to the vulnerability of migrant workers to exploitation and deprive the State of tax revenue. Law enforcement responses to this problem can lead to further exploitation and victimization if officials do not understand the differences and similarities between the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

Implications for response
- Extend labour standards to all migrants, including irregular migrants. National agencies should monitor and enforce these standards and conduct inspections. This can be done proactively, through scheduled visits, reactively in response to complaints or at random. Such measures would help to identify victims of trafficking as well as employers suspected of trafficking or engaging the services of migrant smugglers.
- Employers of irregular workers should face greater risk of detection and punishment. Punitive measures taken against employers of irregular migrants should go hand in hand with measures aimed at increasing the supply of legal labour to the market.

7.7 Enhance the body of evidence-based knowledge to better inform policy-making

There is a lack of reliable and consistent data on

migrant smuggling being collected and shared in the region and beyond. This greatly constrains the ability of authorities to develop evidence-based policies and implement strategies to combat migrant smuggling.

The absence of any comprehensive data on the scale and spread of migrant smuggling has a direct impact on the ability of those charged with enforcing relevant laws. If the scale and nature of the problem is not known, it is unlikely that the appropriate measures and resources can be allocated to prevent and combat it. Without accurate information on migrant smuggling, prevention strategies cannot be developed and suppression activities are rendered useless because insufficient information will not lead to the effective prosecution of offenders.[6]

Implications for response
- Collect data and conduct research. Government agencies should keep accurate records of specific information and data relating to irregular migration and smuggling of migrants and should work closely with relevant international organizations, academic experts and civil society to conduct research into the levels and characteristics of migrant smuggling and into national and international responses to this phenomenon.
- Participate in the Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC).[7] Developed by UNODC in support of the Bali Process, this system represents an important step in building the body of evidence on migrant smuggling and irregular migration. The VRS-MSRC is a web-based data collection system that assists countries in collecting, sharing and using data on these issues. Countries are encouraged to use the VRS-MSRC to improve the knowledge on the smuggling of migrants and other forms of irregular migration.

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Endnotes

1. Introduction

[1] *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air*, opened for signature 15 December 2000, 2225 UNTS 209 [hereafter *Smuggling of Migrants Protocol*], article 3.

[2] Opened for signature 15 December 2000, 2225 UNTS 209.

[3] *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children*, opened for signature 15 December 2000, 2237 UNTS 319 [hereafter *Trafficking in Persons Protocol*].

2. Smuggling of migrants in South-West Asia

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7. Key issues and implications for response

[1] Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, article 16(1).

[2] Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, article 16(4).

[3] Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, article 15(3).

[4] See UNODC, *Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants* (2010) Tool 9: Prevention of the smuggling of migrants, pp. 10–16.

[5] Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, article 19(1) [emphasis added].

[6] See UNODC, *International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol* (2012), pp. 8–9.

[7] For information on VRS-MSRC: www.unodc. org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/vrs-msrc. html.

Annexes

Annex 1: Additional statistical information for South-West Asia

Country: Afghanistan

Table A1.1 Afghan nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Albania	Total		34	5	34	126	48
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Austria	Total	977	1 620	1 311	3 082	3321	920
	By land	977	1 620	1 311	3 082	3321	920
	By sea						
	By air						
Belgium	Total	3	12	28	54	22	1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	3	12	28	54	22	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Total			12	16	11	2
	By land			12	16	11	2
	By sea						
	By air						
Bulgaria	Total	9	13	75	94	101	39
	By land	9	13	75	94	101	39
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	171	225	163	266	190	76
	By land	113	120	61	117	82	42
	By sea						
	By air	58	105	102	149	106	34
Czech Republic	Total	9	19	10	45	21	8
	By land	7	18	10	45	16	8
	By sea						
	By air	2	1			5	
Estonia	Total		54	5	4	2	
	By land		39	2	4		
	By sea		15	3		2	
	By air						
France	Total	55	62	70	126	60	31
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Germany	**Total**	**495**	**1 805**	**1 970**	**3 037**	**2 897**	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	**Total**						**1 167**
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	**Total**	**2 574**	**1 885**	**2 731**	**3 363**	**2 528**	**624**
	By land	2 500	1 440	1 029	1 179	770	244
	By sea	62	431	1 701	2 179	1 748	377
	By air	12	14	1	5	10	3
Latvia	**Total**	**10**	**27**	**12**	**1**		
	By land		7	3			
	By sea						
	By air	10	20	9	1		
Lithuania	**Total**		**4**	**6**	**25**	**54**	**11**
	By land		4	6	25	54	11
	By sea						
	By air						
Macau (China)	**Total**	**1**			**1**	**5**	**1**
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Maldives	**Total**					**7**	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Montenegro	**Total**		**6**	**4**	**20**	**25**	**3**
	By land		6	4	20	25	3
	By sea						
	By air						
New Zealand	**Total**		**1**		**1**	**2**	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		1		1	2	
Norway	**Total**	**12**	**31**	**12**	**30**	**62**	**19**
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Moldova	Total					9	5
	By land					9	5
	By sea						
	By air						
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Total		29	6	5		23
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Romania	Total				82	190	5
	By land				76	189	5
	By sea						
	By air				6	1	
Serbia	Total		227	636	3 799	3 085	734
	By land		227	636	3 799	3 085	734
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total	71	62	100	39	64	
	By land	71	62	100	39	64	
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovenia	Total	7	13	54	215	296	108
	By land	7	13	54	215	296	108
	By sea						
	By air						
Turkey	Total	10 833	3 909	2 708	3 801	2 560	2 950
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Ukraine	Total	61	52	43	22	38	49
	By land	60	52	43	22	36	43
	By sea						
	By air	1				2	6
United Kingdom	Total	3 090	4 120	15 501	1 330	1 110	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		18 378	14 210	25 462	19 476	16 786	6 824

Frontex*	Total	19 284	14 539	25 918	22 994	13 169	2 974
	By land	1 224	2 410	22 844	20 396	9 838	971
	By sea	18 060	12 129	3 074	2 598	3 331	2 003
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on the responses, by the countries or agency listed, to inquiries made by the UNODC in 2014 relating to migrant smuggling in Asia. *The European Union-level data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by each Member State's border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network. Frontex is the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union.

Table A1.2 Afghan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					18	11
Austria	76	259	211	376	400	157
Belarus				16	9	6
Belgium	641	948	420	455	669	249
Bosnia and Herzegovina					57	13
Czech Republic	8	18	10	46	16	8
Estonia		17	3	6	2	
Finland	314	562	267	223	214	103
France	15 374	20 767	7 231	4 844	2 980	1 849
Germany	385	1 006	1 926	2 935	3 238	
Indonesia						1 167
Italy	51	108	62	128	30	8
Latvia			5	1		
Lithuania	5	10	4	19	4	
Montenegro					2	4
Norway	52	85	268	119	258	194
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2	24	7	52	62	32
Romania				7		
Serbia	5	1 265	1 664	1 730	1 960	290
Slovakia	64	55	94	38	11	14
Spain	45	101	37	25	25	10
Sweden	1	2	8	11	6	4
Turkey	6	8	17	42	187	30
Ukraine	19	43	29	51	50	35
United Kingdom	2 720	2 330	1 140	930	680	310
Australia					18	11
Austria	76	259	211	376	400	157
Belarus				16	9	6

Belgium	641	948	420	455	669	249
Bosnia and Herzegovina					57	13
Czech Republic	8	18	10	46	16	8
Estonia		17	3	6	2	
TOTAL	19 692	27 349	13 192	11 678	10 878	4 494

Frontex*	29 042	38 637	21 104	25 296	24 395	8 135

Sources: The information in this table is based on the responses, by the countries or agency listed, to inquiries made by the UNODC in 2014 relating to migrant smuggling in Asia. *The European Union-level data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residence that were reported to Frontex by each Member State's border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A1.3 Smuggled Afghan migrants detected by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia	Total					4 243	1 826
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Austria	Total	881	1 476	1 169	2 809	3 035	821
	By land	881	1 476	1 169	2 809	3 035	821
	By sea						
	By air						
Belarus	Total			18	11		1
	By land			16	11		1
	By sea						
	By air						
Bulgaria	Total	68	19	53	119	52	19
	By land	68	19	53	119	52	19
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	50	95	86	136	68	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	50	95	86	136	68	
Czech Republic	Total					25	7
	By land					25	7
	By sea						
	By air						
Estonia	Total		44	2		2	
	By land		36				
	By sea		6			2	
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Indonesia	Total						1 167
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	Total		7	3			
	By land		7	3			
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	Total		6		37	8	5
	By land		6		37	8	5
	By sea						
	By air						
Maldives	Total					6	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total		6		2	20	5
	By land				2	20	5
	By sea						
	By air		6				
New Zealand	Total		1		1	2	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		1		1	2	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Total	6	29	5	33	95	36
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Serbia	Total		14	52	1 268	660	168
	By land		14	52	1 268	660	168
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total	8	27	223	151	27	14
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovenia	Total	5	10	9	9	30	5
	By land	5	10	9	9	30	5
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
United Kingdom	Total		280	470	520	380	200
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		1 018	2 014	2 090	5 121	8 629	4 267

Sources: The information in this table is based on the responses, by the countries or agency listed, to inquiries made by the UNODC in 2014 relating to migrant smuggling in Asia.

Table A1.4 Economic data for Afghanistan and other countries of South-West Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Afghanistan	29 824 536	1 561	–	48%
Islamic Republic of Iran	76 424 443	12 275	14.7%	45%
Iraq	32 578 209	4 177	–	42%
Pakistan	179 160 111	2 741	10.65	54%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment=International Monetary Fund, *Report for Selected Countries and Subjects* (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A1.5 Afghan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Albania		*
Algeria	*	
Argentina	*	
Australia	7 192	1 074
Austria	10 158	6 203
Azerbaijan	576	82
Belarus	409	41
Belgium	1 267	1 911
Brazil	28	*
Bulgaria	368	
Cameroon		*
Canada	2 609	411
Cayman Islands	*	
Chad	*	
Chile	12	
China	7	
Colombia	*	
Cote d'Ivoire	13	
Costa Rica	*	

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Croatia	19	128
Cyprus	7	48
Czech Republic	241	14
Denmark	2 515	361
Ecuador	113	*
Egypt	*	9
Estonia	14	*
Ethiopia	*	
Fiji	*	7
Finland	1 137	155
France	2 590	595
Georgia	*	*
Germany	31 746	14 357
Greece	343	
Hong Kong (China)	7	*
Hungary	1 131	
Iceland	6	9
India	9 633	571
Indonesia	890	2 995
Islamic Republic of Iran	824 087	13
Iraq	*	33
Ireland	181	210
Italy	5 058	1 162
Japan	34	*
Jordan	12	12
Kazakhstan	525	35
Kenya	*	
Kyrgyzstan	377	150
Latvia	28	*
Lebanon	12	16
Lithuania	136	16
Macau (China)		*
Malaysia	349	115
Mexico	*	6
Mongolia		*
Morocco		*
Mozambique	*	*
Nauru		66
Nepal	*	
Netherlands	6 126	1 473
New Zealand	29	15

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Norway	5 984	958
Pakistan	1 637 740	3 220
Panama	*	*
Papua New Guinea	*	13
Philippines	*	
Poland	72	72
Portugal	6	*
Republic of Korea	10	22
Republic of Moldova	14	*
Romania	125	*
Russia	1 300	348
Saudi Arabia		7
Serbia and Kosovo		81
Slovakia	209	
Slovenia	18	18
South Africa	20	
Spain	92	35
Sri Lanka	5	*
Sweden	8 454	1 859
Switzerland	2 099	2 228
Syria	1 737	193
Tajikistan	2 196	2 122
Thailand		9
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		216
Turkey	3 517	4 842
Turkmenistan	19	
Ukraine	1 480	2 105
United Arab Emirates	*	6
United Kingdom	9 845	1 262
United States	1 017	130
Uzbekistan	173	
Venezuela	*	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Islamic Republic of Iran

Table A1.6 Iranian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Albania	Total			1	6		2
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Belgium	Total	6	13	12	31	40	12
	By land						
	By sea	1		1	1		
	By air	5	13	11	30	40	12
Bulgaria	Total	21	19	51	27	48	36
	By land	21	19	51	27	48	36
	By sea						
	By air						
Bosnia	Total				5		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air				5		
Cambodia	Total					3	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					3	
Canada	Total	392	390	396	341	316	101
	By land	3	4	6	6	7	11
	By sea	26	9	4			
	By air	363	377	386	335	309	90
Estonia	Total					1	2
	By land						
	By sea					1	
	By air						2
France	Total	70	100	85	68	87	51
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Germany	Total	398	502	728	1045	878	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						556
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

Latvia	Total	1	5	10	15	3	4
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	1	5	10	15	3	4
Lithuania	Total	4		8	2		
	By land	4		6			
	By sea						
	By air			2	2		
Macau (China)	Total	8	9	7	3	8	4
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Maldives	Total					10	10
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Montenegro	Total				1	2	
	By land				1	2	
	By sea						
	By air						
New Zealand	Total	16	12	13	9	7	5
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	16	12	13	9	7	5
Norway	Total	5	8	79	5	8	4
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total					4	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					4	
Romania	Total				16	18	6
	By land				11	13	6
	By sea					3	
	By air				5	2	
Serbia	Total		7	25	6	54	10
	By land		7	25	6	54	10
	By sea						
	By air						
Turkey	Total	1 230	701	880	708	453	306
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

Ukraine	Total			3	4		
	By land			1	1		
	By sea						
	By air			2	3		
United Kingdom	Total	770	720	1 230	1 610	1 480	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		2 921	2 486	3 528	3 901	3 420	1 109

Frontex	Total	937	501	1163	750	611	169
	By land	748	354	841	601	457	70
	By sea	189	147	322	149	154	99
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A1.7 Iranian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					48	29
Belgium	442	295	399	472	492	200
Bosnia Herzegovina					6	2
Estonia					5	5
Finland	136	182	113	136	122	52
France	2 796	2 835	3 038	3 217	1 894	729
Germany	690	779	1 017	1 297	1 832	
Indonesia						556
Latvia		1		2	1	
Lithuania	1	2	3	2	1	
Montenegro				1	1	
Norway	33	27	79	74	84	53
Moldova	1				2	
Romania				9	8	1
Serbia	1	48	64	74	59	6
Spain	61	79	65	117	127	33
Sweden	3	26	24	32	30	2
Turkey	58	116	195	250	580	28
Ukraine	91	113	129	117	97	85

| United Kingdom | 1 570 | 1 120 | 1 020 | 1 160 | 1 140 | 500 |
| TOTAL | 5 883 | 5 623 | 6 146 | 6 960 | 6 529 | 2 281 |

| Frontex | 6 760 | 8 285 | 7 777 | 8 801 | 8 053 | 2 967 |

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A1.8 Smuggled Iranian migrants detected by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan. – 30 June 2013
Australia	Total					2 785	4 344
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Austria	Total			287	326	622	369
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	257	304	342	282	230	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	257	304	342	282	230	
Indonesia	Total						556
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Maldives	Total					8	10
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total					4	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					4	
New Zealand	Total	16	12	13	9	7	5
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	16	12	13	9	7	5

			110	550	820	880	540
United Kingdom	Total						
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		273	426	1 192	1 437	4 538	5 455

Note: The figures for Austria in 2013 are for the entire year and are not restricted to the first six months. Consequently, they are not included in the total for this column.

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A1.9 Iranian nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia						1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A1.10 Economic data for the Islamic Republic of Iran and other countries of South-West Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Afghanistan	29 824 536	1 561	–	48%
Islamic Republic of Iran	76 424 443	12 275	14.7%	45%
Iraq	32 578 209	4 177	–	42%
Pakistan	179 160 111	2 741	10.65%	54%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment=International Monetary Fund, *Report for Selected Countries and Subjects* (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A1.11 Iranian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Afghanistan	37	12
Argentina	22	
Armenia	21	11
Australia	3 949	684
Austria	2 816	804
Azerbaijan	78	17
Bahamas		*
Bangladesh	*	
Belarus	16	
Belgium	411	657
Bosnia and Herzegovina		*

Brazil	35	*
Bulgaria	89	
Cameroon		*
Canada	3 212	396
Chad	*	
China	*	
Colombia	*	
Congo	*	
Cote d'Ivoire	6	
Costa Rica	5	6
Croatia		11
Cyprus	444	107
Czech Republic	39	
Denmark	1 529	181
Ecuador	26	*
Egypt	*	
Finland	431	115
France	2 172	
Georgia	*	16
Germany	21 629	6 618
Greece	254	
Honduras	*	
Hong Kong (China)	*	*
Hungary	145	
Iceland	9	11
India	123	11
Indonesia	119	841
Iraq	8 259	2 801
Ireland	206	93
Israel	6	
Italy	923	150
Japan	23	54
Jordan	*	*
Kenya	7	
Kuwait	14	121
Kyrgyzstan	*	10
Latvia	14	5
Lebanon	19	10
Liechtenstein	*	
Lithuania	6	
Malaysia	148	294
Malta	*	*

Mexico	22	
Morocco		*
Nauru		31
Nepal	*	
Netherlands	3 354	786
New Zealand	339	28
Nicaragua		6
Niger	*	
Norway	1 334	935
Pakistan	48	20
Panama	*	
Papua New Guinea		42
Paraguay	*	
Peru	9	
Philippines	45	6
Poland	15	7
Portugal	10	
Republic of Korea	19	*
Republic of Moldova	*	*
Romania	50	*
Russia	*	5
Serbia and Kosovo		8
Saint Maarten	*	
Slovakia	35	
Slovenia	15	*
South Africa		6
Spain	51	65
Sri Lanka		7
Sweden	2 992	901
Switzerland	1 356	698
Syria	80	76
Tajikistan		*
Thailand	24	73
Former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia		5
Tunisia	6	
Turkey	3 040	3 663
Turkmenistan		
Uganda	*	*
Ukraine	50	83
United Arab Emirates	*	9
United Kingdom	11 433	1 960
United States	4 313	314

Vanuatu		*	
Venezuela			12
Yemen		7	5

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Iraq

Table A1.12 Iraqi nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Albania	Total		1	2	4		4
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Belgium	Total	9	42	96	192	65	7
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	9	42	96	192	65	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Total			1			
	By land			1			
	By sea						
	By air						
Bulgaria	Total	199	166	463	297	241	84
	By land	199	166	463	297	241	84
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	190	142	84	109	97	59
	By land	69	60	27	35	50	35
	By sea	2					
	By air	119	82	57	74	47	24
Czech Republic	Total	30	20	15	8	4	7
	By land	20	20	8	6	3	3
	By sea						
	By air	10		7	2	1	4
Estonia	Total		1		1	4	
	By land						
	By sea		1		1	3	
	By air					1	
France	Total	279	84	136	169	224	95
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Germany	Total	2 414	2 792	1 752	1 761	1 183	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						119
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	2 523	1 212	724	508	476	76
	By land	2 404	1 044	524	243	204	49
	By sea	77	117	162	183	143	
	By air	42	51	38	82	129	24
Latvia	Total	1	2		1	1	1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	1	2		1	1	1
Lithuania	Total		3			4	
	By land		3			4	
	By sea						
	By air						
Maldives	Total						5
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Montenegro	Total				1	1	
	By land				1	1	
	By sea						
	By air						
New Zealand	Total	3	7	2	4		1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	3	7	2	4		1
Norway	Total	44	26	37	22	28	13
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total			4	2	1	
	By land			4	2	1	
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Romania	Total				18	20	4
	By land				18	17	3
	By sea						
	By air					3	1
Serbia	Total			8	10	14	6
	By land			8	10	14	6
	By sea						
	By air						
Turkey	Total	4 614	1 013	1 206	987	590	357
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Ukraine	Total	11	3		1		1
	By land	7					1
	By sea						
	By air	4	3		1		
United Kingdom	Total	2 140	960	620	340	260	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		12 457	6 474	5 150	4 441	3 213	836

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Frontex	Total	8 944	4 179	3 628	1 364	1 218	189
	By land	6 064	3 351	3 245	1 094	1 026	139
	By sea	2 880	828	383	270	192	50
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A1.13 Iraqi nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					16	11
Belarus				5	1	
Belgium	1214	783	641	573	403	163
Bosnia and Herzegovina			1			1
Czech Republic	29	43	16	14	10	11
Estonia	1		1	2	4	1

Finland	1 549	1 600	582	616	865	355
France	10 774	4 783	3 139	1 606	889	288
Germany	2 303	1 953	1 411	1 736	1 580	
Indonesia						119
Italy	2	35	3	29	7	2
Latvia		2	1	7		1
Lithuania		5	3	1	1	
Montenegro				1	1	
New Caledonia	8		3			
Norway	193	241	501	439	374	125
Moldova						1
Romania				4	7	1
Serbia	4	8	100	46	29	4
Slovakia		12	7	10		6
Spain	88	99	39	32	18	9
Sweden	17	50	26	43	32	13
Turkey	204	115	121	155	202	22
Ukraine	41	15	18	78	65	69
United Kingdom	1 520	700	300	220	200	80
TOTAL	17 947	10 444	6 913	5 617	4 704	1 282

Frontex*	30 022	18 618	12 462	10 218	7 932	2 643

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A1.14 Smuggled Iraqi migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Austria	Total			295	303	344	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bulgaria	Total	24	17	62	52	30	12
	By land	24	17	62	52	30	12
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						119
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

Maldives	**Total**						4
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	**Total**		7			3	
	By land		7			3	
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	**Total**			4	2	1	
	By land			4	2	1	
	By sea						
	By air						
New Zealand	**Total**	3	7	2	4		1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	3	7	2	4		1
Slovakia	**Total**		2				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
United Kingdom	**Total**		60	150	100	90	50
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		27	93	513	461	468	186

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A1.15 Iraqi nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Australia					1	1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	1

Surce: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A1.16 Economic data for Iraq and other countries of South-West Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Afghanistan	29 824 536	1 561	–	48%
Islamic Republic of Iran	76 424 443	12 275	14.7%	45%
Iraq	**32 578 209**	**4 177**	**–**	**42%**
Pakistan	179 160 111	2 741	10.65	54%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A1.17 Iraqi nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Afghanistan	*	*
Albania	5	
Algeria	15	6
Angola	*	*
Argentina	25	*
Armenia	943	16
Australia	2 821	575
Austria	2 863	807
Azerbaijan	12	
Bahrain	289	41
Bangladesh	*	
Belarus	*	
Belgium	1 541	416
Bolivia	16	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*	
Brazil	214	8
Bulgaria	1 359	
Canada	1 745	170
Chile	*	*
China	23	*
Colombia	*	
Croatia	*	*
Cyprus	644	266
Czech Republic	159	10
Denmark	1 165	54
Djibouti	*	*
Dominican Republic	*	
Ecuador	36	
Egypt	5 703	1 092
Estonia	*	
Finland	2 797	563
France	2 620	
Gambia	6	
Georgia	20	375
Germany	49 829	6 302
Ghana		13
Greece	838	
Guinea		*
Hungary	563	
Iceland	*	*

India	113	28
Indonesia	126	425
Islamic Republic of Iran	44 085	
Iraq		
Ireland	534	120
Italy	1 863	437
Japan	*	*
Jordan	63 037	1 584
Kenya	*	
Kuwait	484	420
Kyrgyzstan		*
Latvia	*	
Lebanon	6 516	847
Liberia	*	
Libya	2 532	547
Liechtenstein	*	
Lithuania	17	
Malaysia	475	236
Malta	24	*
Mauritania	30	8
Mexico	31	*
Montenegro	*	
Morocco	147	14
Nauru		23
Nepal	*	
Netherlands	18 012	1 384
New Zealand	188	*
Niger	6	
Nigeria	*	
Norway	5 727	550
Oman	131	11
Pakistan	72	*
Papua New Guinea		*
Paraguay	6	
Peru	9	
Philippines	23	5
Poland	137	24
Portugal	6	*
Qatar	64	44
Republic of Korea	6	5
Republic of Moldova	*	*
Romania	487	

Russia	19	7
Saudi Arabia	50	42
Senegal		*
Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999))	18	7
Slovakia	95	
Slovenia	*	*
South Africa	5	5
Spain	248	35
Sri Lanka		*
Sudan	15	5
Sweden	24 741	607
Switzerland	4 120	469
Syria	471 418	693
Tajikistan	*	
Thailand	86	6
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		5
Togo	*	
Tunisia	137	
Turkey	9 478	3 431
Uganda		*
Ukraine	77	184
United Arab Emirates	548	32
United Kingdom	5 755	487
United States	4 759	325
Uruguay	*	
Vanuatu	*	
Venezuela	*	8
Yemen	3 431	143

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Pakistan

Table A1.18 Pakistani nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Albania	Total		1	2	5	36	45
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Austria	Total	129	207	265	888	1 794	595
	By land	129	207	265	888	1 794	595
	By sea						
	By air						
Belgium	Total	5	8	7	9	11	6
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	5	8	7	9	11	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Total				3	24	
	By land					24	
	By sea						
	By air			3			
Bulgaria	Total	1	1	20	48	34	10
	By land	1	1	20	48	34	10
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	163	236	232	329	374	151
	By land	64	61	87	141	238	87
	By sea		1		10	2	1
	By air	99	174	145	178	134	63
Czech Republic	Total	5	10	12	14	14	7
	By land	1	8	5	12	14	6
	By sea						
	By air	4	2	7	2		1
Estonia	Total			1		5	5
	By land			1			5
	By sea					5	
	By air						
France	Total	136	135	70	136	80	31
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Germany	Total	169	218	191	371	711	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						80
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Italy	Total	**448**	**262**	**361**	**1 750**	**1 509**	**870**
	By land	100	171	227	192	183	72
	By sea	254	3	70	1 424	1 258	764
	By air	94	88	64	134	68	34
Latvia	Total		**4**		**9**	**1**	
	By land		3				
	By sea						
	By air		1		9	1	
Lithuania	Total			**8**			
	By land			8			
	By sea						
	By air						
Macau (China)	Total	**3**	**5**	**3**			**1**
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Maldives	Total						**8**
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Montenegro	Total					**65**	
	By land					65	
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total	**2**	**2**		**3**	**3**	**1**
	By land	2	2		3	3	1
	By sea						
	By air						
New Zealand	Total					**1**	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Total				**1**	**7**	**22**
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Romania	Total				**133**	**331**	**5**
	By land				131	329	4
	By sea						
	By air				2	2	1

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Serbia	Total		2	40	1 853	2 882	1,119
	By land		2	40	1 853	2 882	1,119
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total	102	37	8	2	2	
	By land	102	37	8	2	2	
	By sea						
	By air						
Turkey	Total	9 167	2 767	1 832	2 206	564	219
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Ukraine	Total	19	11		3	5	
	By land	18	11		3	5	
	By sea						
	By air	1					
United Kingdom	Total	20	10	20	20	80	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		10 369	3 916	3 045	7 780	8 533	3 175

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Frontex*	Total	3 157	1 592	3 878	15 375	4 877	2 745
	By land	2 640	1 328	3 675	13 781	3 344	1 915
	By sea	517	264	203	1 594	1 533	830
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A1.19 Number of illegal entries, residencies, smuggled migrants and refused entries recorded in Pakistan, by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Illegal entries	515	355	434	405	392	392
Illegal residencies	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smuggled migrants	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refused entries	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A1.20 Illegal entries detected into Pakistan, by method of entry

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Illegal entries	Total	515	355	434	405	392	392
	By land	70	18	178	181	221	63
	By sea						
	By air	445	337	256	224	171	329

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A1.21 Pakistani nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					288	141
Austria	27	70	142	350	641	788
Belarus				4	4	3
Belgium	279	328	349	455	478	243
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1	1	2	32	2
Estonia	1		1	1	8	5
France	943	1 002	947	1 142	1 671	811
Germany	312	337	405	1 119	1 756	
Indonesia						80
Italy	55	61	83	69	64	20
Latvia		1	1	6		
Lithuania	13	4		1	3	
Montenegro					1	10
Moldova					1	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia				17	80	36
Romania				4	6	1
Serbia		12	120	1292	1 380	262
Slovakia	84	160	24	15	3	14
Spain	1 841	2 156	1 899	1 837	2 158	961
Sweden	2	4	3	4	10	1
Turkey	19	7	10	21	51	5
Ukraine	76	32	26	23	29	12
United Kingdom	2 650	2 280	2 270	3 200	3 460	1 880

TOTAL	**6 302**	**6 455**	**6 281**	**9 562**	**12 124**	**5 275**

Frontex*	7 848	9 058	10 508	12 621	18 334	7 890

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A1.22 Smuggled Pakistani migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia	Total					1 198	905
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Austria	Total	104	159	211	804	1 705	492
	By land	104	159	211	804	1 705	492
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	83	158	126	132	96	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	83	158	126	132	96	
Czech Republic	Total				4	5	3
	By land				4	5	3
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						80
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	Total		1				
	By land		1				
	By sea						
	By air						
Maldives	Total						7
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total	2	2		3	3	
	By land	2	2		3	3	
	By sea						
	By air						

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Total				18	91	34
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Serbia	Total			7	578	396	314
	By land			7	578	396	314
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total	74	159	78	59	2	9
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Spain	Total						11
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
United Kingdom	Total				20	30	40
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		263	479	422	1 618	3 526	1 895

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A1.23 Pakistani nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					14	8
Maldives					5	8
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	19	16

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A1.24 Economic data for Pakistan and other countries of South-West Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Afghanistan	29 824 536	1 561	–	48%
Islamic Republic of Iran	76 424 443	12 275	14.7%	45%
Iraq	32 578 209	4 177	–	42%
Pakistan	179 160 111	2 741	10.65%	54%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A1.25 Pakistani nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Afghanistan	16 147	37
Argentina	41	7
Australia	1 957	1 098
Austria	94	1 256
Azerbaijan	5	11
Belarus	5	
Belgium	39	919
Brazil	28	70
Bulgaria	*	
Cambodia	8	*
Canada	11 605	1 186
China	52	*
Colombia		*
Cote d'Ivoire	*	
Croatia		7
Cyprus	16	20
Czech Republic	23	8
Denmark	36	29
Ecuador	29	29
Egypt	*	*
Estonia	*	
Fiji	*	
Finland	21	19
France	547	1 205
Georgia		*
Germany	6 943	5 436
Ghana		7
Greece	19	
Hong Kong (China)	18	110
Hungary	77	
Iceland		*
India	*	
Indonesia	20	413
Islamic Republic of Iran	5	*
Iraq		30
Ireland	205	320
Italy	2 232	2 032
Japan	10	409
Jordan		*
Kenya	*	*

Kuwait		12
Kyrgyzstan		*
Latvia	*	
Lebanon		*
Liberia	*	*
Lithuania	*	*
Macau (China)		
Malaysia	96	315
Malta	40	8
Mexico	*	*
Montenegro		10
Morocco	7	*
Nauru		43
Nepal	169	16
Netherlands	249	82
New Zealand	39	30
Norway	91	152
Oman		*
Panama		*
Papua New Guinea		16
Paraguay		
Peru	*	*
Philippines	&	
Poland	19	20
Portugal	7	7
Qatar		*
Republic of Korea	15	386
Republic of Moldova	*	*
Romania	9	*
Russia	*	*
Serbia and Kosovo		21
Slovakia	*	
Slovenia		*
South Africa	38	3 087
Spain	124	85
Sri Lanka	104	217
Sweden	209	158
Switzerland	99	175
Syria	32	48
Tajikistan		13
Thailand	274	419
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		109

Togo		*
Tunisia	*	
Turkey	19	35
Turkmenistan		
Uganda	63	44
Ukraine	*	174
United Arab Emirates	*	
United	4 751	2 926
United States	3 105	316
Venezuela	*	*

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A1.26 Migrants detected attempting illegal entry reported by Serbia

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Afghanistan	Total		227	636	3 799	3 085	734
	By land		227	636	3 799	3 085	734
Islamic Republic of Iran	Total		7	25	6	54	10
	By land		7	25	6	54	10
Iraq	Total			8	10	14	6
	By land			8	10	14	6
Pakistan	Total		2	40	1 853	2 882	1 119
	By land		2	40	1 853	2 882	1 119

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in Serbia to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A1.27 Detected attempting illegal entry reported by Turkey

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Afghanistan	Total	10 833	3 909	2 708	3 801	2 560	2 950
Islamic Republic of Iran	Total	1 230	701	880	708	453	306
Iraq	Total	4 614	1 013	1 206	987	590	357
Pakistan	Total	9 167	2 767	1 832	2 206	564	219

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in Turkey to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A1.28 Fees paid by smuggled migrants from South-West Asia

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
						AFGHANISTAN			
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Northern or Western Europe		USD	10,000.00			UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 52
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		North America	Air	USD		17,000.00	20,000.00	P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		United Kingdom	Air	USD		13,000.00	14,000.00	P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Continental Europe	Air	USD		9,000.00	10,000.00	P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Not Specified		Air, Air	USD		6,000.00	12,000.00	P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Not Specified		Air, Land	USD	4,000.00			P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Australia	Air	AUD		11,750.00	14,700.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Indonesia	Australia	Air, Sea	AUD		4,900.00	7,850.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Australia	Air, Sea	AUD		11,750.00	17,650.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Estonia	Scandinavian Countries		USD		8,000.00	15,000.00	ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 99
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Greece, Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro or Slovenia	Rome, Italy		EUR		3,500.00	5,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", Intelligence Bulletin No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21

NATIONALITY	FROM	VIA	TO	SMUGGLING METHOD	CURRENCY	POINT ESTIMATE	MIN	MAX	SOURCE
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Greece		EUR		7,000.00	9,000.00	A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012) pp. 149
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		EU Member States		EUR		3,000.00	5,000.00	ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 134
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Indonesia	Air	USD		7,000.00	12,000.00	Human Rights Watch, Barely Surviving: Detention, Abuse, and Neglect of Migrant Children in Indonesia (2013), p. 15
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Scandinavian Countries		USD		8,000.00	16,000.00	Government of Estonia Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Germany		USD		10,000.00	15,000.00	Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Moscow	Lithuania		USD		6,000.00	8,000.00	Government of Lithuania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Greece		EUR		1,500.00	2,000.00	Government of United Kingdom, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		United Kingdom		GBP		4,400.00	9,400.00	Government of United Kingdom, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		Australia		USD	17,300.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 42
Afghanistan	Athens, Greece		Destination country in Schengen Zone	Air	EUR	2,500.00			UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 46-7
Afghanistan	Greece	Macedonia	Serbia	Land	EUR		300.00	1,000.00	Government of the Republic of Macedonia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Afghanistan	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	AUD		590.00	2,450.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Afghanistan	Indonesia		Australia		USD	5,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Afghanistan	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	USD	5,000.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47
Afghanistan	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	AUD	6,000.00			A. Schloenhardt and C. Martin, "Prosecution and punishment of people smugglers in Australia 2008–2011", Federal Law Review vol. 40 No. 1 (2012) pp. 111 117
Afghanistan	Iraq		Turkey	Land	EUR		650.00	1,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
Afghanistan	Iraq		Greece	Air	EUR		2,700.00	3,400.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
Afghanistan	Iraq		EU Member States		EUR		2,000.00	20,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 3 (June 2008), p. 13
Afghanistan	Kabul, Afghanistan		Christmas Island, Australia		AUD	12,000.00			C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Afghanistan	Malaysia		Indonesia		USD	3,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Afghanistan	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	Sea	USD		1,500.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Afghanistan	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	Sea	USD		1,500.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Afghanistan	Middle East, South and West Asia		Australia		USD	10,000.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Afghanistan	Middle East, South and West Asia		Australia		USD	18,000.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47
Afghanistan	Moscow		Finland		USD	10,000.00			Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 2 (May 2011), p. 10, 11, 13
Afghanistan	Pakistan		Thailand	Air	USD	6,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Afghanistan	Pakistan		Malaysia		USD	4,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Afghanistan	Pakistan	Malaysia, Indonesia	Australia		USD	20,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Afghanistan	Pakistan		Malaysia	Air	AUD		6,000.00	17,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Afghanistan	Pakistan		Athens, Greece		EUR	8,500.00			A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: *Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012) pp. 139
Afghanistan	Pakistan		Malaysia	Air	AUD		6,000.00	17,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Afghanistan	Turkey		Greece	Land	EUR		650.00	1,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
Afghanistan	Turkey		Greece	Land	EUR		3,000.00	4,700.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
Afghanistan	Turkey		Greece	Sea	EUR		650.00	4,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5

NATIONALITY	FROM	VIA	TO	SMUGGLING METHOD	CURRENCY	POINT ESTIMATE	MIN	MAX	SOURCE
Afghanistan	Turkey		Italy	Sea	EUR		2,700.00	4,700.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
Afghanistan	Turkey		Italy	Air	EUR		1,300.00	6,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
Afghanistan	Ukraine		Slovakia	Land	EUR	380.00			Government of Slovakia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
IRAN									
Iran	France		United Kingdom		EUR	1,100.00			Government of United Kingdom, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Iran	Greece		France		EUR	3,000.00			Government of United Kingdom, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Iran	Greece		United Kingdom		EUR	2,000.00			Government of United Kingdom, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Iran	Iran		Turkey		USD		3,000.00	10,000.00	Government of Turkey, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Iran	Iran		Turkey		EUR	600.00			Government of United Kingdom, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Iran	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	Sea	USD		1,500.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Iran	Middle East	European Union	United Kingdom		EUR		15,000.00	20,000.00	Government of Belgium, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Iran	Pakistan		Malaysia	Air	AUD		6,000.00	17,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
IRAQ									
Iraq	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	USD	5,000.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47
Iraq	Iraq		EU Member States		EUR		2,000.00	20,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 3 (June 2008), p. 13
Iraq	Iraq		Turkey	Land	EUR		650.00	1,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (April 2008), p. 14-5
Iraq	Iraq		Greece	Air	EUR		2,700.00	3,400.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (April 2008), p. 14-5
Iraq	Iraq		Sweden		USD		10,000.00	15,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 1 (February 2009), p. 7
Iraq	Iraq		Italy		USD		4,000.00	8,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 3 (June 2009), p. 7-8
Iraq	Iraq		United Kingdom		USD	14,000.00			IOM and UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Perspectives on Migration from Iraq* (2013) p. 26
Iraq	Iraq		Germany		EUR		7,000.00	14,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 92
Iraq	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	Sea	USD		1,500.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Iraq	Middle East	European Union	United Kingdom		EUR		15,000.00	20,000.00	Government of Belgium, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Iraq	Middle East, South and West Asia		Australia		USD	10,000.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47
Iraq	Middle East, South and West Asia		Australia		USD	18,000.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Iraq	Pakistan		Malaysia	Air	AUD		6,000.00	17,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Iraq	Paris, France		United Kingdom	Land	EUR		700.00	1,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 5 (October 2009), p. 13
Iraq	Paris, France		Sweden	Land	EUR		700.00	1,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 5 (October 2009), p. 13
Iraq	Paris, France		United Kingdom	Land	EUR	2,000.00			Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 5 (October 2009), p. 13
Iraq	Paris, France		Sweden	Land	EUR	2,000.00			Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 5 (October 2009), p. 13
Iraq	Turkey		Greece	Land	EUR		650.00	1,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
Iraq	Turkey		Greece	Land	EUR		3,000.00	4,700.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
Iraq	Turkey		Greece	Sea	EUR		650.00	4,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
Iraq	Turkey		Italy	Sea	EUR		2,700.00	4,700.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
Iraq	Turkey		Italy	Air	EUR		1,300.00	6,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 4 (August 2008), p. 14-5
PAKISTAN									
Pakistan	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	AUD		590.00	2,450.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Pakistan	Indonesia		Australia		USD	5,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Pakistan	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	USD	5,000.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47
Pakistan	Malaysia		Indonesia		USD	3,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Pakistan	Middle East, South and West Asia		Australia		USD	10,000.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47
Pakistan	Middle East, South and West Asia		Australia		USD	18,000.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47
Pakistan	Pakistan		North America	Air	USD		17,000.00	20,000.00	P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Pakistan	Pakistan		United Kingdom	Air	USD		13,000.00	14,000.00	P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Pakistan	Pakistan		Continental Europe	Air	USD		9,000.00	10,000.00	P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Pakistan	Pakistan	Unspecified Transit Country		Air, Air	USD		6,000.00	12,000.00	P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Pakistan	Pakistan	Unspecified Transit Country		Air, Land	USD	4,000.00			P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Pakistan	Pakistan		Australia	Air	AUD		11,750.00	14,700.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Pakistan	Pakistan	Indonesia	Australia	Air, Sea	AUD		4,900.00	7,850.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Pakistan	Pakistan		Australia	Air, Sea	AUD		11,750.00	17,650.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Pakistan	Pakistan		Thailand	Air	USD	6,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Pakistan	Pakistan		Malaysia		USD	4,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Pakistan	Pakistan	Malaysia, Indonesia	Australia		USD	10,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Pakistan	Pakistan		Athens, Greece		EUR	8,500.00			A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012) pp. 139
Afghanistan	Pakistan		Thailand	Air	USD	6,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Afghanistan	Pakistan		Malaysia		USD	4,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Afghanistan	Pakistan		Malaysia	Air	AUD		6,000.00	17,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100–1
Afghanistan	Pakistan		Athens, Greece		EUR	8,500.00			A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012) pp. 139

Annex 2: Additional statistical information for South Asia

Country: Bangladesh

Table A2.1 Bangladeshi nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Belgium	Total	2	1	6	3	7	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	2	1	6	3	7	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Total					2	
	By land					2	
	By sea						
	By air						
France	Total	92	33	55	41	40	9
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						81
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Israel	Total	3		1	2		
	By land	3		1	2		
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	596	367	326	1441	959	253
	By land	197	168	211	89	187	49
	By sea	364	157	13	1 279	622	91
	By air	35	42	102	73	150	113
Montenegro	Total					5	
	By land					5	
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total				3	28	
	By land				3	28	
	By sea						
	By air						
Romania	Total				11	67	1
	By land				11	67	1
	By sea						
	By air						

Serbia	**Total**	**10**			48	242	105
	By land	10			48	242	105
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	**Total**	**41**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**13**	**3**
	By land	41	6	1	3	13	3
	By sea						
	By air						
Turkey	**Total**	**798**	**106**	**153**	**94**	**296**	**215**
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Ukraine	**Total**	**12**				**1**	
	By land	12					
	By sea						
	By air					1	
United Kingdom	**Total**					**10**	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		**1 554**	**513**	**542**	**1646**	**1 670**	**667**

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.2 Bangladeshi nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					193	82
Belgium	48	39	33	84	77	44
Bosnia and Herzegovina					13	5
France	414	302	388	416	781	354
Indonesia						81
Italy	30	44	63	39	52	33
Maldives					1 724	1 981
Moldova				1		
Montenegro						4
Serbia			3	22	179	46
Slovakia	33	8		5	4	
Spain	347	617	733	624	771	322
Sweden	1	6	3	5	9	4
Turkey	4	2	0	12	28	1

Ukraine	5	9	3	9	10	6
United Kingdom	1 900	1 080	860	1 050	1 190	670
TOTAL	2 782	2 107	2 086	2 267	5 031	3 633

Frontex*	4 228	4 352	5 183	5 183	8 194	2 738

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A2.3 Smuggled Bangladeshi migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Indonesia	Total						81
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	Total		3				
	By land		3				
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total				3	28	
	By land				3	28	
	By sea						
	By air						
Serbia	Total				4	41	14
	By land				4	41	14
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total	14	210	62	2		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		14	213	62	9	69	95

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.4 Bangladeshi nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					6	1
Maldives					27	18
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	33	19

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.5 Economic data for Bangladesh and South Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Bangladesh	154 695 368	1 851	5.0%	71%
Bhutan	741 822	6 591	2.1%	72%
India	1 236 686 732	3 813	3.6%	56%
Maldives	338 442	8 925	28.0%	67%
Nepal	27 474 377	1 457	2.7%	59%
Sri Lanka	20 328 000	6 146	4.0%	55%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment=Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS (accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A2.6 Bangladeshi nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Argentina	7	34
Australia	334	2 866
Austria	93	30
Bangladesh		*
Belgium	9	302
Bosnia and Herzegovina		*
Brazil	*	5
Bulgaria	11	
Cambodia		5
Canada	1 917	13 705
Chile		6
Colombia		*
Congo		*
Cote d'Ivoire		*
Cyprus	*	22
Czech Republic	*	14
Denmark	9	71
Djibouti	*	
Ecuador	*	15
Egypt		*
Estonia	*	7
Finland	26	102
France	2 834	23 225
Georgia		*
Germany	913	11 672
Greece	14	7
Hong Kong (China)		29
Hungary		21

Iceland		*
India		67 165
Indonesia		219
Ireland	20	27
Italy	753	605
Japan	15	29
Jordan		*
Kenya		9
Kuwait		*
Latvia		*
Lebanon	*	7
Lithuania		7
Malaysia	14	2 021
Malta	5	7
Mexico	*	17
Morocco		*
Nepal	*	11
Netherlands	31	644
New Zealand	7	98
Nigeria		15
Norway	13	336
Papua New Guinea		5
Peru	6	
Philippines		8
Poland	*	53
Portugal	*	19
Republic of Korea	65	*
Romania	*	*
Russia	13	*
Saint Lucia		*
Slovakia	*	
Slovenia		*
Somalia	*	
South Africa	146	*
Spain	13	71
Swaziland		*
Sweden	251	42
Switzerland	58	3 117
Thailand		225
Togo		*
Trinidad and Tobago		*
Turkey		19

Ukraine	8	8
United Arab Emirates		39
United Kingdom	1 425	4 475
United States	1 117	1 252
Yemen	*	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Bhutan

Table A2.7 Bhutanese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
France	Total	10		4		1	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	5	1				
	By land	4	1				
	By sea						
	By air	1					
TOTAL		15	1	4	0	1	0

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Frontex*	Total			3	1		
	By land			2	1		
	By sea			1			
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A2.8 Bhutanese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Belgium	13	8	15	10	14	2
France	9	10	8	20	11	5
Spain	2	3	2	1	4	
TOTAL	24	21	25	31	29	7

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Frontex*	44	60	52	52	44	13

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A2.9 Economic data for Bhutan and other South Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Bangladesh	154 695 368	1 851	5.0%	71%
Bhutan	**741 822**	**6 591**	**2.1%**	**72%**
India	1 236 686 732	3 813	3.6%	56%
Maldives	338 442	8 925	28.0%	67%
Nepal	27 474 377	1 457	2.7%	59%
Sri Lanka	20 328 000	6 146	4.0%	55%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment=Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS (accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A2.10 Bhutanese nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	*	*
Austria	*	
Belgium	*	8
Brazil	20	12
Canada	19	
Denmark	5	
France	79	
Germany	74	12
Ireland	9	45
Italy	*	*
Malaysia	*	
Nepal	40 971	
Netherlands	211	6
Norway	10	*
Poland	*	
Spain	*	
Sweden	9	
Switzerland	*	6
United	100	7
United States	70	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: India

Table A2.11 Indian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Albania	**Total**			3			
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Belgium	**Total**	32	33	22	36	53	15
	By land						
	By sea	4	1	4		1	
	By air	28	32	18	36	52	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	**Total**					5	
	By land					5	
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	**Total**	628	560	709	706	664	228
	By land	9	8	4	5	6	
	By sea	22	14	25	21	23	13
	By air	597	538	780	680	635	215
Estonia	**Total**	2		1		1	1
	By land	2		1			
	By sea						
	By air					1	1
France	**Total**	324	359	191	157	131	92
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Germany	**Total**	620	806	621	661	586	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	**Total**						6
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Israel	**Total**	1	6	5	3	1	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	**Total**	773	400	465	185	190	88
	By land	196	283	341	73	47	27
	By sea	516	28	5	19	83	28
	By air	61	89	119	93	60	33

Country							
Latvia	Total	4	3				
	By land	4	1				
	By sea						
	By air		2				
Lithuania	Total	10	4		1	3	
	By land	1	2				
	By sea	9	2		1	3	
	By air						
Montenegro	Total					5	
	By land					5	
	By sea						
	By air						
Philippines	Total					243	213
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					243	213
Moldova	Total						8
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						8
Romania	Total				11	16	
	By land				11	16	
	By sea						
	By air						
Serbia	Total			3	99	130	8
	By land			3	99	130	8
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total	42	7	2	36		
	By land	39	6	2	36		
	By sea						
	By air	3	1				
Thailand	Total		715	336	527	669	1 247
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Ukraine	Total	4	3		4	2	5
	By land	4	2		1	1	5
	By sea		1		1		
	By air				2	1	
United Kingdom	Total	1 200	710	330	210	130	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

TOTAL		3 640	3 606	2 688	2 636	2 829	1 911
Frontex*	Total	925	170	371	655	300	40
	By land	367	75	354	620	212	14
	By sea	558	95	17	35	88	26
	By air						

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data. worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL. ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF. TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A2.12 Indian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					2 691	1 388
Belarus				6	9	
Belgium	3 315	2 217	1 037	654	592	398
Bosnia and Herzegovina				1	7	
Estonia		1			2	
France	3 565	2 710	1 509	1 208	1 030	507
Germany	798	884	1 042	988	1 215	
Indonesia						6
Italy	74	76	78	64	54	15
Latvia		1	1		1	2
Lithuania	13	10	5	2		1
Macau (China)					38	16
Maldives					155	174
New Caledonia	4	1	1	1	1	
New Zealand	556	535	591	581	678	785
Moldova			1			1
Romania				6	3	2
Serbia			6	131	22	2
Slovakia	80	42	22	7		3
Spain	986	1 050	689	568	547	252
Sweden	12	42	8	2	6	1
Ukraine	41	48	27	32	59	73
United Kingdom	3 870	2 730	2 220	2 280	2 880	1 330
TOTAL	13 314	10 347	7 237	6 531	9 990	4 956
Frontex*	13 872	10 629	8 746	7 712	8 009	3 940

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A2.13 Smuggled Indian migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
India	Total			340	410	340	330
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Belarus	Total			5	6	8	
	By land			5	6	8	
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	546	508	788	639	559	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	546	508	788	639	539	
Estonia	Total	2					
	By land	2					
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						6
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	Total	4					
	By land	4					
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total						8
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						8
Serbia	Total				2	10	3
	By land				2	10	3
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total	49	319	66	55	3	9
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Spain	Total						4
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
United Kingdom	Total		90	170	80	50	50
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		601	917	1 369	1 192	970	80

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.14 Indian nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					38	33
Maldives					18	
United States	6 577	5 983				
TOTAL	6 577	5 983	0	0	56	33

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.15 Economic data for India and other South Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Bangladesh	154 695 368	1 851	5.0%	71%
Bhutan	741 822	6 591	2.1%	72%
India	1 236 686 732	3 813	3.6%	56%
Maldives	338 442	8 925	28.0%	67%
Nepal	27 474 377	1 457	2.7%	59%
Sri Lanka	20 328 000	6 146	4.0%	55%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A2.16 Indian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Argentina	33	61
Australia	196	769
Austria	50	545
Belgium	10	9
Brazil		10
Bulgaria	*	
Canada	5 287	1 284
Costa Rica	7	

Cyprus	*	23
Czech Republic	*	
Denmark	25	13
Ecuador	*	*
Egypt		*
Finland	11	*
France	199	
Germany	2 796	739
Greece	*	
Hong Kong (China)		68
Hungary	*	
Iceland	*	
Indonesia		*
Ireland	5	27
Italy	87	49
Japan		119
Kenya		*
Lebanon		5
Macau (China)		*
Malaysia		6
Malta	*	*
Mexico	6	22
Netherlands	6	14
New Zealand	7	*
Nicaragua	*	
Norway	12	27
Peru	*	10
Poland	6	5
Portugal	*	*
Republic of Korea		*
Republic of Moldova	*	*
Russia	*	
Senegal		*
Slovenia		*
South Africa	*	1781
Spain	*	10
Sweden		24
Switzerland	43	14
Syria	*	
Thailand		*
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		*
Togo		*
Tunisia	*	
Turkey		*
Ukraine	*	36

United Kingdom	347	562
United States	5 041	368
Yemen		*

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Maldives

Table A2.17 Maldivian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 Jun. 2013
France	Total	1					
	By land						
	By sea						
Italy	Total	1					
	By land						
	By sea	1					
	By air						
TOTAL		2	0	0	0	0	0

Frontex*	Total					1	
	By land					1	
	By sea						
	By air						

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A2.18 Number of illegal entries, residencies, smuggled migrants and refused entries recorded in the Maldives, by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Illegal entries	–	–	–	–	97	84
Illegal residencies	–	–	–	–	1 936	2 206
Smuggled migrants	–	–	–	–	38	38
Refused entries	–	–	–	–	121	170

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.19 Number of illegal residencies detected into the Maldives, by nationality

	2012	Jan.–June 2013
Bangladesh	1 981	1 724
India	174	155
Sri Lanka		35
Nepal		12
TOTAL	2 155	1 926

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.20 Illegal entries detected into the Maldives, by nationality

	2012	Jan.–June 2013
Afghanistan	7	
Cameroon		5
Islamic Republic of Iran	10	10
Iraq		5
Nigeria	41	31
Pakistan		8
Sri Lanka	15	6
TOTAL	73	65

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.21 Refused entries into the Maldives, by nationality

	2012	Jan.–June 2013
Bangladesh	27	18
India	18	
Nigeria	16	51
Pakistan	5	8
Sri Lanka	36	28
TOTAL	102	105

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.22 Smuggled migrants detected in the Maldives, by nationality

	2012	Jan.–June 2013
Afghanistan	6	
Islamic Republic of Iran	8	10
Iraq		4
Nigeria		7
State of Palestine	5	
Pakistan		7
Sri Lanka	10	5
TOTAL	29	33

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.23 Nationality of persons suspected of migrant smuggling in the Maldives

	2012	Jan.–June 2013
Afghanistan	1	
Belgium		2
Malaysia	2	
India	1	
United Kingdom		2
Sri Lanka		1
TOTAL	4	5

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.24 Maldivian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					1	
Italy						1
Ukraine				1	3	2
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	4	3
Frontex	1	2	2	7	1	37

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A2.25 Economic data for Maldives and other South Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Bangladesh	154 695 368	1 851	5.0%	71%
Bhutan	741 822	6 591	2.1%	72%
India	1 236 686 732	3 813	3.6%	56%
Maldives	338 442	8 925	28.0%	67%
Nepal	27 474 377	1 457	2.7%	59%
Sri Lanka	20 328 000	6 146	4.0%	55%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data. worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL. ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF. TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A2.26 Maldivian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	*	*
Sri Lanka		31
United Kingdom	9	
United States	8	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Nepal

Table A2.27 Nepalese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan. – 30 June 2013
Belgium	Total			1	3	2	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air			1	3	2	
Estonia	Total				1	2	
	By land					2	
	By sea						
	By air				1		
France	Total	37	16	41	26	10	1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						3
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Israel	Total	2					
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	21	11	6		6	3
	By land	2	5	4		4	3
	By sea	13	1	2		1	
	By air	6	5			1	
Latvia	Total			2			
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air			2			
TOTAL		60	27	50	30	20	7

Frontex*	Total	18	5	33	66	33	3
	By land	5	3	29	66	32	3
	By sea	13	2	4		1	
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A2.28 Nepalese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					389	200
Belarus				1	3	
Belgium	67	56	42	43	56	32
Bosnia and Herzegovina					1	
France	48	48	42	44	84	29
Indonesia						1
Italy	1					
Lithuania	1					
Macau (China)	188	140	60			
Maldives					12	
Moldova					1	
Spain	124	148	72	51	106	52
Sweden	4		1		1	1
Ukraine		3		1	7	4
TOTAL	433	395	217	140	660	319

Frontex	239	511	643	905	1 359	4 500

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A2.29 Nepalese nationals refused entry into reporting counties

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					7	5
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	7	5

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.30 Number of smuggled Nepalese migrants detected, by reporting country

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Indonesia	Total						3
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	3

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.31 Economic data for Nepal and other South Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Bangladesh	154 695 368	1 851	5.0%	71%
Bhutan	741 822	6 591	2.1%	72%
India	1 236 686 732	3 813	3.6%	56%
Maldives	338 442	8 925	28.0%	67%
Nepal	27 474 377	1 457	2.7%	59%
Sri Lanka	20 328 000	6 146	4.0%	55%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A2.32 Nepalese nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Argentina		*
Australia	196	185
Austria	40	81
Belgium	13	381
Belize		*
Brazil	*	32
Bulgaria	*	
Canada	1 128	60
Chile		*
Colombia	*	
Costa Rica		*
Cyprus	*	8
Czech Republic		*
Denmark	8	*
Ecuador	5	*
Finland	8	

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
France	77	
Germany	349	47
Hong Kong (China)	*	15
Iceland		*
Indonesia		6
Ireland	5	32
Israel	*	*
Italy	24	7
Japan		496
Kuwait		*
Malaysia	9	9
Malta	*	
Mexico		*
Netherlands	385	124
New Zealand	17	*
Norway	14	15
Panama		16
Peru		*
Poland	9	*
Portugal	*	
Republic of Korea	*	48
Republic of Moldova	*	
Senegal		*
South Africa		58
Spain	6	
Sweden	22	8
Switzerland	8	47
Thailand	15	10
Turkey		*
Ukraine	*	16
United Kingdom	119	22
United States	5 121	763

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Sri Lanka

Table A2.33 Sri Lankan nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Belgium	Total	28	64	26	8	9	7
	By land						
	By sea				1		
	By air	28	64	26	7	9	7
Canada	Total	1 535	666	814	513	310	92
	By land	163	215	278	319	209	62
	By sea	3	85	537	4	3	
	By air	1 369	366	496	190	98	30
France	Total	311	216	216	145	117	39
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						407
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Israel	Total		1				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	89	72	78	86	52	31
	By land	52	27	24	23	16	8
	By sea	2	8	3	22		
	By air	35	37	51	41	36	23
Latvia	Total	3	2		1	2	
	By land		2				
	By sea						
	By air	3			1	2	
Lithuania	Total		2				
	By land		2				
	By sea						
	By air						
Macau (China)	Total	6	7				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Maldives	Total					15	6
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total		2				
	By land		2				
	By sea						
	By air						
New Zealand	Total	4	9		2	3	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	4	9		2	3	
Romania	Total					12	
	By land					11	
	By sea						
	By air					1	
Slovakia	Total	3	11				4
	By land		9				4
	By sea						
	By air	3	2				
Ukraine	Total		2				9
	By land						9
	By sea		2				
	By air						
United Kingdom	Total	20	20	30	80	70	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		1 999	1 074	1 164	835	590	595

Frontex*	Total	196	194	205	231	53	186
	By land	84	79	75	199	53	15
	By sea	112	115	130	32		171
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A2.34 Sri Lankan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 Jun. 2013
Australia					195	106
Belarus				4	2	
Belgium	33	20	13	22	47	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina						4
France	327	256	250	243	254	105
Indonesia						407
Italy	20	15	2	8	12	7
Japan	1 432	1 171	624	449	303	
Latvia			1	2		2
Lithuania	8			1	3	
Maldives					35	
Serbia		11	1	7	2	2
United Kingdom	990	830	1 030	1 280	1 160	480
Ukraine	5	6	2	6	1	5
TOTAL	2 815	2 309	1 923	2 022	2 014	1 124
Frontex*	1 659	2 716	2 495	2 740	2 557	1 218

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A2.35 Smuggled Sri Lankan migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Australia	Total					6 418	1 694
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	1 190	281	922	155	63	
	By land						
	By sea		76	492			
	By air	119	205	430	155	63	
Latvia	Total		2				
	By land		2				
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						407
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Lithuania	Total		2				
	By land		2				
	By sea						
	By air						
Maldives	Total					10	5
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Moldova	Total		2				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
New Zealand	Total	4	9		2	3	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	4	9		2	3	
Serbia	Total			1			2
	By land			1			2
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total		23	1			
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
United Kingdom	Total			10	10	10	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		1 194	319	934	167	6 504	2 108

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.36 Sri Lankan nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 Jun. 2013
Australia					2	6
Maldives					36	28
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	38	34

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A2.37 Economic data for Sri Lanka and other South Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Bangladesh	154 695 368	1 851	5.0%	71%
Bhutan	741 822	6 591	2.1%	72%
India	1 236 686 732	3 813	3.6%	56%
Maldives	338 442	8 925	28.0%	67%
Nepal	27 474 377	1 457	2.7%	59%
Sri Lanka	20 328 000	6 146	4.0%	55%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A2.38 Sri Lankan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Argentina	34	*
Australia	2 866	2 309
Austria	30	52
Bahamas		*
Bangladesh	*	
Belarus		*
Belgium	302	68
Benin		7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*	
Brazil	5	
Burkina Faso		*
Cambodia	5	5
Canada	13 705	1 189
Chile	6	
Colombia	*	
Congo	*	
Cote d'Ivoire	*	*
Cyprus	22	49
Czech Republic	14	
Denmark	71	23
Dominican Republic		*
Ecuador	15	6
Egypt	*	*
Estonia	7	
Finland	102	20
France	23 225	1 738
Georgia	*	*

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Germany	11 672	994
Ghana		6
Greece	7	
Hong Kong (China)	29	77
Hungary	21	
Iceland	*	
India	67 165	
Indonesia	219	404
Ireland	27	18
Italy	605	46
Japan	29	476
Jordan	*	*
Kenya	9	5
Kuwait	*	6
Latvia	*	
Lebanon	7	*
Lithuania	7	
Malawi		*
Malaysia	2 021	1 910
Malta	7	
Mexico	17	7
Montserrat		5
Morocco	*	*
Nauru		216
Nepal	11	*
Netherlands	644	140
New Zealand	98	21
Nigeria	15	
Norway	336	88
Panama		*
Papua New Guinea	5	80
Peru		14
Philippines	8	
Poland	53	*
Portugal	19	80
Qatar		*
Republic of Korea	*	232
Romania	*	
Russia	*	
Saint Lucia	*	*
Senegal		81

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Slovenia	*	
South Africa	*	19
Spain	71	25
Swaziland	*	
Sweden	42	6
Switzerland	3 117	1 610
Thailand	225	41
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		*
Togo	*	6
Trinidad and Tobago	*	*
Turkey	19	*
Ukraine	8	55
United Arab Emirates	39	
United Kingdom	4 475	1 840
United States	1 252	94

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A1.28 Fees paid by smuggled migrants from South Asia

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
BANGLADESH									
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		India	Land	BDT		3,000.00	5,000.00	Asia Foundation, *Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013* (2013) pp. 47
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Europe		EUR		15,000.00	18,000.00	UNODC, The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union (2011). p. 37
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Sweden	France		EUR	12,000.00			Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 2 (May 2011), p. 10-1
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Georgia	Greece		USD	3,000.00			ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011). p. 107
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Syria	Greece	Air, Land, Sea	EUR	7,000.00			A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012) pp. 118
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Syria	Greece	Air, Land, Sea	EUR	12,000.00			A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012) pp. 118
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Turkey	Air	EUR		3,500.00	5,500.00	A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012) pp. 118
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Turkey		EUR	1,200.00			A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012) pp. 118
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Saudi Arabia		BDT	180,920.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		UAE		BDT	182,143.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150

NATIONALITY	FROM	VIA	TO	SMUGGLING METHOD	CURRENCY	POINT ESTIMATE	MIN	MAX	SOURCE
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Qatar		BDT	188,237.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Kuwait		BDT	203,001.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Bahrain		BDT	184,392.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Oman		BDT	212,345.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Libya		BDT	199,670.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Malaysia		BDT	218,617.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		United Kingdom		BDT	610,395.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Italy		BDT	718,100.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		United States		BDT	519,008.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
BHUTAN									
No information available									
INDIA									
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		India	Land	BDT		3,000.00	5,000.00	Asia Foundation, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013 (2013) pp. 47
India	India		United States/ Canada		USD	50,000.00			UNODC and Institute of Social Science, Smuggling of Migrants from India to Europe and in particular to United Kingdom, A Study on Tamil Nadu (2009) pp. 46–7
India	India		Continental Europe		USD		15,000.00	30,000.00	UNODC and Institute of Social Science, Smuggling of Migrants from India to Europe and in particular to United Kingdom, A Study on Tamil Nadu (2009) pp. 46–7
India	India		United Kingdom		USD		22,500.00	30,000.00	UNODC and Institute of Social Science, Smuggling of Migrants from India to Europe and in particular to United Kingdom, A Study on Tamil Nadu (2009) pp. 46–7
India	India		United Kingdom		USD		12,500.00	15,000.00	UNODC and Institute of Social Science, Smuggling of Migrants from India to Europe and in particular to United Kingdom, A Study on Tamil Nadu (2009) pp. 34-5
India	India		United States		USD		25,000.00	37,500.00	UNODC and Institute of Social Science, Smuggling of Migrants from India to Europe and in particular to United Kingdom, A Study on Tamil Nadu (2009) pp. 34-5
India	India	Guatemala	United States		USD		35,000.00	75,000.00	Verité, Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers (2012) p.80-1
India	India		Europe		EUR		6,000.00	25,000.00	Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", Intelligence Bulletin No. 3 (September 2011), p. 13
India	India		United Kingdom		USD		12,000.00	1,500.57	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 101

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
India	India	Morocco	Europe		USD		10,000.00	12,000.00	UNODC, The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union (2011), p. 41
India	India		United Kingdom		USD		16,700.00	18,800.00	N Smith, *'Donkey Flights': Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom* (2014), pp. 4–5 6
India	India	Belgium	United Kingdom		USD		21,000.00	42,000.00	N Smith, *'Donkey Flights': Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom* (2014), pp. 4–7
India	India		United Kingdom		USD		12,000.00	15,000.00	UNODC and Institute of Social Science, Smuggling of Migrants from India to Europe and in particular to United Kingdom, A Study on Tamil Nadu (2009) pp. xi
India	India	Belgium	United Kingdom		EUR	20,000.00			Government of Belgium, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
India	Belgium		United Kingdom		EUR	300.00			Government of Belgium, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
India	Belgium		United Kingdom		EUR		1,500.00	3,000.00	Government of Belgium, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Nepal	Nepal	Guatemala, India, Mexico	United States		USD		27,000.00	47,000.00	Verité, Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers (2012) p.79
Sri Lanka	India	Sri Lanka, India, Dubai, Kenya, Tanzania, Turkey, Finland	Canada		EUR	60,000.00			Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 3 (September 2011), p. 13
Sri Lanka	India		Australia		AUD		1,750.00	8,750.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17

MALDIVES

No information available

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
						Nepal			
Nepal	Nepal	Guatemala, India, Mexico	United States		USD		27,000.00	47,000.00	Verité, Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers (2012) p.79
						Sri Lanka			
Sri Lanka	India	Sri Lanka, India, Dubai, Kenya, Tanzania, Turkey, Finland	Canada		EUR	60,000.00			Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 3 (September 2011). p. 13
Sri Lanka	India		Australia		AUD		1,750.00	8,750.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka		Australia		AUD		6,600.00	9,900.00	E Howie, "Sri Lankan Boat Migration to Australia: Motivations and Dilemmas", *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 48, No. 35 (2013), p. 97, 100
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka		Australia		USD	500.00			UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 81
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka		Canada		USD	25,000.48		45,000.00	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47-8
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka		Europe		EUR	5,000.00			UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 91
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Italy	France		EUR		4,000.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 88-9
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	India, Kenya, Tanzania, Turkey, Helsinki, France, Belgium,	Canada		USD		20,000.00	60,000.00	UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 89
Sri Lanka	France		United Kingdom		GBP	4,500.00			Government of United Kingdom, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)

NATIONALITY	FROM	VIA	TO	SMUGGLING METHOD	CURRENCY	POINT ESTIMATE	MIN	MAX	SOURCE
Sri Lanka	South East Asia		Canada				35,000.00	50,000.00	Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Response to Questions by UNODC relating to Smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Sri Lanka	India	Sri Lanka, India, Dubai, Kenya, Tanzania, Turkey, Finland	Canada		EUR	60,000.00			Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 3 (September 2011), p. 13
Sri Lanka	India		Australia		AUD		1,750.00	8,750.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka		Australia		AUD		6,600.00	9,900.00	E Howie, "Sri Lankan Boat Migration to Australia: Motivations and Dilemmas", *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 48, No. 35 (2013), p. 97, 100
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka		Australia		USD	500.00			UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 81
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka		Canada		USD	25,000.48		45,000.00	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47-8
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka		Europe		EUR	5,000.00			UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 91
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Italy	France		EUR		4,000.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 88-9
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	India, Kenya, Tanzania, Turkey, Helsinki, France, Belgium,	Canada		USD		20,000.00	60,000.00	UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 89
Sri Lanka	France		United Kingdom		GBP	4,500.00			Government of United Kingdom, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Sri Lanka	South East Asia		Canada				35,000.00	50,000.00	Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Response to Questions by UNODC relating to Smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Sri Lanka	India	Sri Lanka, India, Dubai, Kenya, Tanzania, Turkey, Finland	Canada		EUR	60,000.00			Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 3 (September 2011), p. 13

Annex 3: Additional statistical information for South-East Asia

Country: Brunei Darussalam

Table A3.1 Bruneian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
France	Total	1					
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total				2		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air				2		
Total		1			2		

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.2 Bruneian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Australia					5	2
Belgium	2					
Spain	1					
TOTAL	3	0	0	0	5	2
Frontex*	1	4	5	1		

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.3 Economic data for Brunei Darussalam and other countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%
Myanmar	52 797 319	1 405	4.02%	84%
Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%

Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	66 785 001	9 660	0.7 %	72%
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.4 Bruneian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Norway	*	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Cambodia

Table A3.5 Cambodian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
France	Total	13	14	4	11	8	3
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	4	2	6	5		1
	By land	2	1				
	By sea	1		6	3		1
	By air	1	1		2		
Thailand	Total	114 000	75 109	93 735	93 145	97 983	60 543
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		114 017	75 125	93 745	93 161	97 991	60 547
Frontex*	Total	1	3		1		
	By land				1		
	By sea	1	3				
	By air						

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.6 Number of illegal entries, residencies, smuggled migrants and refused entries recorded in Cambodia, by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Illegal entries	–	–	–	35	32	11
Illegal residencies	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smuggled migrants	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refused entries	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.7 Number of persons detected when attempting illegal entry into Cambodia, by nationality and year

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Viet Nam	**Total**				19	21	9
	By land				19	21	9
	By sea						
	By air						
Thailand	**Total**				1	7	1
	By land				1	7	1
	By sea						
	By air						
Islamic Republic of Iran	**Total**					3	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					3	
Nigeria	**Total**				1		1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air				1		1
Syria	**Total**				10		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air				10		
Republic of Korea	**Total**				2		
	By land				2		
	By sea						
	By air						
France	**Total**				1		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air				1		
TOTAL		0	0	0	34	31	11

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.8 Cambodian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					36	15
Belgium	1	1	1		4	1
France	12	15	7	5	19	4
Spain			1			
Thailand						5 784
Ukraine						1
TOTAL	13	16	9	5	59	5 805

Frontex*	15	24	28	21	47	6

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.9 Smuggled Cambodian migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Thailand	Total	8	7	26	16	24	8
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		8	7	26	16	24	8

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.10 Cambodian nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					4	1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	4	1

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.11 Economic data for Cambodia and other countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%

Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's **Democratic Republic**	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%
Myanmar	52 797 319	1 405	4.02%	84%
Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%
Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	66 785 001	9 660	0.7 %	72%
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.12 Cambodian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	23	21
Austria	*	
Azerbaijan	*	
Belgium	13	
Botswana	*	
Cameroon	5	
Canada	176	65
Cote d'Ivoire	24	
Czech Republic	*	
Denmark	*	*
Finland	*	
France	12 666	
Germany	164	20
Guatemala	*	
Ireland	*	
Italy	*	
Japan	25	62
Malaysia	58	
Netherlands	31	
New Zealand	*	
Norway	*	
Russia		*
Sweden	5	
Switzerland	376	
Thailand	84	31

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Ukraine		*
United States	356	5

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Indonesia

Table A3.13 Indonesian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Belgium	Total		1	1	2		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		1	1	2		
France	Total	26	37	27	46	33	12
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Israel	Total				1		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
New Caledonia	Total			1			
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air			1			
Ukraine	Total	1			2		
	By land						
	By sea	1			2		
	By air						
TOTAL		27	38	29	51	33	12
Frontex*	Total	1	1	7		1	
	By land		1	7			
	By sea	1				1	
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.14 Number of illegal entries, residencies, smuggled migrants and refused entries recorded in Indonesia, by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan. – 30 June 2013
Illegal entries	–	–	1 172	2 309	2 919	3 549
Illegal residencies	–	–	–	–	–	3 549
Smuggled migrants	–	–	–	–	–	3 549
Refused entries	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.15 Illegal entries and residencies detected in Indonesia, by nationality

	January –June 2013	July– December 2013
Afghanistan	1 167	1 121
Algeria	1	
Bangladesh	81	41
Democratic Republic of the Congo		2
Eritrea	1	8
Ethiopia	3	5
Haiti		1
India	6	
Islamic Republic of Iran	556	563
Iraq	119	139
Jordan	2	4
Kuwait	3	3
Lebanon	6	
Morocco	1	1
Myanmar	833	715
Nepal	3	
Pakistan	80	107
State of Palestine	160	299
Rwanda	1	1
Somalia	50	109
Sri Lanka	407	433
Sudan	42	67
Syria	23	33
Tunisia	1	1
Viet Nam		1
TOTAL	3 546	3 654

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.16 Indonesian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					14	181
Belgium	9	7	2	9	2	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina				1		
France	38	17	20	21	9	7
Japan	2 284	1 632	735	449	327	
Macau (China)	596	931	784	925	757	273
New Caledonia	2	4	2			
New Zealand	173	165	136	139	144	121
Spain	44	36	29	16	3	1
Ukraine	2	1	4	2		1
TOTAL	3 148	2 793	1 712	1 562	1 256	586
Frontex*	332	326	336	366	261	102

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.17 Indonesian nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					32	6
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	32	6

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.18 Economic data for Indonesia and other countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%
Myanmar	52 797 319	1 405	4.02%	84%

Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%
Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	66 785 001	9 660	0.7 %	72%
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data. worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL. ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF. TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.19 Indonesian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	233	90
Canada	351	39
Cyprus	*	*
Denmark	*	
France	7	
Germany	130	*
Greece	*	
Hong Kong (China)		202
Ireland	*	
Japan		10
Jordan	*	
Malaysia	901	
Mexico	*	
Netherlands	28	10
New Zealand		*
Nicaragua		
Norway	*	*
Papua New Guinea	9 368	
Portugal	*	
Republic of Korea		*
Sweden	6	
Syria		*
Thailand		*
Timor-Leste		*
United Kingdom	9	15
United States	4 481	125

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Lao PDR

Table A3.20 Lao nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
France	Total	10	9	4	11	21	3
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total		1			1	
	By land		1				
	By sea						
	By air					1	
Thailand	Total	8 635	14 059	21 122	33 574	37 745	42 249
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		8 645	14 069	21 126	33 585	37 767	42 252

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Frontex	Total					61	
	By land					61	
	By sea						
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.21 Lao national detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Australia					14	5
Belgium	1		1	1	1	
France	16	16	11	20	25	2
Spain					1	
Thailand	6 315	6 602	33 635	8 069	11 238	8 824
Ukraine				2		
TOTAL	6 332	6 618	33 647	8 092	11 279	8 831

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Frontex	23	25	33	42	40	6

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.22 Smuggled Lao migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Thailand	Total	8	3			4	1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		8	3	0	0	4	1

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.23 Economic data for Lao PDR and other countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%
Myanmar	52 797 319	1 405	4.02%	84%
Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%
Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	66 785 001	9 660	0.7 %	72%
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.24 Lao nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	*	
Austria	*	
Belgium	16	
Canada	6	*
France	7 335	
Germany	174	
India	*	
Malaysia	*	
Netherlands	33	
Poland	*	

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Sweden	6	
Switzerland	154	
Syria		
Thailand	*	
United Kingdom		*
United States	252	*

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Malaysia

Table A3.25 Malaysian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Belgium	Total			1		1	2
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air			1		1	2
Bosnia	Total	2					
	By land	2					
	By sea						
	By air						
France	Total	41	7	7	18	7	10
	By land						
	By sea						
Italy	Total	14	5	1	6	5	
	By land	3	1		1		
	By sea						
	By air	11	4	1	5	5	
Lithuania	Total	4					
	By land	4					
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		61	12	9	24	13	12

Frontex*	Total			1	6		
	By land			1	6		
	By sea						
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.26 Malaysian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					744	541
Belgium	5	11	8	3	2	1
France	25	22	13	12	9	1
Italy	5	6	4	9	5	1
Lithuania				1		
New Zealand	632	638	526	525	447	392
New Caledonia		2				
Spain	9	16	7	7	7	4
Ukraine	5	5	2	3	5	3
United Kingdom	1 110	490	310	250	120	40
TOTAL	1 791	1 190	870	810	1339	983
Frontex*	211	191	208	176	162	62

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.27 Smuggled Malaysian migrants detected by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Thailand	Total		5				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		0	5	0	0	0	0

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.28 Economic data for Malaysia and other countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%

Malaysia	**29 239 927**	**16 919**	**3.0%**	**59%**
Myanmar	52 797 319	1 405	4.02%	84%
Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%
Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	66 785 001	9 660	0.7 %	72%
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.29 Malaysian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	69	103
Belgium	*	
Canada	214	28
France	7	
Germany	22	*
Ireland	*	
Japan		*
Netherlands	8	*
New Zealand	*	*
Norway	*	*
Sweden	5	
Switzerland	*	*
United Kingdom	50	19
United States of America	137	15

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Myanmar

Table A3.30 Myanmar nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
France	Total	27	1	18	1	41	1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						833
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

Israel	Total						1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	9	2	2		6	1
	By land	7	2	2		6	1
	By sea	1					
	By air	1					
Lithuania	Total	3					
	By land						
	By sea	3					
	By air						
Thailand	Total	112 384	113 894	117 681	118 100	75 546	84 543
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Turkey	Total	4 830	4 079	4 529	9 800	6 102	829
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Ukraine	Total				1	1	
	By land						
	By sea				1	1	
	By air						
TOTAL		112 906	117 246	117 976	122 229	127 908	86 208

Frontex	Total	1 347	1 317	756	119	111	21
	By land	1 338	1 287	735	109	81	12
	By sea	9	30	21	10	30	9
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.31 Myanmar nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					18	10
Belgium	3	8	2	1	3	
France	12	6	5	11	24	7
Indonesia						833
Serbia				3	26	1

Spain	3	2		21	8	2
Thailand					4 413	4 984
Turkey	1	8	2		18	1
Ukraine			4			
TOTAL	**19**	**24**	**13**	**36**	**4 510**	**5 838**

Frontex	221	196	164	129	113	51

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.32 Smuggled Myanmar migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Indonesia	Total						833
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Thailand	Total	38	129	56	261	161	12
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		**38**	**129**	**56**	**261**	**161**	**845**

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.33 Number of Myanmar nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
United States	4043	2642				
TOTAL	**4043**	**2642**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.34 Economic data for Myanmar and other countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%

Myanmar	**52 797 319**	**1 405**	**4.02%**	**84%**
Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%
Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	66 785 001	9 660	0.7 %	72%
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.35 Myanmar nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Argentina		*
Australia	534	60
Austria	16	8
Bangladesh	230 674	*
Belgium	17	21
Bosnia and Herzegovina		*
Cambodia	21	15
Canada	276	11
Czech Republic	127	25
Denmark	57	24
Egypt	*	*
Finland	16	*
France	193	
Germany	813	109
Greece	6	
Hong Kong (China)	*	*
Hungary	*	
India	7 671	2 824
Indonesia	222	380
Ireland	9	18
Israel	*	*
Italy	17	*
Japan	1 732	640
Malaysia	84 671	7 764
Malta	*	
Mexico		*
Nepal	47	
Netherlands	795	71
New Zealand	36	*
Norway	160	19

Pakistan	23	
Philippines	*	*
Poland	*	
Portugal	*	
Republic of Korea	156	38
Republic of Moldova		*
Romania	45	
Saudi Arabia	*	
Serbia and Kosovo		*
Singapore	*	
South Africa	*	
Spain	*	
Sweden	49	*
Switzerland	46	14
Thailand	83 317	13 460
Turkey		9
Ukraine		*
United Kingdom	863	55
United States	2 739	41
Yemen	*	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Philippines

Table A3.36 Filipino nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Belgium	Total	18	9	13	16	9	
	By land						
	By sea	13	5	11			
	By air	5	4	2	16	9	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Total				2		
	By land				2		
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	160	159	194	209	171	136
	By land				4		
	By sea	11	8	12	8	3	3
	By air	149	151	182	197	168	133
France	Total	184	143	147	303	338	87
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Israel	Total	3	3	2	1	1	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	98	59	46	23	27	7
	By land	41	16	8	2	2	
	By sea	8	5	12	10	7	
	By air	49	38	26	11	18	7
Macau (China)	Total	2	2		3	8	1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Montenegro	Total			4			
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Ukraine	Total				2	1	
	By land						
	By sea				1	1	
	By air						
TOTAL		465	375	406	559	555	231

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Frontex*	Total	3	5	4	8	1	3
	By land	1	1		6		3
	By sea	2	4	4	2	1	
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.37 Number of illegal entries, residencies, smuggled migrants, and refused entries recorded in the Philippines by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan. – 30 June 2013
Illegal entries	–	–	–	–	2 778	1 998
Illegal residencies	23	20	58	17	17	–
Smuggled migrants	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refused entries	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.38 Illegal entries detected into the Philippines, by nationality

		2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
China	Total	1 273	768
	By land		
	By sea		
	By air	1 273	768
India	Total	243	213
	By land		
	By sea		
	By air	243	213
United States	Total	198	139
	By land		
	By sea		
	By air	198	139
TOTAL		1 714	1 120

		2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Stateless persons	Total	4	1
	By land		
	By sea		
	By air	4	1

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.39 Filipino nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					497	204
Belgium	27	19	18	29	32	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2		
Estonia		8	1		3	1
Micronesia				3	3	3
France	84	116	100	81	110	56
Italy	10	11	17	13	17	7
Japan	7 847	6 370	5 058	4 346	2 972	
Lithuania	2		4	18	9	3
Macau (China)	1 340	1 388	837	615	600	288
Montenegro			3			
Moldova			1		1	
New Caledonia	4	3		2		
New Zealand	145	182	165	139	120	93
Romania				7	9	1

Spain	105	188	203	229	158	55
Ukraine	1	3	10	10	5	6
TOTAL	9 565	8 288	6 417	5 494	4 536	728

Frontex*	681	1 196	1 358	1 579	1 604	911

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.40 Smuggled Filipino migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Canada	Total	146	149	181	193	130	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	146	149	181	193	130	
TOTAL		146	149	181	193	130	0

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected smuggled migrants provided by Frontex comprises all smuggled migrants that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.41 Filipino nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					8	10
United States	22 917	25 197				
TOTAL	22 917	25 197			8	10

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.42 Economic data for Philippines and other countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%
Myanmar	52 797 319	1 405	4.02%	84%
Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%

Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	66 785 001	9 660	0.7 %	72%
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.43 Filipino nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	29	48
Austria	9	*
Canada	322	104
Cyprus	8	12
Denmark	*	
Djibouti	*	
Ecuador		*
Finland		*
Germany	249	*
Greece	*	
Hong Kong (China)	*	65
Indonesia	5	*
Iraq		*
Ireland	*	*
Italy	*	
Japan		5
Jordan	*	
Kuwait		*
Lebanon	20	
Nepal		*
Netherlands	15	*
New Zealand		*
Norway	8	5
Poland	*	
Republic of Korea		*
South Africa		*
Sweden	33	7
Switzerland	*	
Syria		*

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Turkey	*	*
United Kingdom	*	8
United States	271	92

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Singapore

Table A3.44 Singaporean nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Belgium	Total		1		1	1	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		1		1	1	
France	Total	3	3	1	2	4	5
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	1	2	6			
	By land		1	5			
	By sea						
	By air	1	1	1			
TOTAL		4	6	7	3	5	5

Frontex*	Total	4					
	By land	4					
	By sea						
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.45 Singaporean nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					80	21
Belgium			1			
France	3		2			1
Spain	1	5	7	2	1	

Ukraine	3	3	2		2	1
TOTAL	7	8	12	2	83	23

Frontex*	14	30	37	28	35	12

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.46 Immigration offences detected by authorities in Singapore

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Illegal immigrants arrested (A)	1 800	1 430	930	690
Number of overstayers arrested (B)	3 760	2 830	2 180	1 890
Total	5 560	4 260	3 110	2 580

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.47 Singaporean nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Australia					14	5
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	14	5

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.48 Economic data for Singapore and other countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%
Myanmar	52 797 319	1 405	4.02%	84%
Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%
Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	66 785 001	9 660	0.7 %	72%
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.49 Singaporean nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Argentina		*
Australia		11
Austria		*
Canada	27	10
Finland		*
Germany	9	
Hungary	*	
New Zealand		*
Norway		*
Swaziland	*	
United Kingdom	*	
United States	28	*

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Thailand

Table A3.50 Thai nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Belgium	Total	2	2		2	1	1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	2	2		2	1	1
Cambodia	Total				1	7	1
	By land				1	7	1
	By sea						
	By air						
France	Total	54	47	25	41	31	19
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Israel	Total	3					
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	19	9	4	1	1	1
	By land	17	5	1			
	By sea	1					
	By air	1	4	3	1	1	1

Ukraine	Total					1	
	By land					1	
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		**78**	**58**	**29**	**45**	**41**	**22**

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.51 Number of illegal entries, residencies, smuggled migrants and refused entries recorded in Thailand, by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Illegal entries	237 408	205 575	234 600	246 510	213 562	190 144
Illegal residencies	59 177	58 587	75 763	57 452	72 271	70 175
Smuggled migrants	470	387	280	681	489	156
Refused entries	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.52 Illegal entries detected into Thailand, by nationality

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	114 000	75 109	93 735	93 145	97 983	60 543
China	604	620	336	271		384
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	798					
India		715	336	527	669	1 247
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8 635	14 059	21 122	33 574	37 745	42 249
Myanmar	112 384	113 894	117 681	118 100	75 546	84 543
Viet Nam					302	
Total (above nationalities)	236 421	204 397	233 210	245 617	212 245	188 966
Total (all entries)	**237 400**	**205 575**	**234 763**	**246 510**	**213 562**	**190 144**
Stateless persons	17	9	17	6	2	6
Citizenship unknown	–	77	45	55	52	51

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.53 Illegal residences detected in Thailand, by top-five nationalities

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia						5 784
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 315	6 602	33 635	8 069	11 238	8 824
Myanmar					4 413	4 984
German	3 057	3 428	2 448			

United States	4 947	5 090	4 301	4 956	5 055	5 069
Australian				2 245		
Sweden	2 824					
France		3 169	2 714	3 086	3 370	
United Kingdom	7 874	6 459	5 613	6 086	6 109	5 663
Total (above nationalities)	**49 765**	**73 459**	**73 153**	**54 627**	**60 509**	**30 324**
Total (all residencies)	59 177	58 587	75 763	57 452	72 271	70 175
Stateless persons	41	36	18	14	22	18
Citizenship unknown	42	19	5	1	3	1

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.54 Smuggled migrants detected by Thai authorities, by nationality

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	8	7	26	16	24	8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8	3			4	1
Myanmar	38	129	56	261	161	12
United States	11		1			
Malaysian		5				
Taiwan Province of China			34			
China			38	19	12	
Syria				5		
Viet Nam				4		1
India					1	
United Kingdom	2	1				
Nigeria						1
Total (above nationalities)	**67**	**145**	**155**	**305**	**202**	**23**
Total (all)	470	387	280	681	489	156
Stateless persons		2	1	3		
Citizenship unknown				1		

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.55 Thai nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia					303	187
Belgium	30	31	27	15	17	13
Estonia				2		1

France	113	75	60	54	68	30
Italy	13	2	3	1	1	
Japan	2 020	1 832	1 475	1 108	786	
Lithuania	38					
New Caledonia	2	1	3	1	1	
New Zealand	400	409	415	366	301	268
Sweden	1	7	7		9	
Ukraine	3	18	4	7	1	11
TOTAL	2 620	2 375	1 994	1 554	1 184	323

Frontex*	519	439	471	448	396	217

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.56 Smuggled Thai migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Spain	Total						1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.57 Thai nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Australia					39	10
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	39	10

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.58 Economic data for Thailand and other countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%
Myanmar	52 797 319	1 405	4.02%	84%

Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%
Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	**66 785 001**	**9 660**	**0.7 %**	**72%**
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.59 Thai nationals in refugee or asylum seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	17	20
Austria		*
Belgium	*	
Canada	35	15
Germany	210	*
Hong Kong (China)		*
Indonesia	*	*
Ireland		*
Japan		*
Malaysia	14	101
Netherlands	*	
Norway	31	*
Philippines	*	
Republic of Korea		*
South Africa		12
Sweden	14	*
United Kingdom	25	7
United States	29	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Timor-Leste

Table A3.60 Timor-Leste nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Australia					5	1
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	5	1
Frontex*	0	1	7	3	3	1

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.61 Economic data for Timor-Leste and countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%
Myanmar	52 797 319	1 405	4.02%	84%
Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%
Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	66 785 001	9 660	0.7 %	72%
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.62 Timor-Leste nationals in refugee or asylum seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	8	*
Austria		6
Italy	*	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Viet Nam

Table A3.63 Vietnamese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Belgium	Total	1		1		2	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	1		1		2	
Cambodia	Total				19	21	9
	By land				19	21	9
	By sea						
	By air						

Czech Republic	Total	60	104	47	27	23	8
	By land	59	91	37	24	22	8
	By sea						
	By air	1	13	10	3	1	
Estonia	Total				8	52	39
	By land				8	52	39
	By sea						
	By air						
France	Total	64	80	43	25	73	50
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Germany	Total	839	1129	737	445	494	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	12	21	7	7	3	19
	By land	9	15	2	2	3	
	By sea				1		
	By air	3	6	5	4		19
Latvia	Total				3		
	By land				3		
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	Total		7	4		87	26
	By land		7	4		87	26
	By sea						
	By air						
Macau (China)	Total		40	22	151	128	34
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Thailand	Total					302	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
United Kingdom	Total	630	1 830	1 120	510	770	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

Ukraine	Total	**14**	**2**	**1**	**9**		**6**
	By land	14	2	1	6		6
	By sea						
	By air				3		
TOTAL		**1 620**	**3 213**	**1 982**	**1 204**	**1 955**	**191**

Frontex*	Total	**63**	**34**	**40**	**42**	**173**	**68**
	By land	60	32	40	42	171	67
	By sea	3	2			2	1
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.64 Vietnamese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					590	242
Belarus				14	21	23
Belgium	22	113	193	80	125	40
Czech Republic	316	389	310	341	380	160
Estonia				8	52	35
France	1 538	4 614	2 752	1 200	997	295
Germany	2 170	2 147	2 046	1 543	1 255	
Indonesia						1
Japan	1 708	1 373	887	717	592	
Latvia			1	1		
Lithuania	8	1	8	1	38	6
New Caledonia	6	5	6	1	3	
Slovakia	43	144	52	39	12	20
Sweden	0	59	11	5	1	0
Ukraine	26	63	91	82	61	89
United Kingdom	670	1 070	760	530	480	220
TOTAL	**6 507**	**9 978**	**7 117**	**4 562**	**4 017**	**889**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Frontex	3 600	9 839	5 946	4 380	4 619	2 018

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A3.65 Smuggled Vietnamese migrants detected by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Belarus	Total			4	14	11	16
	By land			4	14	11	16
	By sea						
	By air						
Czech Republic	Total	4	23				
	By land	4	23				
	By sea						
	By air						
Estonia	Total					37	33
	By land					37	33
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	Total						1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	Total				3		
	By land				3		
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	Total		10	8		66	12
	By land		10	8		66	12
	By sea						
	By air						
Thailand	Total				4		1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total	4	41	30	29	22	32
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
United Kingdom	Total		240	400	260	290	110
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		8	314	442	310	428	204

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.66 Vietnamese nationals refused entry, by reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					12	13
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	12	13

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A3.67 Economic data for Viet Nam and other countries of South-East Asia, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
Brunei Darussalam	412 238	52 482	2.6%	64%
Cambodia	14 864 646	2 454	0.2%	83%
Indonesia	246 864 191	4 876	6.6%	68%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 645 827	2 879	1.3%	78%
Malaysia	29 239 927	16 919	3.0%	59%
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Philippines	96 706 764	4 339	7.0%	65%
Singapore	5 312 400	60 800	2.8%	68%
Thailand	66 785 001	9 660	0.7 %	72%
Timor-Leste	1 210 233	1 660	3.9%	38%
Viet Nam	88 775 500	3 787	1.8%	77%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A3.68 Vietnamese nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	88	50
Austria	37	13
Belgium	48	*
Brazil	*	
Burkina Faso	5	
Cambodia	33	*
Canada		25
China	300 897	
Cote d'Ivoire	8	*
Cyprus	*	47
Czech Republic	65	21
Denmark	16	*
Ecuador	*	

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Finland	*	*
France	8 605	
Gabon	*	
Germany	23 799	586
Greece	*	
Hong Kong (China)	7	9
Hungary	*	
Indonesia		6
Ireland	*	7
Italy	9	
Japan	358	*
Lithuania	*	*
Malaysia	9	*
Netherlands	28	*
New Zealand	*	*
Norway	14	17
Paraguay	6	
Peru	*	
Philippines	*	
Poland	17	13
Slovakia	*	
South Africa		*
Spain	5	
Sweden	82	19
Switzerland	1 340	5
Thailand	92	254
Ukraine	*	9
United Kingdom	908	277
United States of America	265	12
Yemen	17	*

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A1.28 Fees paid by smuggled migrants from South-East Asia

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
No information available									
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM									
CAMBODIA									
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	100.00			A. C. Orbeta Jr and K. Gonzales, "Managing International Labor Migration in ASEAN", Discussion Paper No. 26 (2013) p. 14
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	325.32			UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		34.00	138.00	UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		80.00	112.33	UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	74.35			UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	95.00			UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		THB		2,500.00	3,000.00	Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book*, Fourth Edition, (2013) p. 121.
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand	Land	USD	79.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS* H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67–8
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		70.00	100.00	C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS* H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 145
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	97.00			UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 19
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		30.00	150.00	UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 19
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	4.00			C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS* H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 142-5

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Cambodia	Cambodia		Malaysia		USD	1,370.00			C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS* H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 142-5
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	75.00			H Vutha and others, "Irregular Migration From Cambodia", Working Paper Series No. 58 (2011), p. 19
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	150.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS* H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	217.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS* H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67
INDONESIA									
Afghanistan, Pakistan	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	AUD		590.00	2,450.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Afghanistan, Pakistan	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	USD	5,000.00			UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan* (2013), pp. 40
Afghanistan, Pakistan	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	USD	5,000.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47
	Afghanistan/Pakistan	Indonesia	Australia	Sea	AUD		4,900.00	7,850.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Afghanistan	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	Sea	USD		1,500.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Afghanistan	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	Sea	USD		1,500.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
	Indonesia		Australia		AUD		1,700.00	3,500.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 32
Somalia	Somalia		Indonesia	Air	USD	1,000.00			Human Rights Watch, *Barely Surviving: Detention, Abuse, and Neglect of Migrant Children in Indonesia* (2013), p. 13

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Somalia	Somalia		Malaysia	Air	USD	5,000.00			A. Missbach and F. Sinanu, '"The Scum of the Earth"? Foreign People Smugglers and Their Local Counterparts in Indonesia", Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs, vol. 30 No. 4 (2011) pp. 57, 73–4
	Malaysia		Indonesia	Sea	USD	500.00			A. Missbach and F. Sinanu, '"The Scum of the Earth"? Foreign People Smugglers and Their Local Counterparts in Indonesia", Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs, vol. 30 No. 4 (2011) pp. 57, 73–4
	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	USD		2,000.00	10,000.00	A. Missbach and F. Sinanu, '"The Scum of the Earth"? Foreign People Smugglers and Their Local Counterparts in Indonesia", Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs, vol. 30 No. 4 (2011) pp. 57, 73–4
Philippines	Philippines		Indonesia			500.00			UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Myanmar	Malaysia		Indonesia		USD	3,225.00			Human Rights Watch, Barely Surviving: Detention, Abuse, and Neglect of Migrant Children in Indonesia (2013), p. 13
Lao PDR									
Lao PDR	Lao PDR		Thailand		USD		80.00	113.00	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Lao PDR	Lao PDR		Thailand		USD	56.00			H. Jalillian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS H. Jalillian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67
Lao PDR	Lao PDR		Thailand		USD	106.00			H. Jalillian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS H. Jalillian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67
Lao PDR	Lao PDR		Thailand		USD		140.00	186.00	I Phetsiriseng, Gender Concerns in Migration in Lao PDR: Migration Mapping Study - A Review of Trends, Policy and Programme Initiatives (2007), p. 35

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
						MALAYSIA			
Philippines	Philippines		Malaysia			500.00			UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Afghanistan	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	Sea	USD		1,500.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Afghanistan	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	Sea	USD		1,500.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Somalia			Malaysia	Air	USD	5,000.00			A. Missbach and F. Sinanu, "The Scum of the Earth"? Foreign People Smugglers and Their Local Counterparts in Indonesia", Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs, vol. 30 No. 4 (2011)pp. 57, 73–4
Cambodia	Cambodia		Malaysia		USD	1,370.00			C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 142-5
Iraq	Malaysia	Indonesia	Australia	Sea	USD		1,500.00	5,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Afghanistan	Pakistan	Malaysia, Indonesia	Australia		USD	20,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Afghanistan	Pakistan		Malaysia	Air	AUD		6,000.00	17,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Iraq	Pakistan		Malaysia	Air	AUD		6,000.00	17,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1
Iran	Pakistan		Malaysia	Air	AUD		6,000.00	17,000.00	UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Pakistan	Pakistan		Malaysia	Air	USD	4,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 39
Pakistan	Malaysia		Indonesia		USD	3,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 39
Myanmar	Malaysia		Indonesia		USD	3,225.00			Human Rights Watch, Barely Surviving: Detention, Abuse, and Neglect of Migrant Children in Indonesia (2013), p. 13
	Malaysia		Singapore		USD	1,200.00			UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 17, 158-9
Bangladesh	Bangladesh		Malaysia		BDT	218,617.00			M. Joarder and P. W. Miller, "The Experiences of Migrants Trafficked from Bangladesh" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 653 (2014) pp. 141, 150
MYANMAR									
Myanmar	Myanmar		Thailand		USD		323.00	485.00	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Myanmar	Myanmar		Thailand		USD		75.00	150.00	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Myanmar	Myanmar		Malaysia		AUD	30.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Myanmar	Malaysia		Indonesia		USD	3,225.00			Human Rights Watch, Barely Surviving: Detention, Abuse, and Neglect of Migrant Children in Indonesia (2013), p. 13
Myanmar	Myanmar		Singapore		USD	2,560.00			Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition, (2013) p. 87
PHILIPPINES									
Philippines	Philippines		Malaysia			500.00			UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100-1

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
						SINGAPORE			
Thailand	Thailand		Singapore		USD	1,240.00			UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011). p. 100
Myanmar	Myanmar		Singapore		USD	2,560.00			Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion* Resource Book, Fourth Edition, (2013) p. 87
	Malaysia		Singapore		USD	1,200.00			UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 17, 158-9
						THAILAND			
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	100.00			A. C. Orbeta Jr and K. Gonzales, "Managing International Labor Migration in ASEAN", Discussion Paper No. 26 (2013) p. 14
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	325.32			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		34.00	138.00	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		80.00	112.33	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	74.35			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	95.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		THB		2,500.00	3,000.00	Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion* Resource Book, Fourth Edition, (2013) p. 121
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand	Land	USD	79.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS* H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67–8
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		70.00	100.00	C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS* H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 145

NATIONALITY	FROM	VIA	TO	SMUGGLING METHOD	CURRENCY	POINT ESTIMATE	MIN	MAX	SOURCE
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	97.00			UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 19
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		30.00	150.00	UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 19
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	4.00			C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 142-5
Cambodia	Cambodia		Malaysia		USD	1,370.00			C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 142-5
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	75.00			H Vutha and others, "Irregular Migration From Cambodia", Working Paper Series No. 58 (2011), p. 19
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	150.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	217.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67
	Myanmar		Thailand		USD		323.00	485.00	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Lao PDR	Lao PDR		Thailand		USD		80.00	113.00	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
Lao PDR	Lao PDR		Thailand		USD	56.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67
Lao PDR	Lao PDR		Thailand		USD	106.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67
Myanmar	Myanmar		Thailand		USD		75.00	150.00	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Thailand	Thailand		Singapore		USD	1,240.00			UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications (2011), p. 100
	Pakistan		Thailand		USD	6,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
TIMOR-LESTE									
No information available									
VIET NAM									
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Czech Republic		USD		7,000.00	8,000.00	Š Martínková, "The Vietnamese Ethnic Group, Its Sociability and Social Networks in the Prague Milieu", in *Migration, Diversity and Their Management*, vol. 8 (2011) pp. 133, 140
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Czech Republic		USD		10,000.00	15,000.00	Government of Czech Republic, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Germany		EUR		15,000.00	25,000.00	Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		United Kingdom		EUR		7,000.00	23,000.00	Comprehensive Operational and Strategic Planning for the Police (COSPOL), "Vietnamese Organised Immigration Crime" Report for the European Union (2011) pp. 15
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Czech Republic	Air	EUR		10,000.00	15,000.00	Comprehensive Operational and Strategic Planning for the Police (COSPOL), "Vietnamese Organised Immigration Crime" Report for the European Union (2011) pp. 22-5
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Poland		USD	12,000.00			Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 2 (April 2009), p. 5-6

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Czech Republic		EUR	10,000.00			Europol, "Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin* No. 2 (April 2009), p.15-16
Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Czech Republic, Germany, France	United Kingdom		EUR		18,000.00	35,000.00	Europol, "Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime: Intelligence Assessment Update 2012", *Intelligence Bulletin Impact: Illegal Immigration Priority C*, (2012) p. 11
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Czech Republic		USD	7,000.00			UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 34-7
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		France	Air	USD	12,000.00			UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 34-7
	Viet Nam		European Union		USD		7,000.00	12,000.00	UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 53
Viet Nam	Czech Republic		France		USD	600.00			UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013) 31, 32
Viet Nam	France		United Kingdom		USD	4,700.00			UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 31, 32
Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Russian Federation	Lithuania		USD		6,000.00	10,000.00	Government of Lithuania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		United Kingdom		GBP		12,000.00	15,000.00	D. Silverstone and S. Savage. "Farmers, factories and funds: organized crime and illicit drugs cultivation within the British Vietnamese community", Global Crime, vol. 11 No. 1(2010), pp. 14, 23
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Germany		GBP	8,000.00			D. Silverstone and S. Savage. "Farmers, factories and funds: organized crime and illicit drugs cultivation within the British Vietnamese community", Global Crime, vol. 11 No. 1(2010), pp. 14, 23

Annex 4: Additional statistical information in East Asia

Country: DPR Korea

Table A4.1 DPR Korean nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Belgium	Total		1	1		7	4
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		1	1		7	4
Cambodia	Total				2		
	By land				2		
	By sea						
	By air						
France	Total	4	6				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Thailand	Total	798					
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		802	7	1	2	7	4

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Frontex	Total			27	5		
	By land			27	5		
	By sea						
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.2 DPR Korean nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					3	1
Belarus				2	2	4
Belgium	2	3	2	9	6	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina					1	
Lithuania		1				3

Spain	2	2	2	3		
Ukraine	12	5		7	12	14
TOTAL	**16**	**11**	**4**	**21**	**24**	**24**

Frontex	146	88	52	65	37	25

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.3 Economic data for DPR Korea and East Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
China	1 350 695 000	9 083	4.1%	71%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	**24 763 188**	**1 800**	**–**	**78%**
Hong Kong (China)	7 154 600	51 103	3.3%	59%
Japan	127 561 489	35 178	4.3%	59%
Macau (China)	556 783	86 341	2.6%	71%
Mongolia	2 796 484	5 374	4.8%	62%
Republic of Korea	50 004 000	30 801	3.2%	61%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A4.4 DPR Korean nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	29	8
Belgium	61	99
Canada	119	822
Denmark	9	*
Germany	138	13
Ireland	*	
Israel	*	
Kyrgyzstan	*	*
Netherlands	58	*
Norway	14	*
Poland	*	*
Russia	44	29
Spain	*	
Sweden	7	*
Switzerland	*	*

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
United Kingdom	619	40
United States	23	*
Yemen	*	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Hong Kong (China)

Table A4.5 Hong Kong (China) nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Belgium	Total	2			2		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	2			2		
TOTAL		2	0	0	2	0	0

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Frontex*	Total	3	5		3	3	1
	By land	2	1		1		
	By sea	1	4		2	3	1
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.6 Number of illegal entries, residencies, smuggled migrants and refused entries recorded in Hong Kong (China), by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Illegal entries	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal residencies	13 847	12 480	11 426	9 439	9 448	4 311
Smuggled migrants	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refused entries	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.7 Hong Kong (China) nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Frontex*	9	127	23	12	12	12

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.8 Economic data for Hong Kong (China) and other East Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
China	1 350 695 000	9 083	4.1%	71%
DPR Korea	24 763 188	1 800	–	78%
Hong Kong (China)	7 154 600	51 103	3.3%	59%
Japan	127 561 489	35 178	4.3%	59%
Macau (China)	556 783	86 341	2.6%	71%
Mongolia	2 796 484	5 374	4.8%	62%
Republic of Korea	50 004 000	30 801	3.2%	61%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A4.9 Hong Kong (China) nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia		8
Canada	12	56
Thailand		*
United Kingdom	*	*
United States	6	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Japan

Table A4.10 Japanese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Belgium	Total		3		4		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		3		4		
France	Total	6	9	2	7	2	7
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Israel	Total					1	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	6	5	2		6	
	By land		3	2		1	
	By sea						
	By air	6	2			5	
TOTAL		12	17	4	11	9	7

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.11 Number of illegal entries, residencies, smuggled migrants and refused entries recorded in Japan, by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan. –30 June 2013
Illegal entries	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illegal residencies	39 382	32 661	24 213	20 659	15 178	–
Smuggled migrants	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refused entries	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.12 Japanese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Australia					89	23
Belarus				8	6	1
Belgium		2	4	5	3	
Estonia	2		1	1	1	
France	31	42	20	45	38	13

Italy		1	1		3	
Latvia				1		1
Lithuania			1			6
Moldova					1	
New Caledonia		1				
Spain	6	5	10	7	2	1
Ukraine	4	5	8	13	25	8
TOTAL	43	56	45	80	168	53

Frontex*	115	88	128	96	116	51

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.13 Illegal residencies detected in Japan, by nationality

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Brazil	537	536	581	825	814	
China	10 963	9 522	7 294	6 350	4 545	
Indonesia	2 284	1 632	735	449	327	
Others	6 366	4 951	3 426	2 935	2 191	
Peru	1 064	1 216	742	597	402	
Philippines	7 847	6 370	5 058	4 346	2 972	
Republic of Korea	4 993	3 934	3 215	2 625	2 028	
Sri Lanka	1 432	1 171	624	449	303	
Thailand	2 020	1 832	1 475	1 108	786	
United States	168	124	176	258	218	
Viet Nam	1 708	1 373	887	717	592	
TOTAL	39 382	32 661	24 213	20 659	15 178	–

Stateless persons	20	15	33	23	38	
Citizenship unknown	13	7	3	3	8	

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.14 Number of refused entries for Japanese nationals into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					22	10
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	22	10

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.15 Economic data for Japan and other East Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
China	1 350 695 000	9 083	4.1%	71%
DPR Korea	24 763 188	1 800	–	78%
Hong Kong (China)	7 154 600	51 103	3.3%	59%
Japan	**127 561 489**	**35 178**	**4.3%**	**59%**
Macau (China)	556 783	86 341	2.6%	71%
Mongolia	2 796 484	5 374	4.8%	62%
Republic of Korea	50 004 000	30 801	3.2%	61%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A4.16 Japanese nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Argentina		*
Australia	*	*
Canada	20	27
Denmark		*
Germany	136	*
New Zealand		*
Slovenia		*
Sweden		*
United Kingdom	*	*
United States	12	5

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Macau (China)

Table A4.17 Macau (China) nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Frontex*	Total		5				
	By land						
	By sea		5				
	By air						
TOTAL		**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.18 Number of illegal entries, residencies, smuggled migrants and refused entries recorded in Macau (China), by year

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Illegal entries	1 637	1 762	1 562	1 570	1 467	688
Illegal residencies	5 804	3 098	1 834	1 517	1 294	728
Smuggled migrants	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refused entries	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.19 Illegal entries into Macau (China) detected, by nationality

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Afghanistan	1	0	0	1	5	1
China	1 579	1 662	1 500	1 388	1 274	636
Islamic Republic of Iran	8	9	7	3	8	4
Pakistan	3	5	3	0	0	1
Philippines	2	2	0	3	8	1
Sri Lanka	6	7	0	0	0	0
Viet Nam	0	40	22	151	128	34
TOTAL	1 599	1 725	1 532	1 546	1 423	677

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.20 Macau (China) nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					13	3
Spain	2					
TOTAL	2	0	0	0	13	3
Frontex*	11	12	4	4	4	0

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.21 Illegal overstays detected in Macau (China), by nationality

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
China	5 153	2 248	1 087	961	854	565
India					38	16

Indonesia	596	931	784	925	757	273
Nepal	188	140	60			
Philippines	1 340	1 388	837	615	600	288
Republic of Korea				37		
TOTAL	7 277	4 707	2 768	2 538	2 249	1 142

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.22 Economic data for Macau (China) and other East Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
China	1 350 695 000	9 083	4.1%	71%
DPR Korea	24 763 188	1 800	–	78%
Hong Kong (China)	7 154 600	51 103	3.3%	59%
Japan	127 561 489	35 178	4.3%	59%
Macau (China)	556 783	86 341	2.6%	71%
Mongolia	2 796 484	5 374	4.8%	62%
Republic of Korea	50 004 000	30 801	3.2%	61%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment=International Monetary Fund, *Report for Selected Countries and Subjects* (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A4.23 Macau (China) nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia		*
United States	*	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Mongolia

Table A4.24 Mongolian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Belarus	Total				1		
	By land				1		
	By sea						
	By air						
Belgium	Total	2		6	7	2	3
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	2		6	7	2	3
Estonia	Total					13	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					13	

France	Total	**9**	**19**	**9**	**19**	**10**	**5**
	By land						
	By sea						
Italy	Total	**3**	**13**		**4**	**6**	**7**
	By land	2	13		4	4	1
	By sea						
	By air	1				2	6
Ukraine	Total	**7**	**2**	**2**	**3**		**2**
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	7	2	2	3		2
TOTAL		**21**	**34**	**17**	**34**	**31**	**17**

Frontex*	Total	**92**	**36**	**25**	**38**	**7**	
	By land	92	36	25	38	7	
	By sea						
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.25 Mongolian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Australia					22	19
Belgium	236	247	151	140	194	67
Czech Republic	269	253	139	115	97	40
France	99	88	95	110	92	60
Italy		1	1	2	2	
Spain	33	28	28	38	45	13
Sweden	10	14	27	38	54	17
Ukraine	7	10	8	5	5	7
TOTAL	**654**	**641**	**449**	**448**	**511**	**223**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Frontex*	970	1 880	1 853	1 849	1 430	616

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.26 Smuggled Mongolian migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Estonia	**Total**					**13**	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					13	
Slovakia	**Total**						**4**
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**4**

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.27 Economic data for Mongolia and other East Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
China	1 350 695 000	9 083	4.1%	71%
DPR Korea	24 763 188	1 8 00	–	78%
Hong Kong (China)	7 154 600	51 103	3.3%	59%
Japan	127 561 489	35 178	4.3%	59%
Macau (China)	556 783	86 341	2.6%	71%
Mongolia	**2 796 484**	**5 374**	**4.8%**	**62%**
Republic of Korea	50 004 000	30 801	3.2%	61%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A4.28 Mongolian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	49	12
Austria	176	276
Belgium		33
Canada	127	24
Cyprus		*
Czech Republic	*	7
Denmark	*	
Finland	*	*
France	325	
Germany	215	57
Indonesia		*

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Ireland	*	11
Italy	6	
Netherlands	41	84
New Zealand	*	
Norway	9	8
Poland	18	*
Republic of Korea		*
Spain		5
Sweden	158	135
Switzerland	50	59
Turkey		*
Ukraine		*
United Kingdom	83	38
United States	844	69

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: China

Table A4.29 Chinese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Albania	Total			1			
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Belgium	Total	29	25	96	40	33	22
	By land						
	By sea						1
	By air	29	25	96	40	32	21
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Total	4	1				
	By land	4	1				
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	613	717	1 013	1 237	1 479	400
	By land	6	27	11	10	7	7
	By sea	4	9	4	7	3	4
	By air	603	681	998	1 220	1 469	389
Czech Republic	Total	15	39	27	11	16	5
	By land	13	28	18	10	14	4
	By sea						
	By air	2	11	9	1	2	1

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Estonia	Total	9	4	1	7	3	11
	By land	9		1	7	2	1
	By sea					1	
	By air						10
France	Total	3 560	1 576	361	267	239	186
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Germany	Total	1 308	1 434	1 045	800	938	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Israel	Total	202	223	196	310	117	3
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	323	316	250	128	177	86
	By land	176	155	75	62	40	11
	By sea	5	3			1	
	By air	142	158	175	66	136	75
Latvia	Total	16	10	3	9	5	
	By land	13	7	3	9	4	
	By sea						
	By air	3	3			1	
Lithuania	Total	4		9	5	3	
	By land	4		9	3		
	By sea						
	By air				2	3	
Macau (China)	Total	1 579	1 662	1 500	1 388	1 274	636
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
New Caledonia	Total		2				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		2				
New Zealand	Total					1	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					1	

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Philippines	Total					1 273	768
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					1 273	768
Slovakia	Total	38	1	2			
	By land	38		2			
	By sea						
	By air		1				
Sweden	Total		3				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		3				
Thailand	Total	604	620	336	271	302	384
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Ukraine	Total	32	6	2	6	1	1
	By land	32	6	2	2	1	1
	By sea						
	By air				4		
United Kingdom	Total	30	20	10		10	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		8 366	6 659	4 852	4 351	5 871	2 502

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Frontex*	Total	291	165	138	117	56	18
	By land	281	143	99	87	41	15
	By sea	10	22	39	30	15	3
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.30 Chinese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					2 546	1 217
Belarus				10	14	3

Belgium	413	396	272	236	216	96
Bosnia and Herzegovina		22	2	5	5	
Czech Republic	79	87	70	69	110	38
Estonia	1	5	2	9	4	3
Finland	124		130		124	42
France	1 295	1 008	1 180	1 363	910	427
Germany	1 255	949	1 004	897	936	
Italy	133	131	160	105	96	41
Japan	10 963	9 522	7 294	6 350	4 545	
Latvia		4	1	5	5	12
Lithuania	24	6	4	2	3	2
Macau (China)	5 153	2 248	1 087	961	854	565
Montenegro	3		13			
New Caledonia	1	3	4	2	1	
New Zealand	2 056	1 877	1 785	1 632	1 604	1 617
Moldova	5					2
Romania				19	12	12
Slovakia	31	45	59	30	18	4
Spain	2 011	2 402	1 814	1 705	1 261	450
Sweden	4	26	32	19	13	1
Ukraine	517	1 068	724	705	732	692
United Kingdom	2 190	1 730	1 290	1 000	640	330
TOTAL	26 258	21 529	16 927	15 124	14 649	5 554

Frontex*	11 923	12 424	11 097	9 283	7 814	3 299

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.31 Smuggled Chinese migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Austria	Total			151			
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Canada	Total	500	593	933	1 168	1 301	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	500	593	933	1 168	1 301	

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Estonia	Total		2		2		
	By land		2		2		
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	Total	6					
	By land	6					
	By sea						
	By air						
New Zealand	Total					1	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					1	
Slovakia	Total	28	17	58	3	46	2
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Spain	Total			192	141	159	113
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Thailand	Total			38	19	12	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
TOTAL		534	612	1 372	1 333	1 519	115

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.32 Chinese nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.–30 June 2013
Australia					111	66
United States	17 173	16 931				
TOTAL	17 173	16 931	0	0	111	66

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.33 Economic data for China and other East Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
China	1 350 695 000	9 083	4.1	71%
DPR Korea	24 763 188	1 800	–	78%
Hong Kong (China)	7 154 600	51 103	3.3%	59%

Japan	127 561 489	35 178	4.3%	59%
Macau (China)	556 783	86 341	2.6%	71%
Mongolia	2 796 484	5 374	4.8%	62%
Republic of Korea	50 004 000	30 801	3.2%	61%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A4.34 Chinese nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Albania	10	
Argentina		*
Australia	2 678	997
Austria	328	353
Belgium	866	361
Brazil		*
Canada	1 6813	3 165
Colombia	*	*
Costa Rica	*	
Cyprus	*	
Czech Republic	9	6
Denmark	44	9
Ecuador	12	
Egypt	*	10
El Salvador	*	
Finland	82	16
France	1 569	526
Germany	3 815	526
Greece	6	
Guatemala	*	
Hungary	22	
Iceland	*	
India	100 003	
Indonesia	18	26
Islamic Republic of Iran		*
Ireland	93	82
Israel		*
Italy	76	17
Japan	79	17
Kazakhstan	16	7
Kyrgyzstan		6

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Liechtenstein	*	
Malaysia	82	*
Malta	*	*
Mexico	5	
Mongolia	*	6
Morocco	*	
Netherlands	1 117	188
New Zealand	126	21
Norway	656	35
Pakistan		*
Peru	*	
Philippines		*
Poland	13	*
Portugal		*
Republic of Korea	25	*
Romania	*	*
Russia	9	*
Saudi Arabia	14	*
Singapore	*	
Slovakia	*	
South Africa		1 371
Spain	11	10
Sweden	255	29
Switzerland	1 662	1 236
Thailand	117	54
Turkey	5	46
Ukraine	*	*
United Kingdom	2 158	793
United States	60 615	5 403
Venezuela	5	*
Yemen	*	

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Country: Republic of Korea

Table A4.35 Republic of Korean nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Estonia	Total			1			
	By land			1			
	By sea						
	By air						
France	Total	6	8	5	8	37	14
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Italy	Total	11	17	2	4	5	2
	By land	9	14	1	1	1	
	By sea				3		
	By air	2	3	1		4	2
TOTAL		17	25	8	12	42	16
Frontex*	Total					2	
	By land					2	
	By sea						
	By air						

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal entries provided by Frontex comprises all illegal entries that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.36 Republic of Korean nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					649	322
Belgium	5	1	5	2		1
Bosnia and Herzegovina					1	
France		18	32	30	23	11
Italy	1		3	1	3	
Japan	4 993	3 934	3 215	2 625	2 028	
Macau (China)				37		
Federated States of Micronesia				1	1	
Moldova					1	2
New Caledonia	3				1	

New Zealand	456	502	438	356	354	312
Slovakia	55	21	15	8	16	1
Spain	10	7	8	13	3	2
Ukraine	7	11	16	22	50	37
TOTAL	5 530	4 494	3 732	3 095	3 130	688

Frontex*	256	250	336	429	311	124

Sources: Unless stated otherwise, the information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia. *=The European Union data on detected illegal residence provided by Frontex comprises all illegal residences that were reported to Frontex by the Member State border-control authorities (28 EU Member States and three Schengen area countries – Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network.

Table A4.37 Republic of Korean nationals refused entry into reporting countries

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1 Jan.– 30 June 2013
Australia					127	60
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	127	60

Source: The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in late 2013 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia.

Table A4.38 Economic data for the Republic of Korea and other East Asian countries, 2012

	Total population	GDP per capita (PPP) in US$	Unemployment	Labour force participation
China	1 350 695 000	9 083	4.1	71%
DPR Korea	24 763 188	1 800	–	78%
Hong Kong (China)	7 154 600	51 103	3.3%	59%
Japan	127 561 489	35 178	4.3%	59%
Macau (China)	556 783	86 341	2.6%	71%
Mongolia	2 796 484	5 374	4.8%	62%
Republic of Korea	50 004 000	30 801	3.2%	61%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL (accessed 6 April 2014); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international $). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD (accessed 6 April 2014); unemployment= Unless stated otherwise: World Bank, Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS(accessed 6 April 2014); *=International Monetary Fund, Report for Selected Countries and Subjects (Washington, D.C., 2013); labour force= World Bank, Labor force participation. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A4.39 Republic of Korean nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Angola		*
Australia	37	60
Austria	*	
Belgium		*
Canada	282	92
Denmark	*	
Germany	187	*

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Sweden	8	*
United Kingdom	5	12
United States	31	9

Note: * denotes where an exact number has been withheld in order to protect anonymity.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned. Available from http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx (accessed 6 April 2014).

Table A1.28 Fees paid by smuggled migrants from East Asia

NATIONALITY	FROM	VIA	TO	SMUGGLING METHOD	CURRENCY	POINT ESTIMATE	MIN	MAX	SOURCE
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA									
DPRK	DPRK		Seoul, Korea	Air	USD	10,000.00			J. Song, "Smuggled refugees': the social construction of North Korean migration", *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 4 (2013), pp. 158, 165.
CHINA									
China	China		United States	Sea	USD	35,000.00			E. Auriol and Mesnard, "Sale of visas: a smuggler's final song?", Discussion Paper Series No. 7 (2012), p. 2
China	China		France		EUR	8,000.00			E. Auriol and Mesnard, "Sale of visas: a smuggler's final song?", Discussion Paper Series No. 7 (2012), p. 2
China	China		United States		USD	10,000.00			E. Auriol and Mesnard, "Sale of visas: a smuggler's final song?", Discussion Paper Series No. 7 (2012), p. 2
China	China		United States		USD	60,000.00			S. Batsyukova. "Human trafficking and human smuggling: similar nature, different concepts", *Studies of Changing Societies: Comparative and Interdisciplinary Focus*, vol. 1, No. 1 (2012), pp. 39, 46.
China	China		United Kingdom		GBP	20,000.00			A. Bloch and others, "Migration routes and strategies of young undocumented migrants in England", Ethnic and Racial Studies, vol. 34, No. 8 (2011), pp. 1286, 1291
China	China		United Kingdom		GBP		9,500.00	28,700.00	C. Kagan and others, Experiences of Forced Labour Among Chinese Migrant Workers (2011), pp. 20
China	China		Czech Republic		USD	10,000.00			UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 29
China	Czech Republic		Germany		USD	1,500.00			UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 29
China	Germany		France		USD	1,500.00			UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 29

Nationality	From	Via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
China	China		United States		USD	50,000.00			UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 5
China	China		United States/Canada		USD	55,000.00			UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review *and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications* (2011), p. 98
China	China		Germany		EUR	40,000.00			Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
China	China		Ukraine		USD	10,000.00			Government of Ukraine, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
China	China		United Kingdom		GBP		2,000.00	30,000.00	Government of United Kingdom, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia (2014)
China	China		United States		USD		45,000.00	47,000.00	T. Stanlas Pooja, "Trafficking in persons and transit countries", Trends in Organized Crime, vol. 14, No. 2-3 (2011), pp. 235, 245
JAPAN									
Myanmar	Myanmar		Japan		USD	11,000.00			Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book*, Fourth Edition, (2013) p. 87.
MONGOLIA									
No information available									
HONG KONG SAR									
No information available									
REPUBLIC OF KOREA									
No information available									
MACAU SAR									
No information available									

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UNODC would like to specifically recognize the contribution of Australia

Australian Government

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